FINAL OMB SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR
10 CFR PART 20
"STANDARDS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION"
(3150-0014)

Extension

Description of the Information Collection

The general requirements for radiation protection, that are applicable to all U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensees, are contained in Title of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 20, "Standards for Protection Against Radiation." The provisions of 10 CFR Part 20 apply to individuals licensed by the NRC to possess byproduct, source, or special nuclear material. 10 CFR Part 20 also contains criteria for decommissioning of facilities and termination of the facility license. 10 CFR Part 20 is intended to ensure that occupationally exposed individuals and members of the public are adequately protected from the potential hazards of exposure to radiation and/or radioactive materials (for example, by requiring licensees to report theft or loss of licensed radioactive materials and specific incidents causing substantial exposures to or release of radioactive material).

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements for possession of material are in Subpart L – Records (20.2102 - 2110) and Subpart M – Reports (20.2201-2207). Recordkeeping and reporting requirements for license termination are contained in Subpart E.

Two record retention periods appear in Part 20: 3 year retention for most survey records, and retention for the lifetime of an active NRC license for those records of doses (or records that provide a basis for dose estimates) received by individual workers or members of the public.

In addition, the information collection includes two online forms for requesting exemptions from requirements for respiratory protection related to the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency (PHE).

A. JUSTIFICATION

The statutory authority of the NRC derives from the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (AEA), as amended; the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978, as amended; the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act of 1980; the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982; and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The basic authorities from the AEA include licensing and regulation of production, use, ownership, and distribution of special nuclear materials, source material, and byproduct materials, and licensing and control over the manufacture, production, possession, use, importation, or exportation of production and utilization facilities.

Section 161b of the AEA provides that the Commission may establish such standards as the Commission deems necessary to protect public health and safety. Section 161o gives the Commission authority to require by rule, regulation, or order, such reports, and the keeping of such records as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the AEA.

1. Need for and Practical Utility of the Collection of Information

   The information collected is used to evaluate the effectiveness of NRC regulations and to discern any trends, problems, or special situations requiring additional controls. The NRC uses information on worker exposures and effluents from facilities such as nuclear power plants to analyze trends and compare licensee performance. This information is also published in annual reports for use by industry and other interested organizations. The NRC also uses the information to assess applications for decommissioning and license termination. The Description of Information Collections is listed in Appendix A.

2. Agency Use of Information

   The NRC uses the required information collection and reports to ensure that doses to workers and members of the public do not exceed limits and are as low as is reasonably achievable. The NRC also used the required information collection reports to ensure that that radioactive materials are stored, handled, and that facilities are decommissioned, in a way that will adequately protect the health and safety of workers and the public.

3. Reduction of Burden Through Information Technology

   The NRC has issued *Guidance for Electronic Submissions to the NRC*, which provides direction for the electronic transmission and submittal of documents to the NRC. Electronic transmission and submittal of documents can be accomplished via the following avenues: the Electronic Information Exchange (EIE) process, which is available from the NRC's "Electronic Submittals" Web site, by Optical Storage Media (OSM) (e.g. CD-ROM, DVD), by facsimile, or by e-mail. It is estimated that approximately 80 percent of the responses are filed electronically.

4. Effort to Identify Duplication and Use Similar Information

   No sources of similar information are available. There is no duplication of requirements.

5. Effort to Reduce Small Business Burden

   Some of the licensees who use byproduct, source, and special nuclear materials are small businesses. However, since the health and safety consequences of improper handling or use of these materials are the same for large and small entities, it is not possible to reduce the burden on small businesses by less frequent or less complete reporting, recordkeeping, or accounting and control procedures.

6. Consequences to Federal Program or Policy Activities if the Collection is Not Conducted or is Conducted Less Frequently

   Required reports are collected and evaluated on a continuing basis as events occur. Applications for new licenses and amendments are submitted only

once. Information submitted in previous applications may be referenced without being resubmitted.

The schedule for collecting the information is the minimum frequency necessary to assure that licensees will continue to conduct programs in a manner that will adequately protect the health and safety of the public. If the information were not collected, it would not be possible for NRC to intervene if safety were to decline at a licensed facility in order to ensure the continued health and safety of the public and workers.

7. Circumstances that Justify Variation from OMB Guidelines

Contrary to the Office of Management and Budget Guidelines (OMB) in 5 CFR 1320.6(b), the NRC requires some information to be submitted in less than 30 days:

- 10 CFR 20.1906, 20.2201, and 20.2202 contains both immediate and 24-hour reporting requirements that are necessary for NRC to provide rapid response to incidents and to ensure public health and safety.

- Appendix G, Section III, Paragraph (E) requires licensees to report information in less than 30 days. This shorter notification time period is needed so that State and local authorities can be mobilized to assist in locating lost radioactive materials as quickly as possible to minimize the potential hazard to members of the public.

Contrary to the Office of Management and Budget Guidelines (OMB) in 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2), the NRC requires some records to be maintained for longer than 3 years. Records pertaining to the radiation doses and radionuclide intakes by individual workers, to effluents released to air and water, and to the resultant radiation exposure of members of the public must be retained for the life of the license and transferred to the NRC upon termination of the license. This retention period is required so that the past exposure history of any worker can be reconstructed to allow the worker to move from licensed facility to licensed facility and to permit the identification of trends, so that declining licensee performance can be detected and corrected.

8. Consultations Outside the NRC

Opportunity for public comment on the information collection requirements for this clearance package was published in the Federal Register on March 22, 2021 (86 FR 15273). No comments were received.

NRC also contacted four licensees by e-mail. No comments were received.

9. Payment or Gift to Respondents

Not applicable.

10. Confidentiality of Information

Confidential and proprietary information is protected in accordance with NRC regulations at 10 CFR 9.17(a) and 10 CFR 2.390(b).

No sensitive information is requested under these regulations.

11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

No sensitive information is requested under these regulations.

12. Estimated Burden and Burden Hour Cost

NRC Licensees
The burden for NRC licensees to respond to the collection is shown in Tables 1, 3, and 5. The total burden for NRC licensees is 91,665 hours (5,899 hours for reporting + 342 hours for third-party disclosures + 85,724 hours for recordkeeping) at a cost of $25,658,235 (91,965 hours x $279/hour).

