Dated: July 16, 2015.

Swarnali Haldar, 
Executive for Information Services/CIO. 
[FR Doc. 2015–18449 Filed 7–27–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION 
[Docket No. 040–09067; NRC–2015–0126] 

Uranerz Energy Corporation; Nichols Ranch ISR Project 

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission. 

ACTION: Indirect transfer of license; issuance. 

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) issued an Order approving the indirect transfer of license (change of control) for NRC Source and Byproduct Materials License SUA–1597 (SUΑ–1597), docket number 040–09067, for the Nichols Ranch In Situ Recovery (ISR) Project, from Uranerz Energy Corporation (Uranerz) to Energy Fuels, Inc. (Energy Fuels). The NRC’s approval of this action is required by its regulations. This approval allows the companies to merge after an exchange of stock. The current licensee, Uranerz, remains the licensee after the transaction; however, the company is controlled by Energy Fuels.

DATES: The Order was issued on June 18, 2015, and is effective for one year.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2015–0126 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:


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 NRC’s Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, 301–415–4737, or by email to pdr.resource@nrc.gov. For the convenience of the reader, the ADAMS accession numbers are provided in a table in the “Availability of Documents” section of this document.

- 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.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 

I. Background

The NRC is providing notice of consent to the indirect transfer (change of control) of SUA–1597. This license authorizes Uranerz to possess uranium and 11.e(2) byproduct materials at its Nichols Ranch ISR Project, which consists of two separate properties known as the Nichols Ranch Unit and the Hank Unit, in Johnson and Campbell Counties, Wyoming. Uranerz is authorized for operations at the Nichols Ranch Unit to produce uranium-laden resins but is not authorized for further processing (elution, precipitation and drying of yellowcake) at the Nichols Ranch Unit or production at the Hank Unit.

By letter dated March 12, 2015, and supplemented on June 5, 2015, Uranerz submitted an application to the NRC requesting approval of the change of control of SUA–1597. The change of control involves a share purchase agreement whereby Energy Fuels will acquire all shares of Uranerz common stock resulting in Uranerz merging with EFR Nevada Corporation, an existing Nevada Corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Energy Fuels. The merged corporations will adopt the Uranerz name and Uranerz will remain the licensee for SUA–1597.

The NRC’s receipt of the request to take this licensing action was previously noticed on the NRC’s public Web site on April 9, 2015, and in the Federal Register on May 22, 2015 (80 FR 29753) with a notice of an opportunity to request a hearing by June 11, 2015. No requests for a hearing and no comments were received.

By Order dated June 18, 2015, the NRC approved the indirect transfer. The Order was accompanied by a Safety Evaluation Report (SER) documenting the basis for the NRC staff’s approval. In the SER, the NRC staff has reached the following conclusions: after the transaction, Uranerz and its parent...
company, Energy Fuels, will remain qualified by reason of training and experience to use source material as to protect health and minimize danger to life or property; equipment, facilities, and procedures will remain adequate to protect health and minimize danger to life or property; and this action is not inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public.

These actions comply with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and NRC's rules and regulations.

II. Availability of Documents

The documents identified in the following table are available to interested persons through the ADAMS Public Documents collection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document</th>
<th>ADAMS Accession No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicant’s application, March 12, 2015, Supplementary information, June 5, 2015.</td>
<td>ML15084A286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRC Letter approving change of control, June 18, 2015.</td>
<td>ML15160A025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRC Order dated June 18, 2015.</td>
<td>ML15161A464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRC Safety Evaluation Report dated June 18, 2015.</td>
<td>ML15161A470, ML15161A486</td>
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</tbody>
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Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 16th day of July, 2015.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Andrew Persinko, Deputy Director, Division of Decommissioning, Uranium Recovery, and Waste Programs Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

[F.R. Doc. 2015–18463 Filed 7–27–15; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50–295 and 50–304; NRC–2015–0168]

ZionSolutions, LLC, Zion Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 and 2

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Exemption; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing an exemption from certain emergency planning requirements in response to a May 27, 2014, request from ZionSolutions, LLC. The exemptions remove requirements that are no longer applicable since all the fuel has been transferred from the spent fuel pool to an independent spent fuel storage installation (ISFSI).

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2015–0168 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:


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 documented referenced (if that document is available in ADAMS) is provided the first time that a document is referenced.

- 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.


I. Background

In section 50.47 of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR), “Emergency plans,” provides in part, “... no initial operating license for a nuclear power reactor will be issued unless a finding is made by the NRC that there is reasonable assurance that adequate protective measures can and will be taken in the event of a radiological emergency.” Appendix E to 10 CFR part 50, “Emergency Planning and Preparedness for Production and Utilization Facilities,” provides in part, “This appendix establishes minimum requirements for emergency plans for use in attaining an acceptable state of emergency preparedness...” Zion Nuclear Power Station (ZNPS), Units 1 and 2 were permanently shut down in February 1998, for economic reasons. The licensee placed the plant in SAFSTOR, which means that the licensee deferred dismantling and decontamination of the facility while maintaining and monitoring the facility in a condition that allowed radioactivity to decay. The licensee isolated the spent fuel pool (SFP) within its Fuel Building and established a spent fuel pool nuclear island with SFP–dedicated support systems. In 1999, the NRC issued an exemption from certain requirements of 10 CFR part 50 for the ZNPS licensee to discontinue offsite emergency planning activities and to reduce the scope of onsite emergency planning. In September 2010, the licensed ownership, management authorities, and decommissioning trust fund of the permanently shutdown facility was transferred to ZionSolutions (ZS), a subsidiary of EnergySolutions, for the purpose of completing all decommissioning activities with the end goal of full site restoration. Active decommissioning is currently underway. As of January 12, 2015, all of the spent fuel at the ZNPS had been transferred to the ZNPS ISFSI.

II. Request/Action

By letter dated May 27, 2014, (ADAMS Accession No. ML14148A295), ZS submitted a “License Amendment Request for Proposed Revision to Zion Nuclear Power Station Defueled Station Emergency Plan and Request for Exemption from Certain Requirements of 10 CFR 50.47, and 10 CFR part 50, appendix E.” The amendment request was addressed separately by the NRC in a letter dated May 14, 2015 (ADAMS Accession No. ML15092A380).

III. Discussion

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.12, the Commission may, upon application by any interested person or upon its own initiative, grant exemptions from the requirements of 10 CFR part 50 when (1) the exemptions are authorized by law, will not present an undue risk to public health or safety, and are consistent with the common defense and security; and (2) when special circumstances are present.

The NRC staff reviewed the licensee’s request and determined that exemptions should be granted, or continue to be granted, from the following requirements: The requirements of 10 CFR 50.47(b)(10); the requirement: “By June 20, 2012, nuclear power reactor,” and “within 15 minutes,” and to protect public health and safety provided that any delay in declaring does not deny the State and local authorities the opportunity to implement measures.