

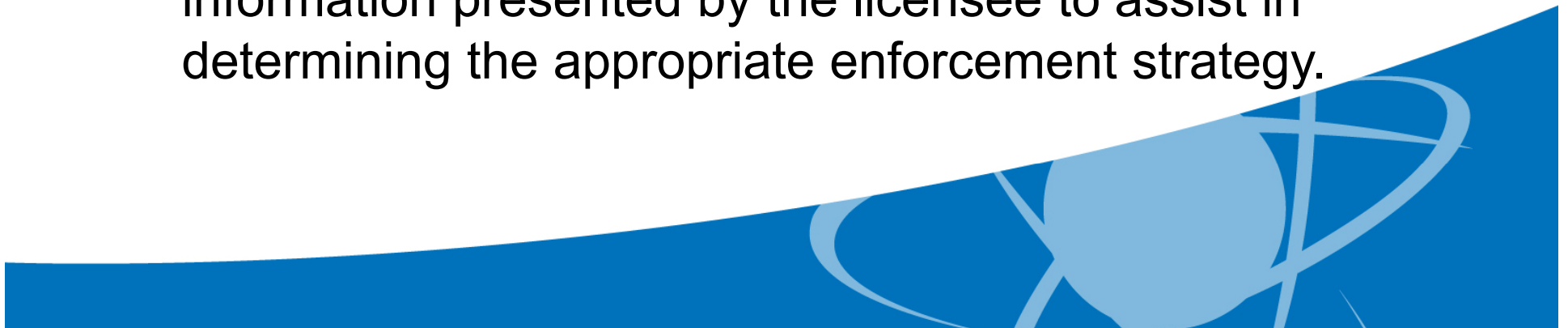
Enforcement

FCIX 2015 – Thomas Marenchin

Enforcement Process



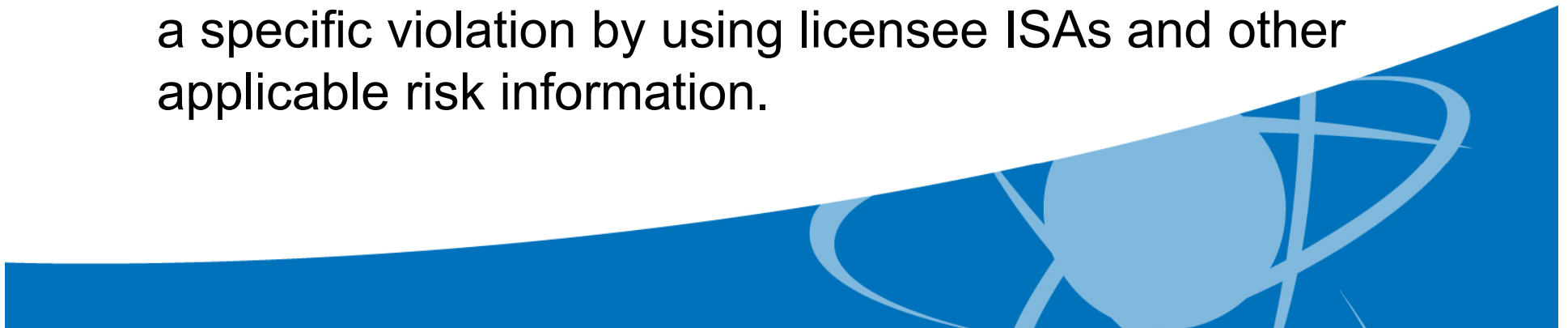
- Non-compliance identified
- Panel is held to reach agreement on an enforcement approach and assure consistency
- Outcome from Panel:
 - No Action
 - Conference Letter
 - Choice Letter (No response, written response, or conference)
- Caucus provides the opportunity to review any new information presented by the licensee to assist in determining the appropriate enforcement strategy.



Enforcement Policy



- September 30, 2010
 - Fuel Cycle Operations examples were updated to risk inform the examples
 - Section 6.2 Fuel Cycle Operations provides examples in the area of fuel cycle operations for licensees with an integrated safety analysis and fuel cycle licensees without an ISA.
 - The NRC will determine the appropriate severity level for a specific violation by using licensee ISAs and other applicable risk information.



Enforcement Policy



- Severity Level I example:
 - A high consequence event occurs
- Severity Level II example:
 - A high-consequence event is “not unlikely” based on a licensee’s ISA
- Severity Level III example:
 - A high-consequence event is “unlikely” based on a licensee’s ISA
- Severity Level III example:
 - A *licensee* fails to meet the requirements of 10 CFR 70.61, or Appendix A, to 10 CFR Part 70, and the failure does not result in a SL I, II, or III violation;



Enforcement Policy



- Assessment of Violations
 - After a violation is identified, the NRC assesses its severity or significance (both actual and potential). Under traditional enforcement, the severity level assigned to the violation generally reflects the assessment of the significance of a violation, and is referred to as traditional enforcement.