An estimated 3,000 NRC licensees respond to the 10 CFR Part 20 information collections. These are licensees who are directly regulated by the NRC and includes materials and reactor licensees.

Agreement State Licensees
Section 274 of the AEA provides a statutory basis under which NRC discontinues and the Agreement State assumes portions of its regulatory authority to license and regulate byproduct materials (radioisotopes); source materials (uranium and thorium); and certain quantities of special nuclear materials. The mechanism for the transfer of NRC's authority to a State is an agreement signed by the Governor of the State and the Chairman of the Commission, in accordance with section 274b of the AEA. Licensees operating in these "Agreement States" are referred to in this supporting statement as "Agreement State Licensees."

The NRC has established compatibility requirements for Agreement States to implement their own regulations in a manner consistent with NRC regulations. The number of NRC licensees is known, whereas the total number of Agreement State licensees is an estimate based on NRC's best information available from the Agreement States. NRC uses the ratio of the total of NRC licensees (subject to 10 CFR Part 20) to the total number Agreement State licensees to estimate the number of Agreement State respondents for each section. NRC uses this ratio approach as the total number of Agreement State licensees subject to various 10 CFR Part 20 Sections. The current ratio, based on the number and size of NRC regulated states to Agreement States, is approximately 1:7.4 (NRC licensees: Agreement State licensees).

The burden for Agreement State licensees to respond to the collection is shown in Tables 2, 4, and 6. The total burden for Agreement State licensees is 677,431 hours (40,542 hours reporting + 2,531 hours third-party disclosure + 634,358 hours recordkeeping) at a cost of $189,003,249 (677,431 x

$279/hour).

Total
The total burden for the collection is 769,396 hours (91,665 hours for NRC licensee respondents and 677,431 hours for Agreement State licensee respondents), at a total cost of $214,661,205 (769,395 hours x $279/hour). See Tables 7 and 8.

The $279 hourly rate used in the burden estimates is based on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's fee for hourly rates as noted in 10 CFR 170.20 "Average cost per professional staff-hour." For more information on the basis of this rate, see the Revision of Fee Schedules; Fee Recovery for Fiscal Year 2020 (85 FR 37250, June 19, 2020.)

13. Estimate of Other Additional Costs

The NRC has determined that the records storage cost is roughly proportional to the recordkeeping burden cost. Based on a typical clearance, the records storage cost has been determined to be equal to 0.0004 percent of the recordkeeping burden cost. Therefore, the records storage cost is estimated to be $80,361 (85,724 NRC recordkeeping hours + 634,358 Agreement State recordkeeping hours x 0.0004 x $279/hour).

14. Estimated Annualized Cost to the Federal Government

The estimated annualized cost to the Federal Government is $2,525,787 (see Table 9). This cost is calculated using 9,053 total annual hours at a labor rate of $279/hour to review reports submitted by NRC licensees. Note that costs do not include costs to review Agreement State licensee actions, as this is a responsibility that has been discontinued by the NRC and assumed by the Agreement States as detailed in Section 12, "Estimated Industry Burden and Burden Hour Cost."

The NRC costs associated with this collection are recovered through license fees assessed to NRC licensees pursuant to 10 CFR Parts 170 and/or 171. The staff has developed estimates of annualized costs to the Federal Government related to the conduct of this collection of information. These estimates are based on staff experience and subject matter expertise and include the burden needed to review, analyze, and process the collected information and any relevant operational expenses.

15. Reasons for Change in Burden or Cost

The overall NRC licensee and Agreement State licensee burden has increased by 128,500 hours from 640,896 hours to 769,396 hours. This includes an increase of 420 hours of NRC licensee reporting burden only (from 5,479 hours to 5,899 hours) and an increase of 128,200 hours of Agreement State licensee overall burden (from 549,231 hours to 677,431 hours).

The increase in NRC licensee reporting burden is due to the NRC receiving an increased number of exemptions due to the COVID-19 PHE and the two NRC online forms, “Part 20 Respirator Protection Exemption Request for Non-Power Reactors/RTR” and “Part 20 Respirator Protection Exemption Request for Power Reactors” which are for requesting exemptions from requirements for respirator protections related to the COVID-19 PHE. The burden per exemption request increased from 20 to 80 hours. The estimate of the number of burden hours for NRC licensee recordkeeping and third-party disclosure has remained the same.

The burden attributed to Agreement State licensees increased for reporting burden by 7,668 hours from 32,874 hours to 40,542 hours. Recordkeeping burden for Agreement State licensees increased by 120,053 hours from 514,305 hours to 634,358 hours. The burden attributed to Agreement State licensee third-party disclosures increased by 479 hours (from 2,052 hours to 2,531 hours). These changes are due to the ratio used to estimate Agreement State respondents changing from 6.0 to 7.4 (therefore increasing the number of estimated Agreement State respondents and recordkeepers). The ratio changed because the difference in the number of current NRC licensees versus Agreement States licensees has increased.

In addition, the hourly fee rate increased from $263 to $279.

16. Publication for Statistical Use

This information will not be published for statistical use.

17. Reason for Not Displaying the Expiration Date

The requirement is contained in a regulation. Amending the Code of Federal Regulations to display information that, in an annual publication, could become obsolete would be unduly burdensome and too difficult to keep current.

18. Exceptions to the Certification Statement

There are no exceptions.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

Statistical methods are not used in this collection of information.

