

Service	Unit	User fee			
		Oct. 1, 2003– Sept. 30, 2004	Oct. 1, 2004– Sept. 30, 2005	Oct. 1, 2005– Sept. 30, 2006	Beginning Oct. 1, 2006
Hourly user fee services: ²					
Hour	Hour	84.00	84.00	84.00	84.00
Quarter hour	Quarter hour	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Minimum	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Manual, brucellosis culture	1 copy	104.00	107.00	111.00	114.00
Manual, tuberculosis culture (English or Spanish)	1 copy	155.00	161.00	166.00	172.00
Manual, Veterinary mycology	1 copy	155.00	161.00	166.00	172.00
Manuals or standard operating procedure (SOP), all other	1 copy	31.00	32.00	33.00	34.00
Manuals or SOP, per page	1 page	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Training (school or technical assistance)	Per person per day	300.00	310.00	320.00	331.00

¹ Any reagents required for the check test will be charged separately.

² For veterinary diagnostic services for which there is no flat rate user fee, the hourly rate user fee will be calculated for the actual time required to provide the service.

* * * * *

Done in Washington, DC, this 18th day of July, 2003.

Peter Fernandez,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 03-18849 Filed 7-23-03; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 50

[7590-01-P]

RIN 3150-AH00

Emergency Planning and Preparedness for Production and Utilization Facilities

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is proposing to amend its emergency planning regulations governing the domestic licensing of production and utilization facilities. The proposed rule would amend the current regulations as they relate to NRC approval of licensee changes to Emergency Action Levels (EALs) and exercise requirements for co-located licensees.

DATES: Submit comments October 7, 2003. Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but the Commission is able to ensure consideration only for comments received on or before this date.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any one of the following methods. Please include the following number (RIN 3150-AH00) in the subject line of your comments. Comments on

rulemakings submitted in writing or in electronic form will be made available to the public in their entirety on the NRC rulemaking Web site. Personal information will not be removed from your comments.

Mail comments to: Secretary, U.S.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, Attn: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff.

E-mail comments to: SECY@nrc.gov. If you do not receive a reply e-mail confirming that we have received your comments, contact us directly at (301) 415-1966. You may also submit comments via the NRC's rulemaking Web site at <http://ruleforum.llnl.gov>. Address questions about our rulemaking Web site to Carol Gallagher (301) 415-5905; e-mail cag@nrc.gov.

Hand deliver comments to: 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852, between 7:30 am and 4:15 pm Federal workdays. (Telephone (301) 415-1966).

Fax comments to: Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission at (301) 415-1101.

Publicly available documents related to this rulemaking may be examined and copied for a fee at the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR), Public File Area O1 F21, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland. Selected documents, including comments, can be viewed and downloaded electronically via the NRC rulemaking Web site at <http://ruleforum.llnl.gov>.

Publicly available documents created or received at the NRC after November 1, 1999, are available electronically at the NRC's Electronic Reading Room at <http://www.nrc.gov/NRC/ADAMS/index.html>. From this site, the public can gain entry into the NRC's Agencywide Document Access and Management System (ADAMS), which provides text and image files of NRC's

public documents. If you do not have access to ADAMS or if there are problems in accessing the documents located in ADAMS, contact the NRC Public Document Room (PDR) Reference staff at 1-800-397-4209, 301-415-4737 or by e-mail to pdr@nrc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael T. Jamgochian, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

Telephone: (301) 415-3224. *E-mail:* MTJ1@NRC.GOV.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Commission is proposing to make two changes to its emergency preparedness regulations contained in 10 CFR part 50, Appendix E. The first proposed amendment relates to the NRC approval of licensee changes to Emergency Action Levels (EALs), paragraph IV.B and the second proposed amendment relates to exercise requirements for co-located licensees, paragraph IV.F.2. A discussion of each of these proposed revisions follows.

NRC approval of licensee changes to EALs, 10 CFR part 50, Appendix E, Paragraph IV.B.

EALs are part of a licensee's emergency plan. There appears to be an inconsistency in the emergency planning regulations regarding the NRC approval of nuclear power plant licensee changes to EALs. Section 50.54(q) states that licensees may make changes to their emergency plans without Commission approval only if the changes "do not decrease the effectiveness of the plans and the plans, as changed, continue to meet the standards of § 50.47(b) and the requirements of Appendix E" to 10 CFR part 50. By contrast, Appendix E states that "EAL's shall be * * * approved by NRC." However, the current industry practice, in general, has been to make

revisions to EALs and to implement them without requesting NRC approval after determining that the changes do not reduce the effectiveness of the emergency plan, in accordance with § 50.54(q). When the determination is made that a proposed change constitutes a decrease in effectiveness, licensees submit the changes to NRC for review and approval. If a change involves a major change to the EAL scheme, for example, changing from an EAL scheme based on NUREG-0654 guidance to an EAL scheme based on NUMARC/NESP-007 guidance, it has been the industry practice to seek NRC approval before implementing the change. The NRC has been aware of the industry practice and has not objected to it. The Commission believes that the current regulations are unclear and can be interpreted to require prior NRC approval for all changes to a licensee's EALs.

The Commission believes that NRC review and approval of every EAL change is not necessary to provide reasonable assurance that EALs will continue to provide an acceptable level of safety. The Commission's regulatory review should be focused on EAL changes that are of sufficient significance that a safety review by the NRC is appropriate before the licensee may implement the change. The Commission believes that EAL changes which have the potential to reduce the effectiveness of the emergency plan are of sufficient regulatory significance that prior NRC review and approval is warranted. This proposed standard is the same standard that the current regulations provide for determining whether changes to emergency plans (except EALs) require NRC review and approval. As such, this regulatory threshold has a long history of successful application, and this standard should also be used for EAL changes. Based upon the NRC's inspections of emergency plans, including EAL changes the Commission believes that licensees have been, in general, making appropriate determinations regarding whether an EAL change may potentially reduce the effectiveness of the emergency plan and have the capability to continue to do so. Limiting the NRC's review and approval to EAL changes which may reduce the effectiveness of emergency plans will ensure adequate NRC oversight of licensee-initiated EAL changes, while both increasing regulatory effectiveness (through use of a single consistent standard for evaluating all emergency plan changes) and reducing unnecessary regulatory burden on licensees (who would not be required to submit for

approval EAL changes that do not decrease the effectiveness of the emergency plan).

