

## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

### Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

**AGENCY:** U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

**ACTION:** Notice of the OMB review of information collection and solicitation of public comment.

**SUMMARY:** The NRC has recently submitted to OMB for review the following proposal for the collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). The NRC hereby informs potential respondents that an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and that a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

1. Type of submission, new, revision, or extension: Extension.

2. The title of the information collection: 10 CFR Part 30—Rules of General Applicability to Domestic Licensing of Byproduct Material.

3. The form number if applicable: N/A.

4. How often the collection is required: Required reports are collected and evaluated on a continuing basis as events occur. There is a one-time submittal of information to receive a license. Renewal applications are submitted every 10 years. Information submitted in previous applications may be referenced without being resubmitted. In addition, recordkeeping must be performed on an on-going basis.

5. Who will be required or asked to report: All persons applying for or holding a license to manufacture, produce, transfer, receive, acquire, own, possess, or use radioactive byproduct material.

6. An estimate of the number of responses: There are 6,225 NRC licensee responses and 17,302 Agreement State licensee responses annually for a total of 23,527.

7. The estimated number of annual respondents: The number of annual respondents: 5,529 NRC licensees and 16,000 Agreement State licensees. The total number of respondents is 21,529.

8. An estimate of the total number of hours needed annually to complete the requirement or request: 47,032 hours for the NRC licensees (19,459 reporting + 27,573 recordkeeping) and 111,753 hours for the Agreement State licensees (38,344 reporting + 73,409 recordkeeping). The total burden is 158,785.

9. An indication of whether Section 3507(d), Pub. L. 104-13 applies: Not Applicable

10. Abstract: 10 CFR part 30 establishes requirements that are applicable to all persons in the United States governing domestic licensing of radioactive byproduct material. The application, reporting and recordkeeping requirements are necessary to permit the NRC to make a determination whether the possession, use, and transfer of byproduct material is in conformance with the Commission's regulations for protection of the public health and safety.

A copy of the final supporting statement may be viewed free of charge at the NRC Public Document Room, 2120 L Street, NW (lower level), Washington, DC. OMB clearance requests are available at the NRC worldwide web site (<http://www.nrc.gov/NRC/PUBLIC/OMB/index.html>). The document will be available on the NRC home page site for 60 days after the signature date of this notice.

Comments and questions should be directed to the OMB reviewer listed below by September 1, 1999. Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but assurance of consideration cannot be given to comments received after this date.

Erik Godwin, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (3150-0017), NEOB-10202, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503

Comments can also be submitted by telephone at (202) 395-3087.

The NRC Clearance Officer is Brenda Jo. Shelton, 301-415-7233.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 22nd day of July 1999.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**Brenda Jo Shelton,**

*NRC Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer.*

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## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-344]

### Pacificorp, Trojan Plant; Notice of Consideration of Approval of Application Regarding Proposed Merger and Opportunity for a Hearing

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) is considering the issuance of an order under 10 CFR 50.80 approving the indirect transfer of Facility Operating

License No. NFP-1 for the Trojan Plant to the extent currently held by Pacificorp, as a co-owner of the Trojan Plant.

According to an application for approval filed by Pacificorp, Pacificorp plans to merge with Scottish Power, NA General Partnership ("ScottishPower") and become an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of ScottishPower, thereby effecting an indirect transfer of Pacificorp's interest in the Trojan license to Scottish Power. No physical changes to the Trojan facility or operational changes are being proposed in the application. No direct transfer of the license would result from the merger.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.80, no license, or any right thereunder, shall be transferred, directly or indirectly, through transfer of control of the license, unless the Commission shall give its consent in writing. The Commission will approve an application for the indirect transfer of a license, if the Commission determines that the proposed transfer of control will not affect the qualifications of the holder of the license, and that the transfer is otherwise consistent with applicable provisions of law, regulations, and orders issued by the Commission pursuant thereto.

The filing of requests for hearing and petitions for leave to intervene, and written comments with regard to the license transfer application, are discussed below.

By August 23, 1999, any person whose interest may be affected by the Commission's action on the application may request a hearing, and, if not the applicants, may petition for leave to intervene in a hearing proceeding on the Commission's action. Requests for a hearing and petitions for leave to intervene should be filed in accordance with the Commission's rules of practice set forth in Subpart M, "Public Notification, Availability of Documents and Records, Hearing Requests and Procedures for Hearings on License Transfer Applications," of 10 CFR Part 2. In particular, such requests and petitions must comply with the requirements set forth in 10 CFR 2.1306, and should address the considerations contained in 10 CFR 2.1308(a). Untimely requests and petitions may be denied, as provided in 10 CFR 2.1308(b), unless good cause for failure to file on time is established. In addition, an untimely request or petition should address the factors that the Commission will also consider, in reviewing untimely requests or petitions, set forth in 10 CFR 2.1308(b)(1)-(2).

