

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**Bureau of Labor Statistics****Federal Economic Statistics Advisory Committee; Notice of Open Meeting and Agenda**

The sixth meeting of the Federal Economic Statistics Advisory Committee will be held on October 17, 2003 in the Postal Square Building, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC.

The Federal Economic Statistics Advisory Committee is a technical committee composed of economists, statisticians, and behavioral scientists who are recognized for their attainments and objectivity in their respective fields. Committee members are called upon to analyze issues involved in producing Federal economic statistics and recommend practices that will lead to optimum efficiency, effectiveness, and cooperation among the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census.

The meeting will be held in Meeting Rooms 1 and 2 of the Postal Square Building Conference Center. The schedule and agenda for the meeting are as follows:

9:15 a.m. Opening Session
9:30 a.m. Update on past agenda topics
10:15 a.m. Agency imputation procedures (business surveys)
1:15 p.m. The CPS-CES Gap
3 p.m. Data sharing
4 p.m. Priorities for future meetings
4:30 p.m. Conclude (approximate time)

The meeting is open to the public. Any questions concerning the meeting should be directed to Margaret Johnson, Federal Economic Statistics Advisory Committee, on Area Code (202) 691-5600. Individuals with disabilities, who need special accommodations, should contact Ms. Johnson at least two days prior to the meeting date.

Signed at Washington, DC, the 10th day of September, 2003.

Kathleen P. Utgoff,

Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

[FR Doc. 03-23843 Filed 9-17-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-24-P

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY**New England Governor's Summit to be Held on October 8, 2003 in Boston, MA**

AGENCY: Office of National Drug Control Policy.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: A Summit of New England Governors will be held on Wednesday, October 8, 2003, in Boston, Massachusetts at Historic Faneuil Hall, Merchant's Row, Boston, Massachusetts 02109. The Summit will begin at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, October 8, 2003, and will conclude at 1 p.m. The agenda will include three panels hearing testimony addressing three national issues of particular regional importance: (1) Heroin Use in New England; (2) the President's treatment initiative entitled Access to Recovery; and (3) medical marijuana. Members of the public who wish to attend the meeting should telephone ONDCP's New England Governor's Summit RSVP telephone line at (202) 395-6637 to arrange building access.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Ferguson at (202) 395-6637.

Dated: September 15, 2003.

Linda V. Priebe,

Assistant General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 03-23838 Filed 9-17-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3180-02-P

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY**Appointment of Members of Senior Executive Services Performance Review Board**

AGENCY: Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP).

ACTION: Notice of appointments.

SUMMARY: The following persons have been appointed to the ONDCP Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board: Mr. Mark Coomer, Mr. Edward H. Jurith, Ms. Christine Morden, and Mr. David Rivait.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Please direct any questions to Linda V. Priebe, Assistant General Counsel (202) 395-6622, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, Washington, DC 20503.

Linda V. Priebe,

Assistant General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 03-23801 Filed 9-17-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3180-02-P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION**Notice of Intent to Prepare a Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation (CEE) for the Construction and Operation of a High-Energy Neutrino Telescope (Project IceCube) at the South Pole**

AGENCY: National Science Foundation.

SUMMARY: The National Science Foundation proposes to construct and operate a high-energy neutrino telescope at the South Pole. The telescope is designed to detect subatomic particles (*i.e.*, neutrinos) from distant astrophysical sources in the universe. The proposed telescope is a second-generation instrument based on the successful evolution of a smaller neutrino telescope at the South Pole. The proposed telescope will consist of an array of optical modules arranged on the surface and to a depth of 2,400 meters covering a cubic kilometer of ice in the polar ice sheet. The new instrument would be the largest telescope of its type ever built. The telescope would be installed in the ice sheet over a 6-year period and would have a design life of 25 years. The project would be supported by a combination of resources dedicated to the project as well as resources provided by the Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station. Operation of the telescope would facilitate discoveries in astronomy, astrophysics, cosmology and particle physics, and would be consistent with the National Science Foundation's mission to support scientific investigations in Antarctica (Presidential Memorandum 6646, February 5, 1982).

The Director of the Office of Polar Programs of the National Science Foundation intends to prepare a comprehensive environmental evaluation (CEE) within the procedures of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty and consistent with implementing regulations for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the decision to construct and operate a high-energy neutrino telescope at the South Pole.

