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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 72

RIN 3150-AG 88

List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: Standardized NUHOMS®-24P, -52B, and -61BT Revision

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is amending its regulations revising the Transnuclear West, Inc. Standardized NUHOMS®-24P, -52B, and -61BT cask system listing within the "List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks" to include Amendment No. 4 to Certificate of Compliance (CoC) No. 1004. Amendment No. 4 will allow the storage of low burn-up spent fuel in the NUHOMS®-24P canister. In addition, the Technical Specifications (TS) will be revised to correct administrative errors regarding the width dimension of the spent fuel. Specific changes will be made to TS 1.2.1 and 1.2.15, Tables 1-1a, 1-1b, 1-1c, 1-1d, 1-2a, and 1-2c, and Figure 1-1. The CoC will be revised to change the certificate holder from Transnuclear West, Inc. to Transnuclear Inc. Minor editorial changes will also be made to the CoC.

DATES: The final rule is effective February 12, 2002, unless significant adverse comments are received by December 31, 2001. A significant adverse comment is a comment where the commenter explains why the rule would be inappropriate, including challenges to the rule's underlying premise or approach, or would be ineffective or unacceptable without a change. If the rule is withdrawn, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments to: Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, Attn: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff. Deliver comments to 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD, between 7:30 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. on Federal workdays.

Certain documents related to this rulemaking, as well as all public comments received on this rulemaking, may be viewed and downloaded electronically via the NRC's rulemaking website at <http://ruleforum.llnl.gov>. You may also provide comments via this website by uploading comments as files (any format) if your web browser supports that function. For information about the interactive rulemaking site, contact Ms. Carol Gallagher, (301) 415-5905; e-mail CAG@nrc.gov.

Certain documents related to this rule, including comments received by the NRC, may be examined at the NRC Public Document Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD. For more information, contact the NRC Public Document Room (PDR) Reference staff at 1-800-397-4209, 301-415-4737 or by email to pdr@nrc.gov.

Documents created or received at the NRC after November 1, 1999, are also available electronically at the NRC's Public Electronic Reading Room on the Internet at <http://www.nrc.gov/NRC/ADAMS/index.html>. From this site, the public can gain entry into the NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS), which provides text and image files of NRC's public documents. An electronic copy of the proposed CoC and preliminary safety evaluation report (SER) can be found under ADAMS Accession No. ML012620237. If you do not have access to ADAMS or if there are problems in accessing the documents located in ADAMS, contact the NRC PDR Reference staff at 1-800-397-4209, 301-415-4737 or by e-mail to pdr@nrc.gov.

CoC No. 1004, the revised Technical Specifications, the underlying Safety Evaluation Report for Amendment No. 4, and the Environmental Assessment, are available for inspection at the NRC Public Document Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD. Single copies of these documents may be obtained from Merri Horn, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission,

Washington, DC 20555-0001, telephone (301) 415-8126, email mlh1@nrc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Merri Horn, telephone (301) 415-8126, e-mail mlh1@nrc.gov, of the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 218(a) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended (NWPAA), requires that "[t]he Secretary [of the Department of Energy (DOE)] shall establish a demonstration program, in cooperation with the private sector, for the dry storage of spent nuclear fuel at civilian nuclear power reactor sites, with the objective of establishing one or more technologies that the [Nuclear Regulatory] Commission may, by rule, approve for use at the sites of civilian nuclear power reactors without, to the maximum extent practicable, the need for additional site-specific approvals by the Commission." Section 133 of the NWPAA states, in part, that "[t]he Commission shall, by rule, establish procedures for the licensing of any technology approved by the Commission under section 218(a) for use at the site of any civilian nuclear power reactor."

To implement this mandate, the NRC approved dry storage of spent nuclear fuel in NRC-approved casks under a general license by publishing a final rule in 10 CFR part 72 entitled, "General License for Storage of Spent Fuel at Power Reactor Sites" (55 FR 29181; July 18, 1990). This rule also established a new subpart L within 10 CFR part 72, entitled "Approval of Spent Fuel Storage Casks" containing procedures and criteria for obtaining NRC approval of spent fuel storage cask designs. The NRC subsequently issued a final rule on December 22, 1994 (59 FR 65920), that approved the Standardized NUHOMS™-24P and -52B cask design and added it to the list of NRC-approved cask designs in § 72.214 as Certificate of Compliance Number (CoC No.) 1004. Amendment No. 3 added the -61BT dry storage canister to the system.

