

nuclear fuel and high-level waste. From April 7, 1983, to May 16, 2014, consumers of electricity produced at nuclear power plants paid a fee into the fund of one-tenth of one cent for every kilowatt-hour of electricity generated based on the annual Secretarial Determination of the Adequacy of the Nuclear Waste Fund Fee.

#### Charge Upon Waste Receipt Option:

A fee could be assessed to the generator at the time the waste is delivered for disposal. This approach is similar to that used at commercial disposal sites for Class A, B, and C LLRW. The generator would cover the costs for characterization, packaging, transportation, and disposal. The DOE recommends this option because it is based on the relatively greater certainty in determining costs and charges for specific waste streams.

For example, it is anticipated that fees for disposal of GTCC LLRW at a commercial disposal site would be based on methodology similar to that used at current commercial LLRW disposal sites. Such fees are based upon a core charge, based on the volume of radioactive waste to be disposed of, plus applicable surcharges.

Core charges would be based on a volume fee per cubic meter or cubic foot of the total containerized volume of radioactive waste including: the cost to remove radioactive waste from the storage site and ship to a disposal facility; the cost to return the empty cask from the disposal facility to the storage site for each shipment; the cost to receive, secure, unload, inspect, and decontaminate (if necessary) each shipment; and the cost to dispose of radioactive waste. Surcharges could include an activity charge per curie and a graduated high-dose rate charge per container.

### Conclusion

Implementation of the DOE's preferred alternative would result in the cost-effective, safe, and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste inventory outlined in the Final EIS. The preferred alternative is land disposal at generic commercial facilities and/or disposal at the WIPP geologic repository. Full waste emplacement operations at WIPP are not expected until the 2021 time frame, and therefore the department is primarily considering disposal in generic commercial sites. Congressional action is required before the DOE can make a final decision and issue a record of decision on the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste. The DOE will work with Congress to determine the best path forward for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste. ■



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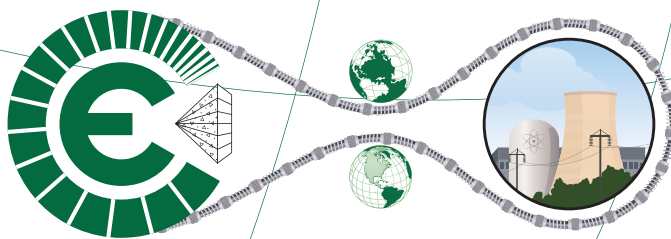
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#### IMPLEMENTED NUCLEAR QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAMS

- ASME NQA-1 2008/2009a
- 10 CFR 50 Appendix B
- 10 CFR 830.122
- 10 CFR 71, Subpart H
- ISO 9001:2008
- ASME Div. 1 "U" Stamp
- AWS D1.1, D1.6

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