DATES: The draft comprehensive environmental evaluation is expected to be available to the public approximately January 2004. Comments on this notice of intent will be of most use if they are received before December 10, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be submitted to Dr. Polly A. Penhale, Program Manager, Office of Polar Programs, Room 755, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Polly A. Penhale at the address above or tel: (703) 292-8030, fax: (703) 292-9081, e-mail: ppenhale@nsf.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Science Foundation (NSF) manages and funds United States activities in Antarctica. The NSF is responsible for the U.S. Antarctic

Research Program as well as operation of three active U.S. research stations in Antarctica, including the Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station. The South Pole is a geophysically unique site for important research in astronomy and astrophysics. The clear ice and location on the earth's axis provide one of the best sites to search for distant phenomena such as the formation of stars and galaxies, and the growth and structure of the universe.

Neutrinos are high-energy subatomic particles produced by the nuclear reactions such as decay of radioactive elements, and are relics of high energy events that occur in the universe. Unlike photons of other charged particles, neutrinos can travel long distances unaffected by interference from magnetic fields or matter. These characteristics make neutrinos a valuable tool for the study of the universe. Searches for neutrinos from Supernova, dark matter, point sources of muon neutrinos and diffuse sources of high energy electron and muon neutrinos have demonstrated the physics potential of a deep ice neutrino detector.

In the late 1980's, the National Science Foundation funded a R&D proposal for construction and operation of the first high-energy neutrino telescope in the ice sheet at the South Pole, known as the Antarctic Muon and Neutrino Array and Detector (AMANDA). AMANDA is a prototype neutrino telescope which serves as a large volume detector to study very high energy cosmic ray neutrinos using a system of optical modules (*i.e.*, photomultiplier detectors) installed in the thick ice sheet at the South Pole. The AMANDA project was conducted in several phases (AMANDA-A, AMANDA-B10, AMANDA-II), and included the installation of over 900 optical modules at depths up to 2,350 meters in the ice sheet. During the AMANDA project, techniques were developed and later refined for drilling holes and deploying strings of optical modules deep into the ice sheet. The scientific results that are available from the AMANDA project have verified the function of the detector at the required level of sensitivity over several energy ranges, and have enabled the reconstruction of more than one hundred atmospheric neutrino events, thereby demonstrating the "proof of concept".

The successful deployment and operation of the AMANDA detector has shown that the Antarctic Ice sheet is an ideal medium and location for a large neutrino telescope and that a proven technology is available. However,

results from the AMANDA detector has shown that a much larger detector is needed to provide optimum angular and energy resolution and achieve the sensitivity required to detect a wide diversity of possible signals from distant sources. Based on AMANDA's performance, researchers have calculated that a telescope of one cubic kilometer in volume would be needed to achieve these scientific goals and meet the required level of performance. Project IceCube represents the neutrino telescope system designed to meet these objectives.

Project IceCube would feature the design, installation and operation of a second-generation high-energy neutrino telescope at the South Pole. The telescope would be located approximately 0.5 kilometers from the Amundsen-Scott Station and adjacent to the existing aircraft skyway. Project IceCube would capitalize upon the technologies developed in the AMANDA project and would consist of a deep and surface array of systematically-placed optical modules within a cubic kilometer of ice at the South Pole. The deep portion of the array would consist of 4,800 digital optical modules arranged in 80 vertical strings and placed at a depth up to 2,400 meters. The surface portion of the array would serve as an air shower detector for calibration purposes and would comprise 320 digital optical modules placed at a depth of 1 meter at locations adjacent to the vertical strings. Each component of the array would be connected to a data processing facility centrally located within the array pattern. Project IceCube would also encompass the existing AMANDA neutrino detector and the SPASE-2 air shower detector.

It is anticipated that the deep and surface components of the array will be installed over six summer seasons, beginning during the 2004/05 season. Deployment of the array strings will involve the use of a series of dedicated facilities and equipment (*i.e.*, Drilling Camp). The Drilling Camp will contain the infrastructure needed to support drilling and array deployment operations, including the power generation, water heating, fuel distribution and management. The Drilling Camp will be mobilized for operation each austral summer, and would operate 24-hours a day for approximately 59 days each year with dedicated Project staff. Penetrations into the ice sheet would be created using a Enhanced Hot Water Drill (EHWD) system which heats water to high temperature and pumps it under high pressure through a drill nozzle to create

a precise hole in the ice. The EHWD design represents an evolution of the AMANDA drill optimized to more efficiently drill and deploy detector strings in the ice sheet thereby meeting Project IceCube requirements. Consistent with the experience gained through AMANDA, each hole will be filled with hot water as it is drilled and the deep array string of detectors will be lowered to its target depth and allowed to freeze, securing the string in the ice sheet.