The Commission believes a licensee proposal to convert from one EAL scheme (e.g., NUREG-0654-based) to another EAL scheme (e.g., NUMARC/NESP-007-based) will always involve a potential reduction in effectiveness. While the new EAL scheme may, upon review, be determined by the NRC to provide an acceptable level of safety and be in compliance with applicable NRC requirements, the potential safety significance of a change from one EAL scheme to another is such that prior NRC review and approval is appropriate to ensure that there is reasonable assurance that the proposed EAL change will provide an acceptable level of safety or otherwise result in non-compliance with applicable Commission requirements on emergency preparedness.

Accordingly, the Commission proposes to revise Appendix E to 10 CFR part 50 to provide that NRC approval of EAL changes would be necessary for all EAL changes that decrease the effectiveness of the emergency plan and for changing from one EAL scheme (e.g., NUREG-0654-based) to another EAL scheme (e.g., NUMARC/NESP-007-based).

(2) Exercise Requirements for Co-Located Licensees, 10 CFR part 50, Appendix E, Paragraph IV.F.

A. Rulemaking addressing exercise requirements for co-located licensees. The emergency planning regulations were significantly upgraded in 1980 after the accident at Three Mile Island (45 FR 55402; August 19, 1980). The 1980 regulations required an annual exercise of the onsite and offsite emergency plans. In 1984, the regulations were amended to change the frequency of participation of State and local governmental authorities in nuclear power plant offsite exercises from annual to biennial (49 FR 27733; July 6, 1984). In 1996, the regulations were amended to change the frequency of exercising the licensees' onsite emergency plan from annual to biennial (61 FR 30129; June 14, 1996). 10 CFR part 50, Appendix E to part 50, Paragraph IV.F.2, currently provides that the "offsite plans for each site shall be exercised biennially" with the full (or partial) participation of each offsite authority having a role under the plans, and that "each licensee at each site" shall conduct an exercise of its onsite emergency plan every 2 years, an exercise that may be included in the full participation biennial exercise

(emphasis added).¹ Thus, Paragraph IV.F.2 is ambiguous about the emergency preparedness exercise requirements where multiple nuclear power plants, each licensed to different licensees, are co-located at the same site: whether each licensee must participate in a full-participation exercise of the off-site plan every two years, or whether the licensees may alternate their participation such that a full-participation exercise is held every two years and each licensee (at a two-licensee site) participates in a full-participation exercise every four years.

Upon consideration of the language of the current regulation and the legislative history of the exercise requirements, the Commission believes that the ambiguity in the current regulation can be interpreted such that each nuclear power plant licensee co-located on the same site must participate in a full-participation offsite exercise every two years (and that each offsite authority is to participate on either a full or partial participation basis in each licensee's biennial offsite exercise). Upon consideration of the matter, the Commission believes that requiring each licensee on a co-located site to participate in a full-participation

¹ 10 CFR part 50, Appendix E, IV.F.2, states:

2. The plan shall describe provisions for the conduct of emergency preparedness exercises as follows: Exercises shall test the adequacy of timing and content of implementing procedures and methods, test emergency equipment and communications networks, test the public notification system, and ensure that emergency organization personnel are familiar with their duties.

a. * * *

b. Each licensee at each site shall conduct an exercise of its onsite emergency plan every 2 years. The exercise may be included in the full participation biennial exercise required by paragraph 2.c. of this section. * * *

c. Offsite plans for each site shall be exercised biennially with full participation by each offsite authority having a role under the plan. Where the offsite authority has a role under a radiological response plan for more than one site, it shall fully participate in one exercise every two years and shall, at least, partially participate in other offsite plan exercises in this period. "Full participation" when used in conjunction with emergency preparedness exercises for a particular site means appropriate offsite local and State authorities and licensee personnel physically and actively take part in testing their integrated capability to adequately assess and respond to an accident at a commercial nuclear power plant. "Full participation" includes testing major observable portions of the onsite and offsite emergency plans and mobilization of state, local and licensee personnel and other resources in sufficient numbers to verify the capability to respond to the accident scenario. "Partial participation" when used in conjunction with emergency preparedness exercises for a particular site means appropriate offsite authorities shall actively take part in the exercise sufficient to test direction and control functions; *i.e.*, (a) protective action decision making related to emergency action levels, and (b) communication capabilities among affected State and local authorities and the licensee.

exercise every two years, and for the offsite authorities to participate in each licensee's full-participation exercise is not necessary to provide reasonable assurance that each licensee and the offsite authorities will be able to fulfill their responsibilities under the emergency plan should the plan be required to be implemented. Furthermore, the Commission believes that such an interpretation could impose an undue regulatory burden on offsite authorities. Currently, there is only one nuclear power plant site with two power plants licensed to two separate licensees: the James A. FitzPatrick and Nine Mile Point site. Although the ambiguity in Paragraph IV.F.2 has limited impact today, the Commission understands that future nuclear power plant licensing concepts currently being considered by the industry include siting multiple nuclear power plants on a single site. These plants may be owned and/or operated by different licensees. Therefore, the Commission believes that this rulemaking is necessary to remove the ambiguity in Paragraph IV.F.2 and clearly specify the emergency preparedness training obligations of co-located licensees.

The Commission proposes that where two nuclear power plants licensed to separate licensees are co-located on the same site, reasonable assurance of emergency preparedness exists where:

- (1) The co-located licensees would exercise their onsite plans biennially;
- (2) The offsite authorities would exercise their plans biennially;
- (3) The interface between offsite plans and each of the onsite plans would be exercised biennially in a full or partial participation exercise alternating between each licensee.

