the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, as the Inspector

**Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board**

**Salaries and Expenses**

For expenses necessary of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, as authorized by Public Law 100–203, section 5051, $3,400,000, to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

**General Provisions—Independent Agencies**

Sec. 401. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall comply with the July 5, 2011, version of Chapter VI of its Internal Commission Procedures when responding to Congressional requests for information.

Sec. 402. (a) Reducing and Protecting Vulnerable Radiological Material.—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) shall establish mandatory security standards for all equipment located within the United States using High Risk Radiological Material to be enforced at all sites in the United States no later than 5 years from the enactment of this Act.
(1) The Commission shall adopt and publish new mandatory security standards using the security criteria established by the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI) for all devices located within the United States using High Risk Radiological Material.

(2) The Commission shall actively enforce NNSA GTRI security standards with inspections that occur at least once every 2 years at every site with High Risk Radiological Material.

(3) The Commission shall work with NNSA GTRI to review the security standards at least every 5 years to determine if any amendments need to be made to those standards.

(4) NNSA GTRI in collaboration with NRC shall establish and implement a training program designed for Commission and NRC Agreement State inspectors to ensure proper enforcement of the security standards.

(5) NNSA GTRI shall continue to implement a training and exercise program designed for operators and local law enforcement to ensure proper response to security events.
(6) The term “High Risk Radiological Material” means the 14 radionuclides identified by the Interagency Task Force on Radiation Source Protection and Security in its 2010 Radiation Source Protection and Security Task Force Report (August 11, 2010) with activity levels of 10 Curies or greater. These High Risk Radiological Materials pose a greater threat to the public and the environment and could also pose a potentially more significant security risk.

(b) IN-DEVICE DELAY MECHANISMS.—The NRC shall require all new devices with High Risk Radiological Material to be assessed by NNSA GTRI for adequate delay against a potential theft or sabotage before these devices can be sold and used in the United States.

(1) For new devices with High Risk Radiological Material that NNSA GTRI determines do not have adequate built-in delay, NNSA GTRI shall work with the vendor to develop improved delay into the device.

(2) The NRC shall require any operators procuring new devices with High Risk Radiological Material to only use those devices with enhanced delay approved by NNSA GTRI or implemented in conjunction with NNSA GTRI.
(3) NNSA GTRI and NRC should continue to collaborate on the implementation of retrofitting existing irradiators with In-Device Delay kits.

(c) During the 5-year period NRC develops and implements new minimum security standards, facilities with High Risk Radiological Material will have the option to receive NNSA GTRI support to implement security enhancements and NNSA GTRI security enhancements should be offered on a cost share arrangement, whereby, NNSA GTRI provides no more than 50 percent of the total costs.

After the 5-year period, facilities with High-Risk Radioactive Material will be required to implement and maintain security enhancements at their own cost.

(d) REPLACEMENT TECHNOLOGIES.—NNSA GTRI shall create a program to explore the use of non-radioactive or very short-lived radioactive replacement technologies for devices that use High Risk Radioactive Materials including but not limited to blood irradiators, research irradiators, gamma knife devices, teletherapy devices, and well logging devices.

If a facility already using a device with High Risk Radioactive Material wants to replace it with non-radio logical or short-lived radiological devices, NNSA GTRI shall replace devices that use High Risk Radioactive Mate-
rial with non-radioactive replacement technologies under a cost sharing arrangement with the private sector where the NNSA GTRI pays up to 50 percent of the cost of replacement.

(e) LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT.—The NRC shall require device licensees to provide adequate financial assurances through appropriate mechanisms, including bonding and deposits, to ensure that High Risk Radiological Materials sold by the device manufacturer to be used in its equipment will be recovered and properly disposed at the end of the useful life of the material.

(f) LICENSING OF RADIOLOGICAL SOURCES.—The NRC shall discontinue licensing for each application of new high-risk radiological sources as soon as is practicable, but in no event later than 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act, unless non-radioactive or very short-lived radioactive replacement technologies are not available.

No later than 1 year after enactment of this Act, the NRC shall require all new licensees seeking high-risk radiological sources and current licensees seeking to replace high-risk radiological sources to conduct a feasibility review of non-radioactive or very short-lived radioactive alternatives available on the market and provide a justifica-
tion for requesting a high-risk radiological source if non-
radioactive alternatives are not available.

(g) REPORTING.—Not later than 1 year after enact-
ment of this Act, and annually thereafter for an additional
5 years, the Chairman of the NRC and the Administrator
of the National Nuclear Security Administration shall sub-
mit a joint report to the Committees on Appropriations
of the House of Representatives and the Senate on:

(1) Progress made towards finalizing the new
NRC security standards;

(2) The number of buildings with security up-
grades meeting the NNSA GTRI standards;

(3) The number of NRC and Agreement State
inspectors trained and certified;

(4) The number of irradiators in the United
States with installed in-device delay mechanisms and
the progress made on developing and implementing
new in-device delay mechanisms;

(5) The number of devices for which replace-
ment technologies have been implemented to replace
High Risk Radiological Materials, and the total
amount of costs incurred by NNSA GTRI to imple-
ment these replacements; and

(6) Progress on implementing financial assur-
ances.
SEC. 403. For this fiscal year, and each fiscal year hereafter, each independent agency receiving funding under this Title shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the U.S. House of Representatives and United States Senate a Congressional Budget Justification and a detailed annual report.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress, other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

SEC. 502. (a) None of the funds made available in title III of this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by or transfer authority provided in this Act or any other appropriations Act for any fiscal year, transfer authority referenced in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), or any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide