

11. Department of the Treasury, Office of Enforcement (N1-56-02-2, 9 items, 9 temporary items). Paper and electronic versions of individual student files, class files, and student medical/health files accumulated by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Also included are electronic copies of documents created using electronic mail and word processing.

12. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances (N1-412-02-6, 2 items, 2 temporary items). Records relating to child-resistant packaging, including such files as requests for information, status reviews of products, copies of **Federal Register** Notices, policy notices, requests for exemptions from regulations, and reports. Also included are electronic copies of records created using electronic mail and word processing.

13. Tennessee Valley Authority, River System Operations and Environment, (N1-142-02-3, 19 items, 9 temporary items). Notes, feature separates, film, scribe sheets, printing negatives, and related material used in creating maps for publication. Also included are electronic copies of records created using electronic mail, word processing, and other office automation applications. Record sets of all printed maps and related indexes are proposed for permanent retention.

Dated: April 11, 2002.

**Michael J. Kurtz,**

*Assistant Archivist for Record Services—  
Washington, DC.*

[FR Doc. 02-9625 Filed 4-18-02; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7515-01-P**

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

### Advisory Committee for Education and Human Resources; Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463, as amended), the National Science Foundation announces the following meeting.

*Name:* Advisory Committee for Education and Human Resources (#1119).

*Dates/Time:* May 15, 2002, 8:30 a.m.–6 p.m.; May 16, 2002, 8:20 a.m.–3 p.m.

*Place:* National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA.

*Type of Meeting:* Open.

*Contact Person:* John B. Hunt, Senior Liaison, ACEHR, Directorate for Education and Human Resources, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Room 805, Arlington, VA 22230, 703-292-8602.

*Summary Minutes:* May be obtained from contact person listed above.

*Purpose of Meeting:* To provide advice and recommendations concerning NSF support for Education and Human Resources.

*Agenda:* Discussion of FY 2002 programs of the Directorate for Education and Human Resources and planning for future activities.

Dated: April 16, 2002.

**Susanne Bolton,**

*Committee Management Officer.*

[FR Doc. 02-9667 Filed 4-18-02; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7555-01-M**

## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-368]

### Entergy Operations, Inc.; Arkansas Nuclear One, Unit 2; Exemption

#### 1.0 Background

Entergy Operations, Inc. (the licensee) is the holder of Facility Operating License No. NPF-6 which authorizes operation of the Arkansas Nuclear One, Unit 2 (ANO-2) nuclear power plant. The license provides, among other things, that the facility is subject to all rules, regulations, and orders of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC, the Commission) now or hereafter, in effect.

The facility consists of a pressurized water reactor located in Pope County, Arkansas.

#### 2.0 Request/Action

Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), part 50, Appendix G requires that pressure-temperature (P-T) limits be established for reactor pressure vessels (RPVs) during normal operating and hydrostatic or leak rate testing conditions. Specifically, Appendix G to 10 CFR Part 50 states that “[t]he appropriate requirements on both the pressure-temperature limits and the minimum permissible temperature must be met for all conditions.” Further, Appendix G of 10 CFR Part 50 specifies that the requirements for these limits are based on the application of evaluation procedures given in Appendix G to Section XI of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (Code). In this exemption, consistent with the current provisions of 10 CFR 50.55(a), all references to the ASME Code denote the 1995 Edition through the 1996 Addenda of the ASME Code.

In order to address provisions of amendments to the ANO-2 Technical Specification (TS) P-T limit curves, the licensee requested in its submittal dated October 30, 2001, that the staff exempt ANO-2 from application of specific

requirements of Appendix G to 10 CFR Part 50, and substitute use of ASME Code Case N-641. ASME Code Case N-641 permits the use of an alternate reference fracture toughness curve for RPV materials and permits the postulation of a circumferentially-oriented flaw for the evaluation of circumferential RPV welds when determining the P-T limits. The proposed exemption request is consistent with, and is needed to support, the ANO-2 TS amendment that was contained in the same submittal. The proposed ANO-2 TS amendment will revise the P-T limits for heatup, cooldown, and inservice test limitations for the reactor coolant system (RCS) through 32 effective full power years of operation.

#### Code Case N-641

The licensee has proposed an exemption to allow use of ASME Code Case N-641 in conjunction with Appendix G to ASME Section XI, 10 CFR 50.60(a), and 10 CFR part 50, Appendix G, to establish P-T limits for the ANO-2 RPV.

The proposed TS amendment to revise the P-T limits for ANO-2 relies in part on the requested exemption. These revised P-T limits have been developed using the lower bound  $K_{IC}$  fracture toughness curve shown in ASME Section XI, Appendix A, Figure A-2200-1, in lieu of the lower bound  $K_{IA}$  fracture toughness curve of ASME Section XI, Appendix G, Figure G-2210-1, as the basis fracture toughness curve for defining the ANO-2 P-T limits. In addition, the revised P-T limits have been developed based on the use of a postulated circumferentially-oriented flaw for the evaluation of RPV circumferential welds in lieu of the axially-oriented flaw which would be required by Appendix G to Section XI of the ASME Code. The other margins involved with the ASME Section XI, Appendix G process of determining P-T limit curves remain unchanged.

Use of the  $K_{IC}$  curve as the basis fracture toughness curve for the development of P-T operating limits is more technically correct than use of the  $K_{IA}$  curve. The  $K_{IC}$  curve appropriately implements the use of a relationship based on static initiation fracture toughness behavior to evaluate the controlled heatup and cooldown process of a RPV, whereas the  $K_{IA}$  fracture toughness curve codified into Appendix G to Section XI of the ASME Code was developed from more conservative crack arrest and dynamic fracture toughness test data. The application of the  $K_{IA}$  fracture toughness curve was initially codified in