
Supporting Statement for Nuclear Fuel Data Survey (Form GC-859)

April 2026

Part A: Justifications

OMB No. 1901-0287

Form GC-859, Nuclear Fuel Data Survey

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Introduction

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). It collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding regarding energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment.

This request is for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval of a three-year extension to Form GC-859 *Nuclear Fuel Data Survey*. EIA is submitting this form to OMB pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. §10101 et seq.) requires that the DOE enter into Standard Contracts with all generators or owners of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste of domestic origin. To meet this policy, Form GC-859 collects information on nuclear fuel use and spent fuel discharges from all utilities that operate commercial nuclear reactors and from all others that possess irradiated fuel from commercial nuclear reactors. The data collected includes reactor license information, reactor cycle data, data on permanently discharged fuel, historical assembly cycle data, special fuel forms, data on canisters and their contents, pool and dry storage capacities and inventories, nonfuel components data, and data on Greater Than Class C (GTCC) Low-Level Radioactive Waste (LLRW).

EIA previously collected this information in 2023 on Form GC-859 for U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Standard Contract Management, Office of the General Counsel (GC).

Form GC-859 last collected in 2023 was conducted with an online platform (<https://gc859.pnnl.gov>) that facilitated responses and allowed electronic files to aid in the submittal. The survey containing data from December 31, 2022 is the last collected and most recent data on spent nuclear fuel discharges and storage available within DOE.

The 2028 version of Form GC-859 has slightly different data requirements compared to the previously approved ICR. The difference is in Section B.2: Reactor License Data (discontinued), Section C.1.1: Data on Discharged Fuel Assemblies and Non-Fuel Components Integral to the Assembly, Section C.2: Projected Assembly Discharges (reinstatement), Section D.3.3: Assemblies in Dry Storage, Appendix C: Reactor and Spent Fuel Storage Site Identification Codes, and Appendix E: Fuel Assembly Type Codes. The web application data collection tool has been implemented to provide both streamlined reporting for the respondent population and essential data management benefit for personnel from DOE Office of Nuclear Energy (NE), DOE Office of Environmental Management (EM), and the national laboratories to meet their research objectives of developing a range of options and supporting analyses that facilitate informed choices about how best to manage spent nuclear fuel. The differences applied to Form GC-859 from the last data collection in 2023 include the following:

- Clarified instructions, definitions, and tables based on the feedback received from the last survey collection. This lessens the burden on respondents by avoiding unnecessary clarifications.
- Section B.2: Reactor License Data. Section B.2 is being discontinued because the license status and other data is publicly available on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's website. Section B.2 now indicates "Discontinued" to preserve the subsection numbering in Section B.
- Section C.1.1: Data on Discharged Fuel Assemblies and Non-Fuel Components Integral to the Assembly - Addition of an optional data field for Assembly-Average Initial Enrichment. The form

currently includes a data field only for Maximum Planar-Average Initial Enrichment. Assembly-Average Initial Enrichment is critical for evaluating decay heat and dose rates, while Maximum Planar-Average Initial Enrichment accounts for axial and radial variations in enrichment, essential for criticality safety assessments. Having data for both enrichment values available reduces conservatism and uncertainty in assessing the transportability of transportation packages, providing DOE with the information necessary for effective planning of future spent nuclear fuel transport and storage while maintaining compliance with thermal, radiological, and criticality safety requirements. Furthermore, Assembly-Average Initial Enrichment is considered non-conservative from a criticality safety perspective so obtaining this data would significantly benefit other planning, such as in scenarios involving disposal in addition to transport and storage.