TABLE 1
REPORTING BURDEN FOR NRC LICENSEES

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	RESPONSES PER RESPONDENT	TOTAL RESPONSES	ANNUAL BURDEN PER RESPONDENT (HRS)	TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN (HRS)	NOTES
20.1101(d)	Radiation protection programs	see § 20.2203					
20.1202	Calculation of doses	see § 20.2206					
20.1203	Calculation of doses from airborne material	see § 20.2206					
20.1204	Determinations of internal exposure	see § 20.2206					
20.1206	Planned special exposures	see § 20.2204					
20.1208	Dose limits for an embryo/fetus	see § 20.2206					
20.1301(d)	Application for higher dose to member of the public	0	0	0	4	0	None expected
20.1302(c)	Request to adjust effluent values	2	1	2	10	20	
20.1403(a),(c),(d),(e)(1)	Criteria for license termination (residual radioactivity - lower)	3	1	3	23	69	
20.1403(e)(2)	Criteria for license termination (residual radioactivity - higher)	1	1	1	10	10	
20.1404	Alternate criteria for license termination	0	0	0	20	0	
20.1406	Minimization of contamination	10	1	10	20	200	
20.1601(c)	Alternative methods for access control	10	1	10	8	80	
20.1703(b)	Alternate respiratory protection equipment	15	1	15	40	600	
20.1705(a)&(b)	Application for use of higher protection factors	15	1	15	40	600	
20.1906(d)	Package receipt (NRC notification)	14	1	14	3	42	
20.2002	Applications for alternate disposal procedures	20	1	20	20	400	
20.2004	Treatment or disposal by incineration	Burden included under 10 CFR 50 (OMB clearance no. 3150-0011)					
20.2006	Low-level waste disposal	Burden included under NRC Forms 540-542 (OMB clearance nos. 3150-0164, 3150-0166, 3150-0165)					
20.2201(a)	Telephone reports for loss of material	30.3	1	30.3	3	90.9	
20.2201(b)	Written reports for loss of material	30.3	1	30.3	3	90.9	

20.2201(d)	Additional information reports	5.3	1	5.3	3	15.9	
20.2202(a)	Immediate notification of incidents	10	1	10	1	10	
20.2202(b)	24-hr notification of incidents	38	1	38	40	1,520	
20.2203(a)&(b)	Reportable event notification	20	1	20	6	120	
20.2204	Planned special exposure reports	5	1	5	5	25	
20.2205	Reports to individuals (dose limits exceeded)	Burden included in 20.2203(a) except for doses to individuals (see Table 3)					
20.2206	Individual reports	Burden included under NRC Forms 4 and 5 (OMB clearance 3150-0005 & 3150-0006)					
20.2207(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)	National source tracking reports	Burden included in OMB clearance for NRC Form 748 (OMB clearance 3150-0202)					
20.2207 (g)	Correction & reconciliation	1,425	1	1,425	1	1,425	
20.2207(h)	Initial inventory report	One-time report completed					
20.2301	Exemption applications	80	1	80	5	400	
NRC Online Form	Respirator Protection Exemption Request for Power Reactors	40	1	40	2	80	
NRC Online Form	Respirator Protection Exemption Request for Non-Power Reactors/RTR	20	1	20	2	40	
App G	Requirements for low-level waste transfers	3	1	3	20	60	
TOTAL		**1,425**		**1,797**		**5,899**	

TABLE 2
REPORTING BURDEN FOR AGREEMENT STATE LICENSEES

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	RESPONSES PER RESPONDENT	TOTAL RESPONSES	ANNUAL BURDEN PER RESPONDENT (HRS)	TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN (HRS)	NOTES
20.1101(d)	Radiation protection programs	see § 20.2203					
20.1202	Calculation of doses	see § 20.2206					
20.1203	Calculation of doses from airborne material	see § 20.2206					
20.1204	Determinations of internal exposure	see § 20.2206					
20.1206	Planned special exposure	see § 20.2204					
20.1208	Dose limits for an embryo/fetus	see § 20.2206					
20.1301(d)	Application for higher dose to member of the public	0	0	0	4	0	None expected
20.1302(c)	Request to adjust effluent values	15	1	15	10	148	
20.1403(a),(c),(d),(e)(1)	Criteria for license termination (residual radioactivity - lower)	22	1	22	23	511	
20.1403(e)(2)	Criteria for license termination (residual radioactivity - higher)	7.4	1	7.4	10	74	
20.1404	Alternate criteria for license termination	0	0	0	20	0	
20.1406	Minimization of contamination	74	1	74	20	1,480	
20.1601(c)	Alternative methods for access control	74	1	74	8	592	
20.1703(b)	Alternate respiratory protection equipment	111	1	111	40	4,440	
20.1705(a)&(b)	Application for use of higher protection factors	111	1	111	40	4,440	
20.1906(d)	Package receipt (NRC notification)	104	1	104	3	311	
20.2002	Applications for alternate disposal procedures	148	1	148	20	2,960	
20.2004	Treatment or disposal by incineration	Burden included under 10 CFR 50 (OMB clearance no. 3150-0011)					
20.2006	Low-level waste disposal	Burden included under NRC Forms 540-542 (OMB clearance nos. 3150-0164, 3150-0166, 3150-0165)					
20.2201(a)	Telephone reports for loss of material	224	1	224	3	673	
20.2201(b)	Written reports for loss of material	224	1	224	3	673	
20.2201(d)	Additional information reports	39	1	39	3	118	
20.2202(a)	Immediate notification of incidents	74	1	74	1	74	
20.2202(b)	24-hr notification of incidents	281	1	281	40	11,248	
20.2203(a)&(b)	Reportable event notification	148	1	148	6	888	

20.2204	Planned special exposure reports	37	1	37	5	185	
20.2205	Reports to individuals (dose limits exceeded)	Burden included in 20.2203(a) except for doses to individuals (see Table 4)					
20.2206	Individual reports	Burden included under NRC Forms 4 and 5 (OMB clearance 3150-0005 & 3150-0006)					
20.2207(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)	National source tracking reports	Burden included in OMB clearance for NRC Form 748 (OMB clearance 3150-0202)					
20.2207 (g)	Correction & reconciliation	10,545	1	10,545	1	10,545	
20.2207(h)	Initial inventory report	One-time report completed					
20.2301	Exemption applications	148	1	148	5	740	
App G	Requirements for low-level waste transfers	22	1	22	20	444	
TOTAL		**10,545**		**12,409**		**40,542**	

TABLE 3
THIRD PARTY DISCLOSURE BURDEN FOR NRC LICENSEES

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	RESPONSES PER RESPONDENT	TOTAL RESPONSES	ANNUAL BURDEN PER RESPONDENT (HRS)	TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN (HRS)	NOTES
20.1901(b)&(c)	Caution signs	750	1	750	0.1	75	
20.1904	Labeling containers	750	1	750	0.1	75	
20.1906(d)	Carrier notification	14	1	14	3	42	
20.2006(b)	Low-level waste disposal	Burden included under NRC Forms 540-542 (OMB clearance nos. 3150-0164, 3150-0166, 3150-0165)					
20.2205	Reports to individuals (dose limits exceeded)	25	1	25	6	150	
Appendix G, Section III, Paragraphs (A)-(D)	Requirements for low-level waste transfers	Burden for Sections I and II included under NRC Forms 540-542 (OMB clearance nos. 3150-0164, 3150-0166, 3150-0165)					
TOTAL		**750**		**1,539**		**342**	

