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Dated: April 7, 2006.

**Rebecca W. Danvers,**  
*Director, Office of Research and Technology.*  
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## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

### National Science Board; NSB Election Committee; Sunshine Act Meeting

*Date and Time:* Thursday, April 27, 2006, 3 p.m.–4 p.m. (EDT).

*Place:* National Science Foundation, Room 1235, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. Michael P. Crosby, Executive Officer and NSB Office Director, (703) 292-7000. [www.nsf.gov/nsb](http://www.nsf.gov/nsb).

*Status:* This meeting will be closed to the public.

*Agenda:* Discussion of candidates for National Science Board Chairman, Vice Chairman and two vacancies on the Executive Committee.

**Michael P. Crosby,**  
*Executive Officer.*  
[FR Doc. 06-3532 Filed 4-10-06; 8:54 am]  
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## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-244]

### R.E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant, LLC; R.E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant; Draft Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact Related To The Proposed License Amendment to Increase the Maximum Reactor Power Level

**AGENCY:** U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has prepared a Draft Environmental Assessment as part of its evaluation of a request by R.E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant, LLC (Ginna LLC) for a license amendment to increase the maximum steady state power level at the R.E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant (Ginna) from 1520 megawatts thermal

(MWt) to 1775 MWt. This represents a power increase of approximately 16.8 percent, which is considered an extended power uprate (EPU). As stated in the NRC staff's position paper dated February 8, 1996, on the Boiling-Water Reactor Extended Power Uprate Program, the NRC staff will prepare an environmental impact statement if it believes a power uprate will have a significant impact on the human environment. The NRC staff did not identify any significant impact from the information provided in the licensee's EPU application for Ginna or the NRC staff's independent review; therefore, the NRC staff is documenting its environmental review in an environmental assessment. Also, in accordance with the position paper, the Draft Environmental Assessment and finding of no significant impact is being published in the **Federal Register** with a 30-day public comment period.

### Environmental Assessment

#### Plant Site and Environs

Ginna is located 6 km (4 mi) north of Ontario, New York, in the northwest corner of Wayne County and on the south shore of Lake Ontario. The immediate area around Ginna is rural, with the city of Rochester approximately 32 km (20 mi) to the west and Oswego, New York, 64 km (40 mi) to the east-northeast. The plant consists of one unit equipped with a nuclear steam supply system supplied by Westinghouse Electric Corporation, which uses a pressurized-water reactor (PWR) and a once-through cooling system for turbine exhaust condenser cooling and as the ultimate heat sink.

#### Identification of the Proposed Action

By letter dated July 7, 2005 (Agencywide Documents Access and Management System Accession No. ML051950123), Ginna LLC proposed an amendment to the operating license for Ginna to increase the maximum steady state power level by approximately 16.8 percent, from 1520 MWt to 1775 MWt. The change is considered an EPU because it would raise the reactor core power level by more than 7 percent above the currently licensed maximum power level. This proposed action would allow the heat output of the reactor to increase, which would increase the flow of steam to the main turbine-generator. This would result in the increase in production of electricity and the amount of waste heat delivered to the condenser, resulting in an increase in the temperature of the water being discharged into Lake Ontario.

### The Need for the Proposed Action

Ginna LLC estimates the proposed action would result in approximately 85 additional megawatts-electric (MWe) being generated. This additional electricity generation could power approximately 95,000 homes and would contribute to meeting the goals and recommendations of the New York State Energy Plan. The EPU could be implemented for approximately one-fifth of the cost to construct two small (50-MWe) natural gas combustion turbine units, as recommended by the New York State Energy Planning Board, and would not cause the environmental impacts that would occur from construction of new power generation facilities to meet the region's electricity needs.

### Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

At the time of issuance of the operating license for Ginna, the NRC staff noted that any activity authorized by the license would be encompassed by the overall action evaluated in the Final Environmental Statement (FES) for the operation of Ginna, which was issued March 1973. In addition, in February 2004, the NRC published its Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS), NUREG-1437 Supplement 14, "Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants, Supplement 14, Regarding R.E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant—Final Report," which evaluated the environmental impacts of operating Ginna for an additional 20 years. In the SEIS, the NRC determined that the adverse environmental impacts of license renewal would not be so great that preserving the option of license renewal for energy-planning decision makers would be unreasonable. This environmental assessment summarizes the radiological and non-radiological impacts in the environment that may result from the EPU.

### Non-Radiological Impacts

#### Land Use Impacts

The potential impacts associated with land use for the proposed action include impacts from construction and plant modifications. The impacts from construction due to the proposed EPU are minimal. No expansion of roads, parking lots, equipment storage areas, or transmission facilities and no new building construction is anticipated to support the proposed EPU. Volumes of industrial chemicals, fuels, or lubricants are not expected to increase