Discussion

On February 23, 2001, and as supplemented on June 8, and October 4, 2001, the certificate holder (Transnuclear West, Inc.) submitted an

application to the NRC to amend CoC No. 1004 to permit a part 72 licensee to allow the storage of low burn-up spent fuel in the NUHOMS®-24P canister. In addition, the Technical Specifications (TS) will be revised to correct administrative errors regarding the width dimension of the spent fuel. Specific changes will be made to TS 1.2.1 and 1.2.15, Tables 1-1a, 1-1b, 1-1c, 1-1d, 1-2a, and 1-2c, and Figure 1-1. The Certificate of Compliance will be revised to change the certificate holder from Transnuclear West, Inc. to Transnuclear Inc. Minor editorial changes will also be made to the CoC. No other changes to the Standardized NUHOMS®-24P, -52B, and -61BT cask system design were requested in this application. The NRC staff performed a detailed safety evaluation of the proposed CoC amendment request and found that an acceptable safety margin is maintained. In addition, the NRC staff has determined that there is still reasonable assurance that public health and safety and the environment will be adequately protected.

This direct final rule revises the Standardized NUHOMS®-24P, -52B, and -61BT cask design listing in § 72.214 by adding Amendment No. 4 to CoC No. 1004. This amendment will allow the storage of low burn-up spent fuel in the NUHOMS®-24P canister. In addition, the TS will be revised to correct administrative errors regarding the width dimension of the spent fuel. Specific changes will be made to TS 1.2.1 and 1.2.15, Tables 1-1a, 1-1b, 1-1c, 1-1d, 1-2a, and 1-2c, and Figure 1-1. The CoC will be revised to change the certificate holder from Transnuclear West, Inc. to Transnuclear Inc. Minor editorial changes will also be made to the CoC.

The amended Standardized NUHOMS®-24P, -52B, and -61BT cask system, when used in accordance with the conditions specified in the CoC, the Technical Specifications, and NRC regulations, will meet the requirements of part 72; thus, adequate protection of public health and safety and environment will continue to be ensured.

Discussion of Amendments by Section

Section 72.214 List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks

Certificate No. 1004 is revised by adding the effective date of Amendment No. 4 and changing the applicant name from Transnuclear West, Inc. to Transnuclear Inc.

Procedural Background

This rule is limited to the changes contained in Amendment 4 to CoC No. 1004 and does not include other aspects of the Standardized NUHOMS®-24P, -52B, and -61BT cask system design. The NRC is using the "direct final rule procedure" to issue this amendment because it represents a limited and routine change to an existing CoC that is expected to be noncontroversial. Adequate protection of public health and safety continues to be ensured. The amendment to the rule will become effective on February 12, 2002. However, if the NRC receives significant adverse comments by December 31, 2001, then the NRC will publish a document that withdraws this action and will address the comments received in response to the proposed amendments published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**. A significant adverse comment is a comment where the commenter explains why the rule would be inappropriate, including challenges to the rule's underlying premise or approach, or would be ineffective or unacceptable without a change. A comment is adverse and significant if:

(1) The comment opposes the rule and provides a reason sufficient to require a substantive response in a notice-and-comment process. For example, in a substantive response:

(a) The comment causes the NRC staff to reevaluate (or reconsider) its position or conduct additional analysis;

(b) The comment raises an issue serious enough to warrant a substantive response to clarify or complete the record; or

(c) The comment raises a relevant issue that was not previously addressed or considered by the NRC staff.

(2) The comment proposes a change or an addition to the rule, and it is apparent that the rule would be ineffective or unacceptable without incorporation of the change or addition.

(3) The comment causes the NRC staff to make a change to the CoC or TS.

These comments will be addressed in a subsequent final rule. The NRC will not initiate a second comment period on this action. However, if the NRC receives significant adverse comments by December 31, 2001, then the NRC will publish a document that withdraws this action and will address the comments received in response to the proposed amendments published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**.