- Reinstating Section C.2: Projected Assembly Discharges. DOE paused collection of projected assembly discharge data in section C.2 starting with the survey covering the July 1, 2013 – December 31, 2017 period. However, reinstating this section is now necessary to provide insight on planned changes in reactor operations, particularly power uprates and the introduction of high-assay low-enriched uranium fuel. These developments will directly impact spent fuel characteristics, including enrichment levels and burnup rates. Section C.2 originally called for projections of discharged assemblies to be reported for five cycles. This has been reduced to three cycles as reporting a minimum of three cycles will be sufficient to cover the five-year gap in between survey collections. By collecting data on projected assembly discharges, DOE can ensure that it has the necessary information to manage and plan spent fuel storage, disposal strategies, and infrastructure investments in light of these anticipated changes. Section C.2 includes improvements for clarity of data requested, including an updated description and example of Projected Final Average Discharge Burnup of the Group.
- Non-Fuel Components (NFC). The 3 NFC columns in Table C.1.1 will be removed (NFC, NFC Identifier, and Estimated Total Weight) and added to the D.3.3 (Assemblies in Dry Storage) table. The NFC stored in the pool is already captured in Section E: Non-Fuel Data and the text was modified in E.2: Non-Fuel Components – Integral to an Assembly. This change was made to simplify the reporting of non-fuel components in the spent fuel pool. For these components, DOE does not require tracking of their current location in the spent fuel pool, only the tentative amount of hardware delivered to DOE. This reduces the burden on respondents by not requiring them to track and report the location of hardware components in the pool.
- D.3.3: Assemblies in Dry Storage. An additional column for Damaged Fuel Canister (DFC) will be added to the D.3.3 table. This eases the burden on respondents because this change improves clarity by avoiding confusion between a single assembly canister in section C.3.1 and a DFC reported in D.3.3. Additionally, it enhances clarity during canister unloading, ensuring it is clear which assemblies are damaged and whether additional hardware is present in the cask. This information is also used to verify compliance with the Certificate of Compliance when accepting the cask for transportation.
- Appendix C: Reactor and Spent Fuel Storage Site Identification Codes. Appendix C has been updated to remove numeric ID numbers for reactors or storage locations. These have been replaced with easily recognizable names, consistent with the choices in the web-application. Pools that no longer exist or that are no longer planned for storage have been removed from the list. Appendix C has been renamed to Reactor or Facility and Spent Fuel Storage Site. The form has been revised to

remove references to numeric IDs, so the form now contains only user friendly, easily recognizable names.

- Appendix E, Fuel Assembly Type Codes has been modified to include codes submitted on the 2023 data collection that were not already on the list and to remove codes that are not in use, for the convenience of the respondents.

A.1. Legal Justification

The authority for this data collection is provided by the following provisions:

1. Title 15 U.S.C. 772(b), which establishes the mandatory reporting requirement of owners and operators of businesses in the U.S. to make available energy supply and consumption data to the EIA Administrator.
2. Title 15 U.S.C. 764(a and b), which establishes the EIA Administrator's powers to plan, direct, and conduct mandatory and voluntary energy programs that are designed and implemented in a fair and efficient manner. These powers include duties to collect, evaluate, assemble, and analyze energy information on U.S. reserves, production, demand, and related economic data, while obtaining the cooperation of business, labor, consumer, and other interests.
3. Title 15 U.S.C. 790(a), which establishes a National Energy Information System that is the enclave containing the energy data collected by EIA, which allows EIA to describe and analyze energy supply and consumption in the U.S. This enclave allows EIA to perform statistical and forecasting activities to meet the needs of the Department of Energy, Congress, and the States.
4. Title 42 U.S.C. 10222, which authorizes the Secretary of Energy to enter into contracts with any person who generates or holds title to high-level radioactive waste, or spent nuclear fuel, of domestic origin for the acceptance of title, subsequent transportation, and disposal of such waste or spent fuel.

A.2. Needs and Uses of Data

The Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA) of 1982, as amended, established DOE's responsibility to provide permanent disposal of the United States' spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste and gave DOE the authority to enter contracts with owners and generators of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste. A standardized contract for commercially generated waste of domestic origin was developed and promulgated through the rulemaking process – the Standard Contract for the Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel and/or High-Level Radioactive Waste (10 CFR 961) -- This is commonly referred as the "Standard Contract." Annual submission of spent nuclear fuel data is a requirement of contract holders under the Standard Contract. Both the NWPA and the contracts required that DOE was to begin acceptance by January 31, 1998, but DOE has not done so because there is no facility yet to dispose of the spent nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste. Because of this, the collection has been less

frequent than annually since 1995 because it would be an unnecessary burden on private parties, as well as on DOE. The form was temporarily discontinued because of the shift to a five-year cycle and the need to focus on the development of the web-application. Based on a cost analysis and review of programmatic needs, DOE decided to move to a five-year cycle until DOE is closer to having a facility to accept spent fuel from contract holders. The shift to a five-year cycle also provided sufficient time to develop the new web-based application and develop/provide training to respondents.