Thus, each co-located licensee would participate in a full or partial participation exercise quadrennially. In addition, in the year when one of the co-located licensees is participating in a full or partial participation exercise, the proposed rule would require the other co-located licensees to participate in activities and interaction with offsite authorities. For the period between exercises the proposed rule would require the licensees to conduct emergency preparedness activities and interactions (A&I). The purpose of A&I would be to test and maintain interface functions among the affected State and local authorities and the licensees.

The Commission concludes that biennial full or partial participation exercises for each co-located licensee is not warranted and that the proposed regulation would provide a sufficient level of assurance of emergency

preparedness for the following reasons. First, the proposed rule is consistent with the current licensees' practice for the James A. Fitzpatrick/Nine Mile Point plants. This practice has been reviewed periodically by the NRC, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the State of New York. NRC has continued to find that there is reasonable assurance that appropriate measures could be taken to protect the public health and safety in the event of a radiological emergency, based on NRC's assessment of the adequacy of the licensee's onsite Emergency Planning (EP) program, FEMA's assessment of the adequacy of the offsite EP program, and the current level of interaction between the onsite and offsite emergency response organizations in the period between full (or partial) participation exercises.

Second, the central requirement of a "partial participation" exercise under the current regulations is to test the "direction and control functions" between the licensee and the offsite authorities (*i.e.*, protective action decision making related to emergency action levels, and communications capabilities among affected State and local authorities and the licensee). See 10 CFR part 50, Appendix E, Paragraph IV.F, footnote 5 of the current regulations. The proposed rule would contain a requirement that, in each of the three years between a licensee's participation in a full participation exercise, each licensee shall participate in activities and interactions (A&I) with offsite authorities to test and maintain interface functions. By requiring that the licensee's emergency preparedness organization engages in activities with offsite authorities to exercise and test effective communication and coordination, the proposed rule would provide the functional equivalent of a biennial exercise which tests the "direction and control functions" between the licensee and the offsite authorities. *Id.*

Third, the burden of requiring each licensee to participate biennially in a full or partial participation exercise with offsite participation falls most heavily on the offsite authorities (*i.e.*, the State and local authorities). The Commission's 1984 and 1996 rulemakings were specifically intended to reduce the schedule for offsite exercises, to remove unnecessary burden on offsite authorities. However, the Commission did not explicitly address the unique circumstance of two plants located on a single site, with each plant owned by different licensees. This proposed rulemaking would address the

undue burden placed upon offsite authorities in these circumstances.

The proposed rule would define co-located licensees as licensees that share many of the following emergency planning and siting elements:

- a. Plume exposure and ingestion emergency planning zones,
- b. Offsite governmental authorities,
- c. Offsite emergency response organizations,
- d. Notification system, and/or
- e. Emergency facilities.

The Commission requests public comments on whether the "alternating participation" concept should be extended to the situation where three or more nuclear power plants are co-located at a single site. For example, if there were five nuclear power plants each owned by separate licensees, co-located on a single site, should the final rule include a provision which would require each licensee to participate in a full offsite exercise once every 10 years with co-located licensees required to participate in activities and interactions with offsite authorities between exercises? If this is not considered appropriate, what alternative concept for the conduct of full-participation offsite exercises should the regulation specify?

The Commission also requests public comment on the elements of the definition of "co-located" licensees.

B. Proposed Guidance on Acceptable Emergency Planning Activities and Interactions for Co-located Licensees. Currently, guidance on the conduct of training, including onsite and offsite exercises, is contained in Regulatory Guide (RG) 1.101, "Emergency Planning and Preparedness for Nuclear Power Reactors." The NRC intends to modify RG 1.101 to set forth guidance on the conduct of exercises, and activities and interactions, to reflect the provisions of any final rule addressing co-located licensees, as part of the final rulemaking package. The substance of the proposed guidance to be set forth in the revised version of RG 1.101 is set forth below. The Commission requests public comment on the following guidance for co-located licensees:

1. When one licensee hosts the two year full or partial participation exercise, the other licensee is involved in the following activities:

- a. Scenario preparation;
- b. Meetings with State, and local governmental personnel to develop extent of play document;
- c. Licensee to conduct training at Reception Centers, Congregate Care Centers, and County Emergency Operations Centers; and

- d. Provide controllers and observers for the full participation exercise.
- 2. Provide for the staffing of the State and County Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) with dose assessment and communications personnel as well as the staffing of the Joint News Center (JNC).
- 3. Hospital drills are conducted twice a year with alternating counties; if applicable.
- 4. The Notification Process and the Emergency Action Level Scheme shall be exercised.
- 5. Protective Action Recommendations (PAR) Methodology for the 10 and 50-mile Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) and the Dose Assessment Methodology shall be exercised.
- 6. Licensee/Offsite training:
 - Annual State County training (Examples: Reactor Systems, Dry Cask Storage, EALs).
 - Licensee provided Fire Service Training (County).
 - Licensee provided Ambulance Training (County).
 - Licensee provided Hospital Training (County).
 - Licensee provided Dose Assessment training, including dose assessment software (State and County).
- 7. Licensee/Offsite Meetings and Conferences:
 - Quarterly Nuclear Safety Subcommittee (State and County).
 - Ad hoc meetings with County Emergency Management staff.
 - County and local government Emergency Planning Committee meetings.
 - Licensee security meetings with offsite law enforcement and U.S. Coast Guard.
 - Licensee assistance in the development of the County Emergency Planning public information booklet.

- 8. Licensee/Offsite drills and exercises:
 - County and/or State partial participation in licensee quarterly drills and biennial exercises.
 - Participation in County/State FEMA evaluated drills.
 - Local fire department support during licensee on-site fire drills.
 - Licensee participation at Hospital drills.
- 9. Licensee/Offsite support services:
 - Licensee support at local government Reception Center training and practice drills.
 - Licensee provides dosimeters and processing services to local government.
 - Licensee provide radiological instrument calibration services to local government.
 - Licensee support of local government during annual Public Notification System (PNS) system test.
 - Licensee provides use of weapons firing range to local and state law enforcement (Sheriff, State Police).