TABLE 4
THIRD PARTY DISCLOSURE BURDEN FOR AGREEMENT STATE LICENSEES

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	RESPONSES PER RESPONDENT	TOTAL RESPONSES	ANNUAL BURDEN PER RESPONDENT (HRS)	TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN (HRS)	NOTES
20.1901(b)&(c)	Caution signs	5,550	1	5,550	0.1	555	
20.1904	Labeling containers	5,550	1	5,550	0.1	555	
20.1906(d)	Carrier notification	104	1	104	3	311	
20.2006(b)	Low-level waste disposal	Burden included under NRC Forms 540-542 (OMB clearance nos. 3150-0164, 3150-0166, 3150-0165)					
20.2205	Reports to individuals (dose limits exceeded)	185	1	185	6	1110	
Appendix G, Section III, Paragraphs (A)-(D)	Requirements for low-level waste transfers	Burden for Sections I and II included under NRC Forms 540-542 (OMB clearance nos. 3150-0164, 3150-0166, 3150-0165)					
TOTAL		**11,389**		**11,389**		**2,531**	

TABLE 5
RECORDKEEPING BURDEN FOR NRC LICENSEES

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF RECORD-KEEPERS	BURDEN PER RECORD-KEEPER (HRS)	TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN (HRS)	RECORD RETENTION	NOTES
20.1101(a)	Radiation protection programs	see § 20.2102				
20.1202	Calculation of doses	see § 20.2106				
20.1203	Calculation of doses from airborne material	see § 20.2106				
20.1204	Determination of internal exposure	see § 20.2106				
20.1206	Planned special exposures	see § 20.2105				
20.1208	Dose limits for an embryo/fetus	see § 20.2106				
20.1403(d)	Decommissioning Plan or License Termination Plan	3	20	60	RULT[1]	
20.1501	Surveys & monitoring	see § 20.2103				
20.1703(c)(2)	Intake evaluation	see § 20.2103				
20.1703(c)(4)	Written procedures on respiratory protection equipment	100	80	8,000	RULT[1]	
20.1901	Caution signs	750	0.1	75		
20.1905(e)	Exempt containers	600	0.2	120	LOC[2]	
20.1906(e)	Opening packages	1,803	1	1,803		
20.2005(c)	Specific waste disposal	see § 20.2108				
20.2006	Low-level waste disposal	Burden included under Forms 540-542 (OMB clearance nos. 3150-0164, 3150-0166, 3150-0165)				
20.2102(a)&(b)	Program records	3,003	4	12,012	(a)(1)=RULT, (a)(2)=3 yrs	
20.2103(a)&(b)	Survey records	3,003	8	24,024	(a)=3 yrs, (b)=RULT	
20.2104	Prior dose records	see § 20.2106				
20.2105	Planned special exposure records	0	3	0	RULT	none expected
20.2106	Records of dose	Burden included under NRC Forms 4 & 5 (OMB clearance nos. 3150-0005 & 3150-0006)				
20.2106	Declaration of pregnancy	150	1	150	RULT	
20.2107(a)	Dose limit (members of the public)	3,000	5	15,000	RULT	
20.2108(a)	Waste disposal records	3,000	8	24,000	RULT	
20.2110	Form of records	No additional burden (included in 20.2102 through 20.2108)				
20.2207(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)	National source tracking reports	Burden included in OMB clearance for NRC Form 748 (3150-0202)				
App. G	Requirements for low-level waste transfers	3	160	480		
TOTAL		**3,003**		**85,724**		

[1] RULT = Retained until license termination
[2] LOC = Life of container

RECORDKEEPING BURDEN FOR AGREEMENT STATE LICENSEES

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF RECORD-KEEPERS	BURDEN PER RECORD-KEEPER	TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN (HRS)	RECORD RETENTION (HRS)	NOTES
20.1101(a)	Radiation protection programs	see § 20.2102				
20.1202	Calculation of doses	see § 20.2106				
20.1203	Calculation of doses from airborne material	see § 20.2106				
20.1204	Determination of internal exposure	see § 20.2106				
20.1206	Planned special exposures	see § 20.2105				
20.1208	Dose limits for an embryo/fetus	see § 20.2106				
20.1403(d)	Decommissioning Plan or License Termination Plan	22.2	20	444	RULT[1]	
20.1501	Surveys & monitoring	see § 20.2103				
20.1703(c)(2)	Intake evaluation	see § 20.2103				
20.1703(c)(4)	Written procedures on respiratory protection equipment	740	80	59,200	RULT[1]	
20.1901	Caution signs	5,550	0.1	555		
20.1905(e)	Exempt containers	4,440	0.2	888	LOC[2]	
20.1906(e)	Opening packages	13,342	1	13,342		
20.2005(c)	Specific waste disposal	see § 20.2108				
20.2006	Low-level waste disposal	Burden included under Forms 540-542 (OMB clearance nos. 3150-0164, 3150-0166, 3150-0165)				
20.2102(a)&(b)	Program records	22,222	4	88,889	(a)(1)=RULT, (a)(2)=3 yrs	
20.2103(a)&(b)	Survey records	22,222	8	177,778	(a)=3 yrs, (b)=RULT	
20.2104	Prior dose records	see § 20.2106				
20.2105	Planned special exposure records	0	3	0	RULT	none expected
20.2106 (records of dose)	Records of dose	Burden included under NRC Forms 4 & 5 (OMB clearance nos. 3150-0005 & 3150-0006)				
20.2106 (declaration of pregnancy)	Declaration of pregnancy	1,110	1	1,110	RULT	
20.2107(a)	Dose limit (members of the public)	22,200	5	111,000	RULT	
20.2108(a)	Waste disposal records	22,200	8	177,600	RULT	
20.211	Form of records	No additional burden (included in 20.2102 through 20.2108)				

[1] RULT = Retained until license termination

[2] LOC = Life of container

20.2207(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)	National source tracking reports	Burden included in OMB clearance for NRC Form 748 (3150-0202)				
App. G	Requirements for low-level waste transfers	22.2	160	3,552		
TOTAL		**22,222**		**634,358**		

