

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
REGARDING ZIONSOLUTIONS, LLC'S DECOMMISSIONING FUNDING PLAN UPDATE FOR
ZION INDEPENDENT SPENT FUEL STORAGE INSTALLATION
DOCKET NOS. 72-1037, 50-295 AND 50-304

Regulatory Requirement

Pursuant to Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) 72.30(c), at the time of license renewal and at intervals not to exceed 3 years, the decommissioning funding plan (DFP) required to be submitted by 10 CFR 72.30(b) must be resubmitted with adjustments as necessary to account for changes in costs and the extent of contamination. The DFP must update the information submitted with the original or prior approved plan. In addition, the DFP must also specifically consider the effect of the following events on decommissioning costs, as required by 10 CFR 72.30(c)(1)-(4): (1) spills of radioactive material producing additional residual radioactivity in onsite subsurface material, (2) facility modifications, (3) changes in authorized possession limits, and (4) actual remediation costs that exceed the previous cost estimate.

Background

By letter dated March 30, 2017, ZionSolutions LLC (ZS) submitted, for U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff review and approval, a decommissioning funding plan update (DFP Update) for the independent spent fuel storage installation at Zion (Agencywide Documents Access and Management System Accession No. ML17094A735). The NRC staff reviewed ZS's DFP update and believes ZS's submittal was not sufficient to meet the intent of the requirement in 72.30(c). Specifically, the DFP update does not provide sufficient information to allow the NRC to determine that the events listed in 10 CFR 72.30(c)(1)-(4) have been specifically considered.

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For the ISFSI at Zion, provide a revised DFP that includes the effect on decommissioning costs of each of the events listed in 10 CFR 72.30(c)(1)-(4): (1) spills of radioactive material producing additional residual radioactivity in onsite subsurface material, (2) facility modifications, (3) changes in authorized possession limits, and (4) actual remediation costs that exceed the previous cost estimate.

Enclosure