

NMSS Licensee Newsletter



**U.S. Nuclear
Regulatory
Commission**

**Office of Nuclear
Material Safety
and Safeguards**

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NMSS Licensee Newsletter (June 2003)

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CONSOLIDATION OF FUEL CYCLE AND NUCLEAR MATERIALS REGIONAL PROGRAMS

In a staff requirements memorandum of February 26, 2003, the Commission approved consolidation of portions of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC's) regional fuel cycle and nuclear materials programs. The Commission's decision directs the staff to consolidate oversight of fuel cycle inspection activities in NRC's Region II office, located in Atlanta, GA, and to consolidate the Region II nuclear materials program in NRC's Region I office, located in King of Prussia, PA. The fuel cycle portion of this decision would make Region II responsible for conduct of fuel cycle inspection activities Nation-wide (except for inspections of criticality safety analyses and material control and accountability, which will remain in

Headquarters, and inspections of uranium mills). In terms of nuclear materials, the Commission's decision would combine licensing, inspection, enforcement, and allegation responsibilities for 800 Region II licensees with the 1700 licensees currently managed by Region I. Agreement State program resources of Regions I and II would also be managed by Region I, under the planned consolidation. The NRC staff has proposed an effective date of October 1, 2003, for these organizational changes, and is engaged in appropriate discussions and bargaining with employee union representatives on implementation of this realignment. A formal announcement is expected to be made to NRC licensees and external stakeholders later this summer.

(Contact: George Pangburn, RI DNMS, 610-337-5281; e-mail: gcp@nrc.gov)

UNITED STATES ENRICHMENT CORPORATION INC. GAS CENTRIFUGE URANIUM ENRICHMENT

The gas centrifuge uranium enrichment process uses a large number of rotating cylinders in series to enrich uranium in its uranium-235 (U-235) isotope. These series of centrifuge machines, called trains, are interconnected to form cascades. In the early 1980s, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) developed a gas centrifuge program in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and in Piketon, Ohio. More than 1300 gas centrifuges were installed, and 700 operated with uranium hexafluoride at the Gas Centrifuge Enrichment Plant in Piketon, Ohio. About 100 machines operated for 9 months. However, the idea was abandoned in 1985 in favor of the Advanced Vapor Laser Isotope Separation (AVLIS) process.

The United States Enrichment Corporation (USEC)—the private corporation formed in 1993, by the U.S. Government, to continue developing the AVLIS process and to continue operating the two existing gaseous diffusion plants in Paducah, Kentucky, and Piketon, Ohio—terminated research on the AVLIS process in 2000. At the same time, USEC began to reconsider gas centrifuge technology as a more practical advanced enrichment technology for replacing gaseous diffusion, which is more expensive and requires about 20 times the amount of energy to generate the same amount of product. By this time, the gas centrifuge process had already been commercially developed by the Russians, and by Urenco, in the United Kingdom, Germany, and The Netherlands.

USEC is the U.S. Government's exclusive agent for implementing the historic 1993 agreement between the United States and Russia, which calls for Russia to convert highly enriched uranium from over 20,000 nuclear warheads into low-enriched uranium, to be used as fuel to generate electricity. As such, USEC has been receiving and selling enriched uranium that has been downblended in Russia, since 1995. In June 2002, USEC and DOE signed an agreement that allows USEC to use DOE gas centrifuge technology and provides a schedule for development of a gas centrifuge uranium enrichment test and demonstration facility (Lead Cascade) and a commercial production facility. As a condition of the agreement, USEC must deploy a 1-million separative work unit (SWU) advanced enrichment technology production plant at either Portsmouth, OH, or Paducah, KY, by March 2010 and March 2011, respectively. The production plant may be expanded at USEC's option to generate 3.5 million SWU at either Portsmouth or Paducah by September 2011 and September 2012, respectively. There are about 100 nuclear power reactors currently operating in the United States that require about 10 million SWU of enriched uranium each year. If USEC fails to meet the conditions of its agreement with DOE, it could lose its exclusive-agent status for the Russian agreement.

