restructuring, CSW will remain a wholly owned, direct subsidiary of AEP, while I&M will be a wholly owned, direct subsidiary of CSW. Thus, I&M will become an indirect subsidiary of AEP.

No physical changes to the D.C. Cook facility or operational changes are proposed in the application. I&M, which is authorized under the licenses to operate and maintain the facility, will continue to do so following the restructuring. No direct transfer of the licenses will result from the planned restructuring. Notice of this request for approval was published in the **Federal Register** on May 8, 2002 (67 FR 30980). No hearing requests or written comments were received.

Under 10 CFR 50.80, no license shall be transferred, directly or indirectly, through transfer of control of the license, unless the Commission gives its consent in writing. Upon review of the information submitted in the application and other information before the Commission, the NRC staff has determined that the proposed restructuring of I&M's parent organization described above will not affect the qualifications of I&M as the holder of the D.C. Cook Units 1 and 2 licenses, and that the indirect transfer of the licenses, to the extent effected by the restructuring, is otherwise consistent with applicable provisions of laws, regulations, and orders issued by the Commission, subject to the conditions set forth herein. These findings are supported by a safety evaluation dated August 2, 2002.

III

Accordingly, pursuant to sections 161b, 161i, 161o, and 184 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2201(b), 2201(i), 2201(o), and 2234; and 10 CFR 50.80, *it is hereby ordered* that the application regarding the indirect license transfers referenced above is approved, subject to the following conditions:

(1) Following the completion of the subject indirect license transfers, I&M shall provide the Director of the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation a copy of any application, at the time it is filed, to transfer (excluding grants of security interests or liens) from I&M to its parent, or to any other affiliated company, facilities for the production, transmission, or distribution of electric energy having a depreciated book value exceeding ten percent (10%) of I&M's consolidated net utility plant, as recorded on its book of account.

(2) Should the corporate restructuring described above not be completed by July 31, 2003, this Order shall become null and void, provided, however, upon application and for good cause shown, such date may be extended.

This Order is effective upon issuance.

IV

For further details with respect to this Order, see the application dated March 28, 2002, and the safety evaluation dated August 2, 2002, which are available for inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, One White Flint North, Room O–1 F21, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852–2738, 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 2nd day of August, 2002.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

John A. Zwolinski,

Director, Division of Licensing Project Management, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 02–20085 Filed 8–7–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50–315 AND 50–316]

Indiana Michigan Power Company; Notice of Consideration of Issuance of Amendments to Facility Operating Licenses, Proposed No Signigicant Hazards Consideration Determination, and Opportunity for a Hearing

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) is considering issuance of amendments to Facility Operating Licenses Nos. DPR–58 and DPR–74 issued to Indiana Michigan Power Company (the licensee) for operation of the Donald C. Cook Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2, located in Berrien County, Michigan.

The proposed amendments would amend Operating Licenses Nos. DPR–58 and DPR–74 to add a license condition allowing a one-time 140-hour allowed outage time for the essential service water (ESW) system, to allow ESW pump replacement during plant operation.

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

The Commission has made a proposed determination that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration. Under the Commission's regulations in Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), Section 50.92, this means that operation of the facility in accordance with the proposed amendments 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 of occurrence or consequences of an accident previously evaluated?

Response: No.

Probability of Occurrence of an Accident Previously Evaluated

The ESW system provides cooling water to safety-related components. This is a support function, and malfunctions of the ESW system are not initiators of accidents that have been previously analyzed. The one-time extension of the allowed outage time for an ESW pump does not introduce any failure mechanisms that would initiate a previously analyzed accident.

Consequences of an Accident Previously Evaluated

The ESW pump provides cooling water to safety-related components, a support function. There are two ESW pumps per unit, and only one ESW pump per unit is required to meet the accident analysis. During the ESW pump replacement, the redundant ESW pump will be available to provide cooling water to the safety-related components. Thus, there is no increase in the 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 ESW system provides cooling water to safety-related components, a support function. The one-time extension of the allowed outage time facilitates the installation of an ESW pump, and of itself does not introduce any mechanisms that would initiate an accident not previously analyzed.

3. Does the proposed change involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety?

Response: No.

The one-time allowed outage time extension does not alter the function of the ESW pump, nor does it change the mode of plant operation. Only one ESW pump per unit is required to mitigate the consequences of an accident. The redundant ESW pump will be operable during the time that the ESW pump is being replaced. A risk assessment has been performed for an allowed outage time of 140 hours. The results of that evaluation demonstrate that the [incremental core damage probability] ICDP

and [incremental large early release probability] ILERP associated with the increase in allowed outage time is within the NUMARC 93–01 guidelines. Therefore, the margin of safety is not significantly reduced.

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 30 days after the date of publication of this notice will be considered in making any final determination.

Normally, the Commission will not issue the amendments until the expiration of the 30-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 amendments before the expiration of the 30-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 and provide for opportunity for a hearing after 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 September 9, 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,[1] which is available at the Commission's Public Document Room, located at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland, or electronically on the Internet at the NRC Web site *http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/cfr/*. If there are problems in accessing the document, contact the Public Document Room Reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, 301–415–4737, or by e-mail to *pdr@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 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 a hearing is requested, the Commission will make a final determination on the issue of no significant hazards consideration. The final determination will serve to decide when the hearing is held.

