human health and safety to facilitate the transfer of the remaining portions of tracts.

A. Need for Existing Facilities at TA–21

In 2000, TA–21 Tract housed both the Tritium Systems Test Assembly (TSTA) and the Tritium Sciences and Fabrication Facility (TSFF) and both of these facilities were scheduled to continue operation past the year 2007. These two research facilities were identified as being needed for the national security mission and there were no formal plans to relocate them at that time. However, DOE was even then in the early stages of assessing the feasibility of relocating these operations to another facility within LANL. Over the past 24 months, DOE/NNSA has reviewed both its long-term continued need for the TSTA facility and the feasibility of relocating the TSFF tritium operations away from TA–21 to other tritium operations facilities at LANL. DOE/NNSA has concluded that the operation of the TSTA per se is no longer needed long term and may be discontinued. The nuclear material inventory of the TA–21 facilities has been reduced according to these plans. The discontinuance of the TSTA facility operations and removal of the TSFF facility operations, together with removal of TA–21 offices and assorted storage support facilities, would allow the facility and all of TA–21 to be completely decommissioned, decontaminated and demolished. It is unlikely however that all three of these steps in the dismantling of the technical area could occur before 2007. In the near term, however, DOE has determined that about an 8-acre portion of the Airport Tract at the western end of that tract (and situated to the northwest of TA21 and lying south of East Road) that had been retained for the purpose of serving as a health and safety buffer for the TA–21 TSTA and TSFF operations is no longer required for that purpose. This partial tract can now be conveyed.

B. Need for Future Facility at TA–53and TA–72

In a similar fashion, preliminary planning for the advanced proton radiography facility project has proceeded since March 2000. Expectations for operations at such a facility have been refined, as have the needs for siting such a facility within the TA–53 and TA–72 area. This has resulted in the reconsideration of the potential need for retaining two portions of the White Rock Y Tract that contain stretches of public roadways along State Road 502 and State Road 4. The two portions of the tract are located adjacent to the highway interchange area and total about 74 acres; one 54-acre tract portion is located to the west along State Road 502 and one 20-acre tract portion is located to the south along State Road 4. DOE has resolved that these two portions of the White Rock Y Tract are very unlikely to be needed for the purpose of serving as future health and safety buffers as long as provisions are made in the transfer documents to provide for access to the TAs–53 and –72. These portions of the tract can now be conveyed.

III. Amended Decisions

DOE/NNSA is modifying its decision on conveyance and transfer of certain land tracts at LANL as stated in the following paragraphs. Should DOE/NNSA=s no longer need portions of these and other tracts for national security mission support needs, DOE/NNSA will again reassess the retainment of partial tract areas and amend the Record of Decision, as needed.

- *The Airport Tract* consists of about 205 acres (83 hectares), east of the Los Alamos townsite and near the East Gate Business Park. The Los Alamos Airport is located on the northern part of the tract, while other portions of the tract are undeveloped.

Portions of the Airport Tract will continue to be needed to serve as health and safety buffer areas for the tritium activities while they continue within TA–21. In March 2000, DOE decided to convey or transfer part of the tract, approximately 110 acres North of East Road. With the shutdown of its tritium activities at TA–21, DOE/NNSA will now convey an additional approximately 8-acre portion of the Airport Tract.

- *The White Rock Y Tract* consists of about 540 acres (219 hectares). It is undeveloped and is associated with the major transportation routes connecting Los Alamos with northern New Mexico. Portions of the White Rock Y Tract may be needed to serve as health and safety buffer areas for proposed LANL activities occurring elsewhere, such as the proposed proton radiography project, in support of the national security mission. In the Conveyance and Transfer EIS discussion of the Preferred Alternative, DOE identified the potential partial transfer of the White Rock Y Tract due to the developing proton radiography project, and the tract was considered as one of the tracts that would be conveyed in whole or in part by 2007. In the March 2000 Record of Decision, DOE decided to convey or transfer only approximately 125 (50 hectares) acres, including the highway exchange and areas east of it, because of the potential national security mission need for the remainder of the tract. At this time, the DOE/NNSA will convey an approximately 54-acre parcel of the White Rock Y Tract comprised of the State Road 502 easement, and an approximately 20-acre parcel of the White Rock Y Tract comprised of the State Road 4 easement, both of which abut the highway exchange and eastern area previously identified for conveyance and transfer.

Issued in Washington, DC, on June 26, 2002.

John Gordon,

Administrator, National Nuclear Security Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[FE Docket No. PP–270]

Application for Presidential Permit: Lake Erie Link Limited Liability Company

AGENCY: Office of Fossil Energy, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Lake Erie Link Limited Liability Company (''LEL LLC'') has applied for a Presidential permit to construct, operate, maintain, and connect an electric transmission line across the United States border with Canada.

DATES: Comments, protests, or requests to intervene must be submitted on or before August 8, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Comments, protests, or requests to intervene should be addressed as follows: Office of Coal & Power Import/Export (FE–27), Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585–0001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Jerry Pell (Program Office) 202–586–3362 (or by electronic mail to: *Jerry.Pell@hq.doe.gov)* or Michael T. Skinker (Program Attorney) 202–586–2793.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The construction, operation, maintenance and connection of facilities at the international border of the United States for the transmission of electric energy between the United States and a foreign country is prohibited in the absence of a Presidential permit issued pursuant to Executive Order (EO) 10485, as amended by EO 12038.

