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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect, most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Parts 50 and 53

[NRC–2025–1503]

RIN 3150–AL60

NRC Reviews of Reactor Designs Previously Authorized by U.S. Department of Energy or Department of War

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is amending its regulations to facilitate direct leveraging of prior U.S. Department of Energy or Department of War authorizations of demonstration reactors into the NRC's licensing reviews of commercial reactor facility applications that reference those designs. This rulemaking improves NRC licensing review efficiency, where applicable, by explicitly establishing by regulation an additional means for reactor applicants to demonstrate the safety functions of their reactor designs, thereby contributing to the safe and secure use and deployment of civilian nuclear energy technologies.

DATES: This final rule is effective on November 25, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2025–1503 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this action. You may obtain publicly available information related to this action by any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking website:* Electronically at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Search for Docket ID NRC–2025–1503. Address questions about NRC dockets to Helen Chang; telephone: 301–415–3228; email: Helen.Chang@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individuals 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 <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To begin the search, select “Begin ADAMS Public Search.” For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, at 301–415–4737, or by email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov. For the convenience of the reader, instructions about obtaining materials referenced in this document are provided in the “Availability of Documents” section.

- *NRC's PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov or call 1–800–397–4209 or 301–415–4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Aaron Kwok, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, telephone: 301–415–1371, email: Aaron.Kwok@nrc.gov and Jackie Harvey, Office of Advanced Reactors, telephone: 301–415–7534, email: Jacquelyn.Harvey@nrc.gov. Both are staff of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001.

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I. Executive Order 14300: Ordering the Reform of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

On May 23, 2025, President Donald J. Trump signed Executive Order (E.O.) 14300, “Ordering the Reform of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.” Section 5, “Reforming and Modernizing the NRC's Regulations,” directed the NRC to undertake a review and wholesale revision of its regulations and guidance documents as guided by the policies set forth in section 2 of the E.O. This rulemaking addresses section 5(d), which contemplates an expedited pathway to approve reactor designs that the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) or the Department of War (DOW) have tested and that have demonstrated the ability to function safely.¹ E.O. 14300 further states that NRC review of such designs should focus solely on risks that may arise from new applications permitted by NRC licensure, rather than revisiting risks that have already been addressed in the DOE or DOW processes.

II. Discussion

Consistent with its authority and historical practice under section 161 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (AEA) to make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend rules and regulations as well as that under section 182 of the AEA to determine the information that enables the Commission to make the findings required to grant an application for a utilization facility, the NRC is amending title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) section 50.43, “Additional standards and provisions affecting class 103 licenses and certifications for commercial power,” and section 53.440, “Design requirements.” These changes explicitly establish a pathway for streamlined reviews for licensing commercial reactor designs that have previously received

¹ Consistent with E.O. 14347, “Restoring the United States Department of War,” this **Federal Register** notice refers to the “Department of War” and “Department of Defense” interchangeably. Per section 2(d) of E.O. 14347, the regulatory text for this limited scope rulemaking continues to use the title, “Department of Defense,” to avoid creating inconsistencies with or causing confusion in the NRC's existing regulations in title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*.

DOE or DOW authorization and that have been tested and have demonstrated the ability to function safely. The amendment to § 50.43 explicitly establishes such a pathway for the licensing frameworks under 10 CFR part 50, “Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities,” and part 52, “Licenses, Certifications, and Approvals for Nuclear Power Plants,” and the amendment to § 53.440 does so for the 10 CFR part 53, “Risk-Informed, Technology-Inclusive Regulatory Framework for Commercial Nuclear Plants,” licensing framework. A similar provision is included in a separate proposed rule, “Licensing Requirements for Microreactors and Other Reactors With Comparable Risk Profiles,” which, if finalized, would apply to the associated proposed 10 CFR part 57, “Licensing Requirements for Microreactors and Other Reactors with Comparable Risk Profiles,” licensing framework (91 FR 23628; May 1, 2026). The primary intent of this rulemaking is to improve NRC licensing review efficiency, and in turn increase capacity, for conducting licensing reviews. At the same time, this rulemaking maintains flexibility for the NRC to leverage a broad range of technologies, testing methods, and information from previously authorized and evaluated designs, as appropriate and supported by an applicant in its commercial license application. In turn, this contributes to the safe and secure use and deployment of civilian nuclear energy technologies.

