

3 pm—Feedback from the Committee.  
5 pm—Adjourn.

Dated: June 3, 2003.

**Susanne Bolton,**

*Committee Management Officer.*

[FR Doc. 03-14362 Filed 6-6-03; 8:45 am]

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## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-341]

### Detroit Edison Co., Fermi 2; Notice of Withdrawal of Application for Amendment to Facility Operating License

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has granted a request by the Detroit Edison Company (the licensee) to withdraw its May 23, 2003, application for an amendment to Facility Operating License No. NPF-43 issued to the licensee for operation of the Fermi 2, located in Monroe County. Notice of Consideration of Issuance of this amendment was published in the **Federal Register** on June 25, 2002 (67 FR 42819).

The purpose of the licensee's amendment request was to modify the Fermi 2 Technical Specifications by revising the requirements for system operability during movement of recently irradiated fuel assemblies in the secondary containment.

Subsequently, the licensee informed the staff that the amendment is no longer required. Thus, the amendment application is considered to be withdrawn by the licensee.

For further details with respect to this action, see (1) the application for amendment dated May 23, 2002, and (2) the staff's letters dated May 14, 2003, and June 3, 2003. Documents may be examined, and/or copied for a fee, at the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR), located at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland. Publicly available records will be accessible electronically from the Agencywide Documents Access and Management Systems (ADAMS) Public Electronic Reading Room on the internet at the NRC Web site, <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. Persons who do not have access to ADAMS or who encounter problems in accessing the documents located in ADAMS, should contact the NRC PDR Reference staff by telephone at 1-800-397-4209, or 301-415-4737 or by e-mail to [pdr@nrc.gov](mailto:pdr@nrc.gov).

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 3rd day of June 2003.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**John F. Stang,**

*Project Manager Section 1, Project Directorate III, Division of Licensing Project Management, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.*

[FR Doc. 03-14398 Filed 6-6-03; 8:45 am]

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## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 40-2377]

### Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact Related to the Approval of the Decommissioning Plan for Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Tulsa Facility, Tulsa, OK

#### I. Introduction

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is considering approval of the Decommissioning Plan (DP) for Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation (Kaiser), Tulsa Facility, Tulsa, Oklahoma (Ref. 1), and DP Addendum (Ref. 2) submitted to NRC on May 25, 2001, and May 9, 2002, respectively. Kaiser is obligated to remediate the Tulsa, Oklahoma facility to meet the release criteria established in 10 CFR part 20, subpart E. Kaiser has proposed a decommissioning approach that will achieve unrestricted release of the site.

#### II. Environmental Assessment

##### Introduction

On March 7, 1958, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) issued Source Material License No. C-4012 to Standard Magnesium Corporation (Standard Magnesium), a Division of Kaiser Chemical Company, for possession of magnesium-thorium alloy. Standard Magnesium purchased magnesium-thorium scrap metal for reclaiming purposes. The end product from Standard Magnesium's manufacturing process was magnesium anodes used for cathodic protection on items such as tanks and pipelines. NRC License No. STB-472 superseded License No. C-4012 on November 22, 1961. On June 5, 1968, License No. STB-472 was amended to include the possession of uranium, so that Standard Magnesium could process magnesium slag containing uranium. It does not appear that uranium was ever received or processed on site. On March 16, 1971, License No. STB-472 was terminated at the licensee's request.

In 1991, Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) was contracted, by NRC, to review and evaluate all nuclear material licenses terminated by NRC or

its predecessor agencies since inception of material regulation in the late 1940s. One of the objectives of this review was to identify sites with a potential for meaningful residual contamination, based on information in the license documentation. ORNL identified the Kaiser site as having the potential for residual contamination. On November 17, 1993, an NRC inspector surveyed the Kaiser facility to assess the potential for residual contamination at the site. The inspector found contamination on the surface, indicating that waste magnesium-thorium slag was improperly disposed of in the past. Off-site residual thorium contamination was first identified during a subsequent NRC inspection conducted on June 29, 1994. The off-site thorium contamination is due to slag dumping in areas to the east and south of the current Kaiser property boundary, on property which belonged to Standard Magnesium during licensed operations. NRC notified Kaiser on August 19, 1994, that the site had been added to the Site Decommissioning Management Plan (SDMP). Kaiser has agreed to conduct remediation activities in accordance with current regulations and release limits, even though it is not currently a licensee.

A detailed discussion of the contamination present at the site is presented in Chapter 4 of the DP, and Chapter 4 of the DP Addendum.

##### Purpose and Need for Proposed Action

The Kaiser property contains thorium contaminated dross/soil. This property was owned and operated by Kaiser's predecessor, Standard Magnesium. Standard Magnesium extracted magnesium from magnesium thorium alloys. The thorium-bearing slag was disposed of on-site and onto, what is now, land adjacent to the Kaiser property. Kaiser has completed remediation of the adjacent property and is now proposing plans to remediate its property.

Extensive site characterization studies conducted by Kaiser (Ref. 3 and Ref. 4), indicate that Th-228, Th-230 and Th-232 are present in dross/soil on the Kaiser property. In 1995, an investigation was performed to characterize soils and sludges in the Retention and Reserve Pond areas containing thorium with respect to criteria used by the NRC for release of sites for unrestricted use, as set forth in the NRC Branch Technical Position, Disposal or On-Site Storage of Residual Thorium or Uranium Wastes From Past Operations (Ref. 5). From the characterization data, affected material volumes were estimated by performing kriging calculations. The estimate from