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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title of Collection: Grantee Conflict of Interest Policies.

OMB Control No.: 3145–NEW.

Proposed Project: The National Science Foundation (NSF) is an independent Federal agency created by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 USC 1861–75). The Act states the purpose of the NSF is “to promote the progress of science; [and] to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare by supporting research and education in all fields of science and engineering.”

NSF has had a unique place in the Federal Government: It is responsible for the overall health of science and engineering across all disciplines. In contrast, other Federal agencies support research focused on specific missions such as health or defense. The Foundation also is committed to ensuring the nation’s supply of scientists, engineers, and science and engineering educators.

NSF funds research and education in most fields of science and engineering. It does this through grants and cooperative agreements to more than 2,000 colleges, universities, K–12 school systems, businesses, informal science organizations and other research

organizations throughout the US. The Foundation accounts for about one-fourth of Federal support to academic institutions for basic research.

NSF proposes to conduct a survey to determine how NSF grantees identify, oversee, and manage financial conflicts of interest in research funded by NSF. This survey focuses on NSF’s grantee’s conflict of interest policies and procedures, and on any conflicts of interest that were identified and managed during FY 2010. By examining how NSF grantees have identified and managed their financial conflicts of interest, this survey will help the Foundation determine whether there are any areas for improvement in NSF’s policies and guidelines.

Use of the Information: Analysis of the responses is necessary to determine whether there are any areas for improvement in NSF’s policies and guidelines.

Respondents:

Burden on the Public: The Foundation estimates about 175 responses at approximately 15 hours per response; this computes to approximately 2625 burden hours annually.

Suzanne H. Plimpton,

Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2011–0202; Docket Nos.: 50–245, 50–336 and 50–423]

Millstone Power Station, Units 1, 2 and 3, Dominion Nuclear Connecticut, Inc.; Exemption

1.0 Background

Dominion Nuclear Connecticut, Inc. (DNC or the licensee) is the holder of Facility Operating License Nos. DRP–21, DPR–65 and NPF–49, which authorize operation of the Millstone Power Station, Unit Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (Millstone), respectively. 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 one boiling water reactor and two pressurized-water reactors located in New London County, Connecticut. The boiling water reactor is permanently shut down.

2.0 Request/Action

Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 26, “Fitness

For Duty Programs,” Subpart I, “Managing Fatigue,” requires that individuals described in 10 CFR 26.4(a)(1) through (a)(5) are subject to the work hour controls provided in 10 CFR 26.205. By letter dated February 10, 2011,¹ supplemented by letters dated March 10, 2011, and February 6, 2012,² and pursuant to 10 CFR 26.9, DNC, doing business as Dominion, requested an exemption from the requirements of 10 CFR 26.205(c) and (d) during declarations of severe weather conditions such as tropical storm and hurricane force winds at the Millstone site. A subsequent response to requests for additional information (RAI) is dated August 31, 2011.³

The requested exemption applies to individuals who perform duties identified in 10 CFR 26.4(a)(1) through (a)(5) who are designated to perform work as a member of the Millstone hurricane response organization (HRO). The exemption request states that the station HRO typically consists of enough individuals to staff two 12-hour shifts of workers consisting of personnel from operations, maintenance, engineering, emergency planning, radiation protection, chemistry, site services and security to maintain the safe and secure operation of the plant.

Entry conditions for the requested exemption occur when the site activates the Station Hurricane Command Center and the Site Vice President (or his designee) determines that travel conditions to the site will potentially become hazardous such that HRO staffing will be required—based on verifiable weather conditions. Verifiable weather conditions are defined in the exemption request as when the National Weather Service issues an Inland High Wind Warning for Hurricane Force Winds for New London County or when the Dominion Weather Center projects tropical storm or hurricane force winds onsite within 12 hours.

After the high wind conditions pass, wind damage to the plant and surrounding area might preclude a sufficient number of individuals from immediately returning to the site. Additionally, if mandatory civil evacuations were ordered, this would delay the return of sufficient relief personnel. The exemption request states that the exemption will terminate when hurricane watches and warnings or inland hurricane watches and warnings have been cancelled; when weather

¹ Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) Accession No. ML110450583.

² ADAMS Accession Nos. ML110740442 and ML12047A143, respectively.

³ ADAMS Accession No. ML11250A168.

conditions and highway infrastructure support safe travel; and when the Site Vice President or his designee determine that sufficient personnel who perform the duties identified in 10 CFR 26.4(a)(1) through (a)(5) are available to restore normal shift rotation and thereby meet the requirements of 10 CFR 26.205(c) and (d).

3.0 Discussion

Pursuant to 10 CFR 26.9, the Commission may, upon application of an interested person or on its own initiative, grant exemptions from the requirements of 10 CFR Part 26 when the exemptions are authorized by law and will not endanger life or property or the common defense and security, and are otherwise in the public interest.