The information obtained by Form GC-859 is the original data upon which the Office of Standard Contract Management activities are based. A key requirement for the success of this program is an information system with detailed data on the quantity of radioactive waste material currently in storage at commercial nuclear facilities and the amount of additional waste likely to be produced over the operating lives of existing and planned nuclear reactors. This information is necessary to understand and explore the specific requirements of developing and conducting these programs, and thereby, to effectuate the purposes of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA).

The detailed data collected on Form GC-859 are critical for assessing spent fuel storage requirements. The data also constitutes inputs to a number of nuclear fuel databases maintained by the DOE National Laboratories. For example, discharge dates, assembly types, burnups, and initial enrichments are used by analysts to calculate the gamma, neutron, other radiation, and heat intensities for shielding design and thermal design of facilities and equipment, as well as the isotopic inventories of the fuel to be emplaced in a future repository. The quantities and dimensions of nuclear fuel are used to estimate the size of the facilities and capacity of the equipment. Trends based on historical spent nuclear fuel data provided by the respondents are used by the DOE to estimate future discharges from U.S. commercial nuclear reactors and their characteristics. The projected need for additional spent fuel storage capacity is based on these estimated cumulative discharges, and on the estimated maximum storage capacity of both at-reactor and away-from-reactor storage facilities.

The information is also used in publications by various stakeholders for a range of uses and purposes.

- Nuclear Power Plant Infrastructure Evaluations for Removal of Spent Nuclear Fuel, Report prepared for DOE Office of Nuclear Energy, Office of Integrated Waste Management by S. J. Maheras et al., Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL), PNNL-30429, April 2021.
- Integration of the Back End of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle, G. Freeze et al., Sandia National Laboratories, SAND2021-10444, August 2021.
- Fuel Assembly Reference Information for SNF Radiation Source Term Calculations, G. Radulescu, Grogan, B.R., Banerjee, K., Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL/SPR-2021/2093, September 2021.
- Spent Nuclear Fuel Transportation Tabletop Exercise, Midwestern Radioactive Materials Transportation Committee, Council of State Governments Midwest, December 2021.
- Validation of UNF-ST&DARDS As-Loaded Safety Analysis Methods for BWR Decay Heat Calculations, J. B. Clarity, H. K. Liljenfeldt, K. Banerjee, and P. L. Miller, Journal Article in *Progress in Nuclear Energy*, 143(3), January 2022.
- Next Generation System Analysis Model: Recently Added Features and Future Plans, R. Joseph of Idaho National Laboratory et al., WM2022 Conference, March 2022.

- Validation of UNF-ST&DARDS As-loaded Methods for Spent Nuclear Fuel Analysis, J.B. Clarity, K. Banerjee, P. Miller, W.J. Marshall, H. Liljenfeldt, and A.M. Shaw, Proceedings of the International High-Level Radioactive Waste Management Conference, Phoenix, AZ, November 13-17, 2022.
- Laboratory Analysis of the Cooling Time Requirements and Criticality Safety Requirements Prior to Transporting Commercial Spent Nuclear Fuel, Presentation by Dr. Kaushik Banerjee of PNNL to the U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, Spring Meeting, March 2023.
- National Report for the Eighth Review Meeting of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, United States of America, August 2024.
- Spent Nuclear Fuel and Reprocessing Waste Inventory, Report prepared for U.S. DOE Office of Nuclear Energy by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, PNNL-33938, Rev. 1.1, December 2024.
- Although an updated Acceptance Priority Ranking (APR) and Annual Capacity Report (ACR) has not been issued since 2004, DOE and the Department of Justice still use the spent nuclear fuel discharge data reported in subsequent GC-859 collections in administering settlement agreements and for litigation related to DOE's delay in waste acceptance.