On December 5, 2002, based on cost and schedule considerations, USEC announced that it would site the Lead Cascade facility at its Portsmouth gaseous diffusion plant in Piketon, Ohio. By letter dated

February 11, 2003, USEC submitted, to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), its license application and environmental report for the Lead Cascade. The Lead Cascade will possess up to 250 kilograms (542.5 lbs) of uranium hexafluoride and will consist of up to 240 operating, full-scale centrifuge machines. The uranium enrichment level will be limited to 10 percent U-235 by weight. The Lead Cascade would recycle the enriched and depleted uranium it produces. The only uranium withdrawals from the cascade will be in the form of samples. After NRC completed an administrative review of USEC's license application to possess and use, for 5 years, special nuclear, source, and by-product material in the Lead Cascade, NRC notified USEC, by letter dated March 13, 2003, that it had found the Lead Cascade application acceptable for technical review. On April 9, 2003, NRC published, in the *Federal Register*, a notice of opportunity to request a hearing within 30 days, concerning USEC's Lead Cascade application. No petitions for a hearing were received.

For the Lead Cascade application, NRC will prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) but not an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). NRC will prepare an EIS only if the EA concludes that an EIS is required. NRC will also prepare a Safety Evaluation Report (SER) in which it will document the safety and security reasons for its final decision. NRC intends to complete its Lead Cascade license application review and issue its SER, EA, and its final decision, by February 2004.

(Contact: Yawar Faraz, NMSS, 301-415-8113; e-mail: yhf@nrc.gov)

GENERIC COMMUNICATIONS ISSUED (February 1, 2003–April 31, 2003)

Note that these are only summaries of U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) generic communications. If one of these documents appears relevant to your needs and you have not received it, please call one of the technical contacts listed below. The Internet address for the NRC library of generic communications is—<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/gen-comm/index.html>. Please note that this address is case-sensitive and must be entered exactly as shown.

Regulatory Issue Summaries (RIS)

RIS 2003-04, “Use of the Effective Dose Equivalent in Place of the Deep Dose Equivalent in Dose Assessments,” was issued on February 13, 2003. This summary was issued to all NRC licensees to provide guidance on situations in which it is permissible to use the effective dose equivalent, in place of the deep dose equivalent, in showing compliance with regulatory requirements.

(Contacts: Sami Sherbini, NMSS, 301-415-7853; e-mail: sxs2@nrc.gov; Roger Pedersen, NRR, 301-415-3162; e-mail: r1pd@nrc.gov)

RIS 2003-05, “Issuance of Orders Imposing Additional Physical Protection Measures for Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installations Using Dry Storage,” was issued on March 19, 2003. This summary was issued to all NRC licensees who hold general licenses for independent spent fuel storage installations (ISFSIs) using dry storage pursuant to 10 CFR Part 72 and all applicants for site-specific licenses for ISFSIs pursuant to Part 72. The intent of the summary is to inform addressees of the issuance of orders to selected licensees requiring implementation of interim compensatory measures concerning the physical protection of ISFSIs using dry storage. These physical protection measures are intended to supplement the current physical protection requirements of Part 72, Subpart H, during the current threat environment.

(Contact: Mary Jane Ross-Lee, NMSS, 301-415-3781; e-mail: mjr2@nrc.gov)

RIS 2003-06, “High-Security Protected and Vital Area Barrier/Equipment Penetration Manual,” was issued on March 20, 2003. This summary contains “Safeguards Information,” and with Attachment 1 removed, the document is “For Official Use Only.” Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response distributed this document to NRC independent spent fuel storage installation licensees and vendors, conversion facilities, gaseous diffusion plant licensees, and Categories I and III fuel cycle facility licensees.

(Contacts: R. John Vanden Berghe; NSIR, 301-415-7142, e-mail: rjv@nrc.gov; David N. Orrick, NSIR, 301-415-7651; e-mail: dno@nrc.gov)

RIS 2003-07, “Issuance of Regulations Revising Filing Requirements for Advanced Notification of the Shipment of Spent Nuclear Fuel and Special Nuclear Material,” was issued on April 23, 2003. This summary was issued to all NRC power reactor licensees, research and test reactor licensees, independent spent fuel storage installation licensees, and special nuclear material licensees that ship spent nuclear fuel and special nuclear material. The intent of this summary is to inform addressees of the publication of a final rule that revises the advance notification requirements for the shipment of spent nuclear fuel and special nuclear material in 10 CFR 70.20b, 71.97, 73.26, 73.27, 73.67, 73.71, 73.72, 73.73, and 73.74.