On June 18, 2002, LEL LLC filed an application with the Office of Fossil

Energy (FE) of the Department of Energy (DOE) for a Presidential permit. The proposed LEL Project would consist of up to three underwater High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) transmission systems under Lake Erie, each with a transfer capability of 325 megawatts (MW). The LEL Project would connect the control areas of the Ontario Independent Electricity Market Operator (IMO) with the control area of the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland Interconnection (PJM). In Ontario, the LEL Project would connect to the 230,000-volt (230-kV) bulk power system at the Nanticoke switchyard. In the U.S., the LEL Project would connect to the 345-kV bulk power system at the Erie West substation in Springfield Township, Pennsylvania.

The stated purpose of the LEL Project is to develop a fully controllable, bi-directional, electric transmission interconnection with a total transfer capability of up to 975 MW between Ontario and the U.S. Each of the HVDC transmission systems would consist of several miles of buried land-based HVDC cables, approximately 68 miles (109 kilometers (km)) of cable buried underwater in Lake Erie, and converter terminal facilities in Ontario and Pennsylvania.

The proposed LEL Project is exclusively a transmission system interconnection. The proposed project neither includes construction of any generation facilities in either country, nor is it dedicated or directly connected to any particular generation facility in either country. LEL LLC would sell the rights to transmit electricity over the LEL Project through an ''open season'' bidding process that has been approved in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) LEL Project Authorization of February 13, 2002, Docket No. ER02–406–0002. LEL LLC states that it would not own or take title to any electric energy transmitted over the LEL Project.

Although LEL LLC's application to FERC contemplated a possible separate cable system constructed to Ohio, that option is not part of this application. LEL LLC represents that it has postponed further study of the Ohio cable system pending the results of the open season process. This Application proposes to construct cable systems exclusively to Pennsylvania.

Since the restructuring of the electric power industry began, resulting in the introduction of different types of competitive entities into the marketplace, DOE has consistently expressed its policy that cross-border trade in electric energy should be subject to the same principles of comparable open access and non-discrimination that apply to transmission in interstate commerce. DOE has stated that policy in export authorizations granted to entities requesting authority to export over international transmission facilities. Specifically, DOE expects transmitting utilities owning border facilities constructed pursuant to Presidential permits to provide access across the border in accordance with the principles of comparable open access and non-discrimination contained in the Federal Power Act and articulated in FERC Order No. 888, as amended (''Promoting Wholesale Competition Through Open Access Non-Discriminatory Transmission Services by Public Utilities''). In furtherance of this policy, DOE intends to condition any Presidential permit issued in this proceeding on compliance with these open access principles.

Procedural Matters

Any person desiring to become a party to this proceeding or to be heard by filing comments or protests to this application should file a petition to intervene, comment or protest at the address provided above in accordance with § 385.211 or § 385.214 of the FERC's rules of practice and procedures (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214). Fifteen copies of each petition and protest should be filed with the DOE on or before the date listed above.

Additional copies of such petitions to intervene or protests also should be filed directly with: Michael D. Ernst, on behalf of Lake Erie Link LLC, 110 Turnpike Road, Suite 300, Westborough, MA 01581–2864, and with George H. Williams, Jr., Cameron McKenna LLP, 2175 K Street, NW., Washington, DC 20037–1809.

Before a Presidential permit may be issued or amended, the DOE must determine that the proposed action will not adversely impact on the reliability of the U.S. electric power supply system. In addition, DOE must consider the environmental impacts of the proposed action (i.e., granting the Presidential permit, with any conditions and limitations, or denying the permit) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). DOE also must obtain the concurrence of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense before taking final action on a Presidential permit application.

The NEPA compliance process is a cooperative, non-adversarial, process involving members of the public, state and tribal governments and the Federal government. The process affords all persons interested in or potentially affected by the environmental consequences of a proposed action an opportunity to present their views, which will be considered in the preparation of the environmental documentation for the proposed action. Intervening and becoming a party to this proceeding will not create any special status for the petitioner with regard to the NEPA process. Also, participation in the NEPA process does not create party status in this proceeding. Notice of upcoming NEPA activities and information on how the public can participate in those activities will appear in the **Federal Register**.

Copies of this application will be made available, upon request, for public inspection and copying at the address provided above. In addition, the application may be reviewed or downloaded from the Fossil Energy Home Page at: *http://www.fe.doe.gov.* Upon reaching the Fossil Energy Home page, select ''Electricity Regulation'' and then ''Pending Proceedings'' from the options menu.

Issued in Washington, DC, on July 2, 2002.

Anthony J. Como,

Deputy Director, Electric Power Regulation, Office of Coal & Power Import/Export, Office of Coal & Power Systems, Office of Fossil Energy.

[FR Doc. 02–17121 Filed 7–8–02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. RP02–358–000]

Dominion Transmission, Inc.; Notice of Termination of Gathering Service

July 2, 2002.

Take notice that on June 7, 2001, Dominion Transmission Inc.(DTI) tendered for filing pursuant to Section 4 of the Natural Gas Act, a notice of termination of gathering services currently being provided on specified uncertificated lines in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. DTI states that the uncertificated lines are being sold to Dominion Exploration and Production.

DTI states further that copies of this filing have been mailed to all customers and interested state commissions.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or a protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with sections 385.214 or 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such motions or protests must be filed on or before