

ENVIRONMENTAL ILLNESS: People with environmental illness must reduce their exposure to volatile chemical substances in order to attend this meeting. In order to reduce such exposure, we ask that you not wear perfumes or scents at the meeting. We also ask that you smoke only in designated areas and the privacy of your room. Smoking is prohibited in the meeting room and surrounding area.

OPEN MEETING: This quarterly meeting of the National Council on Disability will be open to the public.

AGENDA: The proposed agenda includes: Reports from the Chairperson and the Executive Director
Committee Meetings and Committee Reports
Executive Session (closed)
Unfinished Business
New Business
Announcements
Adjournment

Records will be kept of all National Council on Disability proceedings and will be available after the meeting for public inspection at the National Council on Disability.

Signed in Washington, DC, on July 6, 2000.

Ethel D. Briggs,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 00-17499 Filed 7-6-00; 2:12 pm]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 030-20563; ASLBP No. 00-779-01-CivP]

Western Soil, 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 §§ Sections 2.105, 2.700, 2.702, 2.714, 2.714a, 2.717, 2.721, and 2.772(j) of the Commission's Regulations, all as amended, an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board is being established to preside over the following proceeding: Western Soil, Inc., Order Imposing Civil Monetary Penalty.

This Board is being established pursuant to the request of Western Soil, Inc., for a hearing regarding an Order issued by the Director, Office of Enforcement, dated April 12, 2000, entitled "Order Imposing Civil Monetary Penalty" (65 FR 21,489 (Apr. 21, 2000)).

The Board is comprised of the following administrative judges: Charles Bechhoefer, Chairman, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel,

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001
G. Paul Bollwerk, III, 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

All correspondence, documents and other materials shall be filed with the Judges in accordance with 10 CFR § 2.701.

Issued at Rockville, Maryland, this 3rd day of July 2000.

G. Paul Bollwerk, III,

Chief Administrative Judge, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel.

[FR Doc. 00-17341 Filed 7-7-00; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-170]

Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute; Nuclear Research Reactor; Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is considering the issuance of a license amendment to Facility Operating License No. R-84, issued to Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (the licensee) for operation of their research reactor.

Environmental Assessment

Identification of the Proposed Action

The proposed action would allow extension of the license expiration time from November 8, 2000, to August 1, 2004, for the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute Research Reactor. The proposed action is in accordance with the licensee's application for amendment dated February 28, 2000. The licensee submitted an Environmental Report with its request for license extension.

Need for the Proposed Action

The proposed action is needed to allow continued operation of the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute Research Reactor in order to continue training, radiobiology research, and activation analysis activities beyond the current term of the license.

Environmental Impact of the Proposed Action

The Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute Research Reactor is located near the center of the National

Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland in a metal and concrete building.

The Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute Research Reactor is a moderate power (1 megawatt), pool-type research reactor. The NRC licensed the facility in 1962 and the facility license was renewed in 1984. Since about 1981, the facility has operated about 28.8 megawatt-hours per year on average. During that time, the gaseous Argon-41 radiological release has been on average of 3.236×10^9 becquerel per year (8.747 curies per year). Since 1981, the facility has had no radiological liquid releases. Solid releases of radioactive material have been transferred and disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the licensee's byproduct license. Currently, there are no plans to change any operating characteristics of the reactor during the license extension period.

The NRC concludes that the radiological effects of the continued operation will be minimal based on past radiological releases. The radiological exposures for facility operations have been within regulatory limits. Conditions are not expected to change.

As for potential non-radiological impacts, the proposed action does not involve any historic sites. It does not affect non-radiological effluents and has no other environmental impact. Therefore, no significant non-radiological environmental impacts associated with the proposed action.

In addition, the environmental impact associated with operation of research reactors has been generically evaluated by the staff and is discussed in the attached generic evaluation. This evaluation concludes that no significant environmental impact is associated with the operation of research reactors licensed to operate at power levels up to and including 2 megawatts thermal. We have determined that this generic evaluation is applicable to operation of the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute Research Reactor and that there are no special or unique features that would preclude reliance on the generic evaluation.

Accordingly, the NRC concludes that there are no significant environmental impacts associated with the proposed action. The proposed action will not increase the probability or consequences of accidents, no changes are being made in the types of any effluents that may be released off site, and there is no significant increase in occupational or public radiation exposure. Therefore, there are no significant radiological environmental impacts associated with the proposed action.