(Contacts: Philip Brochman, NSIR, 301-415-6557; e-mail: pgb@nrc.gov; Gloria Bennington, NSIR, 301-415-8183; e-mail: gmb@nrc.gov)

RIS 2003-08, “Protection of Safeguards Information from Unauthorized Disclosure,” was issued on April 30, 2003. This summary was issued to all holders of operating licenses for nuclear power reactors, decommissioning reactor facilities, independent spent fuel storage installations, research and test reactors, large panoramic and underwater irradiators, and fuel cycle facilities. The intent of this summary, along with the “Summary of Safeguards Information Requirements,” attached to this summary, is to inform addressees of the importance of protecting Safeguards Information from inadvertent release and unauthorized disclosure. This summary is also intended to serve as a consolidated source of information, to reinforce the overall knowledge of Safeguards Information requirements, as well as to highlight the serious consequences of failing to control and protect safeguards information.

(Contact: Bernard Stapleton, NSIR, 301-415-2432; e-mail: bws2@nrc.gov)

(General Contact: Ivelisse M. Cabrera, NMSS, 301-415-8152; e-mail: imcl@nrc.gov)

SIGNIFICANT ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s (NRC’s) enforcement program can be accessed via NRC’s homepage [<http://www.nrc.gov/>] under

“What We Do.” Documents related to cases can be accessed at <http://www.nrc.gov/>, “Electronic Reading Room,” “Documents in ADAMS.” (Agency-wide Document Access and Management System) Help in using ADAMS is available from the NRC Public Document Room, telephone: 301-415-4737, or 1-800-397-4209.

Gauges

Roetech, LLC (EA-02-258)

On April 21, 2003, a Notice of Violation was issued for a Severity Level III violation involving: the failure to secure from unauthorized removal, or limit access to, licensed material [a portable moisture/density gauge containing a maximum activity of cesium-137 of 407 megabecquerel (MBq) (11 millicuries) (mCi) and a maximum activity of americium-241:beryllium of 1628 MBq (44 mCi)] in an unrestricted area, and failure to control and maintain constant surveillance of this licensed material.

Steel of West Virginia, Inc. (EA-03-047)

On April 24, 2003, a Notice of Violation was issued for a Severity Level III problem involving: (1) the removal of a damaged gauge, and installation of a device containing sealed sources, to replace the damaged gauge, by an individual who was not under the supervision of the radiation safety officer and who was not licensed to perform services; and (2) the conduct of a radiation survey with a meter that could not evaluate the extent of the radiation levels present and that had not been calibrated at the proper frequency.

American Geotech, Inc. (EA-03-019)

On April 7, 2003, a Notice of Violation and Proposed Imposition of Civil Penalty in the amount of \$3000 was issued for a willful Severity Level III problem involving: (1) the failure to issue approved dosimetry to an individual who used licensed materials; and (2) the failure to ensure that individuals using licensed materials are either designated by the radiation safety officer and properly trained, or are under the required supervision of someone named on the license.

G.A. Covey Engineering (EA-03-046)

On March 31, 2003, a Notice of Violation was issued for a Severity Level III problem involving: (1) the failure to control and maintain constant surveillance of licensed byproduct material in use at a temporary job site [three portable moisture/density gauges, each containing approximately 370 megabecquerel (MBq) (10 millicurie) (mCi) of cesium-137 and 1.85 gigabecquerel (GBq) (50 mCi) of americium-241, and three portable moisture/density gauges, each containing approximately 296 Gbq (8 mCi) of cesium-137 and 1.48 GBq (40 mCi) of americium-241]; and (2) the failure to lock the operating handle or the storage container of a portable gauge in storage, to prevent unauthorized or accidental removal of the sealed source from its shielded position.