Section 50.43(e) provides two options for license applicants to demonstrate how newer reactor designs, including those that use simplified, inherent, passive, or other innovative means, accomplish their safety functions. The final rule adds the option, to be codified in § 50.43(f), for an applicant to reference information from a prior DOE or DOW authorization as a means for an NRC license applicant to show that the design can accomplish its safety functions, as required by § 50.43(e).

The amendment to § 50.43 explicitly reflects the option for NRC Class 103 license applicants to directly reference a prior DOE or DOW authorization when demonstrating compliance with NRC regulatory requirements. Applicants using this option are required to identify how aspects of the prior authorization satisfy NRC regulations, including § 50.43(e). Applicants are also required to address how any changes to the design, its functionality, associated hazards, siting information, or underlying safety assumptions from those considered in prior authorization

reviews meet applicable NRC requirements.

Under the part 53 licensing framework, § 53.440 provides a series of design requirements. The requirements in § 53.440(a)(1) reflect an essential element of ensuring a proposed design can comply with the performance criteria in part 53, namely that the abilities of design features to fulfill their safety functions are demonstrated by a combination of analyses, test programs, prototype testing, and operating experience. This requirement closely aligns with the language in § 50.43(e) and reflects the same foundational requirement.

The amendment to § 53.440(a)(1) explicitly accommodates the option for NRC Class 103 license applicants to directly reference a prior DOE or DOW authorization for the purpose of demonstrating that the design features required by § 53.400, “Design features for licensing-basis events” meet the defined functional design criteria required by §§ 53.410, “Functional design criteria for design-basis accidents,” and 53.420, “Functional design criteria for licensing-basis events other than design-basis accidents.” Such a demonstration is required to consider interdependent effects throughout the commercial nuclear plant and the range of conditions under which the design features required by § 53.400 must function throughout the plant’s lifetime. Applicants using this option are required to identify how aspects of the prior authorization satisfy applicable NRC regulations.

The new §§ 50.43(f) and 53.440(a)(1) pathways will be supported by the draft Interim Staff Guidance (ISG), DANU-ISG-2026-XX, “NRC Application Pathway for Reactor Designs Previously Authorized by U.S. Department of Energy or Department of War.” The guidance is not part of this rulemaking but was published for public comment on April 17, 2026 (91 FR 20717). The scope of such guidance is intended to facilitate staff review of future commercial nuclear plant license applications, including advanced reactor designs that may not employ light-water technology.

The NRC also recognizes significant public interest in this rule and has provided a separate public comment response document as discussed in Section IV of this document, “Public Comment Analysis.” While that document provides comprehensive responses to comments, several points are highlighted below.

Some comments expressed concern that this rulemaking would impact the NRC’s performance of independent

evaluations of license applications mandated under the AEA. Specifically, section 103 of the AEA and title II of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1242) authorize the NRC to, among other things, issue licenses for commercial nuclear power plants if in the opinion of the Commission, issuance of the license would not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public. First and foremost, this rulemaking does not affect the NRC’s commitment to conducting independent reviews, nor does this rulemaking alter any underlying regulatory requirements an applicant must meet. Nothing in this rule delegates to DOE, DOW, or any other agency the NRC’s functions to evaluate a request for NRC approval, and nothing in this rule allows the NRC to forego an independent review. Regardless of whether an applicant references a prior DOE or DOW authorization, it remains the applicant’s responsibility to demonstrate compliance with all applicable requirements, under the AEA and NRC regulations, and the NRC will continue to conduct the independent assessments necessary to confirm whether such requirements have indeed been satisfied. Where an NRC applicant references information from a prior design authorized and tested by DOE or DOW, the applicant is responsible for justifying the applicability and relevance of the information it seeks to rely upon, and where it does so, the NRC may be able to tailor the focus and depth of its review.

Under this approach, the NRC notes that the extent to which prior DOE or DOW information can be leveraged depends on the information an applicant provides and the associated justification as to how it meets NRC requirements. For example, the scope of a DOE or DOW authorization or associated testing may not fully represent a commercial reactor configuration or the breadth of analyses necessary for an NRC licensing basis. The final rule is intentionally structured to reflect that not all prior DOE or DOW authorizations may meet the full scope of requirements specified in § 50.43 and, in recognition of this, to nevertheless make clear that the NRC retains the flexibility to leverage information from such authorizations to the maximum extent practical.

In addition, some comments highlighted that it would be beneficial for the NRC to provide additional clarity as to the type of information an NRC application might include in a discussion of how a prior DOE or DOW authorization supports the application.

