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Dated: November 3, 2000.

William M. Hill, Jr.,

SECY Tracking Officer, Office of the Secretary.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Draft Regulatory Guides; Issuance, Availability

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice of Availability; Correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects a notice relating to the availability of Draft Regulatory Guides DG-1102 and DG-1103, appearing in the **Federal Register** on October 31, 2000 (65 FR 65024). This action is necessary to correct the accession numbers listed in the notice for viewing the electronic copies of the draft guides.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John P. Segala, Division of Systems Safety and Analysis, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, telephone 301-415-7162 (e-mail: jps1@nrc.gov).

In the **Federal Register** dated October 31, 2000, page 65024, second column, third paragraph, fourth sentence, the third and fourth lines are corrected to read as follows: ML003756180 for DG-1102 and ML003756467 for DG-1103.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 1st day of November, 2000.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

David L. Meyer,

Chief, Rules and Directives Branch, Division of Administrative Services, Office of Administration.

[FR Doc. 00-28497 Filed 11-6-00; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Plan for Using Risk Information in the Materials and Waste Arenas: Case Studies

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff is developing an approach for using risk information

in the nuclear materials regulatory process. As part of this effort, the NRC staff has developed a plan for using risk-informed approaches in the nuclear materials and waste arenas. The plan employs case studies to examine the use of risk information in the nuclear materials and waste arenas.

The purpose of the case studies is: (1) To illustrate what has been done and what could be done in the materials and waste arenas to alter the regulatory approach in a risk-informed manner; and (2) to establish a framework for using a risk-informed approach in the materials and waste arenas. A draft of the plan was published in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 54323, September 7, 2000). On September 21, 2000, the NRC staff held a public meeting to communicate the draft plan to the public and to receive feedback. The meeting was open to the public and all interested parties were welcomed to attend and provide comments. The meeting was held from 9 a.m. to 12 noon in the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Auditorium in Rockville, Maryland. Based on the comments received at the public meeting and on comments from members of the Office of Nuclear Materials Safety and Safeguards Risk Steering Group, the NRC staff has revised and finalized the plan. The final plan is provided below in its entirety.

Plan for Using Risk Information in the Materials and Waste Arenas: Case Studies

1. Background

In SECY-99-100, "Framework for Risk-Informed Regulation in the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards (NMSS)," dated March 31, 1999, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff proposed a framework for risk-informed regulation in the materials and waste arenas. On June 28, 1999, the Commission approved the staff's proposal. In the associated staff requirements memorandum, the Commission approved the staff's recommendation to implement a five-step process consisting of:

- (1) Identifying candidate regulatory applications that are amenable to expanded use of risk assessment information;
- (2) Making a decision on how to modify a regulation or regulated activity;
- (3) Changing current regulatory approaches;
- (4) Implementing risk-informed approaches; and
- (5) developing or adapting existing tools and techniques of risk analysis to

the regulation of nuclear materials safety and safeguards.

Step one of the five-step process will be accomplished by applying screening criteria to regulatory application areas as a means to identify the candidate regulatory applications. To be a candidate for expanded use of risk information in the materials and waste arenas, regulatory application areas must meet the screening criteria.

As part of the staff's effort to use an enhanced public participatory process in developing the framework, the staff held a public workshop in Washington, DC, on April 25 and 26, 2000. The staff published draft screening criteria in a **Federal Register** Notice (65 FR 14323, March 16, 2000) announcing the workshop. The purpose of the first part of the workshop was to solicit public comment on the draft screening criteria and their applications. The purpose of the second part of the workshop was to solicit public input for the process of developing safety goals for nuclear materials and waste applications.

The workshop included participation by representatives from NRC, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Energy, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Organization of Agreement States, Health Physics Society, Nuclear Energy Institute, environmental and citizen groups, licensees, and private consultants. A consensus among the workshop participants was that case studies and iterative investigations would be useful for the following purposes: (1) To test the screening criteria; (2) to show how the application of risk information has affected or could affect a particular area of the regulatory process; and (3) to develop safety goal parameters and a first draft of safety goals for each area.

2. Purpose

The purpose of the case studies is: (1) To illustrate what has been done and what could be done in the materials and waste arenas to alter the regulatory approach in a risk-informed manner; and (2) to establish a framework for using a risk-informed approach in the materials and waste arenas by testing the draft screening criteria, and determining the feasibility of safety goals. Once the screening criteria have been tested using a spectrum of case studies, the criteria can be modified as appropriate, placed in final form, and established as part of the framework for prioritizing the use of risk information in materials and waste regulatory applications.

The case studies will be used to begin the process of developing safety goals