UL 1995 Heating and Cooling Equipment
UL 1996 Duct Heaters
UL 2021 Fixed and Location-Dedicated Electric Room Heaters
UL 2024 Optical Fiber Cable Raceway
UL 2034 Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Detectors
UL 2044 Commercial Closed Circuit Television Equipment
UL 2083 Halon 1301 Recovery/Recycling Equipment
UL 2096 Commercial/Industrial Gas and/or Gas Fired Heating Assemblies with Emission Reduction Equipment
UL 2097 Double Insulation Systems for Use in Electronic Equipment
UL 2106 Field Erected Boiler Assemblies
UL 2157 Electric Clothes Washing Machines and Extractors
UL 2158 Electric Clothes Dryers
UL 2161 Neon Transformers and Power Supplies
UL 2250 Instrumentation Tray Cable
UL 2601–1 Medical Electrical Equipment, Part 1: General Requirements for Safety
UL 3044 Surveillance Closed Circuit Television Equipment
UL 3101–1 Electrical Equipment for Laboratory Use; Part 1: General
UL 3111–1 Electrical Measuring and Test Equipment, Part 1: General
FMRC 3600** Electrical Equipment for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations, General Requirements
FMRC 3610** Intrinsically Safe Apparatus and Associated Apparatus for Use in Class I, II and III, Division 1 Hazardous (Classified) Locations
FMRC 3611** Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I, Division 2; Class II, Division 2; and Class III, Division 1 and 2 Hazardous Locations
FMRC 3615 Explosionproof Electrical Equipment, General Requirements
UL 6500 Audio/Visual and Musical Instrument Apparatus for Household, Commercial, and Similar General Use
UL 8730–1 Electrical Controls for Household and Similar Use; Part 1: General
UL 8730–2–3 Automatic Electrical Controls for Household and Similar Use; Part 2: Particular Requirements for Thermal Motor Protectors for Ballasts for Tubular Fluorescent Lamps
UL 8730–2–4 Automatic Electrical Controls for Household and Similar Use; Part 2: Particular Requirements for Thermal Motor Protectors for Motor Compressors or Hermetic and Semi-Hermetic Type
UL 8730–2–7 Automatic Electrical Controls for Household and Similar Use; Part 2: Particular Requirements for Timers and Time Switches
UL 8730–2–8 Automatic Electrical Controls for Household and Similar Use; Part 2: Particular Requirements for Electrically Operated Water Valves

*These standards are approved for equipment or materials intended for use in commercial and industrial power system applications. These standards are not approved for equipment or materials intended for use in installations that are excluded from the provisions of Subpart S in 29 CFR 1910, in particular Section 1910.302(b)(2).

**Testing and certification of products under this test standard is limited to the use of these products in Class I locations. See also ''Other limitations'' below.

Note: Testing and certification of gas operated equipment is limited to equipment for use with ''liquefied petroleum gas'' (''LPG'' or ''LP-Gas'').

The designations and titles of the above test standards were current at the time of the preparation of the notice of the preliminary finding.

Many of the test standards listed above are approved as American National Standards by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). However, for convenience in compiling the list, we show the designation of the standards developing organization (e.g., UL 1950) for the standard, as opposed to the ANSI designation (e.g., ANSI/UL 1950). Under our procedures, an NRTL recognized for an ANSI-approved test standard may use either the latest proprietary version of the test standard or the latest ANSI version of that standard, regardless of whether it is currently recognized for the proprietary or ANSI version. Contact ANSI or the ANSI web site to find out whether or not a standard is currently ANSI-approved.

Other Limitations

ITSNA may perform safety testing for hazardous location products only at the specific ITSNA sites that OSHA has recognized and that have been pre-qualified by the ITSNA Chief Engineer. In addition, all safety test reports for hazardous location products must undergo a documented review and approval at the Cortland testing facility by a test engineer qualified in hazardous location safety testing prior to ITSNA's initial or continued authorization of the certifications covered by these reports. The above limitations apply solely to ITSNA's operations as an NRTL.

Conditions

ITSNA must also abide by the following conditions of the recognition, in addition to those already required by 29 CFR 1910.7:

ITSNA may not test and certify any products for a manufacturer or vendor that is either owned in excess of 2% by ITSLtd, or affiliated organizationally with ITSNA, including Compliance Design;

OSHA must be allowed access to ITSNA's facility and records for purposes of ascertaining continuing compliance with the terms of its recognition and to investigate as OSHA deems necessary;

If ITSNA has reason to doubt the efficacy of any test standard it is using under this program, it must promptly inform the test standard developing organization of this fact and provide that organization with appropriate relevant information upon which its concerns are based;

ITSNA must not engage in or permit others to engage in any misrepresentation of the scope or conditions of its recognition. As part of this condition, ITSNA agrees that it will allow no representation that it is either a recognized or an accredited Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) without clearly indicating the specific equipment or material to which this recognition is tied, or that its recognition is limited to certain products;

ITSNA must inform OSHA as soon as possible, in writing, of any change of ownership, facilities, or key personnel, and of any major changes in its operations as an NRTL, including details;

ITSNA will meet all the terms of its recognition and will always comply with all OSHA policies pertaining to this recognition; and

ITSNA will continue to meet the requirements for recognition in all areas where it has been recognized.

Signed at Washington, DC this 22nd day of May, 2001.

