121. Narragansett Indian Tribe.
122. Nez Perce Tribe.
123. Nisqually Indian Tribe.
124. Nooksack Indian Tribe.
125. Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Indians.
126. Northern Cheyenne Tribe.
127. Nottawaseppi Huron Band of Potawatomi.
128. Oglala Sioux Tribe.
129. Omaha Tribe of Nebraska.
130. Oneida Nation of New York.
131. Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin.
132. Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma.
133. Pala Band of Mission Indians.
134. Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona.
135. Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians.
136. Pauma-Yuima Band of Mission Indians.
137. Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma.
138. Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians.
139. Pit River Tribe.
140. Ponca Tribe of Nebraska.
141. Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma.
142. Port Gamble S'Klallam.
143. Prairie Band Potawatomi.
144. Prairie Island Indian Community.
145. Pueblo of Acoma.
146. Pueblo of Isleta.
147. Pueblo of Laguna.
148. Pueblo of Pojoaque.
149. Pueblo of San Felipe.
150. Pueblo of San Juan.
151. Pueblo of Sandia.
152. Pueblo of Santa Ana.
153. Pueblo of Santa Clara.
154. Pueblo of Taos.
155. Pueblo of Tesuque.
156. Puyallup Tribe of Indians.
157. Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe.
158. Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma.
159. Quechan Indian Tribe.
160. Quileute Indian Tribe.
161. Quinault Indian Nation.
162. Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa.
163. Red Cliff, Sokaogon Chippewa and Lac Courte Oreilles Band.
164. Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians.
165. Redding Rancheria.
166. Redwood Valley Rancheria.
167. Reno-Sparks Indian Colony.
168. Rincon San Luiseno Band of Mission Indians.
169. Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians.
170. Rosebud Sioux Tribe.
171. Round Valley Indian Tribes.
172. Rumsey Indian Rancheria.
173. Sac & Fox Tribe of Mississippi in Iowa.
174. Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri.
175. Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe.
176. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community.
177. San Carlos Apache Tribe.
178. San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.
179. San Pasqual Band of Indians.
180. Santa Rosa Band of Tachi Indians of the Santa Rosa.
181. Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians.
182. Santa Ysabel Band of Mission Indians.
183. Santo Domingo Tribe.
184. Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe.
185. Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians.
186. Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians.
187. Seminole Tribe.
188. Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community.
189. Sheep Ranch Tribe of We-Wuk Indians.
190. Sherwood Valley Rancheria.
191. Shingle Springs Band.
192. Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe.
193. Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.
194. Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe.
195. Skokomish Indian Tribe.
196. Smith River Rancheria.
197. Snoqualmie Tribe.
198. Soboba Band of Mission Indians.
199. Sokaogon Chippewa Community.
200. Southern Ute Indian Tribe.
201. Spirit Lake Sioux Nation.
202. Spokane Tribe of Indians.
203. Squaxin Island Tribe.
204. St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin.
205. St. Regis Mohawk Tribe.
206. Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.
207. Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians.
208. Stockbridge-Munsee Community.
209. Suquamish Tribe.
210. Susanville Indian Rancheria.
211. Swinomish Indian Tribal Community.
212. Sycuan Band of Mission Indians.
213. Table Mountain Rancheria.
214. Temecula Band of Luiseno Mission Indians.
215. Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation.
216. Tohono O'odham Nation.
217. Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma.
218. Tonto Apache Tribe.
219. Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Tribe.
220. Trinidad Rancheria.
221. Tulalip Tribes of Washington.
222. Tule River Tribe of the Tule River Indian Reservation.
223. Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana.
224. Tuolumne Band of MeWuk Indians.
225. Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.
226. Twenty Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians.
227. Tyme Maidu Tribe of the Berry Creek Rancheria.
228. U-tu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of Benton Paiute Reservation.
229. United Auburn Indian Community of Auburn Rancheria.
230. Upper Sioux Community.
231. Upper Skagit Indian Tribe.
232. Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.
233. Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California.
234. White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians.
235. White Mountain Apache Tribe.
236. Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.
237. Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma.
238. Yankton Sioux Tribe.
239. Yavapai Apache Tribe.
240. Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe.
241. Yurok Tribe.

Montie R. Deer,

Chairman, National Indian Gaming Commission.

[FR Doc. 02–21623 Filed 8–23–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7565–02–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–244]

Rochester Gas and Electric Corp.; R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant; Notice of Receipt of Application for Renewal of Facility Operating License No. DPR–18 for an Additional 20-Year Period

On August 1, 2002, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission received, by letter dated July 30, 2002, an application from the Rochester Gas and Electric Company, filed pursuant to Section 104b of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and 10 CFR part 54, which would authorize the applicant to operate the R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant for an additional 20-year period. The current operating license for the R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant expires on September 18, 2009. The R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant is a pressurized water reactor designed by Westinghouse Electric Company and is located in Wayne County, New York. The acceptability of the tendered application for docketing and other matters, including an opportunity to request a hearing, will be the subject of a subsequent **Federal Register** notice.