Authorized by Law

The exemption being requested for Millstone would, as noted above, allow the Millstone site to not meet the work hour control requirements of 10 CFR 26.205(c) and (d), which would allow the site to sequester specific individuals on site, prior and subsequent to severe weather conditions such as tropical storms and hurricanes. No law exists which precludes the activities covered by this exemption request. As stated above, 10 CFR 26.9 allows the NRC to grant exemptions from the requirements of 10 CFR Part 26. The NRC staff has determined that granting of the licensee's proposed exemption will not result in a violation of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, or the Commission's regulations. Therefore, NRC approval of the licensee's exemption request is authorized by law.

No Endangerment of Life or Property and Otherwise in the Public Interest

This exemption request expands on an exception that is already provided in 10 CFR Part 26, during declared emergencies, and allows the licensee to not meet the requirements in 10 CFR 26.205(c) and (d) during time periods just prior and subsequent to the existing exception (10 CFR 26.207(d)). Granting this exemption will allow the licensee to ensure that the control of work hours does not impede the ability to use whatever staff resources may be necessary to respond to a severe weather event to ensure the plant reaches and maintains a safe and secure status. Therefore, this exemption will not endanger life or property or the common defense and security. Thus, this exemption request is in the interest of the public health and safety.

The Fatigue Management provisions found in 10 CFR part 26 Subpart I are designed as an integrated approach to

managing both cumulative and acute fatigue through a partnership between licensees and individuals. It is the responsibility of the licensee to provide training to individuals regarding fatigue management. It is also the responsibility of the licensee to provide covered workers with work schedules that are consistent with the objective of preventing impairment from fatigue due to duration, frequency or sequencing of successive shifts. Individuals are required to remain fit-for-duty while at work.

- Section 26.205(c) is the requirement to schedule individuals work hours consistent with the objective of preventing impairment from fatigue due to duration, frequency or sequencing of successive shifts. The requirement to schedule is important as the work hour controls, contained in 10 CFR 26.205, are not necessarily sufficient to ensure that individuals will not be impaired owing to the effects of fatigue.

- Section 26.205(d) provides the actual work hour controls. Work hour controls are limits on the number of hours an individual may work; limits on the minimum break times between work periods; and limits for the minimum number of days off an individual must be given.

- Section 26.205(b) is the requirement to count work hours and days worked. Section 26.205(d)(3) is the requirement to look back into the "calculation period" so that all work hours can be included in appropriate work hour calculations, when a covered individual resumes covered work.

- Section 26.207(d) provides an allowance for licensees to not meet the requirements of 10 CFR 26.205(c) and (d) during declared emergencies as defined in the licensee's emergency plan.

Millstone is located in the Town of Waterford, New London County, Connecticut, on the north shore of Long Island Sound. The 50-mile segment of coastline on which Millstone is located was crossed by 5 hurricanes during a period of approximately 84 years. Due to the location of the plant and its proximity to the aforementioned coastline, there is a sufficient likelihood of hurricane watches and warnings or inland hurricane wind watches and warnings impacting the site. The proposed exemption would support effective response to severe weather conditions when travel to and from Millstone may not be safe.

During these times, the Millstone HRO staff typically consists of enough individuals to staff two 12-hour shifts of workers consisting of personnel from operations, maintenance, engineering,

emergency planning, radiation protection, chemistry, site services and security to maintain the safe and secure operation of the plant. This exemption would be applied to the period established by the entry and exit conditions regardless of whether the Emergency Plan is entered or not. Therefore, Millstone's exemption request can be characterized as having three parts: (1) High-wind exemption encompassing the period starting with the initiating conditions to just prior to declaration of an unusual event, (2) a period defined as immediately following a high-wind condition, when an unusual event is not declared, but when a recovery period is still required, and (3) a recovery exemption immediately following an existing 10 CFR 26.207(d) exception as discussed above. Once Millstone has entered into a high-wind exemption or 10 CFR 26.207(d) exception, it would not need to make a declaration that it is invoking the recovery exemption.

As a tropical storm or hurricane approaches landfall, high wind speeds—in excess of wind speeds that create unsafe travel conditions—are expected. The National Hurricane Center defines a hurricane warning as an announcement that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are expected somewhere within the specified coastal area within a 24-hour period. Severe wind preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force. A tropical storm warning is issued 36 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds (39 to 73 mph). Lessons learned that are included in NUREG-1474, "Effect of Hurricane Andrew on the Turkey Point Nuclear Generating Station from August 20-30, 1992," include the acknowledgement that detailed, methodical preparations should be made prior to the onset of hurricane force winds. The NRC staff finds the Millstone proceduralized actions are consistent with those lessons learned.

The licensee's RAI response letter of August 31, 2011, states that the HRO shift start times will be pre-planned before the arrival of severe weather onsite and will emphasize the need for consistent work shift start times to better facilitate fatigue management. The RAI response also states that the hurricane response plan (nuclear) (HRP-N) will be updated to include that the HRO staff will be provided with an opportunity for restorative rest of at least 10 hours when off and that these individuals will not be assigned any duties when off shift. The updated HRP-N was provided by letter dated

February 6, 2012, and included the opportunity for restorative rest for the HRO staff.

