

ACCSH Work Group Meetings: The following ACCSH Work Groups will meet on Wednesday, January 23, 2008 in Room N 3437 B/C/D of the Frances Perkins Building, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210:

- The Residential Fall Protection Work Group will meet from 9 to 11:30 a.m.;

- The Diversity and Multilingual Work Group will meet from 12:30 to 3 p.m.

Building Access, Department of Labor Security: Members of the public attending the ACCSH or ACCSH Work Group meetings in the Department of Labor's Frances Perkins Building will be required to enter and exit through Building Security at the 3rd and C Streets, NW., "Visitors' Entrance." Attendees must present valid government-issued photo identification and sign the log to enter the building. They should proceed to the North elevator banks and go to the third floor. Rooms N3437-B/C/D are behind the elevator bank. Attendees should allow extra time for the security procedures and reaching the meeting rooms.

Special Accommodations: Individuals needing special accommodations for ACCSH or ACCSH Work Group meetings should contact Ms. Chatmon by January 14, 2008.

ACCSH Member Appointments and Continuing Membership:

New Appointments:

Representatives of Employer

Viewpoints:

Thomas R. Shanahan, Assistant Executive Director, National Association of Roofing Contractors, Term Expires November 30, 2009.

Daniel D. Zarletti, Vice President/Chief Risk Officer, Kenny Construction Company, Term Expires November 30, 2009.

Representative of the Public Interests:

Ms. Elizabeth Arioto, Elizabeth Arioto Safety and Health Consulting Services, Term Expires November 30, 2009.

Reappointment:

Representatives of Employee

Viewpoints:

Thomas L. Kavicky, Safety Director/Assistant to the President, Chicago Regional Council of Carpenters, Term Expires November 30, 2009.

Frank L. Migliaccio, Jr., Executive Director, Safety and Health, International Association of Bridge, Structural, Ornamental and Reinforcing Iron Workers, Term Expires November 30, 2009.

Representatives of State Safety and Health Agencies:

Kevin D. Beauregard, Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Director, Division of Occupational

Safety and Health, North Carolina Department of Labor, Term Expires November 30, 2009.

Steven D. Hawkins, Assistant Administrator, Tennessee Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Term Expires November 30, 2009.

Continuing ACCSH Members: Representatives of Employee Viewpoints:

Emmett M. Russell, Director—Department of Safety and Health, International Union of Operating Engineers, Term Expires July 3, 2008.

Robert Krul, Director of Safety & Health, United Union of Roofers, Waterproofers and Allied Workers, Term Expires July 3, 2008.

David Dale Haggerty, MOST Representative—Safety, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers, Term Expires July 3, 2008.

Representatives of Employer Viewpoints:

Daniel J. Murphy, Vice President of Construction Services, Zurich North America, Term Expires July 3, 2008.

Linwood O. Smith, Vice President of Risk Management and Safety, T.A. Loving Company, Term Expires July 3, 2008.

Michael J. Thibodeaux, Consultant, National Association of Home Builders, Term Expires July 3, 2008.

Representative of the Public Interests:

Thomas A. Broderick, Executive Director, Construction Safety Council and Chicagoland Construction Safety Council, Term Expires July 3, 2008.

Designee of the Secretary of Health and Human Services:

Matt Gillen, Senior Scientist and Construction Program Coordinator, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Term Expiration, Indefinite.

Authority and Signature

Edwin G. Foulke, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, directed the preparation of this notice under the authority granted by section 7 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 656), section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (Construction Safety Act) (40 U.S.C. 3701 *et seq.*), the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2), and Secretary of Labor's Order No. 5-2007 (72 FR 31159).

Signed at Washington, DC, this 10th day of December, 2007.

Edwin G. Foulke, Jr.,

Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. E7-24256 Filed 12-14-07; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 40-8943-MLA; ASLBP No. 07-859-03-MLA-BD01]

Crow Butte Resources, Inc.; Establishment of Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

Pursuant to delegation by the Commission dated December 29, 1972, published in the **Federal Register**, 37 FR 28,710 (1972), and the Commission's regulations, *see* 10 CFR 2.104, 2.300, 2.303, 2.309, 2.311, 2.318, and 2.321, notice is hereby given that an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board is being established to preside over the following proceeding:

Crow Butte Resources, Inc., In-Situ Leach Uranium Recovery Facility, Crawford, Nebraska, License Amendment for the North Trend Expansion Area)

This Board is being established in response to requests for hearing that were filed pursuant to a Notice of Opportunity for Hearing posted on NRC's Public Web site on September 13, 2007 regarding a Request for License Amendment submitted by Crow Butte Resources, Inc. ("CBR") on May 30, 2007 that would allow CBR to develop a satellite facility near its existing in-situ leach uranium recovery facility in Crawford, Nebraska. This proceeding concerns the requests for hearing and petitions for intervention submitted by: (1) Debra L. White Plume; (2) Debra L. White Plume, Director, Owe Aku, Bring Back the Way; (3) Western Nebraska Resources Council; (4) Thomas Kanatakeniate Cook; (5) Slim Buttes Agricultural Development Corporation; (6) Chadron Native American Center, Inc.; and (7) High Plains Community Development Corporation.

The Board is comprised of the following administrative judges:

Ann Marshall Young, Chair, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

Dr. Richard F. Cole, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

Dr. Frederick W. Oliver, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

All correspondence, documents, and other materials shall be filed with the administrative judges in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302.

Issued at Rockville, Maryland, this 11th day of December 2007.

