Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463).

*International Watch:* The purpose of NCD's International Watch is to share information on international disability issues and to advise NCD's Foreign Policy Team on developing policy proposals that will advocate for a foreign policy that is consistent with the values and goals of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

*Date and Time:* June 21, 2001, 12:00 p.m.–1:00 p.m. EDT.

*For International Watch Information, Contact:* Kathleen A. Blank, Attorney/Program Specialist, NCD, 1331 F Street NW., Suite 1050, Washington, DC 20004; 202–272–2004 (voice), 202–272–2074 (TTY), 202–272–2022 (fax), kblank@ncd.gov (e-mail).

*Agency Mission:* NCD is an independent federal agency composed of 15 members appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. Its overall purpose is to promote policies, programs, practices, and procedures that guarantee equal opportunity for all people with disabilities, regardless of the nature of severity of the disability; and to empower people with disabilities to achieve economic self-sufficiency, independent living, and inclusion and integration into all aspects of society.

This committee is necessary to provide advice and recommendations to NCD on international disability issues.

We currently have balanced membership representing a variety of disabling conditions from across the United States.

*Open Meeting/Conference Call:* This NCD advisory committee meeting/conference call will be open to the public. However, due to fiscal constraints and staff limitations, a limited number of additional lines will be available. Individuals can also participate in the conference call at the NCD office, which is located at 1331 F Street, NW., Suite 1050, Washington, DC. Those interested in joining this conference call should contact the appropriate staff member listed above.

Records will be kept of all International Watch meetings/conference calls and will be available after the meeting for public inspection at NCD.

Signed in Washington, DC, on April 17, 2001.

**Ethel D. Briggs,**

*Executive Director.*

[FR Doc. 01–9913 Filed 4–20–01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6820–MA–M**

## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

**[Docket No. 50–336]**

### Northeast Nuclear Energy Company, et al. Millstone Nuclear Power Station, Unit No. 2; Notice of Consideration of Issuance of Amendment to Facility Operating License and Opportunity for a Hearing

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) is considering issuance of an amendment to Facility Operating License No. DPR–65, issued to Northeast Nuclear Energy Company, et al. (the licensee), for operation of the Millstone Nuclear Power Station, Unit No. 2 (MP2), located in New London County, Connecticut.

The proposed amendment would revise the MP2 Final Safety Analysis Report (FSAR), Chapter 14, description of the Steam Generator Tube Rupture (SGTR) event and its associated radiological dose consequences. The changes are not the result of hardware changes to the plant or changes in operating practices. Rather, the changes are the result of incorporating a postulated loss of offsite power into the event analyses as well as revised assumptions and analysis methodology. The proposed FSAR changes show that the postulated dose consequences for the updated SGTR analysis are higher than the dose consequences for the previous analysis.

Specifically, the proposed changes in the assumptions associated with the SGTR analyses will increase the dose consequences for two hypothetical cases: Case 1 involves a spike in the reactor coolant iodine activity level as a result of the SGTR accident; Case 2 involves a pre-accident spike in the iodine activity level. For Case 1, the revised calculations result in the following changes to the postulated accident doses for the Exclusion Area Boundary (EAB), and Low Population Zone (LPZ): EAB thyroid dose increases from .160 REM to 15.4 REM; EAB whole body dose increases from .146 REM to 2.2 REM; LPZ thyroid dose increases from .017 REM to 2.1 REM; and, LPZ whole body dose increases from .045 REM to .3 REM. For Case 2, the postulated doses would change as follows: EAB thyroid dose increases from .813 REM to 27.8 REM; EAB whole body dose increases from .146 REM to .8 REM; LPZ thyroid dose increases from .085 REM to 3.7 REM; and LPZ whole body dose increases from .045 REM to .1 REM.

Before issuance of the proposed license amendment, the Commission will have made findings required by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act) and the Commission's regulations.

By May 21, 2001, the licensee may file a request for a hearing with respect to issuance of the amendment to the subject facility operating license and any person whose interest may be affected by this proceeding and who wishes to participate as a party in the proceeding must file a written request for a hearing and a petition for leave to intervene. Requests for a hearing and a petition for leave to intervene shall be filed in accordance with the Commission's ''Rules of Practice for Domestic Licensing Proceedings'' in 10 CFR part 2. Interested persons should consult a current copy of 10 CFR 2.714 which is available at the Commission's Public Document Room, located at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland and accessible electronically through the ADAMS Public Electronic Reading Room link at the NRC Web site (*http://www.nrc.gov*). If a request for a hearing or petition for leave to intervene is filed by the above date, the Commission or an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, designated by the Commission or by the Chairman of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, will rule on the request and/or petition; and the Secretary or the designated Atomic Safety and Licensing Board will issue a notice of hearing or an appropriate order.

As required by 10 CFR 2.714, a petition for leave to intervene shall set forth with particularity the interest of the petitioner in the proceeding, and how that interest may be affected by the results of the proceeding. The petition should specifically explain the reasons why intervention should be permitted with particular reference to the following factors: (1) The nature of the petitioner's right under the Act to be made a party to the proceeding; (2) the nature and extent of the petitioner's property, financial, or other interest in the proceeding; and (3) the possible effect of any order which may be entered in the proceeding on the petitioner's interest. The petition should also identify the specific aspect(s) of the subject matter of the proceeding as to which petitioner wishes to intervene. Any person who has filed a petition for leave to intervene or who has been admitted as a party may amend the petition without requesting leave of the Board up to 15 days prior to the first prehearing conference scheduled in the proceeding, but such an amended petition must satisfy the specificity requirements described above.

