

Agenda: The Army Science Board's (ASB) 1996 Summer Study on "Army Simulation Implementation and Use" will meet for briefings and discussions on the study subject. These meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with Section 552b(c) of Title 5, U.S.C., specifically paragraph (1) thereof, and Title 5, U.S.C., Appendix 2, subsection 10(d). The classified matters to be discussed are so inextricably intertwined so as to preclude opening any portion of these meetings. For further information, please contact Michelle Diaz at (703) 695-0781.

Michelle P. Diaz,

Acting Administrative Officer, Army Science Board.

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Army Science Board; Notice of Closed Meeting

In accordance with Section 10a(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92-463), announcement is made of the following Committee Meeting:

Name of the Committee: Army Science Board (ASB), Special Study Panel on Reengineering the Acquisition and Modernization Processes of the Institutional Army.

Date of Meeting: 27 February 1996.

Time: 1000-1600 hours.

Place: Room 2D731 Pentagon, Washington, DC.

Agenda: The Army Science Board Special Study Panel on Reengineering the Acquisition And Modernization Processes of the Institutional Army will meet to discuss the current status of Army Modernization and to discuss plans to reengineer the Acquisition and Modernization processes. Discussion will include the current shortfalls in modernization and the attendant vulnerabilities to the U.S. Army. This meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with Section 552b(c) of Title 5, U.S.C., specifically subparagraph (1) thereof, and Title 5, U.S.C., Appendix 2, subsection 10(d). The classified and unclassified information to be discussed is so inextricably intertwined so as to preclude opening any portion of the meeting. The ASB Administrative Officer, Ms. Michelle Diaz, may be contacted for further information at (703) 695-0781.

Michelle P. Diaz,

Acting Administrative Officer, Army Science Board.

[FR Doc. 96-3872 Filed 2-20-96; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Savannah River Operations Office; Interim Management of Nuclear Materials at the Savannah River Site

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Supplemental Record of Decision.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) prepared a final environmental impact statement (EIS), "Interim Management of Nuclear Materials" (DOE/EIS-0220, October 20, 1995), to assess the potential environmental impacts of actions necessary to manage nuclear materials at the Savannah River Site (SRS), Aiken, South Carolina, until decisions on their ultimate disposition are made and implemented.

On December 12, 1995 (60 FR 65300), DOE issued a Record of Decision (ROD) and Notice of Preferred Alternatives on the interim management of several categories of nuclear materials at the SRS. DOE is now issuing its decisions on actions that will stabilize two additional categories of materials at the SRS, which present environment, safety and health vulnerabilities in their current storage condition or may present vulnerabilities within the next 10 years. The decisions on the stabilization of two additional categories of nuclear materials, neptunium-237 solution and targets, and H-Canyon plutonium-239 solutions, are not being made at this time.

Mark-16 and Mark-22 Fuels

DOE has decided to stabilize the Mark-16 and Mark-22 fuels by processing them in the SRS canyon facilities and blending down the resulting highly enriched uranium (HEU) to low enriched uranium (LEU). The LEU solution will be stored or converted to an oxide in the FA-Line. Neptunium-237 separated during the stabilization processing of the Mark-16 and Mark-22 fuels will be stabilized with the other SRS neptunium. The Department is still considering which of the management options for neptunium to implement.

Other Aluminum-Clad Targets

DOE has decided to stabilize the "other aluminum-clad targets" by dissolving them in the SRS canyon facilities and transferring the resulting nuclear material solution to the high level waste tanks for future vitrification in the Defense Waste Processing Facility (DWPF).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information on the interim management of nuclear materials at the SRS or to receive a copy of the Final EIS, the Facility Utilization Strategy study, the initial ROD and Notice, or this supplemental ROD contact: Andrew R. Grainger, NEPA Compliance Officer, U.S. Department of Energy, Savannah River Operations Office, P.O. Box 5031, Aiken, South Carolina 29804-5031,

(800) 242-8259, Internet: drew.grainger@srs.gov.

For further information on the DOE National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, contact: Carol M. Borgstrom, Director, Office of NEPA Policy and Assistance, EH-42, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585, (202) 586-4600, or leave a message at (800) 472-2756.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) prepared the final environmental impact statement (EIS), "Interim Management of Nuclear Materials", (DOE/EIS-0220, October 20, 1995), to assess the potential environmental impacts of actions necessary to manage nuclear materials at the Savannah River Site (SRS), Aiken, South Carolina, until decisions on their ultimate disposition are made and implemented.

The Final EIS identified continued storage (i.e., No Action) as the preferred alternative for the Mark-16 and Mark-22 fuels and the "other aluminum-clad targets" until DOE could complete additional reviews of costs, schedules, and technical uncertainties associated with dry storage techniques for failed fuel.

On December 12, 1995 (60 FR 65300), DOE issued a Record of Decision (ROD) and Notice of Preferred Alternatives on the interim management of several categories of nuclear materials at the SRS. At that time, DOE announced new preferred alternatives for the management of the Mark-16 and Mark-22 fuels (processing and blending down to LEU) and the "other aluminum-clad targets" (processing and storage for vitrification in the DWPF). In addition, DOE indicated that neptunium-237 solution and targets would be stabilized through either processing to oxide or vitrification, and that plutonium-239 solutions in H-Canyon would be stabilized through processing to metal, processing to oxide, or vitrification. For each of these material categories, only one stabilization method will be implemented. The stabilization alternative chosen is dependent upon whether the materials would be stabilized in the SRS's F- or H-Canyon, as discussed in a DOE staff study, Facility Utilization Strategy for the Savannah River Site Chemical Separation Facilities (December 1995). DOE is still considering the facility utilization strategy study and other related information.