determine where the license will fit into the matrix. The matrix depicts the categorization of licenses by authorized material and use/activity and the relative programmatic effort associated with each category. The programmatic effort (expressed as a value in the matrix) reflects the safety or safeguards significance associated with the authorized nuclear material and use/activity, and the commensurate generic regulatory program (i.e., scope, depth and rigor). The relative weighted factors per facility for the various subclasses are as follows:

	Number of facilities	Relative weight per facility	
		Safety	Safeguards
High Enriched Fuel	2	1.00	1.00
Low Enriched Fuel	4	.52	.34
Limited Operations Facility	1	.20	.11
UF_6 Conversion	1	.30	.....
Others	3	.12	.09

The above weighted factors for the safety and safeguards portion are applied to the $10.1 million base fee. To this base fee, the LLW and other surcharges are added. The resulting annual fee for each fuel facility, including the additional charge (surcharge) is shown below.

Type of facility	Annual fee
High Enriched Fuel:	
Babcock & Wilcox	$2,569,000
Nuclear Fuel Services	2,569,000
Low Enriched Fuel:	
Combustion Engineering (Hematite)	1,261,000
General Electric	1,261,000
Siemens Nuclear Power	1,261,000
Westinghouse	1,261,000
Limited Operation Facilities:	
B&W Fuel Company	501,700
UF_6 Conversion:	
AlliedSignal Corp	639,200
Other Fuel Facilities:	
Babcock & Wilcox	340,700
General Atomics	340,700
General Electric	340,700

Uranium Recovery

Of the $2.3 million ($1.8 million in base budget plus $0.5 million in surcharge) attributable to the uranium recovery class of licensees, approximately $1.9 million will be assessed to the Department of Energy (DOE) to recover the costs associated with DOE facilities under the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (UMTRCA). In September 1993, DOE became a general licensee of the NRC because post-reclamation closure of the Spook, Wyoming site had been achieved. There are two additional UMTRCA sites now under the general license: Burrell, Pennsylvania and Loman, Idaho.

As indicated earlier, the NRC has refined its methodology for establishing part 171 annual fees for non-DOE uranium recovery licenses. The methodology identifies three categories of licenses: (1) Conventional uranium mills; (2) solution mining uranium mills; and (3) mill tailings disposal facilities, each of which benefits from the generic uranium recovery program. In order to determine the benefits to each uranium recovery category, a matrix was established to relate the category and the level of benefit, by program element and subelement. The two major program elements of the generic uranium recovery program are activities related to facility operations and those related to facility closure. Each of these elements was further divided into three subelements. The three major subelements of generic activities related to uranium facility operations are activities related to: (1) The operation of the mill; (2) the handling and disposal of waste; and (3) prevention of groundwater contamination. The three major subelements of generic activities related to uranium facility closure are activities related to: (1) decommissioning of facilities and cleanup of land; (2) reclamation and closure of the tailings impoundment; and (3) cleanup of contaminated groundwater. Weighted factors were assigned to each program element and subelement.

The two existing categories of mills, those that perform conventional milling and those that perform solution mining and milling, are continued. The existing category for licenses whose purpose is to dispose of Section 11e.(2) byproduct material is also continued. The matrix also contains a category for conventional mills with Possession Only Licenses that are also authorized to dispose of more than 5,000 cubic yards of byproduct material, as defined in section 11e.(2) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, from other facilities. Currently, there are three mills authorized for such waste disposal. The applicability of the generic program in each subelement to each uranium recovery category was qualitatively estimated as either significant, some, minor, or none.

The resulting relative weighted factor per facility for the various subclasses is as follows:

	Number of facilities	Relative weight per facility
Class I facilities	3	1.00
Class II facilities	6	.57
11e.(2) disposal	1	.73
11e.(2) disposal incidental to existing tailings sites	3	.13

Using this refined approach, the remaining $0.4 million not recovered from DOE results in annual fees for each class of licensees as follows:

2.A.(2)—Class I facilities: $60,900
2.A.(2)—Class II facilities: $34,400
2.A.(2)—Other facilities: $22,000
2.A.(3)—11e(2) disposal: $44,700
2.A.(4)—11e(2) disposal incidental to existing tailings site: $7,900

Rare Earth Facilities

Because rare earth facilities are now budgeted for separately, a separate class has been established for these licensees in this final rule. For rare earth facilities, the generic and other regulatory costs of $66,000 have been spread uniformly among licensees who have a specific license for receipt and processing of source material. This results in an annual fee of $22,000 for each facility.

Spent Fuel Storage Facilities

For spent fuel storage licenses, the costs of $2.2 million ($1.6 million in base budget plus $0.6 million in surcharge) have been spread uniformly among those licensees who hold specific or general licenses for receipt and storage of spent fuel at an ISFSI. This results in an annual fee of $279,000 for each facility. This represents a fee decrease compared to FY 1994 because there are now more licensees in this