

are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses.

A copy of the proposed information collection request (ICR) can be obtained by contacting the office listed above in the addressee section of this notice.

III. Current Actions

Type of Review: Extension.
Agency: Employment and Training Administration.

Title: TEUC—Displaced Airline and Related Workers.

OMB Number: 1205–0440.

Affected Public: State, Local, or Tribal government.

Annualized Reporting Burden (time measured in hours):

	Number of Respondents Burden	Estimated time per response	Number of Reports	Total
Employer	40,000	.25	1	10,000
State	40,000	.50	1	20,000
Total Burden Hours:	30,000.

Total Burden Cost (capital/startup): \$0.

Total Burden Cost (operating/maintaining): \$781,700.

Comments submitted in response to this comment request will be summarized and/or included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval of the information collection request and will become a matter of public record.

Dated: September 8, 2003.

Cheryl Atkinson,

Administrator, Office of Workforce Security.

[FR Doc. 03–23546 Filed 9–15–03; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. STN 50–454]

Exelon Generation Company, LLC, Byron Station, Unit No. 1; Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is considering issuance of an exemption to Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 50, for Facility Operating License No. NPF–37 issued to Exelon Generation Company, LLC, (Exelon or the licensee), for operation of the Byron Station, Unit No. 1, located in Ogle County, Illinois. Therefore, pursuant to 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 action would allow the use of a limited number of fuel rods with ZIRLO™ cladding that has a tin content lower than the currently licensed tin content range for ZIRLO™

in one lead test assembly (LTA) (i.e., LTA M09E). The licensee has also requested approval to irradiate two LTAs (i.e., M09E and M12E) that contain low-tin ZIRLO™ clad fuel rods and two “standard” Westinghouse 17x17 VANTAGE+ ZIRLO™ assemblies (i.e., M10E and M11E) up to 69,000 MWD/MTU for Byron, Unit 1 Cycle 13 (B1C13). The burnup limits are not part of the technical specifications (TS), but are design bases limits for the fuel cladding, and limit the current fuel rod-average burnup to less than or equal to 60,000 MWD/MTU. The proposed action is in accordance with the licensee’s application dated January 17, 2003, as supplemented by letter dated March 24, 2003. The licensee has indicated that it intends to submit an amendment request with respect to an increase in the rod-average burnup.

The Need for the Proposed Action

Available industry data indicates that corrosion resistance of nuclear fuel cladding improves for cladding with a low tin content. The optimum tin level provides a reduced corrosion rate while maintaining the benefits of mechanical strength and resistance to accelerated corrosion from abnormal chemistry conditions. In addition, fuel rod corrosion/temperature feedback effects have become more limiting with respect to fuel rod design criteria. By reducing the associated corrosion buildup and, thus, minimizing temperature feedback effects, additional margin to fuel rod internal pressure design criteria can be obtained.

As part of a program to address these issues, Westinghouse Electric Company (Westinghouse), has developed an LTA program in cooperation with Exelon that includes ZIRLO™ fuel cladding with a tin content lower than the currently licensed range for ZIRLO™. Use of fuel rods using such low-tin cladding requires exemptions from 10 CFR 50.44,

“Standards for combustible gas control system in light-water-cooled power reactors”; 10 CFR 50.46, “Acceptance criteria for emergency core cooling systems for light-water nuclear power reactors”; and Appendix K to 10 CFR Part 50, “ECCS Evaluation Models.”

In addition, the basis for approval of ZIRLO™ cladding used in the Byron core is provided in an NRC safety evaluation addressed to Westinghouse, “Acceptance for Referencing of Topical Report WCAP–12610, ‘VANTAGE+ Fuel Assembly Reference Core Report,’ ” dated July 1, 1991. The safety evaluation approved the use of the VANTAGE+ fuel design that was described in WCAP–12610–P–A, and found its use acceptable up to a rod-average burnup of 60,000 MWD/MTU. Use of the VANTAGE+ fuel design in the Byron core beyond that burnup level has not been approved yet because of uncertainty in changes in the gap-release fraction associated with increasing fuel burnup. The present methods for assessing fission gas releases have not been validated with actual data at higher peak-rod burnups. Therefore, part of the Westinghouse LTA program includes acquisition of actual operating data through the limited use of fuel rods in the Byron Unit 1 core to obtain burnup levels higher than 60,000 MWD/MTU that will be examined at the end of the Byron Unit 1, Cycle 13 (B1C13) fuel cycle.

Two LTAs (i.e., LTA M09E and M12E) were in use in Byron Unit 2, Cycle 10 (B2C10). These LTAs are composed of low-tin and standard composition ZIRLO™ cladding. The licensee modified one of the LTAs (M09E) to include fresh fuel rods with ZIRLO™ cladding that has a tin content lower than that of the ZIRLO™ cladding of the currently licensed fuel. No fuel rods were replaced in LTA M12E. Both LTAs will be used in Byron Unit 1 Cycle 13