

(ii) The recipient may transfer the property to another nonprofit organization serving the poor in the same service area, in which case LSC shall be entitled to compensation for that percentage of the property's current fair market value which is equal to that percentage of the property's acquisition cost which was borne by LSC funds;

(iii) The recipient may sell the property and retain the proceeds from the sale after compensating LSC for that percentage of the property's current fair market value which is equal to that percentage of the property's acquisition cost which was borne by LSC funds;

(iv) The recipient may retain the property, in which case LSC shall be entitled to compensation from the recipient for that percentage of the property's current fair market value which is equal to that percentage of the property's acquisition cost which was borne by LSC funds.

(2) Funds returned to LSC upon a disposition of property under this section shall be used by LSC to make emergency and other special grants to recipients. Such grants will generally be made to the same service area the returned funds originally supported.

(g) When a recipient ceases to receive LSC funding because the recipient has merged with or is succeeded by another recipient, the recipient may transfer the property to the merged or successor recipient, provided that the recipient and the merged or successor recipient execute a successor in interest agreement, approved by LSC, which requires the merged or successor recipient to use the property for the purpose of providing legal services for primary purpose of delivering legal services to eligible clients in accordance with the requirements of the LSC Act, as amended, applicable appropriations acts, and LSC regulations.

Section 7 Disposal of Real Property Acquired With LSC Funds

(a) During the term of an LSC grant or contract, recipients may dispose of real property acquired with LSC funds by:

(1) Selling the property after having advertised for and received offers, in which case the recipient may retain and use the proceeds from the sale of the property for the purpose of delivering legal services to eligible clients; or

(2) Transferring the property to another recipient of LSC funds, in which case the recipient transferring the property shall be entitled to compensation in the amount of that percentage of the property's current fair market value which is equal to that percentage of the property's acquisition

cost which was borne by non-LSC funds.

(b) During the term of an LSC grant or contract, recipients selling real property acquired with LSC funds may retain and use income from the sale of the property according to the requirements of 45 CFR 1630.12 and 45 CFR 1628.3.

(c)(1) When a recipient owning real property acquired with LSC funds ceases to receive funding from LSC, the recipient shall, with the approval of LSC, dispose of the real property according to one of the following methods:

(i) The recipient may transfer title to the property to another recipient of LSC funds, in which case the recipient transferring the property shall be entitled to compensation for that percentage of the property's current fair market value which is equal to that percentage of the property's acquisition cost which was borne by non-LSC funds;

(ii) The recipient may retain title to the property without further obligation to LSC after the recipient compensates LSC for that percentage of the property's current fair market value which is equal to the percentage of the property's acquisition cost which was borne by LSC funds;

(iii) The recipient may sell the property and compensate LSC for that percentage of the property's current fair market value which is equal to the percentage of the property's acquisition cost that was borne by LSC funds, after the deduction of actual and reasonable selling and fix-up expenses, if any.

(2) Funds returned to LSC upon a disposition of property under this section shall be used by LSC to make emergency and other special grants to recipients. Such grants will generally be made to the same service area the returned funds originally supported.

(d) When a recipient ceases to receive LSC funding because the recipient has merged with or is succeeded by another recipient, the recipient may transfer the property to the merged or successor recipient, provided that the recipient and the merged or successor recipient execute a successor in interest agreement, approved by LSC, which requires the merged or successor recipient to use the property for the primary purpose of delivering legal services to eligible clients in accordance with the requirements of the LSC Act, as amended, applicable appropriations acts, and LSC regulations.

Section 8 Documentation and Recordkeeping Requirements

(a) Recipients shall account for personal property acquired with LSC

funds according to the requirements of Sections 2–2.4 and 3–5.4(c) of the Accounting Guide for LSC Recipients.

(b) Recipients acquiring real property with LSC funds shall keep such records as are customary for the retention of real property in the jurisdiction where the property is located.

(c) Recipients shall account for income earned from the sale of real or personal property purchased with LSC funds in accordance with the requirements of 45 CFR 1630.12.

(d) Documentation of real property acquisitions shall consist of the acquisition contract, evidence of a market survey, cost or price analysis, and an explanation of the reason(s) for selecting a particular source, a copy of an independent appraisal of the property's market value, evidence of board approval of the acquisition, a statement of handicapped accessibility sufficient to meet the requirements of 45 CFR 1624.5(c), and a copy of the LSC property interest agreement required by Section 4(e) herein.

Section 9 Recipient Policies and Procedures

Recipients shall develop written policies and procedures which implement, at a minimum, the requirements of Sections 3 and 4 herein.

Victor M. Fortuno

General Counsel and Vice President for Legal Affairs

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LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

LSC Regulations Review

AGENCY: Legal Services Corporation.

ACTION: Final Report of the LSC Regulations Review Task Force—Notice of Availability and Request for Public Comment.

SUMMARY: As part of its ongoing efforts to improve the administration of regulatory programs and requirements, Legal Services Corporation is providing notice of the availability of the Final Report of the LSC Regulations Review Task Force. LSC is also soliciting public comment on this Final Report. The Final Report and public comment thereon will be used toward the development of a regulatory agenda for 2001 and beyond.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before October 29, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be submitted by mail, fax or email to Mattie C. Condray at the addresses listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mattie C. Condray, Senior Assistant General Counsel, Office of Legal Affairs, Legal Services Corporation, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4250; 202/336-8817 (phone); 202/336-8952 (fax); mcondray@lsc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: LSC is issuing this notice to advise the public of the availability of the LSC Regulations Review Task Force Final Report, and to request public comment thereon.

