

license. This letter is referenced in License Condition 21 of the NRC license which requires, in part, that the licensee maintain the corrective actions for previous enforcement actions. Corrective actions from the previous enforcement action issued on June 14, 1994, regarding security of material, were documented in a letter dated August 29, 1994, from Caribbean Soil Testing Company, Inc. which stated, "we have attached a chain to the handle of the gauge box and lock it with the open bed of the pick up truck." The NRC therefore holds the new owner responsible for the previous escalated enforcement actions and associated corrective action effectiveness. In this case, as explained in the cover letter forwarding the Notice, the licensee did not maintain effective corrective action such as would have prevented this violation from occurring.

In addition, the licensee stated that the previous violation of June 14, 1994, was not associated with a stolen gauge but rather, was associated with a case padlock. The current violation need not be a duplicate of the previous enforcement action, but these two actions are similar in that both of these violations involve the licensee's failure to control licensed material. The fact that the prior violation was not *identical* to this violation had no bearing upon the amount of the civil penalty that was assessed.

Regarding the location of the gauge keys, the inspector observed a gauge in storage with the gauge key in an envelope inside the transportation case, and questioned the licensee about the stolen gauge. The licensee's Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) stated to the inspector that the stolen gauge's transportation case also contained its key in an envelope, and that the practice of transporting gauges with their keys was not uncommon. The RSO told the inspector that the stolen gauge was found with a broken transport case lock; however, the envelope which contained the key inside the transportation case appeared to be untampered with. This finding was documented in the October 19, 1999, inspection report and was neither challenged nor questioned by Western Soil, Inc. during the November 9, 1999, predecisional enforcement conference. In its letters dated December 20, 1999, and February 16, 2000, Western Soil, Inc. provided information contrary to this finding. However, the reconciliation of this conflicting information regarding the location of the keys has no effect on the outcome of the final enforcement action including the potential civil penalty. Although the location of the keys does affect the magnitude of the safety significance; the severity level of the violation and associated civil penalty were based solely on the licensee's failure to maintain adequate security over licensed material which resulted in the gauge being stolen and in the public domain. Such a violation is categorized at Severity Level III in accordance with Supplements IV.C.9 and VI.C.I of the Enforcement Policy.

NRC Conclusion

For the above reasons, the NRC staff concludes that the violation occurred as

stated and that mitigation of the civil penalty is not warranted.

[FR Doc. 00-9967 Filed 4-20-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50-373 and 50-374]

Commonwealth Edison Company, LaSalle County Station, Units 1 and 2; Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is considering issuance of amendments to Facility Operating Licenses Nos. NPF-11 and NPF-18, issued to Commonwealth Edison Company (ComEd, the licensee) for operation of LaSalle County Station, Units 1 and 2, located in LaSalle County, Illinois.

Environmental Assessment

Identification of the Proposed Action

The proposed action would allow ComEd to increase the maximum reactor core power level for facility operation from 3323 megawatts-thermal (MWt) to 3489 MWt, which is a five percent increase in rated core power.

The proposed action is in accordance with ComEd's application for amendments dated July 14, 1999, as supplemented by letters dated January 21, February 15, February 23, March 10, March 24, March 31, and April 7, 2000.

Need for the Proposed Action

The proposed action is needed to allow ComEd to increase the electrical output of each LaSalle unit and, thus, provide additional electrical power to service domestic and commercial areas of the licensee's grid. Power uprate has been widely recognized by the industry as a safe and cost-effective method to increase generating capacity. The proposed uprate will provide the licensee with additional operational flexibility.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

ComEd has submitted an environmental evaluation supporting the proposed extended power uprate action and provided a summary of its conclusions concerning both the radiological and non-radiological environmental impacts of the proposed action. Based on its independent analyses and the evaluation performed by the licensee, the staff concludes that the proposed increase in power is not expected to result in a significant environmental impact.

Radiological Environmental Assessment **Radwaste Systems**

ComEd concluded that the operation of the radwaste systems that process radioactive effluents at LaSalle would not be impacted by operation at uprated power conditions and the slight increase in effluents discharged would continue to meet the requirements of 10 CFR part 20, "Standards for Protection Against Radiation," and 10 CFR part 50, appendix I, "Numerical Guides for Design Objectives and Limiting Conditions for Operation to Meet the Criterion 'As Low as is Reasonably Achievable' for Radioactive Material in Light-Water-Cooled Nuclear Power Reactor Effluents." Therefore, power uprate does not have an adverse effect on the processing of radioactive effluents and there are no significant environmental effects from radiological releases.

Dose Consideration

ComEd evaluated the effects of power uprate on the radiation sources within the plant and the radiation levels during normal and post-accident conditions. For normal operations, the licensee determined that conservatism in the analyses and the margins added to calculated doses and specific shield thickness are sufficient to accommodate any increases attributed to the five percent increase in rated thermal power. For post-accident conditions, the resulting radiation levels were determined to be within current regulatory limits. In addition, the licensee determined that there would be no effect on the plant or habitability or the control room envelope or the Technical Support Center. The licensee evaluated the whole body and thyroid doses at the exclusion area boundary that might result from the postulated design basis loss-of-coolant accident and determined the doses remain below established regulatory limits.

Summary

The proposed power uprate will not significantly increase the probability or consequences of accidents, will not involve any new radiological release pathways, will not result in a significant increase in occupational or public radiation exposure, and will not result in significant additional fuel cycle environmental impacts. Accordingly, the Commission concludes that there are no significant radiological environmental impacts associated with the proposed action.

