

resources to NSF-funded projects. Therefore, the Evaluation Program has set as part of its mission the building of capacity in the field of evaluation. NSF's efforts will serve both to guarantee that there will be adequate numbers of trained evaluators to meet NSF's needs and to aid in creating a solid knowledge base for this relatively new professional field. Fundamental to both of these purposes is the collection of data on current capacity in the evaluation field to conduct training. This includes both formal education that leads to the granting of degrees, and informal education that fosters the acquisition of specific knowledge and skills through short courses, workshops, or Internet offerings. The approach encompasses two surveys. One is of university and college-based formal evaluation training programs leading to a major or minor course of graduate degree studies; the other is of professional training activities in evaluation that are regularly provided and may result in continuing education certificates.

*Expected Respondents:* The expected respondents are twofold. Those responding to the college and university degree programs will be those institutions that offer formal degree or specialization programs in the field of evaluation. Those receiving the second type of survey will be institutions, companies and organizations that provide regular, short-term, intensive training programs, such as institutes and short courses for both current and novice evaluators.

*Burden On The Public:* The total elements for these two collections are 32 burden hours for a maximum of 120 participants annually, assuming an 80–100% response rate. The average annual reporting burden is under 20 minutes per respondent. The burden on the public is negligible, as the survey is limited to colleges, universities and other entities that provide degrees, areas of specialization, and professional development in the field of evaluation.

Dated: February 5, 2002.

**Suzanne H. Plimpton,**

*Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation.*

[FR Doc. 02–3230 Filed 2–8–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–M

## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–460]

### Energy Northwest Nuclear Project No. 1

#### Order

Energy Northwest (formerly Washington Public Power Supply, permittee) is the current holder of Construction Permit No. CPPR–134, issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) on December 23, 1975, for construction of Nuclear Project No. 1 (WNP–1). The facility is presently in a deferred construction status at the permittee's site at the U.S. Department of Energy's Hanford Reservation in Benton County, Washington, approximately eight miles north of Richland, Washington.

On April 9, 2001, the permittee submitted a request pursuant to section 50.55(b) of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR Section 50.55(b)) that the completion date for WNP–1 be extended from June 1, 2001, to June 1, 2011. In addition, the permittee requested the NRC to update the permit to reflect an administrative change in the permit holder's name from the Washington Public Power Supply System to Energy Northwest. The permittee requested this extension for WNP–1 for the following reasons, as stated in its application:

Increased electrical load in the Pacific Northwest has underscored the need for a flexible range of power generation options and alternatives to meet the region's growing base-load power supply needs. Furthermore, in response to the energy crisis in the Western United States, some of our stakeholders have requested that we conduct a viability study on the completion of the facility. Until the viability study is completed and decisions on generating options to meet future load forecasts are finalized, maintaining WNP–1 as a deferred facility is consistent with our commitment to maintain potential generating resources.

Energy Northwest also stated that the extension request is consistent with Section A.2 of Generic Letter (GL) 87–15, "Policy Statement on Deferred Plants." The NRC's Policy Statement on Deferred Plants addresses extension of construction permits for plants in a deferred status and states that the staff will consider such extensions in accordance with 10 CFR 50.55(b). Section 50.55(b) does not specify any limit on the length of an extension the staff may grant, but states that "[u]pon good cause shown the Commission will

extend the completion date for a reasonable period of time." The staff has concluded that the permittee's stated bases for the requested extension represent good cause, and are reasonable.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 51.32, the Commission has determined that extending the construction completion date will have no significant impact on the environment.

The NRC staff has prepared an environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact which was published in the **Federal Register** on January 30, 2002 (67 FR 4475).

For further details with respect to this action, see the application dated April 9, 2001, and the NRC staff's letter and safety evaluation of the request for extension of the construction permit, dated January 30, 2002. Documents may be examined, and/or copied for a fee, at the NRC's Public Document Room, located at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland, and are accessible electronically through the ADAMS public Electronic Reading Room link at the NRC Web site (<http://www.nrc.gov>).

*It is hereby ordered that the latest completion date for Construction Permit No. CPPR–134 is extended from June 1, 2001, to June 1, 2011, and that the permit holder's name be changed from Washington Public Power Supply System to Energy Northwest.*

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 30th day of January 2002.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**Jon R. Johnson,**

*Acting Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.*

[FR Doc. 02–3227 Filed 2–8–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–368]

### Entergy Operations, Inc.; Notice of Consideration of Issuance of Amendment to Facility Operating License, Proposed No Significant Hazards Consideration Determination, and Opportunity for a Hearing

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or the Commission) is considering issuance of an amendment to Facility Operating License No. NPF–6, issued to Entergy Operations, Inc. (Entergy, or the licensee), for operation of Arkansas Nuclear One, Unit 2 (ANO–2) located in Pope County, Arkansas.

The proposed amendment would revise the technical specifications by

replacing the peak linear heat rate safety limit with a peak fuel centerline temperature safety limit.

The amendment request was submitted on an exigent basis because the proposed revision to the ANO-2 safety limit for conformance to 10 CFR 50.36, which is in response to an issue that was only recently identified by the NRC, needs to be approved before the NRC can act on the ANO-2 power uprate license amendment request, which the licensee has requested for the April 2002 refueling outage.

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.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.91(a)(6) for amendments to be granted under exigent circumstances, the NRC staff must determine that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration. Under the Commission's regulations in 10 CFR 50.92, this means that operation of the facility in accordance with the proposed amendment would not (1) involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated; or (2) create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated; or (3) involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety. As required by 10 CFR 50.91(a), the licensee has provided its analysis of the issue of no significant hazards consideration, which is presented below:

1. Does the proposed change involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated?

Response: No.