Medical

St. Joseph Mercy Hospital (EA-02-248)

On May 7, 2003, a Notice of Violation and Proposed Imposition of Civil Penalty in the amount of \$6000 was issued for a Severity Level I problem involving: (1) the failure to conduct operations so that the total effective dose equivalent to individual members of the public from licensed operations does not exceed 1 millisievert (0.1 rem) in a year; and (2) the failure of the radiation safety officer to investigate overexposures and other deviations from approved radiation safety practice and implement corrective actions as necessary. In this case, a member of the public received an exposure that exceeded the regulatory limit while visiting a relative who had been administered a radiopharmaceutical therapy dosage of sodium iodine-131. The licensee did not take necessary steps to ensure that the visitor’s exposure remained within regulatory limits.

York Hospital (EA-03-033)

On April 18, 2003, a Notice of Violation and Proposed Imposition of Civil Penalty in the amount of \$3000 was issued for a Severity Level III problem involving: (1) the transfer of licensed byproduct radioactive material to an entity that was not authorized to receive it; and (2) the submission of inaccurate information, to NRC, regarding the transfer of the licensed material. Although the civil

penalty would have been fully mitigated, based on the normal civil penalty assessment process, a base civil penalty was assessed in accordance with Section VII.A.1.g of the Enforcement Policy, to reflect the significance of maintaining the control of licensed material

Pacific Radiopharmacy, Ltd. (EA-02-172 and EA-02-246)

On March 27, 2003, a Notice of Violation and Proposed Imposition of civil Penalties in the amount of \$9000 was issued for a Severity Level I problem and a Severity Level III violation. The Severity Level I problem (assessed a \$6000 civil penalty) involved the failure to limit the occupational dose to an individual adult to the shallow-dose equivalent of 500 millisieverts (50 rem) to any extremity, and the failure to make surveys that are necessary to comply with regulations. The Severity Level III violation (assessed a \$3000 civil penalty) involved multiple examples (some of which were willful) of failures to comply with the terms and conditions of the license.

Radiography

JANX (EA-03-042)

On June 2, 2003, a Notice of Violation was issued for a Severity Level III violation involving the failure to maintain the annual occupational exposure to an individual adult (a radiographer employed by JANX), below 50 millisieverts (mSv) (5 rem) total effective dose equivalent. Specifically, the individual received 59.9 mSv (5.99 rem) total effective dose equivalent, for the period December 16, 2001, to December 15, 2002.

Global X-Ray and Testing Corporation (EA-03-011)

On May 22, 2003, a Notice of Violation and Proposed Imposition of Civil Penalty in the amount of \$6000 was issued for a Severity Level III violation involving a radiographer's willful failure to control and maintain constant surveillance over an industrial radiographic exposure device [which included about 651.2 gigabecquerel (17.6 curies) of iridium-192] in an unrestricted area.

C&J Nondestructive Testing, Inc. (EA-03-076)

On May 19, 2003, a Notice of Violation was issued for a Severity Level III violation involving a failure to file NRC Form 241, "Report of Proposed Activities in Non-Agreement States, Areas of Exclusive Federal Jurisdiction, or Offshore Waters," with NRC, before conducting licensed activities in NRC jurisdiction.

Testwell Laboratories, Inc. (EA-03-036)

On May 14, 2003, a Notice of Violation was issued for a Severity Level III violation involving the failure to file for reciprocity, with NRC, for storage and use of licensed sources in a location outside an Agreement State. A Notice of Violation and Proposed Imposition of Civil Penalty in the amount of \$6000 was also issued for a Severity Level III violation involving the willful actions of its radiation safety officer, who knowingly performed and allowed radiography work by other employees, without accompaniment by a certified radiographer, when such work required the supervision of a certified radiographer.

Cooperheat-MQS, Inc. (EA-02-189)

On February 19, 2003, a Notice of Violation and Proposed Imposition of civil Penalty in the amount of \$6000 was issued for a willful Severity Level III problem involving: (1) a failure to amend the license to reflect a change in the radiation safety officer; and (2) a failure to amend the license to add two new field stations and to use a permanent radiographic installation before receiving NRC authorization.

Other

American Radiolabeled Chemicals (EA-02-255)

On April 17, 2003, a Notice of Violation and Proposed Imposition of Civil Penalty in the amount of \$12,000 was issued for a willful Severity Level III problem involving the deliberate failure to: (1) make required surveys to limit the dose to members of the public; (2) perform required weekly removable contamination surveys in the restricted and unrestricted areas; and (3) accurately record

the results of required weekly fume hood face velocity measurements. Although the normal civil penalty assessment process would have resulted in a base civil penalty, NRC exercised discretion in accordance with Section VII.A.1(c) of the Enforcement Policy and doubled the penalty because of the licensee's particularly poor performance surrounding the violations.

