

for the purposes of demonstrating compliance with 10 CFR 20.1003 is acceptable.

7.0 Conclusion

Accordingly, the Commission has determined that, pursuant to 10 CFR 20.2301, the exemption is authorized by law and would not result in undue hazard to life or property. Therefore, the Commission hereby grants Omaha Public Power District an exemption from the requirements of 10 CFR 20.1003 for Fort Calhoun Station, Unit 1. The exemption changes the definition of TEDE to mean the sum of EDE_{ex} or DDE (for external exposures) and CEDE (for internal exposures). This exemption is granted to allow the licensee the option to monitor worker dose using EDE_{ex} based on the following conditions:

1. Only the EPRI weighted, two-dosimeter algorithm will be used such that

$$EDE_{ex} = \frac{1}{2} (MAX + \frac{1}{2} R_{front} + R_{back})$$

where R_{front} is the reading of the dosimeter on the front of the body, R_{back} is the reading of the dosimeter on the back of the body, and MAX is the higher of the front or back dosimeter readings.

2. The radiological work will be conducted and the dosimeters worn in such a way, so that no shielding material is present between the radioactive source(s) and the whole body, that would cast a shadow on the dosimeter(s) and not over other portions of the whole body.

3. The dosimeters used to estimate EDE_{ex} will have demonstrated angular response characteristics at least as good as that specified in the technical paper entitled, "A Study of the Angular Dependence Problem In Effective Dose Equivalent Assessment" (Health Physics Volume 68, No. 2, February 1995, pp. 214-224). Also, the dosimeters will be calibrated to indicate DDE at the monitored location, to ensure their readings reflect electronic equilibrium conditions.

4. The EPRI method for estimating EDE_{ex} from two dosimeter readings is not applicable to exposure situations where the sources of radiation are nearer than 12 inches (30 cm) from the surface of the body.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 51.32, the Commission has determined that the granting of this exemption will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment (68 FR 52801).

This exemption is effective upon issuance.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 8th day of September, 2003.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Eric J. Leeds,

Acting Director, Division of Licensing Project Management, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50-498 and 50-499]

STP Nuclear Operating Company; Notice of Consideration of Issuance of Amendment to Facility Operating License, Proposed no Significant Hazards Consideration Determination, and Opportunity for a Hearing

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is considering issuance of amendments to Facility Operating License (FOL) Nos. NPF-76 and NPF-80, issued to STP Nuclear Operating Company (the licensee), for operation of South Texas Project (STP), Units 1 and 2, respectively. STP, Units 1 and 2, are located in Matagorda County, Texas.

The proposed amendments would delete the antitrust conditions contained in Appendix C to the FOLs for STP, Units 1 and 2. According to the application, the antitrust license conditions attached to the STP, Units 1 and 2, FOLs relate generally to transmission access, market power protection, or unique case-specific matters. In its application, the licensee states primarily that the antitrust license conditions relating to transmission access and market power are no longer necessary because of Texas's adoption of a comprehensive electric restructuring system that guards against anticompetitive practices in the transmission market as well as abuses in generation market power. The licensee also indicates that the changes in the electric industry render unnecessary the application of these antitrust conditions. The licensee maintains that, in addition to being unnecessary, the existing antitrust conditions could operate to thwart the intent and purpose of the Texas restructuring legislation.

Before issuance of the proposed license amendments, the Commission will have made findings required by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act) and the Commission's regulations.

The Commission has made a proposed determination that the amendments request involve no significant hazards consideration. Under the Commission's regulations in 10 CFR 50.92, this means that operation of the

facility in accordance with the proposed amendments would not: (1) Involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated; (2) create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated; or (3) involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety. As required by Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR), section 50.91(a), the licensee has provided its analysis of the issue of no significant hazards consideration, which is presented below:

1. Does the proposed change involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated?

Response: No.

This request involves an administrative change only. The Operating Licenses are being changed to remove unnecessary and outdated antitrust conditions. No actual plant equipment or accident analyses will be affected by the proposed changes. Therefore, this request will have no impact on the probability or consequences of any type of accident: new, different, or previously evaluated.

2. Does the proposed change create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated?

Response: No.

This request involves an administrative change only. The Operating Licenses are being changed to remove unnecessary and outdated antitrust conditions. No actual plant equipment or accident analyses will be affected by the proposed change and no failure modes not bounded by previously evaluated accidents will be created. Therefore, this request will have no impact on the possibility of any type of accident: new, different, or previously evaluated.

3. Does the proposed change involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety?

Response: No.

Margin of safety is associated with confidence in the ability of the fission product barriers (*i.e.*, fuel and fuel cladding, Reactor Coolant System pressure boundary, and containment structure) to limit the level of radiation dose to the public. This request involves an administrative change only. The Operating Licenses are being changed to remove unnecessary and outdated antitrust conditions.

No actual plant equipment or accident analyses will be affected by the proposed change. Additionally, the proposed change will not relax any criteria used to establish safety limits, safety systems settings, or any limiting