The proposed change does not require any physical change to any plant systems, structures, or components nor does it require any change in systems or plant operations. The proposed change does not require any change in safety analysis methods or results. The change to establish the peak fuel centerline temperature as the Safety Limit is consistent with the licensing basis of ANO-2 for ensuring that the fuel design limits are met. Operations and analysis will continue to be in accordance with the ANO-2 licensing basis. The peak fuel centerline temperature is the basis for protecting the fuel and is consistent with safety analysis.

Therefore, the proposed change does not involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated.

2. Does the proposed change create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated?

Response: No.

The accident analysis in Chapter 15 of the ANO-2 Safety Analysis Report (SAR) where

the peak linear heat rate may exceed the limiting safety system setpoint of 21 kw/ft [kilowatts per foot] is the control element assembly withdrawal at subcritical conditions and at hot zero power. The analysis for these anticipated operational occurrences (AOOs) indicates that the peak fuel centerline temperature is not approached or exceeded. The existing safety analysis, which is unchanged, does not affect any accident initiators that would create a new accident.

Therefore, the proposed change does not create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any previously evaluated.

3. Does the proposed change involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety?  
Response: No.

The proposed change does not require any change in safety analysis methods or results. Therefore, by changing the Safety Limit from peak linear heat rate to peak fuel centerline temperature[,] the margin as established in the ANO-2 technical specifications and SAR are unchanged.

Therefore, the proposed change does not involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety.

The NRC staff has reviewed the licensee's analysis and, based on this review, it appears that the three standards of 10 CFR 50.92(c) are satisfied. Therefore, the NRC staff proposes to determine that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration.

The Commission is seeking public comments on this proposed determination. Any comments received within 14 days after the date of publication of this notice will be considered in making any final determination.

Normally, the Commission will not issue the amendment until the expiration of the 14-day notice period. However, should circumstances change during the notice period, such that failure to act in a timely way would result, for example, in derating or shutdown of the facility, the Commission may issue the license amendment before the expiration of the 14-day notice period, provided that its final determination is that the amendment involves no significant hazards consideration. The final determination will consider all public and State comments received. Should the Commission take this action, it will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of issuance. The Commission expects that the need to take this action will occur very infrequently.

Written comments may be submitted by mail to the Chief, Rules and Directives Branch, Division of Administrative Services, Office of Administration, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-

0001, and should cite the publication date and page number of this **Federal Register** notice. Written comments may also be delivered to Room 6D59, Two White Flint North, 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland, from 7:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Federal workdays. Documents may be examined, and/or copied for a fee, at the NRC's Public Document Room, located at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland.

The filing of requests for hearing and petitions for leave to intervene is discussed below.

By March 13, 2002, 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 available electronically on the Internet at the NRC Web site <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/cfr/>. 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.

If the amendment is issued before the expiration of the 30-day hearing period, the Commission will make a final determination on the issue of no significant hazards consideration. If a hearing is requested, the final determination will serve to decide when the hearing is held.

If the final determination is that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration, the Commission may issue the amendment and make it immediately effective, notwithstanding the request for a hearing. Any hearing held would take place after issuance of the amendment.

If the final determination is that the amendment request involves a significant hazards consideration, any hearing held would take place before the issuance of any amendment.

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 Nicholas S. Reynolds, Esquire, Winston and Strawn, 1400 L Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005-3502, 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).

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for amendment dated January 31, 2002, which is available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room (PDR), located at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland. Publicly available records will be accessible electronically from the Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) Public Electronic Reading Room on the Internet at the NRC Web site <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. Persons who do not have access to ADAMS or who encounter problems in accessing the documents located in ADAMS, should contact the NRC PDR Reference staff by telephone at 1-800-397-4209, 301-415-4737 or by e-mail to [pdr@nrc.gov](mailto:pdr@nrc.gov).

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 5th day of February, 2000.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**Thomas W. Alexion,**

*Project Manager, Section 1, Project Directorate IV, Division of Licensing Project Management, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.*

[FR Doc. 02-3224 Filed 2-8-02; 8:45 am]

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## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-382]

### Entergy Operations Inc.; Notice of Consideration of Issuance of Amendment to Facility Operating License, Proposed No Significant Hazards Consideration Determination, and Opportunity for a Hearing

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or the Commission) is considering issuance of an amendment to Facility Operating License No. NPF-38, issued to Entergy Operations, Inc., (the licensee), for operation of the Waterford Steam Electric Station, Unit 3 (Waterford 3), located in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana.

The proposed amendment would replace the Technical Specification (TS) Safety Limit 2.1.1.2, "Peak Linear Heat Rate," (PLHR) with a Peak Fuel Centerline Temperature Safety Limit and update the Index accordingly. The associated TS Bases changes are also made to appropriately reflect the proposed new Safety Limit.

This License Amendment request was submitted on an exigent basis since this change is required to support License Amendment Requests for "Replacement of Part-Length Control Element Assemblies," dated July 9, 2001 (66 FR 41617, published August 8, 2001), and "Appendix K Margin Recovery—Power Uprate Request," dated September 21, 2001 (66 FR 55017, published October 31, 2001), which have been requested to support the March 2002 refueling outage. The need to conform with 10 CFR 50.36 was recently identified.

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.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.91(a)(6) for amendments to be granted under exigent circumstances, the NRC staff must determine that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration. Under the Commission's regulations in 10 CFR 50.92, this means that operation of the facility in accordance with the proposed amendment would not (1) involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated; or (2) create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated; or (3) involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety. As required by 10 CFR 50.91(a), the licensee has provided its analysis of the issue of no significant