Agreement State Compatibility

Under the "Policy Statement on Adequacy and Compatibility of

Agreement State Programs" approved by the Commission on June 30, 1997, and published in the **Federal Register** on September 3, 1997 (62 FR 46517), this rule is classified as compatibility Category "NRC." Compatibility is not required for Category "NRC" regulations. The NRC program elements in this category are those that relate directly to areas of regulation reserved to the NRC by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (AEA) or the provisions of the Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Although an Agreement State may not adopt program elements reserved to NRC, it may wish to inform its licensees of certain requirements via a mechanism that is consistent with the particular State's administrative procedure laws, but does not confer regulatory authority on the State.

Plain Language

The Presidential Memorandum dated June 1, 1998, entitled, "Plain Language in Government Writing" directed that the Government's writing be in plain language. The NRC requests comments on this direct final rule specifically with respect to the clarity and effectiveness of the language used. Comments should be sent to the address listed under the heading **ADDRESSES** above.

Voluntary Consensus Standards

The National Technology Transfer Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-113) requires that Federal agencies use technical standards that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies unless the use of such a standard is inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. In this direct final rule, the NRC would revise the Standardized NUHOMS®-24P, -52B, and -61BT cask system design listed in § 72.214 (List of NRC-approved spent fuel storage cask designs). This action does not constitute the establishment of a standard that establishes generally applicable requirements.

Finding of No Significant

Environmental Impact: Availability

Under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and the NRC regulations in subpart A of 10 CFR part 51, the NRC has determined that this rule, if adopted, would not be a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and, therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required. The rule would amend the CoC for the Standardized NUHOMS®-24P, -52B, and -61BT cask system within the list of approved spent fuel storage casks that power reactor

licensees can use to store spent fuel at reactor sites under a general license. This amendment will allow the storage of low burn-up spent fuel in the NUHOMS®-24P canister. In addition, the TS will be revised to correct administrative errors regarding the width dimension of the spent fuel. Specific changes will be made to TS 1.2.1 and 1.2.15 and Tables 1-1a, 1-1b, 1-1c, 1-1d, 1-2a, and 1-2c, and Figure 1-1. The CoC will be revised to change the certificate holder from Transnuclear West, Inc. to Transnuclear Inc. Minor editorial changes will also be made to the CoC. The environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact on which this determination is based are available for inspection at the NRC Public Document Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD. Single copies of the environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact are available from Merri Horn, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, telephone (301) 415-8126, email mlh1@nrc.gov.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement

This direct final rule does not contain a new or amended information collection requirement subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). Existing requirements were approved by the Office of Management and Budget, Approval Number 3150-0132.

Public Protection Notification

If a means used to impose an information collection does not display a currently valid OMB control number, the NRC may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, the information collection.

Regulatory Analysis

On July 18, 1990 (55 FR 29181), the NRC issued an amendment to 10 CFR part 72 to provide for the storage of spent nuclear fuel under a general license in cask designs approved by the NRC. Any nuclear power reactor licensee can use NRC-approved cask designs to store spent nuclear fuel if it notifies the NRC in advance, spent fuel is stored under the conditions specified in the cask's CoC, and the conditions of the general license are met. A list of NRC-approved cask designs is contained in § 72.214. On December 22, 1994 (59 FR 65920), the NRC issued an amendment to part 72 that approved the Standardized NUHOMS®-24P and -52B cask design by adding it to the list of NRC-approved cask designs in § 72.214. Amendment No. 3 added the -61BT cask design. On February 23, 2001, and

as supplemented on June 8, and October 4, 2001, the certificate holder Transnuclear West, Inc., submitted an application to the NRC to amend CoC No. 1004 to permit a part 72 licensee to store low burn-up spent fuel in the NUHOMS®-24P canister. In addition, the TS will be revised to correct administrative errors regarding the width dimension of the spent fuel. Specific changes will be made to TS 1.2.1 and 1.2.15 and Tables 1-1a, 1-1b, 1-1c, 1-1d, 1-2a, and 1-2c, and Figure 1-1. The CoC will be revised to change the certificate holder from Transnuclear West, Inc. to Transnuclear Inc. Minor editorial changes will also be made to the CoC.

The alternative to this action is to withhold approval of this amended cask system design and issue an exemption to each general license. This alternative would cost both the NRC and the utilities more time and money because each utility would have to pursue an exemption.

Approval of the direct final rule will eliminate this problem and is consistent with previous NRC actions. Further, the direct final rule will have no adverse effect on public health and safety. This direct final rule has no significant identifiable impact or benefit on other Government agencies. Based on this discussion of the benefits and impacts of the alternatives, the NRC concludes that the requirements of the direct final rule are commensurate with the NRC's responsibilities for public health and safety and the environment and the common defense and security. No other available alternative is believed to be as satisfactory, and thus, this action is recommended.