Not later than 15 days prior to the first prehearing conference scheduled in the proceeding, a petitioner shall file a supplement to the petition to intervene which must include a list of the contentions which are sought to be litigated in the matter. Each contention must consist of a specific statement of the issue of law or fact to be raised or controverted. In addition, the petitioner shall provide a brief explanation of the bases of the contention and a concise statement of the alleged facts or expert opinion which support the contention and on which the petitioner intends to rely in proving the contention at the hearing. The petitioner must also provide references to those specific sources and documents of which the petitioner is aware and on which the petitioner intends to rely to establish those facts or expert opinion. Petitioner must provide sufficient information to show that a genuine dispute exists with the applicant on a material issue of law or fact. Contentions shall be limited to matters within the scope of the amendment under consideration. The contention must be one which, if proven, would entitle the petitioner to relief. A petitioner who fails to file such a supplement which satisfies these requirements with respect to at least one contention will not be permitted to participate as a party.

Those permitted to intervene become parties to the proceeding, subject to any limitations in the order granting leave to intervene, and have the opportunity to participate fully in the conduct of the hearing, including the opportunity to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses.

A request for a hearing or a petition for leave to intervene must be filed with the Secretary of the Commission, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, Attention: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff, or may be delivered to the Commission's Public Document Room, located at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland, by the above date. A copy of the petition should also be sent to the Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, and to Lillian M. Cuoco, Esq., Senior Nuclear Counsel, Northeast Utilities Service Company, P.O. Box 270, Hartford, Connecticut, attorney for the licensee.

Nontimely filings of petitions for leave to intervene, amended petitions, supplemental petitions and/or requests for hearing will not be entertained absent a determination by the Commission, the presiding officer or the presiding Atomic Safety and Licensing Board that the petition and/or request should be granted based upon a balancing of the factors specified in 10 CFR 2.714(a)(1)(i)–(v) and 2.714(d).

If a request for a hearing is received, the Commission's staff may issue the amendment after it completes its technical review and prior to the completion of any required hearing if it publishes a further notice for public comment of its proposed finding of no significant hazards consideration in accordance with 10 CFR 50.91 and 50.92.

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for amendment dated December 21, 2000, which is available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, located at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland, and accessible electronically through the ADAMS Public Electronic Reading Room link at the NRC Web site (*http://www.nrc.gov*).

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 17th day of April 2001.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**Daniel S. Collins,**

*Project Manager, Section 2, Project Directorate I, Division of Licensing Project Management, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.*

[FR Doc. 01–9954 Filed 4–20–01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7590–01–P**

## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

**[Docket No. 50–271]**

## Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation, Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station; Exemption

### 1.0 Background

The Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation (VYNPC, the licensee) is the holder of Facility Operating License No. DPR–28 which authorizes operation of the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station (Vermont Yankee). The license provides, among other things, that the facility is subject to all rules, regulations, and orders of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC/the Commission) now or hereafter in effect.

The facility consists of a boiling water reactor located in Windham County, Vermont.

### 2.0 Purpose

Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) part 50, appendix G, requires that pressure-temperature (P–T) limits be established for reactor pressure vessels (RPVs) during normal operating and hydrostatic or leak rate testing conditions. Specifically, 10 CFR part 50, appendix G states, ''The appropriate requirements on both the pressure-temperature limits and the minimum permissible temperature must be met for all conditions.'' appendix G of 10 CFR part 50 specifies that the requirements for these limits; ''must be at least as conservative as the limits obtained by following the methods of analysis and the margins of safety of appendix G of Section XI of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (ASME Code).'' The approved methods of analysis in appendix G of Section XI require the use of $K_{Ia}$ fracture toughness curve in the determination of the P–T limits.

By letter dated December 19, 2000, VYNPC submitted a license amendment request to update the P–T limit curves for Vermont Yankee. In the license amendment request, VYNPC also requested NRC approval for an exemption to use Code Cases N–588 and N–640 as alternative methods for complying with the fracture toughness requirements in 10 CFR part 50, appendix G, for generating the P–T limit curves. Requests for such exemptions may be submitted pursuant to 10 CFR 50.60(b), which allows licensees to use alternatives to the requirements of 10 CFR part 50, appendices G and H, if the Commission grants an exemption pursuant to 10 CFR 50.12 to use the alternatives.

*Code Case N–588*

The methods of ASME Code Case N–588 provide alternative methods for calculating the stress intensities due to membrane stresses (i.e., $K_{Im}$ values) and thermal stresses (*i.e.*, $K_{It}$ values) for both axially and circumferentially oriented flaws. However, the alternative methods in Code Case N–588 for calculating the $K_{Im}$ values and $K_{It}$ values for axially oriented flaws are equivalent to those specified in the 1995 Edition of appendix G to Section XI of the ASME Code for axially oriented flaws. Appendix G of 10 CFR part 50 still requires that licensed utilities postulate the occurrence of an axially oriented flaw in each of the base metal materials and axial weld materials used to fabricate their RPVs. Exemptions to use ASME Code Case N–588 are, therefore, not necessary for RPVs that are limited in their beltline regions by base-metal or axial weld metal materials, because using the methods in the Code Case would not provide any benefit for evaluating the postulated axial flaws over those specified in the 1995 Edition of appendix G to Section XI of the