A.3. Use of Technology

EIA continues to improve survey reporting options through the use of information technology. Form GC-859 uses an automated collection system for filing survey data and DOE will provide respondents with an online platform to facilitate their responses. Respondents will also be provided with electronic files to aid in the current submittal and operating instructions for the software. To the greatest extent practicable, respondents will provide data either in the data collection system or as any commonly readable, present-day electronic spreadsheet file type. The following website will be used to submit data: <https://gc859.pnnl.gov>. Alternatively, a standalone copy of the submission software may be requested from the EIA GC-859 Survey Team contact identified earlier in the 'For Further Information Contact' section of this notice.

Providing two reporting options potentially reduces respondent burden in filling out the large amounts of data required on the discharged assemblies, historical cycles, and canisters data section of the form. An option in the software permits respondents to print a hardcopy of the form or individual sections of the form.

A.4. Efforts to Identify Duplication

As part of a continuing effort to avoid duplication, EIA routinely reviews and evaluates information from a variety of sources, including other federal agencies, industry trade associations, state governments, and commercial information services to identify instances of duplication. The form is designed to eliminate duplicate reporting of information and eliminate data elements not required by the government.

DOE and EIA evaluated all known sources of data relating to nuclear waste and found that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) collects information on shipments of fuel assemblages that is similar to information reported in section C.1.4 of Form GC-859. After examining the contents of NRC's data files, DOE determined that this other source cannot replace or approximate the information provided in section C.1.4 because of differences in classification, inconsistency, incompleteness, infrequency, availability, or lack of coverage. This is because the spent nuclear fuel discharge information required by the Standard Contract is at the individual spent nuclear fuel assembly level; whereas NRC Form 741 captures transfers/shipments at a higher level. Respondents to the form GC-859 report assembly-level data on spent nuclear fuel when it is permanently discharged. Section C.1.4 of the GC-859 captures subsequent transfers/shipments of spent nuclear fuel assemblies that have already been reported - C.1.4 is only needed to capture the subsequent change in location resulting from moving spent nuclear fuel to a different location. DOE cannot use the current NRC Form 741 *Nuclear Material Transaction Report* because the data does not identify specific assemblies. DOE reached out to the appropriate NRC Form 741 contact who confirmed that the Form GC-859 does not duplicate NRC Form 741. Additionally, the number of transfers/shipments for the current collection is expected to be minimal. Most historical transfers/shipments occurred years ago, and collective transfers/shipments were applicable to only ~ 3% of assemblies. DOE believes the appropriate time to coordinate changes in the NRC Form 741 would be when there are significant transfers/shipment anticipated.

NRC regulations require licensees who ship, receive, or adjust their physical inventory of source or special nuclear material (SNM) to document and report such activities using DOE/NRC Form 741 under OMB Control No. 3150-0003. Previously, EIA assessed the utility of the data file generated from information collected on DOE/NRC Form 741 *Nuclear Material Transaction Report* by submitting three separate data queries. The results showed that the DOE/NRC Form 741 data file does not contain the level of detail that is needed and is not an appropriate substitute for the information collected by Form GC-859.

EIA also examined DOE/NRC Form 742 *Material Balance Report*. This material accountability report tracks items by weight. It does not track fuel assemblies and is also not a valid data source to replace GC-859 Section C.1.4 'Shipments/Transfers of Discharged Fuel'.

A.5. Provisions for Reducing Burden on Small Businesses

This collection of information does not involve small businesses or other small entities. All respondents are either major commercial utilities or operating companies.

A.6. Consequences of Less-Frequent Reporting

The Standard Contract for Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel and/or High-Level Radioactive Waste required that owners and operators of commercial nuclear power plants report certain data annually to DOE. Data had been collected annually for the survey years 1983 through 1995, but then only periodically for survey years thereafter due to the burden on DOE and the contract holders. Surveys have been collected

reflecting data as of December 31, 1998, December 31, 2002, June 30, 2013, and December 31, 2017. Based on a cost analysis and review of programmatic needs, DOE decided to move to a five-year cycle until DOE is closer to having a facility to accept spent fuel from contract holders. The shift to a five-year cycle also provided sufficient time to develop the new web-based application and develop/provide training to respondents. The web-application will also provide respondents with the ability to enter their spent nuclear fuel data as it is discharged. This provides respondents with greater flexibility and allows them to enter data as it becomes available rather than waiting for the incremental five-year collection. Respondents would not be permitted to certify their new data until an official incremental collection has begun.