Regulatory Flexibility Certification

In accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), the NRC certifies that this rule will not, if issued, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This direct final rule affects only the licensing and operation of nuclear power plants, independent spent fuel storage facilities, and Transnuclear West, Inc. The companies that own these plants do not fall within the scope of the definition of "small entities" set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act or the Small Business Size Standards set out in regulations issued by the Small Business Administration at 13 CFR part 121.

Backfit Analysis

The NRC has determined that the backfit rule (10 CFR 50.109 or 10 CFR 72.62) does not apply to this direct final rule because this amendment does not

involve any provisions that would impose backfits as defined. Therefore, a backfit analysis is not required.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

In accordance with the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, the NRC has determined that this action is not a major rule and has verified this determination with the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget.

List of Subjects in 10 CFR Part 72

Administrative practice and procedure, Criminal penalties, Manpower training programs, Nuclear materials, Occupational safety and health, Penalties, Radiation protection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Spent fuel, Whistleblowing.

For the reasons set out in the preamble and under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended; the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended; and 5 U.S.C. 552 and 553; the NRC is adopting the following amendments to 10 CFR part 72.

PART 72—LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE INDEPENDENT STORAGE OF SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL AND HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE

1. The authority citation for part 72 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 51, 53, 57, 62, 63, 65, 69, 81, 161, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 189, 68 Stat. 929, 930, 932, 933, 934, 935, 948, 953, 954, 955, as amended, sec. 234, 83 Stat. 444, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2071, 2073, 2077, 2092, 2093, 2095, 2099, 2111, 2201, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2282); sec. 274, Pub. L. 86-373, 73 Stat. 688, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2021); sec. 201, as amended, 202, 206, 88 Stat. 1242, as amended, 1244, 1246 (42 U.S.C. 5841, 5842, 5846); Pub. L. 95-601, sec. 10, 92 Stat. 2951 as amended by Pub. L. 102-486, sec. 7902, 106 Stat. 3123 (42 U.S.C. 5851); sec. 102, Pub. L. 91-190, 83 Stat. 853 (42 U.S.C. 4332); secs. 131, 132, 133, 135, 137, 141, Pub. L. 97-425, 96 Stat. 2229, 2230, 2232, 2241, sec. 148, Pub. L. 100-203, 101 Stat. 1330-235 (42 U.S.C. 10151, 10152, 10153, 10155, 10157, 10161, 10168).

Section 72.44(g) also issued under secs. 142(b) and 148(c), (d), Pub. L. 100-203, 101 Stat. 1330-232, 1330-236 (42 U.S.C. 10162(b), 10168(c),(d)). Section 72.46 also issued under sec. 189, 68 Stat. 955 (42 U.S.C. 2239); sec. 134, Pub. L. 97-425, 96 Stat. 2230 (42 U.S.C. 10154). Section 72.96(d) also issued under sec. 145(g), Pub. L. 100-203, 101 Stat. 1330-235 (42 U.S.C. 10165(g)). Subpart J also issued under secs. 2(2), 2(15), 2(19), 117(a), 141(h), Pub. L. 97-425, 96 Stat. 2202, 2203, 2204, 2222, 2244, (42 U.S.C. 10101, 10137(a), 10161(h)). Subparts K and L

are also issued under sec. 133, 98 Stat. 2230 (42 U.S.C. 10153) and sec. 218(a), 96 Stat. 2252 (42 U.S.C. 10198).

2. In § 72.214, Certificate of Compliance 1004 is revised to read as follows:

§ 72.214 List of approved spent fuel storage casks.

* * * * *

Certificate Number: 1004.

Initial Certificate Effective Date:

January 23, 1995.

Amendment Number 1 Effective Date: April 27, 2000.

Amendment Number 2 Effective Date: September 5, 2000.

Amendment Number 3 Effective Date: September 12, 2001.

Amendment Number 4 Effective Date: February 12, 2002.

SAR Submitted by: Transnuclear Inc.

SAR Title: Final Safety Analysis

Report for the Standardized NUHOMS® Horizontal Modular Storage System for Irradiated Nuclear Fuel.

