

that relate solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of the ACRS, and information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

The agenda for the subject meeting shall be as follows:

Wednesday, November 4, 2015—12:00 p.m. Until 1:00 p.m.

The Subcommittee will discuss proposed ACRS activities and related matters. The Subcommittee will gather information, analyze relevant issues and facts, and formulate proposed positions and actions, as appropriate, for deliberation by the Full Committee.

Members of the public desiring to provide oral statements and/or written comments should notify the Designated Federal Official (DFO), Quynh Nguyen (Telephone 301-415-5844 or Email: Quynh.Nguyen@nrc.gov) five days prior to the meeting, if possible, so that arrangements can be made. Thirty-five hard copies of each presentation or handout should be provided to the DFO thirty minutes before the meeting. In addition, one electronic copy of each presentation should be emailed to the DFO one day before the meeting. If an electronic copy cannot be provided within this timeframe, presenters should provide the DFO with a CD containing each presentation at least thirty minutes before the meeting. Electronic recordings will be permitted only during those portions of the meeting that are open to the public. Detailed procedures for the conduct of and participation in ACRS meetings were published in the **Federal Register** on October 1, 2014 (79 FR 59307).

Information regarding changes to the agenda, whether the meeting has been canceled or rescheduled, and the time allotted to present oral statements can be obtained by contacting the identified DFO. Moreover, in view of the possibility that the schedule for ACRS meetings may be adjusted by the Chairman as necessary to facilitate the conduct of the meeting, persons planning to attend should check with the DFO if such rescheduling would result in a major inconvenience.

If attending this meeting, please enter through the One White Flint North building, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD. After registering with security, please contact Mr. Theron Brown (240-888-9835) to be escorted to the meeting room.

Dated: October 14, 2015.

Peter Wen,

*Acting Chief, Technical Support Branch,
Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards.*

[FR Doc. 2015-26739 Filed 10-20-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC-2015-0241]

Fuel Retrievability

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Draft interim staff guidance; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is requesting public comment on its draft SFM-Interim Staff Guidance (ISG)—2, Revision 2, “Fuel Retrievability.” This revision to the guidance was developed to improve regulatory clarity due to uncertain duration of spent fuel storage in an independent spent fuel storage installation (ISFSI). The revision would provide improved guidance to the staff on the process to determine whether spent fuel storage systems are designed to allow ready retrieval of spent fuel.

DATES: Submit comments by November 20, 2015. Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but the Commission is able to ensure consideration only for comments received before this date.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods (unless this document describes a different method for submitting comments on a specific subject):

- Federal Rulemaking Web site: Go to <http://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC-2015-0241. Address questions about NRC dockets to Carol Gallagher; telephone: 301-415-3463; email: Carol.Gallagher@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individuals listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.

- Mail comments to: Cindy Bladey, Office of Administration, Mail Stop: OWFN-12-H08, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

For additional direction on obtaining information and submitting comments, see “Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments” in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Emma Wong, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear

Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001; telephone: 301-415-7091, email: Emma.Wong@nrc.gov and Haile Lindsay, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001; telephone: 301-415-0616, email: Haile.Lindsay@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments

A. Obtaining Information

Please refer to Docket ID NRC-2015-0241 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this action. You may obtain publicly-available information related to this action by any of the following methods:

- Federal Rulemaking Web site: Go to <http://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC-2015-0241.

- NRC’s Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS): You may obtain publicly-available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To begin the search, select “ADAMS Public Documents” and then select “Begin Web-based ADAMS Search.” For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC’s Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1-800-397-4209, 301-415-4737, or by email to pdr.resource@nrc.gov. The ADAMS accession number for each document referenced (if it is available in ADAMS) is provided the first time that a document is referenced. Draft ISG-2, Revision 2, is available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML15239A695.