A.7. Compliance with 5 CFR 1320.5

The data are being collected in accordance with all guidelines set forth in 5 C.F.R. 1320.5.

A.8. Summary of Consultations Outside of the Agency

During 2016 and 2017, a series of working group meetings were held throughout the form design process among the current contractors, staff from DOE Offices including the Energy Information Administration (EIA), the Offices of the General Counsel (GC), Nuclear Energy (NE), Environmental Management (EM), and the DOE national laboratories. A series of drafts and revised mockups of the proposed Form GC-859 were developed for use in these meetings. All issues regarding the content of the form were resolved during these meetings and subsequent dialog.

On March 29, 2017 a meeting with nuclear industry respondents and the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) was held to review and discuss the draft version of the survey form. Feedback and comments from this meeting are incorporated into the design of the survey form and for the estimated burden hours.

The 2023 survey cycle (and future survey cycles) utilized the Federal Register Notice (FRN) process to consult outside the agency and collect feedback regarding the Form GC-859 as the data points for this survey version are the same as the previous survey cycle and have already been agreed upon by both industry and the public thus extensive working group meetings and/or consultations outside of the agency are unnecessary to discuss the unchanging form design and data points of the proposed survey form.

The 60-day FRN public comment period started on 08/28/2025 and ended on 10/27/2025. During that time period, three comments were received. The first comment stated that the form needs to stop changing and our response was that since the most recent survey collection was conducted online for the first time, we received user feedback that we implemented to make the collection process easier and more user-friendly. We also noted that we do not foresee additional form changes in future collections, other than minor clarifications or updates to the appendices. The second comment stated that they had reviewed the changes and had no comments. Since there were no comments, no response was given (other than the acknowledgement email). The third comment provided four form clarifications, and we responded back with the exact four changes we implemented. A day after the 60-

day FRN public comment period ended, a fourth comment was received regarding questions on Schedule C.2 that we answered which also resulted in two minor changes to the form.

A.9. Payments or Gifts to Respondents

There are no provisions for payments to respondents.

A.10. Provisions for Protection of Information

The information reported on Form GC-859 will be protected and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905.

The Federal Energy Administration Act requires EIA to provide company-specific data to other Federal agencies when requested for official use. The information reported on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another DOE component; to any Committee of Congress, the Government Accountability Office, or other Federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order. The information may be used for any non-statistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.

EIA also has an agreement to provide company-specific information to the DOE Office of Standard Contract Management, within the Office of the General Counsel. The data are used for administrative, regulatory, and adjudicatory purposes only. The agreement requires that the information is protected and not disclosed to the public as set forth above. However, disclosure limitation procedures are not applied to the published aggregate statistical data derived from this survey's information. There may be some statistics that are based on data from fewer than three respondents, or that are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable person to closely estimate the information reported by a specific respondent.

A.11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

There are no questions of a sensitive nature in these data collections.

A.12. Estimate of Respondent Burden Hours and Cost

Current plans call for the survey to be collected once every five years, so respondents will only file the Form GC-859 once over the three-year approval period, for an average reporting frequency of 1/3 of a response per year from each respondent. For the three-year approval period, the annual estimate is $126/3 = 42$ responses. The annual estimated number of burden hours of 3,707 is obtained by multiplying

the burden per response for each category by the corresponding number of annual responses and adding the burden estimates for each category. Based on the estimated rate of \$94.99 per hour for employees who would complete these forms, the total annual respondent cost for all forms is estimated to be:

- The annual cost of the burden hours is estimated to be \$352,128 (3,707 burden hours times \$94.99 per hour).

An average cost per hour of \$94.99 is used because that is the average loaded (salary plus benefits) cost for an EIA employee assigned to data survey work. EIA assumes that the survey respondent workforce completing surveys for EIA is comparable with EIA workforce.

There are no additional capital, start-up, or operating and maintenance costs to respondents beyond the cost of the hours described in Item A.12. The only costs are for the burden hours required to report on the Form GC-859.