TABLE 7 BURDEN SUMMARY

	Hours	Responses
NRC Licensee Reporting	5,899	1,797
NRC Licensee 3rd Party Disclosure	342	1,539
NRC Licensee Recordkeeping	85,724	3,003
Agreement State Reporting	40,542	12,409
Agreement State 3rd Party Disclosure	2,531	11,389
Agreement State Recordkeeping	634,358	22,222
TOTAL	**769,396**	**52,359**

TABLE 8
TOTALS FOR NRC LICENSEES AND AGREEMENT STATE LICENSEES

	Hours	Responses
NRC Licensees Total	91,965	6,339
Agreement State Licensees Total	677,431	46,020
TOTAL	**769,396**	**52,359**

Total Number of recordkeepers: 25,225 (3,003 NRC licensee recordkeepers + 22,222 Agreement State licensee recordkeepers)

Number of respondents: 25,225 (3,003 NRC licensees + 22,222 Agreement State licensees)

TABLE 9

ANNUALIZED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
(NRC Staff Burdens Associated with 10 CFR Part 20)

SECTION	TOTAL HOURS	NOTES
20.1101	0	see § 20.2102
20.1202	0	see § 20.2106
20.1203	0	see § 20.2106
20.1204	0	see § 20.2106
20.1206	0	see § 20.2106
20.1208	0	see § 20.2106
20.1301(d)	0	none expected
20.1302(c)	4	
20.1403(a-e)	60	
20.1404	0	
20.1406	200	
20.1501	0	see § 20.2103
20.1601(c)	8	
20.1703(b)	300	
20.1703(c)(2)	0	see § 20.2103
20.1703(c)(4)	200	
20.1705(a)&(b)	300	
20.1904	50	
20.1905(e)	9	
20.1906(d)	6	
20.1906(e)	9	
20.2002	150	
20.2004	0	Burden included in OMB Clearance for Part 50 (OMB clearance no. 3150-0011)
20.2005(c)	0	see § 20.2108
20.2006	0	Burden included in OMB clearance for NRC Forms 540-542 (OMB clearance nos. 3150-0164, 3150-0166, 3150-0166)

SECTION	TOTAL HOURS	NOTES
20.2102(a)	2250	
20.2103(a)	3000	
20.2103(b)	0	see §20.2103(a)
20.2104	0	see § 20.2106
20.2105	0	none expected
20.2106 (records of dose)	0	Burden included in OMB Clearance for NRC Forms 4 and 5 (OMB clearance nos. 3150-0005, 3150-0006)
20.2106 (declaration of pregnancy)	0	none expected
20.2107(a)	7	
20.2107(b)	0	see §20.2107(a)
20.2108(a)	510	
20.2108(b)	0	see §20.2108(a)
20.2110	0	format requirement only
20.2201(a)	91	
20.2201(b)	91	
20.2201(d)	5	
20.2202(a)	60	
20.2202(b)	117	
20.2203(a)	320	
20.2203(b)	0	see § 20.2203(a)
20.2204	100	
20.2206(b)&c)	0	Burden included in OMB Clearance for NRC Forms 4 and 5 (OMB clearance nos. 3150-0005, 3150-0006)
20.2207(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (g)	0	Burden included in OMB clearance for NRC Form 748
20.2207(h)	0	One-time report completed
20.2301	400	
NRC Online Form: Respirator Protection Exemption Request for Power reactors	800	
NRC Online Form: Respirator Protection	400	

Exemption Request for Non-Power Reactors/RTR		
App G	6	For Sections I and II, Burden included in OMB Clearance for NRC Forms 540-542 (OMB clearance nos. 3150-0164, 3150-0166, 3150-0165)
TOTAL	9,073	

10 CFR 20.1003 defines a declared pregnant woman as a woman who has voluntarily informed the licensee in writing that she is pregnant. Licensees are required to maintain records of doses to the embryo/fetus and the declared pregnant woman in 10 CFR 20.2106. Licensees are also required by 10 CFR 20.2106(e) to keep the declaration on file, although it may be maintained separately from the dose records.

10 CFR 20.1101 requires licensees to develop, document and implement radiation protection programs; establish radiation protection procedures; and perform program reviews periodically. This is necessary to ensure the health and safety of the workers and the general public. The burden for recordkeeping requirements is contained in 10 CFR 20.2102.

10 CFR 20.1201 and 20.1202 set limits for occupational exposures. The recordkeeping requirements for this section are contained in 10 CFR 20.2106. Dose limits are necessary to ensure the health and safety of the workers. The reporting requirements for this section are contained in 10 CFR 20.2206. Both requirements are covered under the OMB clearance for NRC Forms 4 and 5 (3150-0005 and 3150-0006, respectively).

10 CFR 20.1203 requires licensees to determine dose from airborne radioactive material. This is necessary to ensure compliance with dose limits. The recordkeeping and reporting requirements for this section are contained in 10 CFR 20.2106 and 20.2206 respectively and are covered under a separate OMB clearance for NRC Forms 4 and 5 (OMB 3150-0005 and 3150-0006).

10 CFR 20.1204 requires licensees to make measurements as needed to assess internal exposures of occupationally exposed individuals. The recordkeeping and reporting requirements for this section are contained in 10 CFR 20.2106 and 20.2206 respectively and are covered under a separate OMB clearance for NRC Forms 4 and 5 (OMB 3150-0005 and 3150-0006).

10 CFR 20.1206 sets limits for planned special exposures. This is necessary to ensure the health and safety of workers. The recordkeeping and reporting requirements for this section are contained in 10 CFR 20.2105 and 20.2204 respectively.

10 CFR 20.1208 sets limits for doses to an embryo/fetus of a declared pregnant worker. This is necessary to protect the health and safety of the embryo/fetus.

10 CFR 20.1301(d) allows licensees to apply to the Commission to increase the dose limit for the general public from 0.1 rem/year to up to 0.5 rem/year. This is needed to ensure that a temporary deviation from the established dose limits adequately protects the health and safety of workers and the public.

10 CFR 20.1302(c) allows licensees to apply to the Commission for permission to use alternate effluent release concentration limits based on actual physical and chemical characteristics of the effluent released. This is needed to ensure that if alternate values are used by licensees, then the values are adequate to protect the health and safety of the public.