Paragraph-by-Paragraph Discussion of Changes to 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix E

A. Paragraph IV. B—Assessment Actions. This paragraph would be amended by adding new language governing the type and scope of EAL changes that must receive NRC approval prior to implementation. The proposed amendment would clarify that NRC approval of EAL changes would be required for changes that decrease the effectiveness of the emergency plan or for changes to convert from one EAL scheme (e.g., NUREG-0654-based) to another EAL scheme (e.g., NUMARC/NESP-007-based). The proposed language would also clarify the existing requirement that applicants for initial reactor operating licenses and initial combined licenses (COL) must obtain NRC approval of initial proposed EALs.

Language would be added to the last sentence of 10 CFR 50.54(q), to clearly state that EAL changes that are made without NRC review and approval, as well as licensee requests for review and approval of EAL changes under the proposed language, must be submitted in accordance with the requirements of § 50.4. The Commission proposes to follow the current practice of approving EAL changes without the use of a license amendment.

B. Paragraph IV.F.2.—Training. This paragraph would be amended to articulate the emergency planning exercise requirements for co-located licensees. Under the proposed amendment, co-located licensees would be required to exercise their onsite plans biennially. The offsite authorities would exercise their plans biennially. The interface between offsite plans and each of the onsite plans would be exercised biennially in a full or partial participation exercise alternating between each licensee. Thus, each co-located licensee would participate in a full or partial participation exercise quadrennially. In addition, in the year when one of the co-located licensees is participating in a full or partial participation exercise, the proposed rule requires the other co-located licensee to participate in activities and interactions with offsite authorities. For the period between exercises the proposed rule requires the licensee to conduct emergency preparedness activities and interactions (A&I). The purpose of A&I would be to test and maintain interface functions among the affected State and local authorities and the licensee. Table 1 provides a graphical description of one possible way of meeting the requirements of the proposed rule.

TABLE 1.—EXAMPLE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS TRAINING FOR TWO (2) CO-LOCATED LICENSEES

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Licensee 1	X	A&I	A&I	A&I	X	A&I	A&I	A&I	X
Licensee 2	A&I	A&I	X	A&I	A&I	A&I	X	A&I	A&I

Notes:
 X = Full or partial participation exercise.
 A&I = Activities and interactions with offsite authorities.

This paragraph would also be amended to provide a definition of co-located licensees as licensees that share many of the following emergency planning and siting elements.

- a. Plume exposure and ingestion emergency planning zones,
- b. Offsite governmental authorities,
- c. Offsite emergency response organizations,

- d. Public notification system, and/or
- e. Emergency facilities.

Metric Policy

On October 7, 1992, the Commission published its final Policy Statement on Metrication. According to that policy, after January 7, 1993, all new regulations and major amendments to existing regulations were to be

presented in dual units. The proposed amendments to the regulations contain no units.

Plain Language

The Presidential memorandum dated June 1, 1998, entitled “Plain Language in Government Writing” directed that the Government’s writing be in plain language. This memorandum was

published on June 10, 1998 (63 FR 31883). In complying with this directive, editorial changes have been made in these proposed revisions to improve the organization and readability of the existing language of the paragraphs being revised. These types of changes are not discussed further in this document. The NRC requests comments on the proposed rule changes specifically with respect to the clarity of the language used. Comments should be sent to the address listed under the **ADDRESSES** caption of the preamble.

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 using such a standard is inconsistent with applicable law or is otherwise impractical. The proposed rulemaking addresses two matters: (1) The circumstances under which a licensee may modify an existing EAL without prior NRC review and approval; and (2) the nature and scheduling of emergency preparedness exercises for two different licensees of nuclear power plants which are co-located on the same site (co-located licensees). These are not matters which are appropriate for addressing in industry consensus standards, and have not been the subject of such standards. Accordingly, this proposed rulemaking is not within the purview of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995, Public Law 104-113.

Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

The Commission is proposing to amend its emergency preparedness regulations contained in 10 CFR part 50, Appendix E. The first proposed revision relates to the NRC approval of changes to the EALs, Appendix E to 10 CFR part 50, paragraph IV.B. The second proposed revision relates to exercise requirements for co-located licensees (Appendix E, paragraph IV.F).

Need for the Action

(1) NRC Approval of Changes to Emergency Action Levels. 10 CFR 50.54(q) states that licensees may make changes to their emergency plans without Commission approval only if the changes “do not decrease the effectiveness of the plans and the plans, as changed, continue to meet the standards of 10 CFR 50.47(b) and the requirements of Appendix E” to 10 CFR part 50. By contrast, Appendix E states

that “EAL’s shall be * * * approved by NRC.” The industry practice, in general, has been to revise EALs that do not reduce the effectiveness of the emergency plan and to implement them in accordance with § 50.54(q), without requesting NRC approval. The Commission believes that the current regulations are unclear, and can be interpreted to require prior NRC approval for all licensee EAL changes. The Commission has determined that NRC approval of all EAL changes are not necessary to ensure an adequate level of safety. Thus, the current regulation imposes an unnecessary burden on licensees and the NRC.

2. Exercise Requirements for Co-located licensees, (paragraph IV.F.2.). 10 CFR part 50, Appendix E, requires that the offsite emergency plans for each site shall be exercised biennially with the full (or partial) participation of each offsite authority having a role under the plans, and that each licensee at each site shall conduct an exercise of its onsite emergency plan every two years, an exercise that may be included in the full participation biennial exercise. Paragraph IV.F.2 is ambiguous about the emergency preparedness exercise requirements where multiple nuclear power plants, each licensed to different licensees, are co-located at the same site: whether each licensee must participate in a full-participation exercise of the off-site plan every two years, or whether the licensees may alternate their participation such that a full-participation exercise is held every two years and each licensee (at a two-licensee site) participates in a full-participation exercise every four years.

Upon consideration of the language of the current regulation and the legislative history of the exercise requirements, the Commission believes that the ambiguity in the current regulations can be interpreted that each nuclear power plant licensee co-located on the same site must participate in a full-participation offsite exercise every two years (and that each offsite authority is to participate on either a full or partial participation basis in licensee’s biennial offsite exercise).