- NRC’s PDR: You may examine and purchase copies of public documents at the NRC’s PDR, Room O1-F21, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

B. Submitting Comments

Please include Docket ID NRC-2015-0241 in the subject line of your comment submission, in order to ensure that the NRC is able to make your comment submission available to the public in this docket.

The NRC cautions you not to include identifying or contact information that you do not want to be publicly disclosed in your comment submission. The NRC posts all comment submissions at <http://www.regulations.gov> as well as entering the comment submissions into ADAMS. The NRC does not routinely edit comment submissions to remove identifying or contact information.

If you are requesting or aggregating comments from other persons for submission to the NRC, then you should inform those persons not to include identifying or contact information that they do not want to be publicly disclosed in their comment submission. Your request should state that the NRC does not routinely edit comment submissions to remove such information before making the comment submissions available to the public or entering the comment submissions into ADAMS.

II. Background

Section 141(b)(1)(C) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA) of 1982, as amended, requires that each monitored retrievable storage (MRS) facility be designed “to provide for the ready retrieval of such spent fuel and waste for further processing or disposal.” The NRC codified this portion of the NWPA in its 1988 final rulemaking, “Licensing Requirements for the Independent Spent Fuel Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste” (53 FR 31651; August 19, 1988). The NRC inserted, “Storage systems must be designed to allow ready retrieval of spent fuel or high-level radioactive waste for further processing or disposal,” in section 72.122(l) of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) and added MRS facilities to the scope of 10 CFR part 72. This requirement currently applies to all ISFSI and MRS licensees.

The NRC’s current position on how a licensee may satisfy the requirement for “ready retrieval” under section 72.122(l) is delineated in draft ISG No. 2, Revision 1 (ADAMS Accession No. ML100550861). In essence, draft ISG–2, Rev. 1 provides guidance to the NRC staff that a licensee may demonstrate ready retrieval through a two-part approach: 1) Ability to remove the individual spent fuel assemblies or canned assemblies by normal means (*i.e.*, crane and grapple); and 2) ability to move a canister or cask containing spent fuel from the storage location.

As the duration of spent fuel storage at an ISFSI or MRS facility increases, the practical impact of the application of the first part of ready retrieval—the ability of the fuel assembly to be removed from the canister or cask by normal means—has led the staff to take a closer look at retrievability. To ensure that the application of the first part of “ready retrieval” is met as the duration of fuel storage increases, periodic monitoring or inspection may be needed to verify the condition of the fuel and the internal components of the dry storage system, and could identify the

need for possible remediation of the fuel and the internal components of the dry storage system. Because of the difficulties in accessing the fuel and the interior components, inspection, monitoring, and potential remediation may involve opening the confinement boundary of the system in order to verify the condition of the fuel and internal components. However, opening the dry storage system would expose workers to additional dose and, particularly for welded canisters, degrade or eliminate the confinement boundary.

Consistent with the NRC’s ongoing work reviewing the regulatory framework for spent fuel storage and transportation (see COMSECY–10–0007, ADAMS Accession No. ML101390216), the NRC staff began exploring alternatives to the guidance on the application of ready retrieval. The staff’s review has centered around whether to eliminate the first part of the guidance on ready retrieval—the ability to remove individual fuel assemblies from a canister or cask by normal means—but maintaining the second part—the ability of the canister or cask to be safely removed from the storage location. By eliminating the first part of the guidance, the dry cask storage system (*i.e.*, dual-purpose cask or canister containing the spent fuel) would still be retrieved safely and be readied for transportation consistent with the law and regulations. This way, the spent fuel dry storage confinement continues to be maintained without the potential negative impacts associated with unnecessarily removing the individual fuel assemblies.