In light of these comments, the NRC is clarifying that, when demonstrating compliance with applicable regulations, an NRC applicant may, for example, consider including a discussion of the following: (A) the scope of the prior authorization, including the testing, analyses, and operational experience on which it relied, as applicable; (B) the safety functions and design features addressed by such authorization; and (C) any differences from the prior authorization in design, operational, or siting factors relevant to the application that are material to the Commission's licensing review.

Finally, several commenters expressed concerns that the proposed § 50.43(e)(3) would establish a lower safety standard than that required by § 50.43(e)(1)–(2) and § 53.440(a)(1). As explained in the public comment response document, the NRC has revised the language originally proposed to be codified in § 50.43(e)(3) and has added it as a new subsection § 50.43(f) to clarify and to reaffirm that this rulemaking does not alter the safety standard established in § 50.43(e) and to enhance consistency with the approach taken in the rule revision to § 53.440(a)(1). As such, the final rule language makes clear that § 50.43(f) is one option that a commercial license applicant may use to satisfy the requirements, or a subset of the requirements, contained in section(e). As previously noted, applicants must still meet all applicable NRC and statutory requirements. Although § 50.43(f) provides a pathway for reactor technologies to demonstrate the ability to accomplish safety functions under § 50.43(e), if an authorization does not supply all necessary information, the final rule language in § 50.43(f) reflects that applicants must address any remaining gaps to ensure full compliance with NRC requirements.

III. Opportunities for Public Participation

The proposed rule was published in the **Federal Register** on April 2, 2026 (91 FR 16584) for a 30-day comment period ending May 4, 2026. The NRC held a public meeting on April 14, 2026, and developed a public meeting summary (ML26131A245).

IV. Public Comment Analysis

The NRC prepared a summary and analysis of public comments (“NRC Response to Public Comments: NRC Reviews of Reactor Designs Previously Authorized by U.S. Department of Energy or Department of War”) received on the proposed rule, as referenced in the “Availability of Documents”

section. In response to the proposed rule, the NRC received 136 unique comment submissions.

The public comment submissions are available from the Federal rulemaking website at <https://www.regulations.gov> under Docket ID NRC–2025–1503. Responses to the public comments, including a summary of how this final rule changed as a result of the public comments, can be found in the public comment response document as indicated in the “Availability of Documents” section of this document.

V. Regulatory Flexibility Certification

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), the NRC certifies that this rule does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This final rule affects only the licensing and operation of nuclear power plants. The companies that own these plants do not fall within the scope of the definition of “small entities” set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act or the size standards established by the NRC (10 CFR 2.810).

VI. Regulatory Analysis

The NRC has not prepared a separate regulatory analysis. However, the NRC performed a qualitative economic analysis of the rule's impacts. As a result of this final rule, the NRC expects that the NRC will not need to repeat technical reviews previously performed by DOE or DOW, to the extent that those reviews cover the same scope as the related content in the NRC license application. The final rule language at § 50.43(f) offers an option to meet the requirements in § 50.43(e), and the final rule language in § 53.440(a) provides an option for how to demonstrate that the design features required by § 53.400 meet the design criteria required by §§ 53.410 and 53.420. Therefore, the NRC does not anticipate that an application under the new § 50.43(f) or the revised § 53.440(a)(1) would require more review work than under the existing requirements. Furthermore, the NRC assumes that applications under these sections will be high-quality applications.

In general, the NRC expects cost savings to both applicants in preparing an application and the NRC in reviewing that application. The NRC was not able to quantify these potential savings in a useful way at this time. These savings depend on the applicability of the DOE/DOW reviews to NRC requirements and the ability of applicants to demonstrate that applicability, the number of applications that may reference a previous DOE/DOW authorization, as

well as how any potential differences (e.g., changes to the design or site-specific factors) from the previously authorized design also meet NRC requirements. The NRC anticipates that use of the approaches provided by § 50.43(f) or 53.440(a)(1) will become more efficient as experience is gained, i.e., there may be an initial learning curve which may result in greater cost savings over time, to both the NRC and applicants, as a result of the additional flexibility this final rule provides to applicants. Therefore, the NRC expects that this final rule will be cost beneficial to both the NRC and future applicants.

VII. Backfitting and Issue Finality

The changes to §§ 50.43(f) and 53.440(a)(1) do not impose new or revised requirements on existing licensees or approval holders because they include an option that would apply only to future applicants. Therefore, the changes do not constitute backfitting as defined in § 50.109(a)(1) or 53.1590(a)(1) or affect the issue finality of an existing approval issued under 10 CFR part 52, “Licenses, Certifications, and Approvals for Nuclear Power Plants.”