Requests for a hearing and petitions for leave to intervene should be served upon Mary A. Murphy, Esq., Leboeuf, Lamb, Greene, and MacRae L.L.P., 1875 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20009-5728; George M. Galloway, Esq., Stoel Rives L.L.P., Standard Insurance Center, 900 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 2300, Portland, OR 97204-1268; the General Counsel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555 (e-mail address for filings regarding license transfer cases only: OGCLT@NRC.gov); and the Secretary of the Commission, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, Attention: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff, in accordance with 10 CFR 2.1313.

The Commission will issue a notice or order granting or denying a hearing request or intervention petition, designating the issues for any hearing that will be held and designating the Presiding Officer. A notice granting a hearing will be published in the **Federal Register** and served on the parties to the hearing.

As an alternative to requests for hearing and petitions to intervene, by September 1, 1999, persons may submit written comments regarding the license transfer application, as provided for in 10 CFR 2.1305. The Commission will consider and, if appropriate, respond to these comments, but such comments will not otherwise constitute part of the decisional record. Comments should be submitted to the Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, Attention: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff, and should cite the publication date and page number of this **Federal Register** notice.

For further details with respect to this action, see the application dated May 24, 1999, available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC, and at the local public document room located at Branford Price Millar Library, Portland State University, 934 S.W. Harrison Street, Portland, OR 97207.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland this 27th day of July 1999.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**Michael T. Masnik,**

*Chief, Decommissioning Section, Project Directorate IV & Decommissioning, Division of Licensing Project Management, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.*

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## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50-327 and 50-328]

### Tennessee Valley Authority; 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-77 and DPR-79 issued to the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA, the licensee) for operation of the Sequoyah Nuclear Plant (SQN), Units 1 and 2, located in Hamilton County, Tennessee.

The proposed amendment would change the SQN Technical Specification (TS) requirements, Sections 3.8.2.1 and 3.8.2.2, by providing an allowance to use a fully qualified and tested spare vital bus electrical inverter in place of any of the eight normal inservice inverters.

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 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:

A. The proposed amendment does not involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated.

The proposed changes to the onsite power distribution systems of the SQN TSs will not alter the safety function of the inverters or the 120-V [volt] vital instrument power boards. While additional automatic and manual transfer capabilities have been added, the function of the inverters will remain the same and the availability of a spare inverter will provide improved capability to tolerate inverter failures and support maintenance activities. These improvements will reduce the potential for unit trips and required shutdowns as a result

of inverter failures. The new design, along with the operating requirements, have been evaluated and determined to not present the potential to increase the probability of an accident. In addition, the inverters and the associated 120-V vital instrument power boards are utilized to support instrumentation that monitor critical plant parameters to aid in the detection of accidents and to support the mitigation of accidents, but are not considered to be an initiator of a design basis accident. Therefore, the probability of an accident is not increased by the proposed changes to the TSs and the potential for unit shutdowns will be minimized.

The functions of the inverters remain the same based on the proposed change to the TSs. Other design changes, that are independent of the requested change, will improve the ability of the inverters to supply power for the identification and mitigation of accidents. Since the inverter functions and their operation will not be affected by the proposed TS change, the consequences of an accident will not be increased although the consequences should be further minimized as a result of the inverter design changes.

B. The proposed amendment does not create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated.

The inverters and the 120-V vital instrument power boards are not considered to be an initiator of a design basis accident. These features provide power to instrumentation that support the identification and mitigation of accidents as well as system control functions during normal plant operations. The functions of the inverters are not altered by the proposed TS change and will not create the possibility of a new or different accident.

C. The proposed amendment does not involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety.

The plant setpoints and limits that are utilized to ensure safe operation and detect accident conditions are not impacted by the proposed TS change. The inverters and 120-V vital instrument power boards will continue to provide reliable power to the safety-related instrumentation for the identification and mitigation of accidents and in support of plant operation. The ability to utilize spare inverters that can provide the desired level of redundancy will enhance the safety functions during periods of inverter maintenance or failure that would otherwise have to rely on a single power source without a backup source. Therefore, the margin of safety is not reduced based on the additional capability to utilize a spare inverter that enhances the level of safety without change to plant safety limits.

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