Copies of the application are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, located at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland, or electronically from the Publicly Available Records (PARS) component of the NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS). The ADAMS Public Electronic Reading Room is accessible

from the NRC Web site at *http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html.* In addition, the application is available on the NRC web page at *http://www.nrc.gov/reactors/operating/licensing/renewal/applications.html*, while the application is under review. If you do not have access to ADAMS, or if there are problems in accessing the documents located in ADAMS, please contact the NRC Public Document Room (PDR) Reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, 301–415–4737, or by e-mail to *pdr@nrc.gov.*

The license renewal application for the R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant is also available to local residents at the Rochester Public Library, in Rochester, New York, and at the Ontario Public Library, in Ontario, New York.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 19th day of August, 2002.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Pao-Tsin Kuo,

Program Director, License Renewal and Environmental Impacts Program, Division of Regulatory Improvement Programs, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 02–21643 Filed 8–23–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–390]

Tennessee Valley Authority, Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, Unit 1; Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is considering issuance of an amendment to Facility Operating License No. NPF–90 held by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA or the licensee) for operation of the Watts Bar Nuclear Plant (WBN), Unit 1, located in Rhea County, Tennessee. Therefore, as required by Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR), § 51.21, the NRC is issuing this environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact.

Environmental Assessment

Identification of the Proposed Action

The proposed action would change WBN's Technical Specifications to allow TVA to irradiate up to 2304 tritium-producing burnable absorber rods (TPBARs) in WBN's reactor core. Irradiating the TPBARs in the reactor core supports the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) in maintaining the nation's tritium inventory. TVA will insert the TPBARs into positions in the reactor core where conventional burnable poison rods would normally be (poison rods contain boron which reacts with neutrons making them unavailable for interacting with uranium atoms, thereby slowing fission and heat generation). TPBARs are not reactor fuel and do not generate thermal energy for generating electrical energy.

TPBARs use lithium rather than boron. Neutron irradiation in the reactor core converts the lithium in the TPBARs into tritium. After one operating cycle, TVA would remove the fuel assemblies containing TPBARs from the WBN core and put them into the spent fuel pool. TVA would, after several weeks (based on plant schedules rather than decay considerations), remove the irradiated TPBARs from the fuel assemblies and consolidate them into shipping casks for DOE to transport to its tritium extraction facility at its Savannah River Site.

The proposed action is in accordance with the licensee's application of August 20, 2001, as supplemented by letters of October 29, November 14, November 21, December 7, December 19, 2001, and January 14, February 19, February 21, May 21, May 23, and July 30, 2002.

The Need for the Proposed Action

The proposed action would allow WBN to provide irradiation services for DOE to maintain the nation's tritium supply as prescribed by Public Law (Pub. L.) 106–65. Section 3134 of PL 106–65 directs the Secretary of Energy to produce new tritium at TVA's Watts Bar power plant.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

DOE's Environmental Impact Statement, DOE/EIS–0288, *Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Production of Tritium in a Commercial Light Water Reactor,* dated March 1999, assessed the environmental impacts of producing tritium at WBN. TVA was a cooperating Federal agency in preparing this EIS and adopted the EIS in accordance with 40 CFR 1506.3(c) of the Council on Environmental Quality regulations. DOE also prepared a Tritium Production Core (TPC) Topical Report, NDP–98–181, Rev. 1, to address the safety and licensing issues associated with incorporating TPBARs in a reference pressurized-water reactor. The NRC used its Standard Review Plan (NUREG–0800) as the basis for evaluating the impact of the TPBARs on a reference plant. The NRC reviewed the TPC Topical Report and issued a Safety Evaluation Report, NUREG–1672, in May 1999. NUREG–1672 identified 17 plant-specific interface issues that a licensee would have to address in support of a plant specific amendment to operate a tritium production core. TVA's application of August 20, 2001, and supplements, addressed these interface issues. NRC staff is reviewing TVA's amendment request and will issue a safety evaluation documenting its review.

1. Radiological Impact from Tritium Release to the Reactor Coolant System (RCS) Under Normal Plant Operations with 2304 TPBARs in the Core

Tritium levels in the RCSs of large pressurized-water reactors have ranged as high as 4000 curies per year (Ci/yr) without exceeding regulatory limits. TVA estimated, as discussed in its May 23, 2002, letter, that the tritium level in the RCS at WBN would increase from about 1826 Ci/yr to 3170 Ci/yr with 2304 TPBARs in the reactor. This increased tritium level could increase overall occupational exposure, but NRC data summarized in NUREG–0713, ''Occupational Radiation Exposure at Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors and Other Facilities,'' dated 1995, indicate tritium exposure is not an important contributor to overall occupational exposure.

TVA stated that WBN does not expect this increased activity to affect normal RCS feed-and-bleed operation throughout the cycle, as discussed in its May 23, 2002, letter. The NRC staff finds no reason to disagree with TVA's conclusion. Thus, primary coolant discharge volumes should be similar to current volumes.

The staff concludes that the additional dose rate from operating WBN with 2304 TPBARs in the reactor will not have a significant impact on TVA's ability to control worker radiation doses and keep them well within regulatory limits using the controls and practices in WBN's existing Radiation Protection Program.

If increased RCS feed and bleed is required, it may be necessary to temporarily store the increased volume of tritiated liquid onsite, or to dilute the tritiated liquid to ensure that 10 CFR part 20 discharge limits are met. WBN has sufficient storage tanks to accommodate this additional liquid waste.

2. Radiological Impact from Liquid Effluents Under Normal Plant Operations with 2304 TPBARs in the Core

The WBN facility has waste-treatment systems designed to collect and process waste that may contain radioactive material. The tritium in liquid effluents from WBN is diluted to a relatively low