The Commission believes that requiring each licensee on a co-located site to participate in a full-participation exercise every two years, and for the offsite authorities to participate in each licensee’s full-participation exercise is not necessary to provide reasonable assurance that each licensee and the offsite authorities will be able to fulfill their responsibilities under the emergency plan should the plan be required to be implemented. Furthermore, the Commission believes

that this interpretation could impose an undue regulatory burden on offsite authorities. Therefore, the Commission believes that rulemaking is necessary to make clear that each co-located licensee need not participate in a full-participation offsite exercise every two years.

The Commission proposes that where two nuclear power plants licensed to separate licensees are co-located on the same site, reasonable assurance of emergency preparedness exists where: (1) The co-located licensees would exercise their onsite plans biennially; (2) The offsite authorities would exercise their plans biennially; and (3) The interface between offsite plans and each of the onsite plans would be exercised biennially in a full or partial participation exercise alternating between each licensee.

Thus, each co-located licensee would participate in a full or partial participation exercise quadrennially. In addition, in the year when one of the co-located licensees is participating in a full or partial participation exercise, the proposed rule would require the other co-located licensees to participate in activities and interaction with offsite authorities. For the period between exercises the proposed rule would require the licensees to conduct emergency preparedness activities and interactions. The purpose of A&I would be to test and maintain interface functions among the affected State and local authorities and the licensees.

Environmental Impact of the Proposed Actions

The NRC believes that the environmental impact for the proposed rule is negligible. The proposed rule would not require any changes to the design, or the structures, systems and components of any nuclear power plant. Nor would the proposed rule require any changes to licensee programs and procedures for actual operation of nuclear power plants. Thus, there would be no change in radiation dose to any member of the public which may be attributed to the proposed rule, nor will there be any changes in occupational exposures to workers. Furthermore, the proposed rule will not result in any changes that would increase or change the nature of nonradiological effluents from nuclear power plants.

Alternative to the Proposed Actions

The alternative to the proposed action is to not revise the regulations (*i.e.*, the no action alternative). No environmental impacts are associated with the no action alternative.

Agencies and Persons Consulted

Cognizant personal from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and New York State (for the co-located licensee part of the rule change), were consulted as part of this rulemaking activity.

Finding of No Significant Impact: Availability

The Commission has determined under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and the Commission's regulations in Subpart A of 10 CFR part 51, that the proposed amendments are not major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of human environment, and therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required. These amendments would revise the emergency planning regulations to be consistent with current staff and licensee practices. Comments on any aspect of the environmental assessment may be submitted to the NRC as indicated under the **ADDRESSES** heading.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement

This proposed rule increases the burden on co-located licensees to log activities and interactions with offsite agencies during the years that full or partial participation emergency preparedness exercises are not conducted and to prepare a one-time change to procedures to reflect the revised exercises requirements. The public burden for this information is estimated to average 30 hours per year. Because the burden for this information collection is insignificant, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) clearance is not required. Existing requirements were approved by the Office of Management and Budget, approval number 3150-0011.

Public Protection Notification

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

Regulatory Analysis

The NRC has prepared a regulatory analysis for the proposed amendments. This analysis examines the costs and benefits of the alternatives considered by the Commission. The regulatory analysis is provided below and is also available for inspection in the NRC Public Document Room, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Room 01-F21, Rockville, Maryland. Single

copies of the analysis are available as indicated in the **ADDRESSES** heading.

I. Statement of Problem and Objectives

The Commission is proposing to make two changes to its emergency preparedness regulations contained in 10 CFR part 50, Appendix E. The first proposed amendment relates to the NRC approval of licensee changes to Emergency Action Levels, paragraph IV.B and the second proposed amendment relates to exercise requirements for co-located licensees, paragraph IV.F.2. A discussion of each of these proposed revisions follows.

(1) NRC approval of licensee changes to Emergency Action Levels, 10 CFR part 50, Appendix E, Paragraph IV.B. EALs are part of a licensee's emergency plan. There appears to be an inconsistency in the emergency planning regulations regarding the NRC approval of nuclear power plant licensee changes to emergency action levels. § 50.54(q) states that licensees may make changes to their emergency plans without Commission approval only if the changes "do not decrease the effectiveness of the plans and the plans, as changed, continue to meet the standards of 10 CFR 50.47(b) and the requirements of Appendix E" to 10 CFR part 50. By contrast, Appendix E states that "EAL's shall be * * * approved by NRC." However, the current industry practice, in general, has been to make revisions to EALs and to implement them without requesting NRC approval, after determining that the changes do not reduce the effectiveness of the emergency plan in accordance with § 50.54(q). When the determination is made that a proposed change constitutes a decrease in effectiveness, licensees submit the changes to NRC for review and approval. If a change involves a major change to the EAL scheme, for example, changing from an EAL scheme based on NUREG-0654 guidance to an EAL scheme based on NUMARC/NESP-007 guidance, it has been the industry practice to seek NRC approval before implementing the change. The NRC has been aware of the industry practice and has not objected to it. The Commission believes that the current regulations are unclear and can be interpreted to require prior NRC approval for all changes to a licensee's EALs.

(2) Exercise Requirements for Co-located Licensees, 10 CFR part 50, Appendix E, Paragraph IV.F. The emergency planning regulations were significantly upgraded in 1980 after the accident at Three Mile Island (45 FR 55402; August 19, 1980). The 1980 regulations required an annual exercise of the onsite and offsite emergency

plans. In 1984, the regulations were amended to change the frequency of participation of State and local governmental authorities in nuclear power plant offsite exercises from annual to biennial (49 FR 27733; July 6, 1984). In 1996, the regulations were amended to change the frequency of exercising the licensees' onsite emergency plan from annual to biennial (61 FR 30129; June 14, 1996). Appendix E, to 10 CFR part 50, Paragraph IV.F.2, currently provides that the "offsite plans for each site shall be exercised biennially" with the full (or partial) participation of each offsite authority having a role under the plans, and that "each licensee at each site" shall conduct an exercise of its onsite emergency plan every two years, an exercise that may be included in the full participation biennial exercise (emphasis added). Thus, Paragraph IV.F.2 is ambiguous about the emergency preparedness exercise requirements where multiple nuclear power plants, each licensed to different licensees, are co-located at the same site: whether each licensee must participate in a full-participation exercise of the off-site plan every two years, or whether the licensees may alternate their participation such that a full-participation exercise is held every two years and each licensee (at a two-licensee site) participates in a full-participation exercise every four years.

