

programs, and the maintenance rule program.

Subsequent to the May 22, 2003, meeting the NRC staff developed a proposal to use the fire protection program as an example program to illustrate the level of detail needed to determine if programmatic ITAAC are necessary. The fire protection program was chosen because it could fall into Category C or D above depending on the information provided at the time of a COL application.

*During the workshop the following topics will be discussed:*

- Is the categorization of the 14 programs listed in SECY-02-0067 appropriate?
- Are there programs that are missing from the list?
- Should any of the programs be placed in different categories?
- The NRC staff would like to discuss the programs that fall into Categories C and D. The NRC staff's proposal uses the fire protection program for the AP600 standard nuclear reactor design and the Callaway Plant as a starting point to develop guidelines for the level of programmatic information that would be needed in order to issue a COL without ITAAC for that program. Is the level of detail contained in the staff's proposal appropriate?

A specific agenda for the workshop will be developed and made available prior to the meeting. To assure a diversity of viewpoints, the NRC is inviting stakeholders from the nuclear power industry, representatives from citizens groups, and State agencies, to sit in a roundtable discussion. Although the focus of the meeting will be on the roundtable discussion, there will be opportunities for members of the audience to offer comments and ask questions. Questions related to the staff's draft proposal should be directed to Joseph Sebrosky. Questions related to the public meeting process should be directed to Mr. Chip Cameron. Mr. Sebrosky's and Mr. Cameron's contact information is provided above.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 18th day of July, 2003.

For The Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**James E. Lyons,**

*Program Director, New, Research and Test Reactors Program, Division of Regulatory Improvement Programs, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.*

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## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

### Proposed Generic Communication Method For Estimating Effective Dose Equivalent From External Radiation Sources Using Two Dosimeters

**AGENCY:** Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice of opportunity for public comment.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is proposing to issue a Regulatory Issue Summary (RIS) which approves and provides guidance on a two dosimeter monitoring method that can be used by licensees for estimating effective dose equivalent (EDE) from external radiation exposures. The NRC is seeking comment from interested parties on the clarity and utility of the guidance contained in the proposed RIS. In particular, comment is requested on the following questions:

1. Is the two dosimeter method a technically acceptable alternative to the current practice of estimating EDE from deep dose equivalent (DDE)?
2. Is the NRC use of a RIS to approve the two dosimeter method acceptable under the existing regulations?
3. Are algorithms that attempt to provide better estimates of the effective dose equivalent by using more than one dosimeter of importance to your industry?
4. Do you believe that this and similar algorithms, many of which were described in NCRP Publication 122, are sufficiently technically developed to serve as a basis for dosimetry of record?
5. Is the discussion of the issues provided in the RIS sufficiently detailed to provide a background for the reasons for approving the EPRI method generically?
6. Should different or more detailed guidance be provided in an NRC Regulatory Guide or generic communication?
7. Should the definition of the total effective dose equivalent (TEDE) in part 20 be revised to replace the deep dose equivalent with the effective dose equivalent, and make that quantity more consistent with national and international definitions?
8. To what extent should accuracy replace conservatism as the goal for personnel monitoring?

The NRC will consider the comments received in its final evaluation of the proposed RIS.

This **Federal Register** notice is available through the NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) under accession number ML031980001.

**DATES:** Comment period expires September 22, 2003. Comments submitted after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but assurance of consideration cannot be given except for comments received on or before this date.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit written comments to the Chief, Rules and Directives Branch, Division of Administrative Services, Office of Administration, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Mail Stop T6-D59, Washington, DC 20555-0001, and cite the publication date and page number of this **Federal Register** notice. Written comments may also be delivered to NRC Headquarters, 11545 Rockville Pike (Room T-6D59), Rockville, Maryland, between 7:30 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. on Federal workdays.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Sami Sherbini at (301) 415-7853 or by e-mail to [sxs2@nrc.gov](mailto:sxs2@nrc.gov), or Roger Pedersen at (301) 415-3162 or by e-mail to [rlp1@nrc.gov](mailto:rlp1@nrc.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Draft Regulatory Issue Summary Method For Estimating Effective Dose Equivalent From External Radiation Sources Using Two Dosimeters

##### Addressees

All U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensees.

##### Intent

NRC is issuing this regulatory issue summary (RIS) to provide guidance on an approved two-dosimeter monitoring method for estimating effective dose equivalent (EDE) from external radiation exposures. This EDE can be used instead of the deep dose equivalent (DDE) in complying with NRC regulatory requirements.

##### Background

Total effective dose equivalent (TEDE) is used in 10 CFR part 20 (part 20) to specify dose limits for occupationally exposed workers, and for members of the public. Other requirements (in part 20 and other parts of NRC's regulations), such as the criteria for license termination, are also specified in terms of the TEDE. Since EDE cannot be directly measured, part 20 defines TEDE as "the sum of the deep-dose equivalent (for external exposures) and the committed effective dose equivalent (for internal exposures)." Part 20 goes on to specify that this DDE be measured at the part of the whole body with the highest exposure. This DDE can be directly measured with available dosimeters, and, in most exposure situations, provides a reasonable, conservative, and often the best, estimate for EDE from