R. Davis Layne,

Acting Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 01–13427 Filed 5–25–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Notice (01–062)

Notice of Prospective Patent License

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Notice of prospective patent license.

SUMMARY: NASA hereby gives notice that Phoenix Systems International, Inc., of Ashtabula, OH, has applied for an exclusive patent license to practice the invention described in NASA Case No. KSC–12235–1, entitled High Temperature Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide,'' which is assigned to the United States of America as represented by the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Written objections to the prospective grant of a license should be sent to Randy Heald, Patent Counsel, John F. Kennedy Space Center, Kennedy Space Center, FL 32899.

DATE(S): Responses to this notice must be received by July 30, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Melanie Chan, Licensing Commercialization Manager, John F. Kennedy Space Center, Mail Code YA–C1, Kennedy Space Center, FL 32899, *melanie.chan-1@ksc.nasa.gov*, telephone (321) 867–6367.

Dated: May 22, 2001.

Edward A. Frankle,

General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 01–13396 Filed 5–25–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50–445 and 50–446]

TXU Electric; Notice of Consideration of Issuance of Amendment to Facility Operating License and Opportunity for a Hearing

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or the Commission) is considering issuance of an amendment to Facility Operating License Nos. NPF–87 and NPF–89, issued to TXU Electric (TXU or the licensee), for operation of the Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station (CPSES), Units 1 and 2, respectively. The facilities are located in Somervell and Hood Counties, Texas.

The proposed amendment would incorporate changes into the CPSES, Units 1 and 2, Operating Licenses and Technical Specifications. These changes, which would reflect a proposed increase in the licensed power for operation of both CPSES, Units 1 and 2, to 3458 MWt, represent an increase of approximately 1.4 percent of the currently licensed power level for CPSES, Unit 1, and an increase of approximately 0.4 percent for CPSES, Unit 2. In addition, the licensee requests that Texas Municipal Power Agency (TMPA) be removed from both CPSES, Units 1 and 2, licenses since transfer of ownership from TMPA to TXU was completed.

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.

By June 28, 2001, the licensee may file a request for a hearing with respect to issuance of the amendment to the subject facility operating licenses, and any person whose interest may be affected by this proceeding and who wishes to participate as a party in the proceeding must file a written request for a hearing and a petition for leave to intervene. Requests for a hearing and petitions for leave to intervene shall be filed in accordance with the Commission's ''Rules of Practice for Domestic Licensing Proceedings'' in 10 CFR part 2. Interested persons should consult a current copy of 10 CFR 2.714, which is available at the Commission's Public Document Room, located at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland, and is accessible electronically through the NRC Web site (http://www.nrc.gov/NRC/CFR/index.html). If a request for a hearing or petition for leave to intervene is filed by the above date, the Commission or an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board (Board), designated by the Commission or by the Chairman of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel will rule on the request and/or petition; and the Secretary or the designated Board will issue a notice of hearing or an appropriate order.

As required by 10 CFR 2.714, a petition for leave to intervene shall set forth with particularity the interest of the petitioner in the proceeding, and how that interest may be affected by the results of the proceeding. The petition must specifically explain the reasons why intervention should be permitted, with particular reference to the following factors: (1) The nature of the petitioner's right under the Act to be made a party to the proceeding; (2) the nature and extent of the petitioner's property, financial, or other interest in the proceeding; and (3) the possible effect of any order that may be entered in the proceeding on the petitioner's interest. The petition must also identify the specific aspect(s) of the subject matter of the proceeding as to which petitioner wishes to intervene. Any person who has filed a petition for leave to intervene or who has been admitted as a party may amend the petition without requesting leave of the Board up to 15 days prior to the first prehearing conference scheduled in the proceeding, but such an amended petition must satisfy the specificity requirements described above.

Not later than 15 days prior to the first prehearing conference scheduled in the proceeding, a petitioner shall file a supplement to the petition to intervene that must include a list of the contentions that the petitioner seeks to have litigated in the hearing. Each contention must consist of a specific statement of the issue of law or fact to be raised or controverted. In addition, the petitioner shall provide a brief explanation of the bases of each contention and a concise statement of the alleged facts or expert opinion that support the contention and on which the petitioner intends to rely in proving the contention at the hearing. The petitioner must also provide references to those specific sources and documents of which the petitioner is aware and on which the petitioner intends to rely to establish those facts or expert opinion. The petitioner must provide sufficient information to show that a genuine dispute exists with the applicant on a material issue of law or fact. Contentions shall be limited to matters within the scope of the amendment under consideration. The contention must be one that, if proven, would entitle the petitioner to relief. A petitioner who fails to file such a supplement that satisfies these requirements with respect to at least one contention will not be permitted to participate as a party.

Those permitted to intervene become parties to the proceeding, subject to any limitations in the order granting leave to intervene, and have the opportunity to participate fully in the conduct of the hearing, including the opportunity to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses.

Requests for a hearing and petitions for leave to intervene must be filed with the Secretary of the Commission, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, Attention: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff, or may be delivered to the Commission's Public Document Room, located at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland, by the above date. A copy of the request for a hearing and the petition should also be sent to the Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, and to George L. Edgar, Esq., Morgan, Lewis and Bockius, 1800 M Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036, attorney for the licensee.

Nontimely filings of petitions for leave to intervene, amended petitions, supplemental petitions, and/or requests