VIII. Cumulative Effects of Regulation

The NRC seeks to minimize any potential negative consequences resulting from the cumulative effects of regulation (CER). The CER describes the challenges that licensees, or other impacted entities such as State partners, may face while implementing new regulatory positions, programs, or requirements (e.g., rules, generic letters, backfits, inspections). The CER is an organizational effectiveness challenge that may result from a licensee or impacted entity implementing a number of complex regulatory actions, programs, or requirements within limited available resources.

The goals of the NRC's CER effort were met throughout the development of this final rule. The NRC engaged with external stakeholders at a public meeting and solicited public comments on the proposed rule. The NRC included in the proposed rule a request for feedback related to CER. Specifically, the NRC requested feedback on the implementation and potential unintended consequences of the proposed rule, and invited comments on the regulatory analysis. The NRC received several comment submissions in response to these CER questions, which are addressed in the public comment response document as indicated in the “Availability of Documents” section of this document.

IX. Plain Writing

The Plain Writing Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–274) requires Federal agencies to write documents in a clear, concise, and well-organized manner. The NRC has written this document to be consistent with the Plain Writing Act as well as the Presidential Memorandum, “Plain Language in Government Writing,” published June 10, 1998 (63 FR 31885).

X. National Environmental Policy Act

The NRC has determined that this final rule is the type of action eligible for categorical exclusion because it meets the criterion described in § 51.22(a)(1). This provision includes amendments to parts 50 and 53 related to procedures for filing and reviewing applications for licenses or construction permits or early site permits or other forms of permission or for amendments to or renewals of licenses or construction permits or early site permits or other forms of permission. The action belongs to a category of actions that the Commission, by rule or regulation, has declared to be a categorical exclusion, after first finding that the actions within the category do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental impact statement nor environmental assessment has been prepared for this final rule. For any particular licensing action that would use the pathways from this rule, the NRC will comply with its obligations under the National Environmental Policy Act, including by developing or using an environmental impact statement, environmental assessment, or categorical exclusion, as applicable.

XI. Paperwork Reduction Act

This final rule does not contain any new or amended collections of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). Existing collections of information were approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), approval numbers 3150–0011 and 3150–0274.

Public Protection Notification

The NRC may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the document requesting or requiring the collection displays a currently valid OMB control number.

XII. Executive Orders

The following are Executive orders that are related to this final rule:

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review (as Amended by Executive Order 14215, Ensuring Accountability for All Agencies)

E.O. 12866 provides that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) within the OMB will review all significant rules. OIRA has determined that this final rule is a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of E.O. 12866; though not economically significant under section 3(f)(1). Accordingly, the NRC submitted this final rule to OIRA for review. The NRC has prepared an economic analysis in accordance with section 6(a)(3)(B) of E.O. 12866. More can be found in Section VI, of this document, “Regulatory Analysis.”

B. Executive Order 14154: Unleashing American Energy

NRC has examined this final rule and has determined that it is consistent with the policies and directives outlined in E.O. 14154.

C. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

This action is a deregulatory action as defined by E.O. 14192. Details on the estimated costs of this final rule can be found in Section VI of this document, “Regulatory Analysis.”

D. Executive Order 14270: Zero-Based Regulatory Budgeting To Unleash American Energy

E.O. 14270, “Zero-Based Regulatory Budgeting to Unleash American Energy,” requires the NRC to insert a conditional sunset date into all new or amended NRC regulations provided the regulations are (1) promulgated under the AEA, the Energy Reorganization Act

of 1974, as amended (ERA), or the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended (NWPA); (2) not statutorily required; and (3) not part of the NRC’s permitting regime. The NRC determined that the regulatory changes proposed in this rule are part of the NRC’s regulatory permitting scheme authorized by the AEA, ERA, or NWPA. Therefore, the NRC views this rulemaking to be outside the scope of E.O. 14270 and did not insert conditional sunset dates for the regulatory changes in this final rule.

XIII. Congressional Review Act

This final rule is a rule as defined in the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801–808). However, OMB has found that it does not meet the criteria at 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

XIV. Voluntary Consensus Standards

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995, Public Law 104–113, requires that Federal agencies use technical standards that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies unless the use of such a standard is inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. In this final rule, the NRC revised its regulations to facilitate direct leveraging of prior DOE or DOW authorizations of demonstration reactors into the NRC’s licensing reviews of commercial reactor facility applications that utilize those designs. This action does not constitute the establishment of a standard that contains generally applicable requirements.