The exemption request specifies that the exemption is not for discretionary maintenance activities. The exemption request states that the exemption would provide for use of whatever plant staff and resources may be necessary to respond to a plant emergency and ensure that the units achieve and maintain a safe and secure status and can be safely restarted. The exemption request also states that maintenance activities for structures, systems and components that are significant to public health and safety will be performed, if required. The NRC staff finds the exclusion of discretionary maintenance from the exemption request to be consistent with the intent of the exemption.

In its exemption request, the licensee committed to maintain the following guidance in a Millstone site procedure:

- The conditions necessary to sequester site personnel that are consistent with the conditions specified in this exemption request.

- The provisions for ensuring that personnel who are not performing duties are provided an opportunity, as well as accommodations, for restorative rest.

- The condition for departure from this exemption, consistent with the Site Vice President's (or his designee's) determination that adequate staffing is available to meet the requirements of 10 CFR 26.205(c) and (d).

When the exemption period(s) ends, the licensee is immediately subject to the scheduling requirements of 10 CFR 26.205(c) and the work hour/rest break/days off requirements of 10 CFR 26.205(d), and must ensure that any individual performing covered work complies with these requirements. 10 CFR 26.205(d)(3) requires the licensee to "look back" over the calculation period and count the hours the individual has worked and the rest breaks and days off he/she has had, including those that occurred during the licensee-declared emergency. Hours worked must be below the maximum limits and rest breaks must be above the minimum requirements in order for the licensee to allow the individual to perform covered work. Days off and hours and shifts worked during the licensee-declared emergency and the exempted period before and after the declared emergency would be counted as usual in the establishment of the applicable shift schedule and compliance with the minimum-days-off requirements.

Granting these exemptions is consistent with 10 CFR 26.207(d) Plant

Emergencies which allows the licensee to not meet the requirements of 10 CFR 26.205(c) and (d) during declared emergencies as defined in the licensee's emergency plan. The Part 26 Statement of Considerations, page 17148 states that, "[p]lant emergencies are extraordinary circumstances that may be most effectively addressed through staff augmentation that can only be practically achieved through the use of work hours in excess of the limits of § 26.205(c) and (d)." The objective of the exemption is to ensure that the control of work hours do not impede a licensee's ability to use whatever staff resources may be necessary to respond to a plant emergency and ensure that the plant reaches and maintains a safe and secure status. The actions described in the exemption request and submitted procedures are consistent with the recommendations in NUREG-1474. Also consistent with NUREG-1474, NRC staff expects the licensee would have completed a reasonable amount of hurricane preparation prior to the need to sequester personnel, in order to minimize personnel exposure to high winds.

The NRC staff has reviewed the exemption request from certain work hour controls during conditions of high winds and recovery from high wind conditions. Based on the considerations discussed above, the NRC staff has concluded that (1) there is a reasonable assurance that the health and safety of the public will not be endangered by the proposed exemption, (2) such activities will be consistent with the Commission's regulations and guidance, and (3) the issuance of the exemption will not be contrary to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public.

Consistent With Common Defense and Security

This change has no relation to security issues. Therefore, the common defense and security is not impacted by this exemption.

4.0 Conclusion

Accordingly, the Commission has determined that, pursuant to 10 CFR 26.9, granting an exemption to the licensee from the requirements in 10 CFR 26.205(c) and (d) during severe wind events such as tropical storms and hurricanes and bounded by the entry and exit conditions of the exemption request, by allowing Millstone to sequester individuals to ensure the plant reaches and maintains a safe and secure status, is authorized by law and will not endanger life or property and is otherwise in the public interest.

Therefore, the Commission hereby grants DNC an exemption from the requirements of 10 CFR 26.205(c) and (d) during periods of severe winds at the Millstone site.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 51.32, the Commission has determined that the granting of this exemption will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment as published in the **Federal Register** on August 31, 2011 (76 FR 54260).

This exemption is effective upon issuance.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 24th day of February 2012.

Michele G. Evans,

Director, Division of Operating Reactor Licensing, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50-338 and 50-339; NRC-2012-0051; License Nos. NPF-4 and NPF-7]

Virginia Electric and Power Company; Receipt of Request for Action

Notice is hereby given that by petition dated September 8, 2011 (Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) Accession No. ML11256A019), as supplemented by letters dated September 8, 2011 (ADAMS Accession No. ML11334A152), and October 21, 2011 (ADAMS Accession No. ML11308A016), Thomas Saporito (the petitioner) requests that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or the Commission) take action with regard to Virginia Electric and Power Company's (the licensee's) North Anna Power Station, Units 1 and 2 (North Anna 1 and 2). The petitioner requests that the NRC:

- (1) Take escalated enforcement action against the licensee and suspend, or revoke, the operating licenses for North Anna 1 and 2;

- (2) Issue a notice of violation against the licensee with a proposed civil penalty in the amount of 1 million dollars; and

- (3) Issue an order to the licensee requiring the licensee to keep North Anna 1 and 2, in a "cold shutdown" mode of operation until such time as a series of actions described in the petition are completed.

As the basis for this request, the petitioner states that:

- (1) On August 23, 2011, North Anna 1 and 2, automatically tripped offline as