E. Roy Hawkens,

Chief Administrative Judge, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel.

[FR Doc. E7-24387 Filed 12-14-07; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-317]

Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Inc.; Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Unit No. 1; Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is considering issuance of an exemption from Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) Part 50.46 and Appendix K to Part 50 for Renewed Facility Operating License No. DPR-53, issued to Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Unit No. 1 (Calvert Cliffs 1), located in Calvert County, Maryland. Therefore, as required by 10 CFR 51.21, the NRC is issuing this environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact.

Environmental Assessment

Identification of Proposed Action

The proposed exemption would allow the licensee to reinsert up to four lead fuel assemblies (LFAs), two of which contain cladding with advanced zirconium-based alloys manufactured by Westinghouse Electric Company (Westinghouse), and two of which contain cladding with M5™ alloy manufactured by AREVA, into the Unit 1 core during Cycle 19. The four LFAs were previously inserted into the Unit 2 core in April of 2003. The proposed action is in accordance with the licensee's application dated February 23, 2007.

The Need for the Proposed Action

10 CFR 50.46 and 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix K make no provisions for use of fuel rods clad in a material other than Zircaloy or ZIRLO. Since the material specifications of the advanced zirconium-based and M5™ alloys differ from the specification for Zircaloy or ZIRLO, a plant-specific exemption is required to support the use of the four LFAs for Calvert Cliffs 1. If the exemption were not approved, the licensee would not gain practical experience in order to assess performance of the cladding material at higher burnups. The proposed action is needed to support future fuel load

capabilities by allowing the use of higher enriched fuel, which can provide the flexibility of extending fuel irradiation.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

The NRC has completed its evaluation of the proposed action and concludes that the exemption described above would continue to satisfy the underlying purpose of 10 CFR 50.46 and 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix K and will not present an undue risk to the public health and safety. Previously, the Westinghouse safety evaluation (WCAP-15874-NP, Revision 0, "Safety Analysis Report for Use of Improved Zirconium-based Cladding Materials in Calvert Cliffs Unit 2 Batch T Lead Fuel Assemblies," dated April 2002) and approved Framatome ANP topical report (BAW-10227P-A, "Evaluation of Advanced Cladding and Structural Material (M5) in PWR [Pressurized Water Reactor] Reactor Fuel," Framatome Cogema Fuels, February 2000) demonstrated that the predicted chemical, mechanical, and material performance of the advanced zirconium and M5™ cladding are acceptable under all anticipated operational occurrences and postulated accidents. The LFAs will be placed in core locations to permit higher burnups to be achieved for these LFAs. In the event that cladding failures occur in the LFAs, the environmental impact would be minimal and is bounded by the previous environmental assessments.

The exemption, which would be effective during the Unit 1 Cycle 19 fuel cycle, would allow the fuel to be irradiated to levels above 60 gigawatt days per metric ton (Gwd/MTU), but not to exceed 70 Gwd/MTU. The safety considerations associated with reactor operation with extended irradiation have been evaluated by the NRC staff.

The NRC staff has concluded that such changes would not adversely affect plant safety, and would have no adverse effect on the probability of any accident. For accidents in which the core remains intact, fuel rod integrity has been shown to be unaffected by the extended burnup under consideration; therefore, the probability of an accident will not be affected. For accidents that involve damage or melting of the fuel in the reactor core, the increased burnup may slightly change the mix of fission products that could be released in the event of a serious accident, but because the radionuclides contributing most to the dose are short-lived, increased burnup would not have an effect on the consequences of a serious accident beyond those accident scenarios

previously evaluated. Increases in projected consequences of postulated accidents associated with fuel burnup up to 70 Gwd/MTU are not considered significant, and remain well below regulatory limits.

Regulatory limits on radiological effluent releases are independent of burnup. The requirements of 10 CFR 50.36a and Appendix I to 10 CFR Part 50 ensure that any release of gaseous, liquid, or solid radiological effluents to unrestricted areas are kept "as low as reasonably achievable." Therefore, the NRC staff concludes that during routine operations, there will be no significant increase in the amount of gaseous radiological effluents released into the environment as a result of the proposed action, nor will there be a significant increase in the amount of liquid radiological effluents or solid radiological effluents released into the environment.

No significant increase in the allowable individual or cumulative occupational radiation exposure will occur. The impact to workers is expected to be reduced with higher irradiation due to the need for less frequent outages for fuel changes and less frequent fuel shipments to and from reactor sites.

The use of extended irradiation will not change the potential environmental impacts of incident-free transportation of spent nuclear fuel or the accident risks associated with spent fuel transportation if the fuel is cooled for 5 years after discharge from the reactor. A report by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) for the NRC (NUREG/CR-6703, "Environmental Effects of Extending Fuel Burnup Above 60 Gwd/MTU," January 2001), concluded that doses associated with incident-free transportation of spent fuel with burnup to 75 Gwd/MTU are bounded by the doses given in 10 CFR 51.52, Table S-4, for all regions of the country if dose rates from the shipping casks are maintained within regulatory limits. Increased fuel burnup will decrease the annual discharge of fuel to the spent fuel pool, which will postpone the need to remove spent fuel from the pool.

With regard to potential non-radiological environmental impacts of reactor operation with extended irradiation, the proposed changes involve systems located within the restricted area as defined in 10 CFR Part 20. Therefore, the proposed action does not result in any significant changes to land use or water use, or result in any significant changes to the quality or quantity of effluents. The proposed action does not affect non-radiological