variable and dependent on weather conditions. Nuclear power provides a reliable and consistent complement to these renewable sources, making it essential not only to any clean energy solution but also to meeting the electricity demands of the future.

Leading the way

At Dominion Energy, we are leading the way when it comes to SLR. As of July 2024, Surry Power Station remains the only commercial nuclear power plant licensed to operate for 80 years. We have submitted license renewal applications for the North Anna and V.C. Summer power plants and have notified the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of our intention to apply for an extension for both units at Millstone. Every station in our fleet is in some part of the license renewal process. There is immense value in extending the operational life of nuclear plants while also maintaining the highest safety and operational standards.

To ensure our plants continue to operate safely and efficiently, Dominion is investing billions of dollars in infrastructure upgrades, which include enhancements to reactor components and control systems. These investments extend the life of our plants and also improve their overall performance.

Subsequent license renewal for nuclear power plants is not just a technical and regulatory process; it is a strategic imperative for meeting climate goals in the United States.

The path to a sustainable energy future is complex and multifaceted, but with nuclear energy at its core, we can achieve a cleaner, greener, and more prosperous world for future generations.

align with the characteristics of the waste," he said.

Among the major provisions of the draft LLW rule are a 1,000-year compliance period for sites that do not contain significant quantities of long-lived radionuclides or a 10,000-year compliance period for sites that are planning to accept significant quantities of such radionuclides; a performance period analysis for the postclosure time period after 10,000 years if significant quantities of long-lived radionuclides are disposed of; and the development of a safety case that would provide a summary of the safety basis that the disposal site will be capable of isolating waste and limiting releases to the environment.

The proposed rule would also specify an annual dose limit of 0.25 millisievert (25 millirem) for any member of the public within the compliance period and an annual dose not to exceed 5 mSv (500 mrem) to an inadvertent intruder within the compliance period.

As early as 2008, the NRC began an effort to revise its LLW rules in 10 CFR Part 61, which were first promulgated in 1982 and did not take into account growing inventories of depleted uranium that needed to be disposed of.

In March 2015, the NRC published a proposed Part 61 rule for public comment, and a draft final rule was submitted for commission approval in September 2016. A year later, however, the commission directed the staff to make "certain substantive revisions" to the draft rule and publish it as a supplemental proposed rule for a 90-day public comment period.

In response, the NRC staff released SECY-20-0098, *Path Forward and Recommendations for Certain Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Rulemakings*, on October 21, 2020, in which it proposed an integrated rulemaking that would combine the Part 61 efforts along with concurrent rulemaking efforts on the disposal of GTCC and transuranic wastes. In April 2022, the commissioners approved the NRC's staff integrated rulemaking recommendation and directed the staff to reexamine the technical basis for the performance objectives in Part 61 and ensure that the compliance period following the closure of a disposal facility is based on scientific data.

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