In an effort to engage stakeholders in this discussion, NRC staff held two public meetings on July 27, 2011, and August 16, 2012, to obtain stakeholder feedback on these topics. Additionally, in January 2013, the NRC issued a **Federal Register** notice (78 FR 3853) requesting public comment on several topics, including retrievability and cladding integrity. The NRC received comments on the **Federal Register** notice that can be found under ADAMS Accession number ML15110A370. The staff work in this area was deferred due to higher priority work such as license renewal regulatory framework and high burn up fuel related activities. Therefore, the NRC staff held a public meeting on July 29, 2015, to provide an update on the staff’s work on this issue. The meeting summary was issued on August 5, 2015 (ADAMS Accession No. ML15216A272).

The NRC staff has also considered how dry storage of spent nuclear fuel is implemented in other countries, and

international guidance for spent fuel storage. The NRC staff has participated in several multilateral working groups related to extended spent fuel storage. The NRC staff reviewed the International Atomic Energy Agency’s Specific Safety Guide No. SSG–15, “Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel.” This guide is consistent with the NRC’s current position of retrievability and will remain consistent with planned changes. Additionally, the NRC staff is aware that the spent fuel storage systems in Germany undergo periodic inspections at 10-year intervals, which are focused on the accessible cask components and confinement boundary (seals). The aging management program required by 10 CFR part 72 for renewal also provides for periodic inspections in the United States.

III. Proposed Action

By this action, the NRC is requesting public comments on draft ISG 2, Revision 2. This ISG proposes certain revisions to NRC guidance on implementation of the requirements in 10 CFR part 72. The NRC staff will make a final determination regarding issuance of the revised ISG after it considers any public comments received in response to this request.

IV. Backfitting and Issue Finality

This draft ISG, if finalized, would provide guidance to the NRC staff for reviewing an application for an ISFSI license with respect to compliance with the retrievability requirement of 10 CFR 72.122(l). Issuance of this draft ISG, if finalized, would not constitute backfitting as defined in the backfitting provisions in 10 CFR 72.62 which are applicable to ISFSIs. Issuance of the draft ISG, if finalized, would also not constitute backfitting under 10 CFR 50.109, or otherwise be inconsistent with the issue finality provisions in 10 CFR part 52 for generally licensed ISFSIs. The staff’s position is based upon the following considerations.

1. The draft ISG positions, if finalized, do not constitute backfitting, inasmuch as the ISG is internal guidance to the NRC staff.

The ISG provides interim guidance to the staff on how to review an application for NRC regulatory approval in the form of licensing. Changes in internal staff guidance are not matters for which either ISFSI or nuclear power plant applicants or licensees are protected under the backfitting provisions in 10 CFR parts 50 or 72, or the issue finality provisions of part 52.

2. Backfitting and issue finality do not—with limited exceptions not

applicable here—protect current or future applicants.

Applicants and potential applicants are not, with certain exceptions, protected by the backfitting provisions in 10 CFR 72.62 or 10 CFR 50.109, or any issue finality provisions under part 52. This is because neither the backfitting provisions nor the issue finality provisions under part 52—with certain exclusions discussed below—were intended to apply to every NRC action which substantially changes the expectations of current and future applicants. The exceptions to the general principle are applicable whenever an applicant references a part 52 license (e.g., an early site permit) and/or NRC regulatory approval (e.g., a design certification rule) with specified issue finality provisions. However, the matters covered in this ISG are not subject matters or issues for which issue finality protection is provided.

3. The NRC has no intention to impose the ISG on existing ISFSI or nuclear power plant licenses either now or in the future (absent a voluntary request for change from the licensee).

The NRC staff does not intend to impose or apply the positions described in the ISG to existing (already issued) licenses (e.g., ISFSI licenses, operating licenses and combined licenses) absent a voluntary request for a change from the licensee. Hence, the ISG need not be evaluated as if it were a backfit.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 14th day of October, 2015.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Mark Lombard,

*Director, Division of Spent Fuel Management,
Office of Nuclear Material Safety and
Safeguards.*

[FR Doc. 2015-26743 Filed 10-20-15; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC-2012-0271]

Geologic Trench Excavation for Paleoliquefaction Study at Garner and Stiles Sites

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory
Commission.