Upon consideration of the language of the current regulation, and the legislative history of the exercise requirements, the Commission believes that the ambiguity in the current regulations can be interpreted that each nuclear power plant licensee co-located on the same site must participate in a full-participation offsite exercise every two years (and that each offsite authority is to participate on either a full or partial participation basis in each licensee's biennial offsite exercise). Upon consideration of the matter, the Commission believes that requiring each licensee on a co-located site to participate in a full-participation exercise every two years, and for the offsite authorities to participate in each licensee's full-participation exercise is not necessary to provide reasonable assurance that each licensee and the offsite authorities will be able to fulfill their responsibilities under the emergency plan should the plan be required to be implemented. Furthermore, the Commission believes that this interpretation could impose an undue regulatory burden on offsite authorities. Currently, there is only one nuclear power plant site with two

power plants licensed to two separate licensees: The James A. FitzPatrick and Nine Mile Point site. Although the ambiguity in Paragraph IV.F.2 has limited impact today, the Commission understands that future nuclear power plant licensing concepts currently being considered by the industry include siting multiple nuclear power plants on a single site. These plants may be owned and/or operated by different licensees. Therefore, the Commission believes that this rulemaking is necessary to remove the ambiguity in Paragraph IV.F.2 and clearly specify the emergency preparedness training obligations of co-located licensees.

The Commission proposes that where two nuclear power plants licensed to separate licensees are co-located on the same site, reasonable assurance of emergency preparedness exists where:

- (1) The co-located licensees would exercise their onsite plans biennially;
- (2) The offsite authorities would exercise their plans biennially; and
- (3) The interface between offsite plans and each of the onsite plans would be exercised biennially in a full or partial participation exercise alternating between each licensee.

Thus, each co-located licensee would participate in a full or partial participation exercise quadrennially. In addition, in the year when one of the co-located licensees is participating in a full or partial participation exercise, the proposed rule would require the other co-located licensees to participate in activities and interaction with offsite authorities. For the period between exercises the proposed rule would require the licensees to conduct emergency preparedness activities and interactions. The purpose of A&I would be to test and maintain interface functions among the affected State and local authorities and the licensees.

The proposed rule defines co-located licensees as licensees that share many of the following emergency planning and siting elements.

- a. Plume exposure and ingestion emergency planning zones,
- b. Offsite governmental authorities,
- c. Offsite emergency response organizations,
- d. Public notification system, and/or
- e. Emergency facilities.

II. Background

(1) Emergency Action Levels (paragraph IV.B). EALs are thresholds of plant parameters (such as containment pressure and radiation levels) used to classify events at nuclear power plants into one of four emergency classes (Notification of Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General

Emergency). EALs are required by Appendix E to 10 CFR part 50 and § 50.47(b)(4), and are contained in licensees' emergency plans and emergency plan implementing procedures.

Section 50.54(q) states that licensees can make changes to their emergency plans without Commission approval only if the changes "do not decrease the effectiveness of the plans and the plans, as changed, continue to meet the standards of § 50.47(b) and the requirements of Appendix E" to 10 CFR part 50. However, Appendix E to 10 CFR part 50 states that "EALs shall be discussed and agreed on by the applicant and State and local governmental authorities and approved by NRC." Because EALs are required to be included in the emergency plan, the issue is whether changes to EALs incorporated into the emergency plan are subject to the change requirements in 10 CFR 50.54(q), or to the more restrictive requirement in Appendix E.

(2) Exercise Requirements for Co-located Licensees (paragraph IV.F.2). The NRC's current regulations contained in Appendix E, to 10 CFR part 50, require that the offsite emergency plans for each site shall be exercised biennially with the full (or partial) participation of each offsite authority having a role under the plans, and that each licensee at each site shall conduct an exercise of its onsite emergency plan every two years, an exercise that may be included in the full participation biennial exercise. This exercise requirement, though straight forward on its face, has implementation and compliance problems when two licensees occupy the same site thereby requiring the same state to conduct a full participation exercise with each co-located licensee every year.

There is currently only one site with two licensees, Nine Mile Point and James A. FitzPatrick site. However, the current trend in the nuclear industry is to locate new plants on currently approved sites, possibly with different licenses, thus the need for this proposed rule change.

III. Rulemaking Options for Both Amendments

Option 1—revise the regulations to reflect current staff and licensee practices.

Option 2—not to revise the regulations.

IV. Alternatives

Impact(s)

Option 1 for the EAL revisions would amend the existing regulations to

eliminate the inconsistency between the requirements of Appendix E and § 50.54(q) relating to approval of changes to EALs and reflect current staff and licensee practice. This would be done by amending Appendix E to 10 CFR part 50, to require NRC to review for approval new EAL schemes or revisions to EALs that diminish the effectiveness of the emergency plans (§ 50.54(q) criteria). The rulemaking would provide a means for licensees to improve their EALs while reducing unnecessary regulatory burden. Once the rule is revised, licensees could make EAL changes that do not decrease the effectiveness of the emergency plan without prior NRC approval. This approach would reduce the unnecessary regulatory burden on licensees.

Option 2 for EAL changes would retain the inconsistency in the regulations, thereby increasing the unnecessary burden on licensees and the NRC staff in addressing questions on a case-by-case basis.