XV. Availability of Guidance

The NRC will be issuing new guidance for the implementation of the amendments in this rulemaking. The NRC will publish **Federal Register** notices announcing the availability of the new guidance documents. The documents will be available at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching on Docket ID NRC–2026–0760.

XVI. Availability of Documents

The documents identified in the following table are available to interested persons through one or more of the following methods, as indicated.

Document	ADAMS accession No./Federal Register citation
Final Rule Documents	
NRC Response to Public Comments: “NRC Reviews of Reactor Designs Previously Authorized by U.S. Department of Energy or Department of War,” October 2026.	ML26282A996.
Public Meeting Summary for April 14, 2026, Meeting on NRC Reviews of Previously Authorized Reactor Designs, May 12, 2026.	ML26131A245.

Document	ADAMS accession No./Federal Register citation
Proposed Rule Documents	
Proposed Rule—"NRC Reviews of Reactor Designs Previously Authorized by U.S. Department of Energy or Department of War," April 2, 2026.	91 FR 16584.
Unofficial Redline Rule Language for the Proposed Rule—"NRC Reviews of Reactor Designs Previously Authorized by U.S. Department of Energy or Department of War," March 2026.	ML25301A002.
Other References	
Draft Interim Staff Guidance, DANU-ISG-2026-XX, "NRC Application Pathway for Reactor Designs Previously Authorized by U.S. Department of Energy or Department of War," April 17, 2026.	91 FR 20717.
Executive Order 12866, "Regulatory Planning and Review," October 4, 1993	58 FR 51735.
Executive Order 14154, "Unleashing American Energy," January 29, 2025	90 FR 8353.
Executive Order 14192, "Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation," February 6, 2025	90 FR 9065.
Executive Order 14215, "Ensuring Accountability for All Agencies," February 24, 2025	90 FR 10447.
Executive Order 14270, "Zero-Based Regulatory Budgeting to Unleash American Energy," April 15, 2025.	90 FR 15643.
Executive Order 14300, "Ordering the Reform of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission," May 29, 2025.	90 FR 22587.
NRC Size Standard for Making Determinations Required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, December 9, 1985.	50 FR 50241.
Presidential Memorandum, "Plain Language in Government Writing," June 10, 1998	63 FR 31885.
Proposed Rule—"Licensing Requirements for Microreactors and Other Reactors with Comparable Risk Profiles" (3150-AL36; NRC-2025-0379), May 1, 2026.	91 FR 23628.
Final Rule—Receipts-Based NRC Size Standards, February 17, 2022	87 FR 8943.

The NRC may post materials related to this document, including public comments, on the Federal rulemaking website at <https://www.regulations.gov> under Docket ID NRC-2025-1503. In addition, the Federal rulemaking website allows members of the public to receive alerts when changes or additions occur in a docket folder. To subscribe: (1) navigate to the docket folder (NRC-2025-1503); (2) click the "Subscribe" button; and (3) enter an email address and click on the "Subscribe" button.

List of Subjects

10 CFR Part 50

Administrative practice and procedure, Antitrust, Backfitting, Classified information, Criminal penalties, Education, Emergency planning, Fire prevention, Fire protection, Intergovernmental relations, Nuclear power plants and reactors, Penalties, Radiation protection, Reactor siting criteria, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Whistleblowing.

10 CFR Part 53

Administrative practice and procedure, Antitrust, Backfitting, Construction permit, Combined license, Classified information, Criminal penalties, Early site permit, Emergency planning, Fees, Fire prevention, Fire protection, Inspection, Intergovernmental relations, Limited work authorization, Manufacturing license, Nuclear power plants and reactors, Operating license, Penalties,

Prototype, Radiation protection, Reactor siting criteria, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Standard design, Standard design certification, Training programs.

For the reasons set out in the preamble and under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended; the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended; and 5 U.S.C. 552 and 553, the NRC is adopting the following amendments to 10 CFR parts 50 and 53:

PART 50—DOMESTIC LICENSING OF PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION FACILITIES

- 1. The authority citation for part 50 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Atomic Energy Act of 1954, secs. 11, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 122, 147, 149, 161, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 223, 234 (42 U.S.C. 2014, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2138, 2152, 2167, 2169, 2201, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2239, 2273, 2282); Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, secs. 201, 202, 206, 211 (42 U.S.C. 5841, 5842, 5846, 5851); Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, sec. 306 (42 U.S.C. 10226); National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332); 44 U.S.C. 3504 note; ADVANCE Act of 2024, sec. 301 (42 U.S.C. 2133 note).