Docket Number: 72-1004.

Certificate Expiration Date: January 23, 2015.

Model Number: Standardized NUHOMS®-24P, NUHOMS®-52B, and NUHOMS®-61BT.

* * * * *

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 13th day of November, 2001.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

William D. Travers,

Executive Director for Operations.

[FR Doc. 01-29443 Filed 11-28-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[CGD13-01-023]

RIN 2115-AE47

Drawbridge Operations Regulations; Lake Washington Ship Canal, WA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary final rule governing the operation of the dual Montlake Drawbridge across the Lake Washington Ship Canal, mile 5.2, at Seattle, Washington. This rule allows the bridge operator to keep the bridge in the closed-to-navigation position at certain times to accommodate vehicular traffic before and after football and basketball games at the University of

Washington sport facilities, Seattle, WA from November 12, 2001, through June 9, 2002.

DATES: This temporary final rule is effective from November 5, 2001, through June 9, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Unless otherwise noted, documents referred to in this rule are available for inspection and copying at Commander (oan), Thirteenth Coast Guard District, 915 Second Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98174-1067, room 3510 between 7:45 a.m. and 4:15 p.m., Monday through Friday, except federal holidays. The Bridge Section of the Aids to Navigation and Waterways Management Branch maintains the docket for this temporary final rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Austin Pratt, Chief, Bridge Section, Aids to Navigation and Waterways Management Branch, Telephone (206) 220-7282.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this regulation. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM. Under 33 Code of Federal Regulations 117.37 the District commander may authorize closures for public interest concerns based on the necessity for the closures, the reasonableness of the times and dates, and the overall effect on navigation and users of the bridge.

The closed draw of the Montlake Bridge across the Lake Washington Ship Canal, mile 5.2, at Seattle, Washington, provides 48 feet of vertical clearance above the mean regulated lake level of Lake Washington for the central 100 feet of the bascule span. The University of Washington football stadium is located on Montlake Boulevard about 300 yards north of the Montlake Bridge. The University of Washington and the Seattle Seahawks football teams use Husky Stadium, which has a maximum seating capacity of 78,000. The indoor stadium for basketball games is located just north of Husky Stadium. The same parking facilities are used for all games. Furthermore, the emergency entrance to the University of Washington Hospital is about the same distance north as Husky Stadium on the opposite side of Montlake Boulevard. The Montlake Bridge provides the closest crossing of the Lake Washington Ship Canal for ambulances. The canal bisects Seattle from east to west. About 300 yards south of the bridge, Montlake Boulevard has access to State Route 520, a major east-west highway that connects to Interstate 5 and 405. Practical alternate

routes with similar capacity around the bridge do not exist.

Before and after games the traffic becomes extremely dense. Normal weekend traffic across the bridge is about 40,000 vehicles each day. Draw openings would aggravate congestion. Even on days without large public events, an opening of this bascule on the weekend can queue traffic for a mile to the north and a mile to the south. While the Lake Washington Ship Canal does bear some commercial navigation beneath the Montlake Bridge, most of the draw openings are for sailboats. Many of the tugs that operate on this part of the canal are able to pass under the drawbridge in its closed position.

From September 2000 through February 2001 the bridge opened on average 8 times on Saturday and 8 times on Sunday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 9 p.m. Since these are only the bracketing hours of the football periods, the number of openings that would be affected is actually less than 8 on average. In other words, the earliest start of a closed period (10 a.m.) is not utilized with the latest end time (9 p.m.) The morning and afternoon closed periods vary in duration but none is more than three hours. Therefore, the maximum daily affected period between 10 a.m. and 9 p.m. is 5.75 hours, not 11 hours. On average these public interest closures would affect two or three vessels at most. Most of the basketball games are in the evening hours and most of the closures for the basketball games are only for one hour. These closures have been authorized for many years and are known and expected by many local boaters and members of the marine industry in Seattle. The schedule has also been published in the Local Notice to Mariners prior to the first affected date so that vessel operators may plan accordingly.

This temporary final rule allows the bridge to remain closed to navigation during times of heavy traffic before and after the football and basketball games at the University of Washington.

Regulatory Evaluation

This rule is not a "significant regulatory action" under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that Order. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed it under that Order. It is not "significant" under the regulatory policies and procedures of the Department of Transportation (DOT) (44 FR 11040; February 26, 1979).