Roof Consultant Services (EA-03-005)

On April 17, 2003, a Notice of Violation was issued for a willful Severity Level III problem involving the failures to: (1) complete decommissioning of its site by the approved alternative decommissioning schedule; and (2) confine its storage of byproduct material to a location that was authorized by the license. Although the normal civil penalty assessment process would have resulted in a civil penalty, NRC exercised discretion in accordance with Section VII.B.6 of the Enforcement Policy, and refrained from issuing a civil penalty, since the licensee no longer possessed licensed material.

Individual Actions

Dallas E. Bodin, Jr. (IA-03-003)

On May 22, 2003, a Notice of Violation was issued for a Severity Level III violation based on the individual's deliberate activities while employed at Global X-Ray and Testing Corporation. As a radiographer, the individual deliberately failed to control and maintain constant surveillance over an industrial radiographic exposure device [which included about 651.2 gigabecquerel (17.6 curies) of iridium-192] in an unrestricted area.

Bruce Ballard (IA-03-037)

On May 14, 2003, a Notice of Violation was issued for a Severity Level III violation, based on the individual's deliberate activities while employed at Testwell Laboratories, Inc. As a radiation safety officer, the individual knowingly performed and allowed radiography work by other employees without accompaniment by a certified radiographer, for work requiring the supervision of a certified radiographer.

Kanti Patel (IA-03-011)

On April 7, 2003, a Notice of Violation was issued for a Severity Level III violation based on the individual's deliberate activities while employed at American Geotech, Inc. As the radiation safety officer (RSO), the individual: (1) failed to issue approved dosimetry to an individual who used licensed materials; and (2) failed to ensure that individuals using licensed materials are either designated by the RSO and properly trained, or are under the required supervision of someone named on the license.

Joe Francis (IA-03-010)

On April 7, 2003, a Notice of Violation was issued for a Severity Level III violation based on the individual's deliberate activities while employed at American Geotech, Inc. As the radiation safety officer (RSO), the individual: (1) failed to issue approved dosimetry to an individual who used licensed materials; and (2) failed to ensure that individuals using licensed materials are either designated by the RSO and properly trained, or are under the required supervision of someone named on the license.

Richard H. Naito (IA-02-033)

On March 27, 2003, a Notice of Violation was issued for a Severity Level III violation based on the individual's deliberate activities while employed at Pacific Radiopharmacy, Ltd. As the radiation safety officer at the time, for the pharmacy, the individual caused the licensee to violate requirements by deliberately failing to monitor his hands and clothing for contamination, when leaving the restricted area, on multiple occasions.

Trent Phan, Ph.D. (IA-02-032)

On March 27, 2003, a Notice of Violation was issued for a Severity Level III violation based on the individual's deliberate activities while employed at Pacific Radiopharmacy, Ltd. As the Executive Director for the pharmacy, Dr. Phan caused the licensee to violate requirements by deliberately failing to monitor his hands and clothing for contamination, when leaving the restricted area, on multiple occasions.

Donald Hinman (IA-02-049)

On February 28, 2003, an immediately effective Order Prohibiting Involvement in NRC-Licensed Activities (for 1 year) was issued to the individual, based on his deliberate actions while employed at United Evaluation Services, previously known as Accurate Technologies Incorporated. As the Operations Manager, the individual deliberately participated in the creation of a false radiographer annual refresher training examination, conducted radiography at a non-licensed location, and knowingly transported a radiography camera without a required end cap.

Anthony Maimone (IA-02-050)

On February 28, 2003, a Notice of Violation was issued for a Severity Level III violation based on the individual's deliberate activities while employed at United Evaluation Services, previously known as Accurate Technologies Incorporated. As an assistant radiographer, the individual deliberately conducted radiography at an unauthorized location and deliberately provided false testimony to NRC, regarding this violation. In addition, the individual knowingly participated in the creation and/or certification of a false radiographer refresher training exam and deliberately backdated or created other documents before an NRC inspection.