10 CFR 20.1403(a)-(c) and (e)(1) require that, if restrictions on future use of the site are proposed, the information that the licensee must provide is as follows: (1) further reductions in

residual radioactivity necessary to release the site for unrestricted use would result in net public or environmental harm or were not being made because the residual levels associated with restricted conditions are as low as is reasonably achievable (ALARA); (2) adequate provisions for legally enforceable institutional controls that provide reasonable assurance that the total effective dose equivalent (TEDE) from residual radioactivity distinguishable from background to the average member of the critical group will not exceed 25 mrem per year; (3) provisions have been made for sufficient financial assurance to enable an independent third party to assume and carry out responsibilities for any necessary control and maintenance of the site; and (4) residual radioactivity at the site has been reduced so that if the institutional controls were no longer in effect, there is reasonable assurance that the TEDE from residual radioactivity distinguishable from background to the average member of the critical group is as low as reasonably achievable and would not exceed 100 mrem per year.

10 CFR 20.1403(d) requires that a decommissioning plan or License Termination Plan (LTP) be submitted to the Commission by the licensee indicating the licensee's intent to decommission in accordance with 10 CFR Parts 30.36(d), 40.42(d), 50.82(a) and (b), 70.38(d), or 72.54, and specifying that the licensee intends to decommission by restricting use of the site, and that the decommissioning plan or LTP document how the advice of individuals or institutions in the community who may be affected by the decommissioning has been sought and incorporated, as appropriate, following analysis of that advice. In seeking advice on issues associated with restricted use, licensees are required to provide for participation by a broad cross section of community interests who may be affected by the decommissioning, provide an opportunity for comprehensive, collective discussion on the issues by the participants represented, and prepare a publicly available summary of the results of all such discussions, including a description of the individual viewpoints of the participants on the issues and the extent of agreement and disagreement among the participants on the issues.

10 CFR 20.1403(e)(2) requires that, as an option to the 100 mrem per year level, a level of 500 mrem/year may be allowed if the licensee demonstrates that further reductions in residual radioactivity necessary to comply with the 100 mrem/year value are not technically achievable, would be prohibitively expensive, or would result in net public or environmental harm, that provisions exist for durable institutional controls, and that there is sufficient financial assurance to enable a responsible government entity, or independent third party, both to carry out periodic rechecks of the site no less frequently than every 5 years and to assume and carry out responsibilities for any necessary control and maintenance of those controls.

10 CFR 20.1404 requires that, if the licensee proposes to use alternate criteria, the information the license must provide is as follows: (1) an analysis of possible sources of exposure that provides assurance that public health and safety would continue to be protected, and that it is unlikely that the dose from all man-made sources combined, other than medical, would be more than the 1 mSv/year (100 mrem/year) limit of Subpart D of 10 CFR Part 20; (2) an indication that restrictions on site use according to the provisions of 10 CFR 20.1403 have been employed to the extent practical to minimize exposures at the site; (3) doses have been reduced to ALARA levels; and (4) a decommissioning plan or LTP has been submitted indicating the licensee's intent to decommission in accordance with 10 CFR Parts 30.36(d), 40.42(d), 50.82(a) and (b), 70.38(d), or 72.54, and specifying that the licensee proposes to decommission by use of alternate criteria, and documenting in the decommissioning plan or LTP how the advice of individuals and institutions in the community who may be affected by the decommissioning has been sought and incorporated, as appropriate, following analysis of that advice.

10 CFR 20.1406 requires applicants for licenses to describe in the application how facility design and procedures for operation will minimize contamination of the facility and the environment, facilitate eventual decommissioning, and minimize the generation of radioactive waste.

10 CFR 20.1501 requires licensees to conduct surveys and to monitor radiological conditions. These are necessary to ensure that the licensee is aware of all the radiological conditions that could contribute to dose in order to comply with dose limits. The recordkeeping requirements for this section are contained in 10 CFR 20.2103.

10 CFR 20.1601(c) allows licensees to apply to the Commission for approval of alternate methods for controlling access to high radiation areas. This is needed to ensure that any proposed deviation from established mechanisms adequately protects the health and safety of workers and the public.

10 CFR 20.1703(b) allows licensees to submit an application to the Commission for permission to use respiratory protection equipment that has not been tested or certified for use by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Records of this application and its approval are required to ensure that licensee practices are in compliance with regulations.

10 CFR 20.1703(c)(2) requires licensees to perform surveys and bioassay as needed to evaluate actual intakes. The recordkeeping requirement for this paragraph is contained in 10 CFR 20.2103. These records are needed so that NRC can ensure, through inspection, that the licensee is adequately protecting the health and safety of workers.

10 CFR 20.1703(c)(4) requires licensees to have written procedures regarding the proper issue and use of respiratory protection equipment. This is needed to ensure, through inspection, that these devices are used consistent with the goal to maintain occupational doses ALARA and in a safe manner.

10 CFR 20.1705(a) and (b) requires licensees to submit an application to the Commission before using assigned protection factors higher than those in Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 20 for the purpose of calculating exposures. Records of this application and its approval are required to ensure that respiratory protective equipment is being used in a manner that will protect the health and safety of workers.

10 CFR 20.1901(b) and (c) allows licensees to label sources, source holders, or device components containing sources of licensed materials and to provide additional information, as appropriate, to make individuals aware of potential radiation exposures and to minimize exposures.

10 CFR 20.1904 requires that labels used to identify radioactive material containers use specified formats and wording. This is needed to minimize potential doses or releases of radioactive material due to worker confusion.

10 CFR 20.1905(e) requires that licensees maintain records of radioactive material containers that cannot be labeled in accordance with this Part due to special circumstances for the life of the container. This is necessary to ensure that radioactive material is properly monitored at all times.

10 CFR 20.1906(d) requires licensees to notify the carrier and the NRC Operations Center upon receipt of a radioactive material package which is damaged, contaminated, or where radiation levels exceed limits. This is needed so that NRC can, through inspection, ensure that shipment procedures and practices are adequate to protect the health and safety of workers and the public.

10 CFR 20.1906(e) requires licensees to develop, maintain and retain written procedures regarding radioactive material shipment. This is needed to ensure that the packages containing radioactive material will be opened in a manner consistent with the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers.

