

**MORRIS K. UDALL SCHOLARSHIP
AND EXCELLENCE IN NATIONAL
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
FOUNDATION**

**Committee Management; Notice of
Establishment**

Authority: 5 U.S.C. Appendix 2; 20 U.S.C. 5601–5609.

AGENCY: U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution, Morris K. Udall Foundation.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice is published in accordance with section 9(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (Pub. L. 92–463). The executive director of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation has determined that the establishment of the National ECR Advisory Committee is necessary and in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed upon the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution (USIECR) by 20 U.S.C. 5601 *et seq.* This determination follows consultation with the Committee Management Secretariat, General Services Administration.

Name of Committee: National ECR Advisory Committee.

Purpose and Objective: The committee will provide advice to the director of the USIECR and to the Board of Trustees of the Morris K. Udall Foundation regarding future program directions, including the USIECR's role in connection with the implementation of Section 101 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4331).

Balanced Membership Plan: The committee will consist of a maximum of 30 members representing a balanced cross-section of viewpoints concerning environmental issues and the field of environmental conflict resolution. Among the interests represented will be environmental advocates, resource users, affected communities, state and/or local governments, tribes, federal environmental and resource management agencies, the conflict resolution and legal communities, and academic institutions.

Duration: The committee's duration will begin with the filing of the charter and continue for two years unless sooner terminated or renewed by the USIECR director.

Responsible Officials: The designated federal officer is Dr. Kirk Emerson, director of the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution, 110 S. Church Avenue, Suite 3350, Tucson, AZ 85701, telephone 520–670–5299.

Dated: August 26, 2002.

Ellen K. Wheeler,

Committee Management Officer.

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**NUCLEAR REGULATORY
COMMISSION**

[Docket Nos. 50–272 and 50–311]

**PSEG Nuclear LLC; 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 (the Commission) is considering issuance of an amendment to Facility Operating License Nos. DPR–70 and DPR–75 issued to PSEG Nuclear LLC, (the licensee) for operation of the Salem Nuclear Generating Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2 (Salem) located in Salem County, New Jersey.

The proposed amendment would change the Salem Technical Specifications (TSs) requirements for fuel decay time prior to commencing movement of irradiated fuel. TS 3/4.9.3 “Decay Time” would be revised to allow fuel movement in the containment to commence 100 hours after the reactor becomes subcritical between October 15th through May 15th. If refueling occurs between May 16th and October 14th, the licensee would use the existing TS requirement of 168 hours decay time prior to commencing fuel movement. If approved, the TS change would be valid through 2010. PSEG intends to re-analyze its Spent Fuel Pool (SFP) heat load conditions before this date to determine required licensing actions beyond 2010.

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.

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 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 change involve a significant increase in the probability of occurrence or consequences of an accident previously evaluated?

Response: No.

The proposed license amendment would allow fuel assemblies to be removed from the reactor core and be stored in the Spent Fuel Pool in less time after subcriticality than currently allowed by the TSs. Decreasing the decay time of the fuel affects the isotopic make-up of the fuel to be offloaded as well as the amount of decay heat that is present from the fuel at the time of offload. The proposed changes do not involve a significant increase in the probability of occurrence of an accident previously evaluated. The accident previously evaluated that is associated with the proposed license amendment is the fuel handling accident. Allowing the fuel to be offloaded as early as 100 hours after subcriticality does not impact the manner in which the fuel is offloaded. The accident initiator is the dropping of the fuel assembly. Since earlier offload does not effect fuel handling, there is no increase in the probability of occurrence of a fuel handling accident. The time frame in which the fuel assemblies are moved has been evaluated against the 10 CFR 50.67 dose limits for members of the public, licensee personnel and control room. Additionally, the guidance provided in Reg. Guide 1.183 was used for the selective application of Alternative Source Term [(AST)]. All dose limits are met with the reduced core offload times.

During the period from October 15th through May 15th up to and including the year 2010, a fully radiated 193 element core can be off-loaded to a Spent Fuel Pool with a 100-hour in-vessel decay, rather than a 168 hour decay, because the Spent Fuel Pool Cooling System is capable of maintaining both pools below 180°F. The continued implementation of the Spent Fuel Pool Integrated Decay Heat Management Program provides the administrative controls required to maintain SFP temperatures below the 180°F limit.

The accident previously evaluated that is associated with fuel movement is the Fuel Handling Accident. With this proposed amendment, the selected characteristics of the AST and the [Total effective dose equivalent (TEDE)] criteria become the design basis for the Fuel Handling Accident at Salem Units 1 and 2. Thus, there is no significant increase in consequences.

Therefore, the proposed license amendment does not increase the probability of occurrence or the consequences of accidents previously evaluated are not increased.

2. Create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated.

Response: No.