[1] The most recent version of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, published January 1, 2002, inadvertently omitted the last sentence of 10 CFR 2.714(d) and subparagraphs (d)(1) and (2), regarding petitions to intervene and contentions. Those provisions are extant and still applicable to petitions to intervene. Those provisions are as follows: ''In all other circumstances, such ruling body or officer shall, in ruling on—

(1) A petition for leave to intervene or a request for hearing, consider the following factors, among other things:

(i) The nature of the petitioner's right under the Act to be made a party to the proceeding.

(ii) The nature and extent of the petitioner's property, financial, or other interest in the proceeding.

(iii) The possible effect of any order that may be entered in the proceeding on the petitioner's interest.

(2) The admissibility of a contention, refuse to admit a contention if:

(i) The contention and supporting material fail to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (b)(2) of this section; or

(ii) The contention, if proven, would be of no consequence in the proceeding because it would not entitle petitioner to relief.''

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 (PDR), located at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland, by the above date. Because of the continuing disruptions in delivery of mail to United States Government offices, it is requested that petitions for leave to intervene and requests for hearing be transmitted to the Secretary of the Commission either by means of facsimile transmission to 301–415–1101 or by e-mail to *hearingdocket@nrc.gov*. A copy of the petition for leave to intervene and request for hearing should also be sent to the Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, and because of continuing disruptions in delivery of mail to United States Government offices, it is requested that copies be transmitted either by means of facsimile transmission to 301–415–3725 or by e-mail to *OGCMailCenter@nrc.gov*. A copy of the request for hearing and petition for leave to intervene should also be sent to David W. Jenkins, Esquire, Indiana Michigan Power Company, Nuclear Generation Group, One Cook Place, Bridgman, Michigan 49106, 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 amendments dated July 26, 2002, which is available for public inspection at the Commission's PDR, located at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland. Publicly available records will be accessible from the Agencywide Documents Access and Management System's (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*.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 2nd day of August, 2002.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Mohammed Shuaibi,

Acting Section Chief, Section 1, Project Directorate III, Division of Licensing Project Management, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 02–20086 Filed 8–7–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Medical Use of Byproduct Material; Announcement of Public Workshop

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Announcement of public workshop.

SUMMARY: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will be conducting several workshops to inform external stakeholders of the changes made to 10 CFR part 35, Medical Use of Byproduct Material. The purpose of these workshops is to provide stakeholders with the necessary information to promote a successful transition into the revised rule. The revised Part 35 is a risk-informed, and performance-based regulation that focuses on those medical procedures that pose the highest radiological risk to workers, patients, and the public. The revised Part 35 was published in the **Federal Register** on April 24, 2002 (67 FR 20249), and will become effective on October 24, 2002.

DATES: The workshops will be held on September 10, 2002, September 24, 2002, September 28, 2002, October 9, 2002, and October 16, 2002. All workshops will be conducted between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., eastern standard time.

ADDRESSES: *September 10, 2002:* Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Two White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland, 20852. Room: Auditorium. Meeting information: Linda Psyk, (301) 415–0215.

September 24, 2002: Radisson Hotel Valley Forge, 1160 First Avenue, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, 19406. Hotel information: (610) 337–2000. Meeting information: Christine O'Rourke, (610) 337–5386.

September 28, 2002: The Embassy Suites Hotel and Casino—San Juan, 8000 Tartak Street, Carolina, PR 00979. Hotel information: (787) 791–0505. Meeting information: Hector Bermudez, (404) 562–4734.

Note: This workshop will be held mostly in Spanish.

October 9, 2002: Wyndham Lisle, 3000 Warrenville Road, Lisle, IL 60532. Hotel information: (630) 505–1000. Meeting information: Patricia Pelke, (630) 829–9868.

October 16, 2002: Holiday Inn—Arlington, 1507 N. Watson Road, Hwy 360 at Brown Blvd., Arlington, Texas 76006. Hotel information: (817) 640–7712. Meeting information: Jack Whitten, (817) 860–8197.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Linda M. Psyk, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 205555–0001, Telephone (301) 415–0215, or e-mail *lmp1@nrc.gov.*

For those attending the September 10, 2002, workshop, please contact Lucia Lopez in advance at 301–415–7852 to provide information that will facilitate entrance into the building on the day of the meeting. Individuals calling from outside of the Washington, DC metropolitan area may call 1–800–368–5642 and ask for extension 7852.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The workshops will be conducted by means of presentations made by the NRC staff to the attendees. NRC staff will allow time for question and answer sessions.

The workshops are open to the public but the target audience will be members of the regulated medical community who possess a license or permit issued by the NRC, Agreement State or Master Material Licensee, authorizing the use of byproduct material for medical purposes.

Those needing accommodations under the American with Disabilities Act or having special concerns should contact the person listed as point of contact for each meeting.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 1st day of August, 2002.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Thomas H. Essig,

Chief, Materials Safety and Inspection Branch, Division of Industrial and Medical Nuclear Safety, Office of Nuclear Materials Safety and Safeguards.

[FR Doc. 02–20084 Filed 8–7–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P