10 CFR 20.2002 allows licensees to apply to the Commission for approval of procedures not otherwise allowed in this Part regarding the disposal of licensed material. The application must include: (a) a description of the waste, (b) an environmental analysis, (c) the nature and location(s) of other potentially affected facilities, and (d) analyses and procedures to ensure that doses are ALARA. This is needed to ensure that licensed material is handled in a manner that will adequately protect the health and safety of the public and workers.

10 CFR 20.2004 requires Part 50 licensees who incinerate waste oils onsite to report any changes or additions to the information supplied under 10 CFR 50.34 and 50.34 a, and to follow the procedures of 10 CFR 50.59 with respect to such changes. This is needed so that NRC can ensure that radioactive effluents associated with incineration of waste oils conform to the requirements of Appendix I to 10 CFR Part 50.

10 CFR 20.2005(c) requires licensees to maintain records of waste disposal. The recordkeeping requirement for this section is contained in 10 CFR 20.2108. This is needed to allow NRC to ensure, through inspection, that waste disposal is in accordance with NRC regulations.

10 CFR 20.2006(a) requires that licensees establish a manifest tracking system to control transfers of low-level radioactive waste intended for disposal at a land disposal facility so that NRC can inspect to ensure that adequate control of this material exists as specified in Appendix G to 10 CFR Part 20.

10 CFR 20.2006(b) requires that licensees use NRC's Uniform Low-level Radioactive Waste Manifest and transfer this information to the intended consignee, as specified in Section I of Appendix G to 10 CFR Part 20.

10 CFR 20.2006(c) requires a certification by the waste generator, processor, or collector as specified in Section II of Appendix G to 10 CFR Part 20.

The information in 10 CFR 20.2006 (a)-(c) is needed to control shipments and disposal of low-level waste (LLW) to ensure public health and safety and to protect the environment. The specific requirements are discussed in more detail in Appendix G to 10 CFR Part 20.

These reporting requirements are covered under the clearances for NRC Forms 540, 541, and 542 (OMB Clearance numbers 3150-0164, 3150-0166, and 3150-0165).

10 CFR 20.2102(a) requires licensees to maintain records of the radiation protection program, including ALARA provisions and program reviews. This is needed so that NRC can ensure, through inspection, that the health and safety of workers and the public is adequately protected.

10 CFR 20.2102(b) requires licensees to retain records of radiation protection programs until the Commission terminates the license. This is needed so that workers will have ready access to radiation protection programs and procedures as long as the facility is in operation. This paragraph further requires that licensees retain records of radiation protection program reviews for 3 years. This is needed so that adequate records will exist at the time of inspection to determine if the radiation protection program adequately protects the health and safety of workers and the public.

10 CFR 20.2103(a) requires licensees to maintain records showing the results of surveys and calibrations required by this Part. These records will be maintained for 3 years after the records are created. This is needed to ensure, through inspection, that surveys required for adequate radiation protection have been made.

10 CFR 20.2103(b) requires licensees to maintain records that form the basis of dose estimates, results of air sampling surveys, and bioassays required under the Radiation Protection Standard and results of measurements and calculations used to evaluate radioactive effluents released to the environment be maintained for as long as the facility is licensed by NRC. This is needed to ensure that adequate records exist at the time of routine inspection to support an assertion that adequate radiation surveys have been performed and to ensure that adequate records exist to reconstruct a worker's dose estimate at any time during the period in which the facility is licensed by NRC.

10 CFR 20.2104 requires licensees to attempt to obtain records of prior occupational exposures prior to authorizing entry into restricted or controlled areas by individuals for whom personnel radiation monitoring is required. This recordkeeping requirement is covered in a separate OMB clearance for NRC Form 4 (OMB clearance number 3150-0005).

10 CFR 20.2105 requires licensees to maintain records of planned special exposures until the Commission terminates the license since they form the basis for assessing dose to an individual.

10 CFR 20.2106 requires licensees to record and maintain the results of individual monitoring until the Commission terminates the license. This recordkeeping requirement is covered in a separate OMB clearance for NRC Form 5 (OMB clearance number 3150-0006).

10 CFR 20.2107(a) requires licensees to maintain records of compliance with does limit for individuals of the public. This is needed to permit assessment of the dose to the public that might result from these radionuclide releases in order to confirm compliance with dose limits.

10 CFR 20.2107(b) requires that the records required in 10 CFR 20.2107(a) be maintained until the license is terminated by the Commission as they form the basis for estimating dose.

10 CFR 20.2108(a) requires licensee to maintain records of waste disposal to permit (1) routine inspection for compliance with the provisions of the sections in 10 CFR Part 20 related to waste disposal, (2) inspection against constraints on the kinds and quantities of licensed material in

the possession of the licensee at any given time, and (3) assessment of the kinds and quantities of radioactive material disposed of by various methods and the potential dose to the public.

10 CFR 20.2108(b) requires that the waste disposal records be retained until the termination of the license by the Commission.

10 CFR 20.2110 establishes the quality, format and retention of records required by this Part. There is no additional recordkeeping or reporting requirements associated with 10 CFR 20.2110. This establishes a common format to minimize confusion for workers moving from licensee to licensee in the course of their employment and to facilitate inspection.

10 CFR 20.2201(a) requires licensees to report any theft or loss of licensed material by telephone immediately or in writing within 30 days, dependent upon the potential risk to the health and safety of the public associated with the missing radioactive material. This is needed so that prompt corrective action can be taken.

10 CFR 20.2201(b) requires licensees to follow-up telephone reports with written reports of the incident within 30 days of the telephone report. This is needed to ensure that the proper follow-up actions were taken by the licensee.

10 CFR 20.2201(d) requires the licensees to report any additional information relevant to the loss of radioactive material, discovered subsequent to the written report, be submitted within 30 days of discovery. This is needed to ensure that the actions were taken to protect the health and safety of workers and the public are based on complete information regarding the event.

10 CFR 20.2202(a) requires that the licensee immediately notify the NRC upon becoming aware of specific incidents causing substantial exposures to or release of licensed material. This is needed so that the NRC can identify possible generic problems and notify other licensees.

10 CFR 20.2202(b) requires that the licensee notify the NRC within 24 hours upon becoming aware of specific incidents involving licensed material. This is needed to allow early evaluation of the incident by NRC to ensure that appropriate action can be taken to protect against further hazard to life or property.

