

June 8, 2004

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION COLLECTION REQUEST

Title: NRC Forms 366, 366A, and 366B, "Licensee Event Report"

Current Burden/Responses: 56,500 hours/1,130 responses

Proposed Burden/Responses: 20,000 hours/400 responses

Frequency of Response: On occasion, as defined reactor events are reportable on occurrence.

Number of Respondents: 104

Reasons for Changes in Burden/Responses: It was estimated during the last OMB Clearance Extension Request that the licensees would submit approximately 1,130 LERS per year and expend about 50 hours per LER. Based on the review of reports over the past three years, licensees have submitted a maximum of 400 LERs per year and expended about 50 hours per LER which results in an annual burden of 20,000 hours.

The final rule amending the event reporting requirements in 10 CFR 50.73 (65 FR 63769), effective January 23, 2001, estimated a significant burden decrease (-13,000 hrs annually) because only significant events will be reported. Although the July 2001 clearance renewal estimated a pro-rated burden decrease (-9,927 hrs annually) based on the revised rule, 3 years of additional experience has shown that the LER reduction is greater than originally estimated. We currently project an estimated recurring annual burden of about 20,000 hours per year industry-wide, or about 192 hours per reactor per year for 104 operating reactors (a reduction of about 36,500 hours or 351 hours annually per reactor) based on the reduction in responses. There is no change in burden per response.

Level of Concurrence: Director
Division of Regulatory Improvement Programs
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Recordkeeping Requirements in Accordance with the Retention Periods for Records Rule: N/A

Search of the Information Requirements Control Automated System (IRCAS):
IRCAS was searched and no duplication was found.

Abstract: With NRC Forms 366, 366A, and 366B, the NRC collects reports of the types of reactor events and problems that are believed to be significant and useful to the NRC in its effort to identify and resolve threats to public safety. They are designed to provide the information necessary for engineering studies of operational anomalies and trends and patterns analysis of operational occurrences. The same information can be used for other analytic procedures that will aid in identifying accident precursors.

cc: B. St. Mary