The Regulations Review Task Force was an internal LSC staff task force charged with conducting a comprehensive review of LSC's regulations to support the LSC Board of Directors' Operations & Regulations Committee in the development of a Regulatory Agenda for 2001 and beyond. The members of the Task Force were Victor Fortuno, Vice President for Legal Affairs & General Counsel, Co-Chair; Randi Youells, Vice President for Programs, Co-Chair; John Eidleman, Program Counsel—Office of Program Performance; John Meyer, Acting Director—Office of Information Management; Bertrand Thomas, Program Counsel III—Office of Compliance and Enforcement and Mattie Condray, Senior Assistant General Counsel—Office of Legal Affairs. Laurie Tarantowicz, Assistant Inspector General and Legal Counsel, served as the OIG Liaison to the Task Force.

The Task Force conducted its work over the period of October, 2000, through August, 2001. The Final Report of the Task Force contains a review of LSC regulations to make sure that they properly implement current law and an analysis to determine whether any of LSC's regulations are confusing, unduly burdensome or pose interpretation or enforcement problems. The Final Report also suggest basic prioritization categories for action. The conclusions of the Task Force, as embodied in the Final Report, are endorsed by LSC senior management. The Final Report, dated August 24, 2001, was presented to the Operations and Regulations Committee at a meeting on September 7, 2001, in Alexandria, Virginia.

With the issuance of the Final Report of the Task Force, LSC is now seeking public comment on the Report. Interested parties are encouraged to review the Final Report and provide comments thereon. Comments will be accepted through the date listed in this notice. A full copy of the Final Report can be found on the LSC website at: http://www.lsc.gov/FOIA/other/rrtf_frpt.pdf. Interested parties may also

request a copy by contacting Mattie Condray at the addresses listed above.

Victor M. Fortuno,

General Counsel and Vice President for Legal Affairs.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50-334 and 50-412]

Firstenergy Nuclear Operating Company, Ohio Edison Company; Pennsylvania Power Company; Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2 (BVPS-1 and 2); 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 (FOL) Nos. DPR-66 and NPF-73, issued to FirstEnergy Nuclear Operating Company, *et al.* (the licensee), for operation of BVPS-1 and 2, located in Shippingport, Pennsylvania. Therefore, as required by 10 CFR 51.21, the NRC is issuing this environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact.

Environmental Assessment

Identification of the Proposed

The proposed action would revise the FOL and the technical specifications (TSs) to reflect an increased licensed maximum steady state reactor core power level of 2689 megawatts thermal (MWt), an increase of approximately 1.4% as compared to the current licensed maximum steady state reactor core power level of 2652 MWt. This increase is facilitated by taking advantage of the reduced feedwater flow measurement uncertainty associated with utilization of the Caldon Leading Edge Flowmeter.

The proposed action is in accordance with the licensee's application dated January 18, 2001 (Agencywide Documents Access and Management System [ADAMS] Accession No. ML010230096), as supplemented by letters dated February 20 (ADAMS Accession No. ML010540305), April 12 (ADAMS Accession No. ML011130105), May 7 (ADAMS Accession No. ML011340076), May 18 (ADAMS Accession No. ML011440046), June 9 (3 letters) (ADAMS Accession Nos. ML011640192, ML011640189, and ML011640086), June 26 (ADAMS Accession No. ML011840215), and June 29 (ADAMS Accession No. ML011870434), 2001.

The Need for the Proposed Action

The proposed action would allow an increase in power generation at BVPS-1 and 2 to provide additional electrical power for distribution to the grid. Power uprate has been widely recognized by the industry as a safe and cost-effective method to increase generating capacity.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

The NRC has completed its evaluation of the proposed action and concludes that the proposed action does not present a significant environmental impact.

The Commission has previously evaluated the environmental impacts of operation of BVPS-1 and 2, as described in the final environmental statements (FESs) for BVPS-1 and 2, dated July 31, 1973, and September 30, 1985, respectively (Nuclear Documents Systems [NUDOCS] Accession Nos. 8907200125 and 8509300559, respectively). The findings and conclusions of the BVPS-1 and 2 FESs remain bounding and valid for the proposed power uprate conditions.

With regard to dose consequences of postulated design-basis accidents (DBAs), the licensee has confirmed that the calculated dose consequences resulting from a postulated DBA at the exclusion area boundary, low population zone, and the control room remain within the acceptable regulatory guidelines of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) part 20, 10 CFR part 100, and 10 CFR part 50, appendix A, General Design Criterion 19. The NRC staff found the calculated dose consequence results of a postulated BVPS-1 Main Steam Line Break DBA acceptable in License Amendment No. 236 dated March 12, 2001 (ADAMS Accession No. ML010460384). The NRC staff found all other calculated dose consequence results for postulated BVPS-1 and 2 DBAs acceptable in License Amendments Nos. 237 and 119, dated March 22, 2001 (ADAMS Accession No. ML010610212) for BVPS-1 and 2, respectively (the environmental assessment for this action was published in the **Federal Register** on March 15, 2001 (66 FR 15147)). The licensee's current shielding and DBA dose consequence analyses assume a maximum steady state power level of 2766 MWt and 2705 MWt, respectively. These values bound the proposed increase in the maximum licensed steady state reactor core power level to 2689 MWt and the .6% core power measurement uncertainty that will result from the use of the Caldon Leading Edge Flowmeter technology.