Supplementing the resources dedicated to Project IceCube (*e.g.*, personnel, equipment), additional resources would be shared with the Amundsen-Scott Station including personnel support facilities and services (*e.g.*, berthing, food), cargo, fuel, waste handling facilities, and communications services to facilitate data upload. Logistical support for the transportation of Project materials and personnel from McMurdo Station, Antarctica, to the South Pole would be provided by the existing fleet of LC-130 aircraft. Most materials and equipment would be expected to be transported to McMurdo Station by ship. Because the South Pole Station Modernization Project (SPSM) will be ongoing through 2007, careful planning of shared resources, particularly personnel support facilities and services, would be needed to ensure that the requirements of ongoing station operations, SPSM, and Project IceCube can be met without significant compromise. Selected resources from the old station scheduled to be decommissioned during SPSM (*e.g.*, Summer Camp) may be made available to Project IceCube as they become available.

The proposed action to initiate installation of the Project IceCube detectors in 2004/05 austral summer season using supplemental support from the Amundsen-Scott Station represents the preferred alternative (Alternative A). Other alternatives that have been considered in the CEE include the installation of Project IceCube using supplemental support from the Amundsen-Scott Station resources but following completion of SPSM in 2007 (Alternative B), the installation of Project IceCube as an independently operated facility with minimal support from the Amundsen-Scott Station (Alternative C), and the No Action Alternative, that is not proceeding with Project IceCube (Alternative D). Several additional alternatives were identified but were eliminated from consideration because they either failed to meet the scientific objectives of the Project or were not logistically feasible.

The potential environmental impacts of the proposed action that will be identified and evaluated in detail in the comprehensive environmental evaluation include:

- Physical disturbance to the snow and ice environment
 - Air emissions
 - Releases to the snow and environment
 - Impacts to Amundsen-Scott Station operations
 - Impacts to other science at the South Pole or in other areas of the USAP
- Selected mitigating measures, representing specific actions or options that would be taken to reduce or avoid impacts to the environment, have already been incorporated into the design of the proposed Project. These mitigating measures will be identified in the comprehensive environmental evaluation, as well as additional measures that will be under consideration during the implementation of the Project activities.

The public is invited to comment on any aspect of the proposal. The comment period on the draft comprehensive environmental evaluation will be a minimum of 90 days from the date the Environmental Protection Agency publishes the notice of availability in the **Federal Register**.

Polly A. Penhale,

Program Manager.

[FR Doc. 03-23856 Filed 9-17-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-M

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-400]

Carolina Power & Light Company; Notice of Partial Withdrawal of Application for Amendment to Facility Operating License

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has granted the request of Carolina Power & Light Company, *et al.* (the licensee) to withdraw a portion of its August 28, 2002, application for proposed amendment to Facility Operating License No. NPF-63 for the Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 1, located in Wake and Chatham Counties, North Carolina.

The withdrawn portion of the proposed amendment would have revised Technical Specification 6.9.1.6.2 by including Topical Report EMF-2310(P)(A), "SRP [Standard Review Plan] Chapter 15 Non-LOCA [loss-of-coolant accident] Methodology for Pressurized-Water Reactors," as a

reference methodology used to determine core operating limits at Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 1.

The other portion of the amendment application, which requested approval of topical report EMF-2328(P)(A), "PWR [pressurized-water reactor] Small-Break LOCA Evaluation Model, S-RELAP5-Based," as a reference in the TS, was approved and issued as Amendment No. 114 on March 28, 2003 (68 FR 18291, April 15, 2003).

The Commission had previously issued a Notice of Consideration of Issuance of Amendment published in the **Federal Register** on October 15, 2002 (67 FR 63691). However, by letter dated August 28, 2003, the licensee withdrew the portion of the proposed change described above.

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for amendment dated August 28, 2002, and the licensee's letter dated August 28, 2003, which withdrew this portion of the application for license amendment. Documents may be examined, and/or copied for a fee, at the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR), located at One White Flint North, Public File Area O1 F21, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland. Publicly available records will be accessible electronically from the Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (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 or 301-415-4737, or by email to pdrc@nrc.gov.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 11th day of September, 2003.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Chandu P. Patel,

Project Manager, Section 2, Project Directorate II, Division of Licensing Project Management, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 03-23839 Filed 9-17-03; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-390]

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 No. NPF-90 issued to Tennessee Valley Authority (the licensee) for operation of the Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, Unit 1 (WBN), located in Rhea County, Tennessee.

The proposed amendment would revise the Updated Final Safety Analysis Report to change the postulated primary-to-secondary leakage from a faulted steam generator in the main steamline break (MSLB) accident analysis.

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

No. The postulated MSLB outside of containment but upstream of the main steam isolation valves is the limiting accident relative to the voltage based alternate repair criteria for axial outside diameter stress corrosion cracking (ODSCC). It is the credible accident for determining the radiological consequences of increasing the postulated primary-to-secondary leakage. The leakage is an input parameter and does not physically alter any equipment, system performance, or operator actions required to mitigate the radiological consequences of an accident.