Non-Radiological Environmental Assessment

The licensee reviewed the non-radiological environmental impacts of power uprate based on information submitted in the Environmental Report—Operating License Stage to support original licensing of LaSalle, Units 1 and 2, the Final Environmental Protection Statement (NUREG-0486), the requirements of the Environmental Protection Plan and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. The proposed power uprate will not affect compliance with NPDES requirements.

As a result of power uprate to 105 percent of current licensed core power, normal heat loads to the cooling lake will increase primarily from an increase in heat load from the condenser and from other increased heat loads rejected by the plant service water system. An increase in steam and condensate flow will result in a corresponding increase in the net heat rejection to the cooling lake. Based on a condenser backpressure of 3.5 inches Hg, a 1 degree Fahrenheit rise in circulating water temperature is expected relative to the current temperature rise value of approximately 24 degrees Fahrenheit. This, in turn, will raise cooling lake temperature, thus, increasing circulating water inlet temperature to the condenser. The lake is expected to experience a 0.4 degree increase in temperature on a long-term basis. Based on this minimal temperature rise, thermal shock to the fish population of the lake is not expected. The effect on lake evaporation, makeup, and blowdown was evaluated and found to be acceptable. The effect on cooling lake total dissolved solids was determined to remain within the licensee's administrative limit of 750 ppm.

The LaSalle cooling lake discharges into the Illinois River. ComEd evaluated the effects of power uprate on the temperature of the water in the river in the vicinity of the cooling lake blowdown and concluded that significant margin exists between the maximum expected edge of mixing zone temperature and imposed regulatory limits.

ComEd also evaluated the noise effects due to operation at uprated power and determined that, because the turbine and reactor building supply and exhaust fans will continue to operate at current speeds and noise levels at uprated conditions, the overall noise level will not increase.

With regard to potential non-radiological impacts, the proposed action does not change the method of

generating electricity at LaSalle, Units 1 and 2, nor the methods of handling effluents from the environment or effluents to the environment. No changes to land use would result and the proposed action does not involve any historic sites. Therefore, no new or different types of non-radiological environmental impacts are expected. Accordingly, the Commission concludes that there are no significant non-radiological environmental impacts associated with the proposed action.

Alternatives to the Proposed Action

As an alternative to the proposed action, the staff considered denial of the proposed action (*i.e.*, the "no-action" alternative). Denial of the application would result in no significant change in current environmental impacts and would reduce the operational flexibility. The environmental impacts of the proposed action and the alternative action are similar.

Alternative Use of Resources

This action does not involve the use of any resources not previously considered in the Final Environmental Statement for LaSalle County Station, Units 1 and 2.

Agencies and Persons Consulted

In accordance with its stated policy, on March 23, 2000, the staff consulted with the Illinois State official, Mr. Frank Nizeolik of the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety, regarding the environmental impact of the proposed action. The State official had no comments.

Finding of No Significant Impact

Based upon the environmental assessment, the Commission concludes that the proposed action will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment. Accordingly, the Commission has determined not to prepare an environmental impact statement for the proposed action.

For further details with respect to the proposed action, see the licensee's letter dated July 14, 1999, as supplemented on January 21, February 15, February 23, March 10, March 24, March 31, and April 7, 2000, which are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, The Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC, and accessible electronically through the ADAMS Public Electronic Reading Room link at the NRC Web site (<http://www.nrc.gov>)

Dated at Rockville, Maryland this 12th day of April 2000.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Anthony J. Mendiola,

Chief, Section 2, Project Directorate III, Division of Licensing Project Management, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 00-9961 Filed 4-20-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards; Meeting Notice

In accordance with the purposes of Sections 29 and 182b. of the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 2039, 2232b), the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards will hold a meeting on May 11-13, 2000, in Conference Room T-2B3, 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland. The date of this meeting was previously published in the **Federal Register** on Thursday, October 14, 1999 (64 FR 55787).

Thursday, May 11, 2000

8:30 A.M.-8:35 A.M.: Opening Remarks by the ACRS Chairman (Open)—The ACRS Chairman will make opening remarks regarding the conduct of the meeting.

8:35 A.M.-10 A.M.: Initiatives Related to Risk-Informed Technical Specifications (Open)—The Committee will hear presentations by and hold discussions with representatives of the NRC staff and industry groups regarding initiatives related to risk-informed technical specifications, initial industry submittals on risk-informed technical specifications, and related matters.

10:15 A.M.-11:45 A.M.: Potential Revisions to the Pressurized Thermal Shock (PTS) Acceptance Criterion (Open)—The Committee will hear presentations by and hold discussions with representatives of the NRC staff regarding a draft Commission Paper that describes potential revisions to the PTS acceptance criterion.

12:45 P.M.-2:15 P.M.: Proposed Revision to Regulatory Guide 1.174, "An Approach for Using Probabilistic Risk Assessment in Risk-Informed Decisions on Plant-Specific Changes to the Licensing Basis" (Open)—The Committee will hear presentations by and hold discussions with representatives of the NRC staff regarding proposed revisions to Regulatory Guide 1.174 and associated guidance on the use of risk information in license amendment reviews.

2:30 P.M.-4:00 P.M.: Proposed Regulatory Guide and Standard Review Plan (SRP) Section Associated with NRC Code Reviews (Open)—The Committee