Option 1 for co-located licensees would maintain safety because EP exercises would continue to be required at the frequency which has provided reasonable assurance that the emergency plans can be implemented. The impact of Option 1 on the resources of licensees and offsite authorities would be minimal. Option 1 would reflect what licensees are currently doing and, therefore, there would not be a change in existing acceptable practices. Clarification of the regulatory requirements would modify wording that has resulted in ambiguous understanding of the requirements. This option would require NRC resources to conduct the rulemaking. The activities and interactions that would test and maintain interface functions for co-located licensees and offsite authorities in the period between exercises (outlined in this proposed rule) will provide a consistent expectation and basis for such activities. The level of activities and interactions adequate to maintain an appropriate level of preparedness would be ensured.

The impact of the no rulemaking option (option 2) for the co-located licensee exercise revision on the resources of staff, licensees and offsite authorities would be minimal. However, without clarification of the regulatory requirements, there would be the continued ambiguity in the requirements for future licensee situations. The impact of these continued ambiguities is that potential confusion over requirements would have to be resolved on a case-by-case basis by the staff. This option would not

require NRC resources for conducting a rulemaking.

V. Estimation and Evaluation of Values and Impacts

The proposed amendments would modify current requirements in the NRC's approval of changes to Emergency Action Levels (EALs) and the participation in emergency preparedness exercises for co-located licensees. The change in the requirement for NRC approval of EALs is being made solely for consistency, and that because it reflects current practice, as well as the Commission's original intent it does not impose a burden on licensees. However, the second change does modify the information collection requirements and impacts future co-located licensee burden. Current co-located licensees have implemented an emergency planning training regime consistent with the proposed rule.

The proposed amendment would require that future co-located licensees incorporate in their emergency planning procedures that each co-located licensee would hold a full participation emergency preparedness exercise with the offsite agencies once every four years. In addition, the licensee that does not conduct the full participation exercise with the offsite agencies will conduct a partial participation exercise with the offsite agencies every two years. Likewise each co-located licensee would log the activities and interactions with offsite authorities that are also conducted in the period between exercises. This proposed rule does not increase the burden on current co-located licensees because they have an emergency planning training regime consistent with the proposed rule. Future co-located licensees would keep a log of the activities and interactions with offsite authorities which is estimated to average 30 hour(s) per co-located licensee per year.

VI. Presentation of Results

As noted, the impact on a co-located licensee to implement the proposed rule change is a modest 30 hour(s) per year per co-located licensee. This time would be used to maintain a log of the activities and interactions with offsite authorities. At an assumed average hourly rate of \$156/hour, the total industry implementation cost is estimated at \$9,360. The cost for an individual co-located licensee is \$4,680 per year.

With respect to the EAL rule change, licensees would save staff time by having explicit NRC requirements and guidance that should assist the licensees

in the proper submittal of EAL changes. The impact of improved regulations on the NRC is a decrease in the amount of staff time needed to approve license EAL changes. This is estimated to be about a 100 staff-hour reduction or a \$8,000 savings to the NRC per year (assuming a \$80 hourly rate for NRC staff time). However, it is uncertain as to how many EAL changes might have been received by the NRC for review and approval.

There would be several additional benefits associated with these amendments. The greatest would be the increased assurance that the Commission's regulations are consistent and not ambiguous. Further, by addressing these issues generically, through rulemaking, rather than continuing the current case-by-case approach, it is expected that the burden on the NRC staff would be reduced by several hours for each license EAL change as well as future co-located licensee's exercise requirements that NRC would need to approve. Another beneficial attribute to this proposed action is regulatory efficiency resulting from the expeditious handling of future licensing actions by providing regulatory predictability and stability for the EAL changes as well as the exercise requirements for co-located licensees.

VII. Decision Rationale for Selection of the Proposed Action

As previously discussed, the additional burdens on a licensee and the NRC are expected to be modest. However, a revision of the requirements is desirable to remove ambiguities in the current regulations, while maintaining safety and reducing unnecessary regulatory burden.

VIII. Implementation

The NRC staff proposes that any Federal rulemaking take effect 90 days after publication of the final rule in the **Federal Register**.

The Commission requests public comment on the draft regulatory analysis. Comments on the draft analysis may be submitted to the NRC as indicated under the **ADDRESSES** heading.

Regulatory Flexibility Certification

In accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 605(b), the Commission certifies that the proposed rule if issued, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The proposed rule would affect only States and licensees of nuclear power plants. These States and licensees 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).

Backfit Analysis

(1) NRC Approval of EAL Changes

The proposed rule, which eliminates the need for NRC review and approval for certain EAL changes, does not constitute a backfit as defined in 50.109(a)(1). Although 10 CFR 50.54(q) permits licensees to make changes to the emergency plan which do not decrease the effectiveness of the plan, 10 CFR part 50, Appendix E currently requires that EALs shall be approved by NRC. The proposed rulemaking would clarify the Appendix E requirement to clearly permit licensee changes to EALs without NRC review and approval if the changes do not decrease the effectiveness of the emergency plan. The proposed rule requires NRC review and approval for those EAL changes which decrease the effectiveness of the emergency plan, or constitute a change from one EAL scheme to another. The proposed rulemaking clarifies the requirements and represents the current practice of making changes under 50.54 (q) requirements and is therefore not a backfit.

In addition, the proposed change applies prospectively to changes initiated by licensees. The Commission has indicated in various rulemakings that the Backfit Rule does not protect the prospects of a potential applicant nor does the Backfit Rule apply when a licensee seeks a change in the terms and conditions of its license. A licensee-initiated change in an EAL does not fall within the scope of actions protected by the Backfit Rule, and therefore the Backfit Rule does not apply to this proposed rulemaking.

(2) Co-Located Licensee

The proposed rulemaking, which addresses the regulatory ambiguity regarding exercise participation requirements for co-located licensees, applies only to the existing co-located licensees for the Nine Mile Point and James A. Fitzpatrick site, and prospectively to future co-located licensees.