Linda Monro (IA-02-048)

On February 28, 2003, an immediately effective Order Prohibiting Involvement in NRC-Licensed Activities (for 1 year) was issued to the individual based on her deliberate actions while employed at United Evaluation Services, previously known as Accurate Technologies Incorporated. As the assistant radiation safety officer, the individual deliberately created numerous false records, including an inaccurate field audit, an inaccurate equipment inspection, and inaccurate radiography records indicating that she was the radiographer of record when the radiography was actually performed by other individuals (one of whom was not certified to perform radiography).

(Contact: Sally Merchant, 301-415-2747; e-mail: slm2@nrc.gov)

**SELECTED FEDERAL REGISTER
NOTICES
(February 1, 2002–May 31, 2003)**

NOTE: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) contacts may be reached by mail at the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

FINAL RULES

“Source Material Reporting Under International Agreements,” 68 FR 10362, March 5, 2003. (Contact: Merri Horn, NMSS, 301-415-8126; e-mail: mlh1@nrc.gov)

“Radiation Exposure Reports: Labeling Personal Information,” 68 FR 14307, March 25, 2003. (Contact: Merri Horn, NMSS, 301-415-8126; e-mail: mlh1@nrc.gov)

“Filing and Notification Requirements for the Shipments of Certain Radioactive Materials,” 68 FR 14528, March 26, 2003. (Contacts: Kim Karcagi, NMSS, 301-415-6701; e-mail: kxk2@nrc.gov) and Philip Brochman, NSIR, 301-415-6557; e-mail: pgb@nrc.gov)

“Medical Use of Byproduct Material; Clarifying and Minor Amendments,” 68 FR 19321, April 21, 2003. (Contact: Dr. Anthony N. Tse, NMSS, 301-415-6233; e-mail: ant@nrc.gov)

“List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks; FuelSolutions Cask System Revision; Confirmation of Effective Date,” 68 FR 23183, May 1, 2003. (Contact: Jayne M. McCausland, NMSS, 301-415-6219; e-mail: jmm2@nrc.gov)

“Source Material Reporting Under International Agreements (Confirmation of Effective Date)” 68 FR 25281, May 12, 2003. (Contact: Merri Horn, NMSS, 301-415-8126; e-mail: mlh1@nrc.gov)

“Radiation Exposure Reports: Labeling Personal Information, Confirmation of Effective Date,” 68 FR 27903, May 22, 2003. (Contact: Merri Horn, NMSS, 301-415-8126; e-mail: mlh1@nrc.gov)

“Event Notification Requirements,” 68 FR 33611, June 5, 2003. (Contact: Mark Haisfield, 301-415-6196; e-mail: mfh@nrc.gov)

“Medical Use of Byproduct Material; Clarifying and Minor Amendments; Confirmation of Effective Date,” 68 FR 35534, June 16, 2003. (Contact: Dr. Anthony N. Tse, NMSS, 301-415-6233; e-mail: ant@nrc.gov)

“Revision of Fee Schedules; Fee Recovery for FY 2003.” 68 FR 36714, June 18, 2003. (Contacts: Ann Norris, 301-415-7807; e-mail: amc@nrc.gov, and Tammy Croote, 301-415-6041; e-mail: txc1@nrc.gov)

PROPOSED RULES

“Source Material Reporting Under International Agreements,” 68 FR 10410, March 5, 2003.

(Contact: Merri Horn, NMSS, 301-415-8126; e-mail: mlh1@nrc.gov)

“Radiation Exposure Reports: Labeling Personal Information,” 68 FR 14349, March 25, 2003. (Contact: Merri Horn, NMSS, 301-415-8126; e-mail: mlh1@nrc.gov)

“Availability of Official Records,” 68 FR 18836, April 17, 2003. (Contact: Catherine M. Holzle, OGC, 301-415-1560; e-mail: cmh@nrc.gov)

“Medical Use of Byproduct Material; Clarifying and Minor Amendments,” 68 FR 19466, April 21, 2003. (Contact: Dr. Anthony N. Tse, NMSS, 301-415-6233; e-mail: ant@nrc.gov)

Comments, and suggestions you may have for information not currently included, that might be helpful to licensees, should be sent to:
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NMSS Licensee Newsletter Editor
Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards
Two White Flint North, Mail Stop 8-A-23
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001