Table A1. Estimated Respondent Burden

| EIA Form Number/Title | Annual Reporting Frequency | Number of Respondents | Annual Number of Responses | Burden Hours Per Response | Annual Burden Hours |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Form GC-859, "Nuclear Fuel Data Survey" <i>Operating Nuclear Reactors</i> | 33% | 92 | 30.67 | 100.00 | 3,067 |
| Form GC-859, "Nuclear Fuel Data Survey" <i>Permanently Shut Down Nuclear Reactors</i> | 33% | 28 | 9.33 | 60.00 | 560 |
| Form GC-859, "Nuclear Fuel Data Survey" <i>Storage Facilities and Research/Test Reactors</i> | 33% | 6 | 2.00 | 40.00 | 80 |
| TOTAL | | 126 | 42 | | 3,707 |

A.13. Annual Cost to the Federal Government

The estimated annual cost to the Federal Government for the Form GC-859 data collection is shown below. The figures below are developed on the assumption that the Form GC-859 data will be collected only once during the OMB approval period.

The estimated total cost to the Federal Government for Form GC-859 is \$1,523,083. This includes the cost of 50% time of one EIA employee, EIA's contractor costs, and Pacific Northwest National Laboratory for fiscal years 2025-2027. This represents an annual cost for the three-year clearance period of \$507,694 per year.

| | |
|------------|---|
| \$ 152,055 | Average cost of EIA employee |
| 50% | 859 portion of service agreement |
| \$ 76,028 | Annual cost of EIA employee GC-859 work |

3 Clearance period years

\$ 228,083 Estimated total cost of GC-859 work by EIA employee

\$ 325,000 Three years budget for EIA's contractor costs, survey customer support

\$ 970,000 PNNL web-application development and system testing and technical support

\$ 1,295,000 Estimated total cost of GC-859 work by Contractors for three years

\$ 1,523,083 Estimated total cost of GC-859 work by EIA and contractors support for three years

\$ 507,694 Estimated annual cost for the three-year clearance period

A.14. Changes in Burden

There is no estimated change in annual burden.

| EIA Form Number/Title | Annual Reporting Frequency | Number of Respondents (Previously Approved) | Number of Respondents (Requested) | Annual Number of Responses (Previously Approved) | Annual Number of Responses (Requested) | Burden Hours Per Response (Previously Approved) | Burden Hours Per Response (Requested) | Annual Burden Hours (Previously Approved) | Annual Burden Hours (Requested) | Annual Number of Responses | | | Annual Burden Hours | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|------------|---------------------------------|--|------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | Change Due to Agency Discretion | Change Due to Adjustment in Agency Estimate | Adjustment | Change Due to Agency Discretion | Change Due to Adjustment in Agency Frequency | Adjustment |
| Form GC-859 | 0.33 | 126 | 126 | 42 | 42 | 88.25 | 88.25 | 3,707 | 3,707 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0.33 | 126 | 126 | 42 | 42 | 88.25 | 88.25 | 3,707 | 3,707 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

A.15. Reasons for Changes in Burden

There are no changes to burden.

Table A3. ICR Summary of Burden

| | Requested | Program Change Due to Agency Discretion | Change Due to Adjustment in Agency Estimate | Previously Approved |
|---------------------------|-----------|---|---|---------------------|
| Total Number of Responses | 42 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Time Burden (Hr.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,707 |

A.16. Collection, Tabulation, and Publication Plans

The current schedule for the collection and processing of the Form GC-859 survey is as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Survey files sent to respondents | 04/30/2028 |
| Surveys due back at DOE | 10/31/2028 |
| Draft Form GC-859 Database | 10/31/2029 |
| Final Form GC-859 Database | 04/30/2030 |

Data collected from the GC-859 will be used to update [Spent Nuclear Fuel](#) related information presented on the EIA website.

A.17. OMB Number and Expiration Date

The expiration date and OMB control number (1901-0287) will be displayed on the survey form.

A.18. Certification Statement

There are no exceptions to the certification statement identified in Item 19, "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions," of OMB Form 83-I. This information collection request complies with 5 CFR 1320.9.

The Department of Energy has determined that no Part B is needed for this ICR because this information collection is not a statistical collection and does not require statistical sampling, estimation, or imputation methodologies.