Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs; Office of Management and Budget; Room 10236; New Executive Office Building; Washington, DC, 20503.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Nancy Kaplan, NASA Reports Officer, (202) 358–1372.

Title: National Aviation Operations Monitoring Service: General Aviation Pilots.

OMB Number: 2700–0102.
Type of review: Extension.
Need and Uses: The information
collected will be analyzed and used by
NASA Aviation Safety Program
managers to evaluate their progress in
improving aviation over the next
decade.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Number of Respondents: 10,000. Responses Per Respondent: 1. Annual Responses: 10,000. Hours Per Request: Approx. ½ hour. Annual Burden Hours: 6,280. Frequency of Report: Quarterly; Annually.

Patricia Dunnington,

Deputy Chief Information Officer, Office of the Administrator.

[FR Doc. 02–30135 Filed 11–26–02; 8:45 am]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress; Meeting

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) announces a meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress. The committee advises NARA on the full range of programs, policies, and plans for the Center for Legislative Archives in the Office of Records Services.

DATES: December 9, 2002, from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

ADDRESSES: Whittall Pavilion, Library of Congress, Thomas Jefferson Building, Ground Floor.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael L. Gillette, Director, Center for Legislative Archives, (202) 501–5350.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Agenda

Overview of Committee's activities. House services to departing Members concerning the disposition of their papers. Summary of NIST report on irradiated records.

Legislative records outside of official custody.

Follow-up discussion.

Activities report of the Center for Legislative Archives.

Other current issues and new business.

The meeting is open to the public.

Dated: November 21, 2002.

Mary Ann Hadyka,

Committee Management Officer. [FR Doc. 02–30012 Filed 11–26–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515-01-P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 030-01176]

Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact; Materials License No. 49–09955–10, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is considering the approval of the University of Wyoming's revised decommissioning plan for two former burial sites located near Laramie, Wyoming, and amending NRC Materials License 49–09955–10 to remove the two sites from the license.

Environmental Assessment

Background

The University of Wyoming (licensee) submitted a decommissioning plan to the NRC by letter dated October 21, 1998. The licensee subsequently submitted a revised decommissioning plan to the NRC by letter dated May 30, 2001. The licensee requested that two former radioactive material burial sites located near Laramie, Wyoming, be released for unrestricted use. The NRC is considering the issuance of an amendment to Materials License 49-09955-10 to release these two burial sites for unrestricted use. The purpose of this Environmental Assessment (EA) is to assess the environmental consequences of this license amendment request.

Proposed Action

The proposed action is to amend NRC Materials License 49–09955–10 to release for unrestricted use the two former burial sites located near Laramie, Wyoming. The licensee would not be required to remediate the two sites if the NRC approves the license amendment request.

Purpose and Need for Proposed Action

NRC regulation 10 CFR 30.36 (the Timeliness Rule) requires licensees to

decommission their facilities when licensed activities cease, and to request termination of their radioactive materials licenses. The purpose of the Timeliness Rule is to reduce the potential risk to the public and environment that may result from delayed decommissioning of inactive facilities and sites. The purpose of the proposed action is to remove the two former burial sites from the University of Wyoming's radioactive materials license because the licensee no longer uses the two burial sites. The licensee would continue to possess radioactive material under its NRC license at other locations specifically listed in the license. If removed from the license, the two burial sites would no longer be subject to NRC regulatory oversight, and the licensee would be in compliance with Timeliness Rule requirements.

History/Facility Description

The University of Wyoming has used radioactive material since about 1950. The licensee disposed of radioactive waste material at two separate burials sites from about 1952 until 1985. The licensee was authorized to dispose of radioactive material by burial in accordance with 10 CFR 20.304 between 1959-1981. Prior to 1959, burial of radioactive material was not authorized by § 20.304 but may have been conducted under a specific U.S. Atomic Energy Commission authorization or license condition at that time. During 1981, § 20.304 was rescinded by the NRC. The licensee then conducted burials in accordance with § 20.302 until 1985. During 1985, the NRC rejected the licensee's request to continue to dispose of radioactive material by burial in accordance with § 20.302. As a result, burial of radioactive material was permanently discontinued during March 1985.

The first burial site was known as the Quarry site. This disposal site was a dry borehole located at a University-owned sandstone quarry. The quarry is situated approximately 7.5 miles (12 kilometers) to the northeast of Laramie. The University believes that the Quarry site was used during 1952–1957. The licensee cannot pinpoint the exact location of the 100-foot (30.48 meters) borehole but is aware of the general location of the borehole.

The airport site is located on University-owned land situated approximately 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) west of Laramie. This site is located near the Laramie Municipal Airport and consists of approximately 40,000 square feet (3716 square meters) of land. This second site was used from 1959 until 1985.