- 2. In § 50.43, add paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 50.43 Additional standards and provisions affecting class 103 licenses and certifications for commercial power.

* * * * *

(f) An application under paragraph (e) of this section may include

consideration of relevant information gathered from a utilization facility that has been previously authorized by the Department of Energy or the Department of Defense and that has been tested and has demonstrated the ability to function safely. Any reference to such a design must identify how attributes of the authorization satisfy NRC regulations, including paragraph (e) of this section.

PART 53—RISK-INFORMED, TECHNOLOGY-INCLUSIVE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR COMMERCIAL NUCLEAR PLANTS

- 3. The authority citation for part 53 continues to read:

Authority: Atomic Energy Act of 1954, secs. 11, 101, 103, 108, 122, 147, 161, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 223, 234 (42 U.S.C. 2014, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2138, 2152, 2167, 2169, 2201, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2239, 2273, 2282); Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, secs. 201, 202, 206, 211 (42 U.S.C. 5841, 5842, 5846, 5851); Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, sec. 306 (42 U.S.C. 10226); National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332); 44 U.S.C. 3504 note; Pub. L. 115-439, 132 Stat. 5571.

- 4. In § 53.440, revise paragraph (a)(1) to read as follows:

§ 53.440 Design requirements.

(a)(1) Analysis, appropriate test programs, prototype testing, operating experience, or a combination thereof must demonstrate that each design feature required by § 53.400 meets the defined functional design criteria

required by §§ 53.410 and 53.420. This demonstration must consider interdependent effects throughout the commercial nuclear plant and the range of conditions under which the design features required by § 53.400 must function throughout the plant's lifetime. The bases for this demonstration may include consideration of relevant information gathered from a utilization facility that has been previously authorized by the Department of Energy or the Department of Defense and which has been tested and has demonstrated the ability to function safely. Any reference to such a design must identify how attributes of the authorization satisfy NRC regulations.

* * * * *

Dated: October 22, 2026.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Jody Martin,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026-21801 Filed 10-22-26; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA-2026-9505; Airspace
Docket No. 26-AGL-18]

RIN 2120-AA66

Establishment of Class E Airspace; Canton, IL

AGENCY: Federal Aviation
Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action establishes Class E airspace at Graham Hospital Heliport, Canton, IL. This action supports new instrument procedures and instrument flight rule (IFR) operations.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, February 18, 2027. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, this final rule, and all background material may be viewed online at www.regulations.gov using the FAA Docket number. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. An electronic copy of this document may also be downloaded from www.federalregister.gov.

FAA Order JO 7400.11M, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/. You may also contact the Airspace Regulation Group, Policy Directorate, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267-8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Raul Garza Jr., Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Central Service Center, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177; telephone (817) 222-5874.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it establishes Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Graham Hospital Heliport, Canton, IL, to support IFR operations.

History

The FAA published an NPRM for Docket No. FAA-2026-9505 in the **Federal Register** (91 FR 51602; August 11, 2026) proposing to establish Class E airspace at Graham Hospital Heliport, Canton, IL. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. One comment expressed support for the NPRM. The commentor also requested that the FAA design the instrument approach corridors as compactly as safety allows to minimize lateral airspace expansion and preserve local VFR transit routes.

Class E5 airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface already existed in the Canton, IL, area prior to this rule to protect instrument procedures for Peoria International Airport (PIA). The current action (26-AGL-18) does not alter or expand the existing Class E airspace footprint over the City of Canton or impact VFR flight corridors in the Canton area.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E airspace designations are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document amends the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11M, dated July 30, 2026, and effective September 15, 2026. These amendments will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11M, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

The Rule

This action modifies 14 CFR part 71 by establishing Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.3-mile radius of Graham Hospital Heliport, Canton, IL. This action is the result of instrument procedures being developed for this heliport to support IFR operations.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore: (1) is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a "significant rule" under DOT Order 2100.6B, "Rulemaking and Guidance Procedure" (March 10, 2025); and (3) is expected to result in, at most, de minimis costs from compliance with applicable operating requirements or minor flight rerouting for operators choosing to navigate around the controlled airspace. Since these amendments are routine and the expected impact to operators is de minimis, the FAA certifies that this rule, when promulgated, does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1G, "FAA National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures," paragraph B-2.5(a), which categorically excludes from further environmental impact review rulemaking actions that designate or modify classes of airspace areas, airways, routes, and reporting points