10 CFR 20.2203(a) establishes that, in addition to the notification required by 10 CFR 20.2202, each licensee is required to submit a written report within 30 days after learning of specific incidents involving doses or concentrations of radioactive materials in excess of limits. This is needed to ensure that there are appropriate follow-up actions to avoid a recurrence.

10 CFR 20.2203(b) contains the requirements for the content of reports required by 10 CFR 20.2203(a).

10 CFR 20.2204 requires licensees to submit a written report to the NRC within 30 days after a planned special exposure. This is needed to ensure that the use of planned special exposures is in accordance with requirements.

10 CFR 20.2205 establishes that when a licensee is required, pursuant to 10 CFR 20.2203 or 20.2204 to report to the Commission any exposure of an identified occupational exposed individual, the licensee must also provide a copy of the report submitted to the Commission to the individual at the same time.

10 CFR 20.2206(b) and (c) require licensees to report the results of individual monitoring annually to NRC on NRC Form 5 or equivalent electronic media. These requirements are covered under a separate OMB clearance for NRC Form 5 (OMB clearance number 3150-0006).

10 CFR 20.2207 requires licensees who manufacture, transfer, receive, disassemble, or dispose of a nationally tracked source complete and submit a National Source Tracking Transition Report as specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section. Paragraph (f) of this section specifies the timing requirements for the report, and the methods of submitting the report. These requirements are included in the clearance package for NRC Form 748 (OMB clearance number 3150-0202).

10 CFR 20.2207(g) requires licensees to correct errors in previously filed reports or file any missed transaction reports within 5 business days of the discovery. The section also requires licenses to reconcile and verify the inventory of nationally tracked sources possessed by the licensee against the licensee's data in the National Source Tracking System (NSTS) on an annual basis. This verification is necessary to maintain the accuracy and reliability of the system over time. The burden to correct errors and file missed transaction reports is included in the clearance package for NRC Form 748 (OMB clearance number 3150-0202). The burden to conduct an annual reconciliation with the NSTS database is included in this clearance package for 10 CFR Part 20.

10 CFR 20.2207(h) required licensees to report their initial inventory of Category 1 and Category 2 nationally tracked sources to the NSTS by January 31, 2009. The initial inventory report included the source information such as make, model, serial number, radionuclides, source strength, and date for which the source strength is reported. The report also included the licensee name, address, and license number along with the name of the individual that prepares the report. This information is needed to ensure accountability of nationally tracked sources. This is a one-time collection that has been completed.

10 CFR 20.2301 allows licensees to apply to the Commission for exemption from this rule.

Appendix G, Section I requires that waste generators, collectors, and processors of LLW intended for ultimate disposal at a licensed low-level radioactive waste facility to prepare a manifest on NRC Forms 540, 541, and 542, as appropriate. The justification for the information collection requirements in these forms are covered in separate OMB clearances for NRC Forms 540, 541, and 542 (OMB clearance numbers 3150-0164, 3150-0166, and 3150-0165).

This section specifies the specific data to meet NRC manifest requirements (i.e., shipper, date, total radioactivity, container identification and description, physical and chemical description of the waste, chelating agents, classification of the waste, radiation levels, etc.). This information is electronically submitted to the NRC (discussed in 10 CFR 61.80(l)), to enhance the ability of the NRC and State regulatory agencies to control and safely regulate disposal of LLW. Without this information the ability for the licensee and the regulatory agencies to assess the site's performance would be severely impacted and thus the regulatory agency responsibility to protect public health and safety and the environment could not be adequately accomplished.

Appendix G, Section II requires that all generators, processors, and collectors certify by signing and dating the shipment manifest, that the shipment is properly classified, described, packaged, marked, and labeled to meet Department of Transportation, NRC, and State requirements. This

is necessary to ensure that the proper company official verifies that appropriate requirements have been met prior to shipment.

Appendix G, Section III, Paragraphs (A)-(D) provides the specific manifesting procedures for generators, processors, collectors, and the land disposal facility operators during shipment and receipt of the LLW. This includes classification of and labeling of the LLW, conducting a quality assurance program to assure compliance with §§ 61.55 and 61.56, requirement to use the NRC Uniform Low- Level Radioactive Waste Manifest, requirements to provide the intended consignee the manifest information and acknowledgment of its receipt and procedures in the event acknowledgment is not received, and storage of manifest data. These procedures are necessary to ensure that LLW is tracked from generator shipment to ultimate disposal and that no LLW is unaccounted for. A quality assurance program is necessary to ensure companies are properly following the procedures. The receipt acknowledgment is necessary to ensure investigations are undertaken when LLW is not where it is supposed to be. The storage of the manifest information is necessary to conduct audits and in the event that any discrepancies or other problems needed to be investigated.

Sections A.5 (generators), B.3 (collectors), and C.6 (processors) authorize that the manifest data may be transmitted electronically instead of by hard copy. This is a voluntary option designed to allow the manifest system to work more effectively and efficiently.

Appendix G, Section III, Paragraph (E) requires investigations and reporting to NRC when LLW has not been accounted for. This information is needed to identify and locate missing LLW and to identify improper procedures.

NRC Online Forms, "Respirator Protection Exemption for Non-Power Reactors" and "Respirator Protection Exemption for Power Reactors." The NRC requires licensees to meet the medical evaluation frequency and fit-testing frequency requirements specified in 10 CFR 20.1703(c)(5)(iii) and 10 CFR 20.1703(c)(6). Guidance for meeting these requirements can be found in Regulatory Guide 8.15, *Acceptable Programs for Respiratory Protection*. Requiring the licensed facilities to comply with the specific requirements in 10 CFR 20.1703(c)(5)(iii) and 10 CFR 20.1703(c)(6) may result in a licensee requiring personnel to take actions that are contrary with the practices recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to limit the spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). To facilitate and streamline licensees' requests for exemptions to these requirements, this information collection includes two online forms to submit the required information for a specific exemption request. One form is for power reactor licensees and the second is for research and test reactor (RTR) and non-power reactor licensees to submit their exemption requests. The use of these online forms is restricted to exemptions requests resulting from the impact of the COVID-19 PHE. Burden only addresses the burden to complete and submit the online forms.