ACTION: Environmental assessment and
finding of no significant impact;
issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
Commission (NRC) has prepared an
Environmental Assessment (EA) to
evaluate the potential environmental
impacts that may arise as a result of
excavating trenches to observe geologic

features for a paleoliquefaction research
project at two sites located in
northeastern Arkansas. The NRC has
concluded that a Finding of No
Significant Impact (FONSI) is
appropriate.

DATES: October 21, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID
NRC-2012-0271 when contacting the
NRC about the availability of
information regarding this document.
You may obtain publicly-available
information related to this document
using any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Web site:* Go to <http://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC-2012-0271. Address questions about NRC dockets to Carol Gallagher; telephone: 301-415-3463; email: Carol.Gallagher@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.

- *NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):* You may obtain publicly-available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To begin the search, select "ADAMS Public Documents" and then select "*Begin Web-based ADAMS Search.*" For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1-800-397-4209, 301-415-4737, or by email to pdr.resource@nrc.gov. The ADAMS accession number for each document referenced (if it available in ADAMS) is provided the first time that a document is referenced. The EA and the associated FONSI are publicly available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML15287A224.

- *NRC's PDR:* You may examine and purchase copies of public documents at the NRC's PDR, Room O1-F21, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Thomas Weaver, Office of Nuclear
Regulatory Research, U.S. Nuclear
Regulatory Commission, Washington,
DC 20555-0001; telephone: 301-415-
2383; email: Thomas.Weaver@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

The NRC is performing a
paleoliquefaction research project to
characterize past earthquakes in the
Central and Eastern United States.
Geologic observations of
paleoliquefaction, defined as historic or
pre-historic liquefaction, in excavated
trenches are planned at two sites in
northeastern Arkansas. Liquefaction

features are geologic features such as
sand blows and sand dikes formed
during earthquakes as a result of ground
shaking and water pressure developed
in the ground during shaking. The
results from this research will be used
to update models implemented in
probabilistic seismic hazard analyses to
characterize ground motion at new
nuclear power plant sites in accordance
with the NRC's regulation in section
100.23(d)(1) of title 10 of the *Code of
Federal Regulations* (10 CFR). The
results of this research may also
implemented to re-evaluate seismic
hazards at existing nuclear power plant
sites.

The NRC has prepared an EA to
evaluate the potential environmental
impacts that may arise as a result of this
research project in accordance with the
requirements of 10 CFR part 51, the
NRC's regulations that implement
Section 102(2) of the National
Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as
amended. Based on the EA, and in
accordance with 10 CFR 51.31(a), the
NRC has concluded that a FONSI is
appropriate. The excavation of the
trenches at the two sites in northeastern
Arkansas will commence following
publication of this Notice.

II. EA Summary

The NRC has prepared the EA to
evaluate the potential environmental
impacts of the excavation of the
trenches at two sites in northeastern
Arkansas, described in the EA as the
Garner and Stiles sites. In accordance
with Section 7 of the Endangered
Species Act of 1973, as amended (16
U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), the NRC staff
requested informal consultation with
the United States Fish and Wildlife
Service. No concerns were identified for
Federally-listed species or designated
critical habitat. This project is
temporary, minimally invasive, and will
occur outside the critical nesting times
for migratory birds.

The NRC determined that the
proposed excavation of the trenches will
result in no adverse effects to any
historic or cultural resources that may
be located at the Garner or Stiles sites.
The NRC's evaluation of archeologic
artifacts discovered at the Garner site
concludes that the site is ineligible for
the National Register of Historic Places
(NHRP). The Arkansas State Historic
Preservation Officer stated in a
September 3, 2014, letter to the NRC
that NHRP eligibility for the Garner site
is undetermined and noted that the
proposed excavation of the trenches is
similar to NRHP significance testing. If
significant archeological material data is
uncovered at the Garner site, the NRC