With respect to the Nine Mile Point and James A. FitzPatrick licensees, the proposed rule would arguably constitute a backfit, inasmuch as there is some correspondence between the licensees and the NRC which may be interpreted as constituting NRC approval of "alternating participation" by each licensee in a full-or partial-participation

exercise every two years. The backfit may not fall within the scope of the compliance exception, 10 CFR 50.109(a)(4)(i), in view of the lack of new information showing that the prior NRC approval of "alternating participation" was based upon a factual error or new information not known to the NRC at the time that the NRC approved "alternating participation." However, these licensees have informally been implementing an emergency planning training regime since year 2000 that is consistent with the proposed rule. Accordingly, the NRC does not propose to prepare a backfit analysis addressing the Nine Mile Point and James A. FitzPatrick licensees.

With respect to future holders of operating licenses (including combined licenses under part 52) for nuclear power plants which are co-located at the same site, the Commission has indicated in various rulemakings that the Backfit Rule does not protect the prospects of a potential applicant.

List of Subjects in 10 CFR Part 50

Antitrust, Classified information, Criminal penalties, Fire protection, Intergovernmental relations, Nuclear power plants and reactors, Radiation protection, Reactor siting criteria, Reporting and record keeping requirements.

For the reasons set out in the preamble and under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act for 1954, as amended, the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and 5 U.S.C. 553, the NRC is proposing to adopt the following amendment to 10 CFR part 50.

PART 50—DOMESTIC LICENSING OF PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATIONS FACILITIES

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

Authority: Secs. 102, 103, 104, 105, 161, 182, 183, 186, 189, 68 Stat. 936, 937, 938, 948, 953, 954, 955, 956, as amended, sec. 234, 83 Stat. 444, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2201, 2232, 2233, 2236, 2239, 2282); secs. 201, as amended, 202, 206, 88 Stat. 12422, as amended, 1244, 1246 (42 U.S.C. 5841, 5842, 5846).

Section 50.7 also issued under Pub. L. 95-601, sec. 10, 92 Stat. 2951 (42 U.S.C. 5841). Section 50.10 also issued under secs. 101, 185, 168 Stat. 955, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2131, 2235); sec. 102, Pub. L. 91-190, 83 Stat. 853 (42 U.S.C. 4332). Sections 50.13, 50.43(dd), and 50.103 also issued under sec. 108, 68 Stat. 939, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2138). Sections 50.23, 50.35, 50.55, and 50.56 also issued under sec. 185, 68 Stat. 955 (42 U.S.C. 2235). Sections 50.33a, 50.55a and

Appendix Q also issued under sec. 102, Pub. L. 91-190, 83 Stat. 853 (42 U.S.C. 4332). Sections 50.34 and 50.54 also issued under sec. 204, 88 Stat. 1245 (42 U.S.C. 5844). Sections 50.58, 50.91, and 50.92 also issued under Pub. L. 97-415, 96 Stat. 2073 (42 U.S.C. 2239). Section 50.78 also issued under sec. 122, 68 Stat. 939 (42 U.S.C. 2152). Sections 50.80-50.81 also issued under sec. 184, 68 Stat. 954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2234). Appendix F also issued under sec. 187, 68 Stat. 955 (42 U.S.C. 2237).

2. In Appendix E to Part 50, Paragraphs IV. B and F.2.c. are revised to read as follows:

Appendix E—Emergency Planning and Preparedness for Production and Utilization Facilities

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IV. Content of Emergency Plans

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B. Assessment Actions

The means to be used for determining the magnitude of, and for continually assessing the impact of the release of radioactive materials shall be described, including emergency action levels that are to be used as criteria for determining the need for notification and participation of local and State agencies, the Commission, and other Federal agencies, and the emergency action levels that are to be used for determining when and what type of protective measures should be considered within and outside the site boundary to protect health and safety. The emergency action levels shall be based on in-plant conditions and instrumentation in addition to onsite and offsite monitoring. These EALs shall be discussed and agreed on by the applicant or licensee and State and local governmental authorities, and approved by the NRC. Thereafter, EALs shall be reviewed with the State and local governmental authorities on an annual basis. A revision to an EAL must be approved by the NRC prior to implementation if: (1) Licensee is changing from one EAL scheme to another EAL scheme (e.g. a change from an EAL scheme based on NUREG-0654 to a scheme based upon NUMARC/NESP-007); or (2) the EAL revision decreases the effectiveness of the emergency plan. A licensee shall submit each request for NRC approval of the proposed EAL change as specified in § 50.4. If a licensee makes a change to an EAL that does not require NRC approval, the licensee shall submit, as specified in § 50.4, a report of each change made within 30 days after the change is made.

* * * * *

F. Training

2. * * *

c. Offsite plans for each licensee shall be exercised biennially with full participation by each offsite authority having a role under the plan. Where the offsite authority has a role under a radiological response plan for more than one licensee it shall fully participate in one exercise every two years and shall, at minimum, partially participate⁵ in other offsite plan exercises in this period.

If two licensees are located on any one site (co-located licensees)⁶ each licensee shall:

(1) Conduct an exercise biennially of its onsite emergency plan;

(2) Participate quadrennially in an offsite biennial full or partial participation exercise; and

(3) Conduct emergency planning activities and interactions in the three years between its participation in the offsite full or partial participation exercise with offsite authorities, in order to test and maintain interface functions among the affected State and local authorities and the licensee.

⁵"Partial participation" when used in conjunction with emergency preparedness exercises for a particular site means appropriate offsite authorities shall actively take part in the exercise sufficient to test direction and control functions; i.e., (a) protective action decision making related to emergency action levels, and (b) communication capabilities among affected State and local authorities and the licensee.

⁶Co-located licensees are licensees that share many of the following emergency planning and siting elements.

- a. Plume exposure and ingestion emergency planning zones,
- b. Offsite governmental authorities,
- c. Offsite emergency response organizations,
- d. Public notification system, and/or
- e. Emergency facilities.

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

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Andrew L. Bates,

Acting Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 03-18845 Filed 7-23-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 2001-NM-167-AD]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 and -11F Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This document proposes the adoption of a new airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to certain McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 and -11F airplanes. This proposal would require replacement of the wire assembly connectors of the bag rack lighting with new, moisture-resistant connectors and reidentification of the bag racks. This action is necessary to