

availability of interlocutory review by the Commission of orders ruling on such NRC staff determinations (whether granting or denying access) is governed by 10 CFR 2.311.³

I. The Commission expects that the NRC staff and presiding officers (and any other reviewing officers) will consider and resolve requests for access to SUNSI, and motions for protective orders, in a timely fashion in order to

minimize any unnecessary delays in identifying those petitioners who have standing and who have propounded contentions meeting the specificity and basis requirements in 10 CFR part 2. Attachment 1 to this Order summarizes the general target schedule for processing and resolving requests under these procedures.

It is so ordered. Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 10th day of May, 2010.

For the Commission.
Annette L. Vietti-Cook,
Secretary of the Commission.

Attachment 1—General Target Schedule for Processing and Resolving Requests for Access to Sensitive Unclassified Non-Safeguards Information in This Proceeding

Day	Event/Activity
0	Publication of Federal Register notice of hearing and opportunity to petition for leave to intervene, including order with instructions for access requests.
10	Deadline for submitting requests for access to Sensitive Unclassified Non-Safeguards Information (SUNSI) with information: Supporting the standing of a potential party identified by name and address; describing the need for the information in order for the potential party to participate meaningfully in an adjudicatory proceeding.
60	Deadline for submitting petition for intervention containing: (i) Demonstration of standing; (ii) all contentions whose formulation does not require access to SUNSI (+25 Answers to petition for intervention; +7 petitioner/requestor reply).
20	Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff informs the requester of the staff's determination whether the request for access provides a reasonable basis to believe standing can be established and shows need for SUNSI. (NRC staff also informs any party to the proceeding whose interest independent of the proceeding would be harmed by the release of the information.) If NRC staff makes the finding of need for SUNSI and likelihood of standing, NRC staff begins document processing (preparation of redactions or review of redacted documents).
25	If NRC staff finds no "need" or no likelihood of standing, the deadline for petitioner/requester to file a motion seeking a ruling to reverse the NRC staff's denial of access; NRC staff files copy of access determination with the presiding officer (or Chief Administrative Judge or other designated officer, as appropriate). If NRC staff finds "need" for SUNSI, the deadline for any party to the proceeding whose interest independent of the proceeding would be harmed by the release of the information to file a motion seeking a ruling to reverse the NRC staff's grant of access.
30	Deadline for NRC staff reply to motions to reverse NRC staff determination(s).
40	(Receipt +30) If NRC staff finds standing and need for SUNSI, deadline for NRC staff to complete information processing and file motion for Protective Order and draft Non-Disclosure Affidavit. Deadline for applicant/licensee to file Non-Disclosure Agreement for SUNSI.
A	If access granted: Issuance of presiding officer or other designated officer decision on motion for protective order for access to sensitive information (including schedule for providing access and submission of contentions) or decision reversing a final adverse determination by the NRC staff.
A + 3	Deadline for filing executed Non-Disclosure Affidavits. Access provided to SUNSI consistent with decision issuing the protective order.
A + 28	Deadline for submission of contentions whose development depends upon access to SUNSI. However, if more than 25 days remain between the petitioner's receipt of (or access to) the information and the deadline for filing all other contentions (as established in the notice of hearing or opportunity for hearing), the petitioner may file its SUNSI contentions by that later deadline.
A + 53	(Contention receipt +25) Answers to contentions whose development depends upon access to SUNSI.
A + 60	(Answer receipt +7) Petitioner/Intervenor reply to answers.
>A + 60	Decision on contention admission.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-252; NRC-2009-0557]

University of New Mexico; University of New Mexico AGN-201M Reactor; Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or the Commission) is considering issuance of a renewed Facility Operating License No. R-102, to the University of New Mexico (the licensee), which would authorize

continued operation of the University of New Mexico AGN-201M reactor, located in Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, New Mexico. Therefore, as required by Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) 51.21, the NRC is issuing this Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact.

Environmental Assessment

Identification of the Proposed Action

The proposed action would renew Facility Operating License No. R-102 for a period of twenty years from the date of issuance of the renewed license. The proposed action is in accordance with the licensee's application dated

February 21, 2007, as supplemented by letter dated November 9, 2009. In accordance with 10 CFR 2.109, the existing license remains in effect until the NRC takes final action on the renewal application.

Need for the Proposed Action

The proposed action is needed to allow the continued operation of the AGN-201M reactor to routinely provide teaching, research, and services to numerous institutions for a period of twenty years.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

The NRC has completed its safety evaluation of the proposed action to

³Requesters should note that the filing requirements of the NRC's E-Filing Rule (72 FR 49139; August 28, 2007) apply to appeals of NRC

staff determinations (because they must be served on a presiding officer or the Commission, as

applicable), but not to the initial SUNSI request submitted to the NRC staff under these procedures.

issue a renewed Facility Operating License No. R-102 to allow continued operation of the AGN-201M reactor and concludes there is reasonable assurance that the AGN-201M reactor will continue to operate safely for the additional period of time. The details of the NRC staff's safety evaluation will be provided with the renewed license that will be issued as part of the letter to the licensee approving its license renewal application. This document contains the environmental assessment of the proposed action.

The University of New Mexico is located in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The AGN-201M reactor is housed in the Nuclear Energy Laboratory (NEL) located near the southwest corner of the University campus. The NEL is primarily surrounded by residential areas to the west and south and the University campus to the east and north. According to the 2000 census, the population density within a radial distance of one mile from the NEL is 5,352.9 persons per square mile. The nearest permanent residence is 160 meters (174 yards) from the site and the nearest dormitory is 724 meters (792 yards).

The NEL is a one-story concrete structure with six feet of earth between one foot thick concrete walls on the south and west sides. The north and east walls are poured concrete approximately one foot thick. The roof of the building is three feet of earth between five-inch thick concrete slabs. A portion of the roof is five feet of earth between five-inch thick concrete slabs. The only outside windows in the building are located in the entrance doors.

The AGN-201M reactor is a solid, homogeneous thermal reactor, used for teaching and training of students. The reactor is operated in a sealed container at a maximum licensed power of 5.0 watts. The reactor core uses graphite-coated uranium microspheres enriched in uranium-235, dispersed in a polyethylene matrix. The reactor core consists of nine fuel discs that are separated at the mid-plane by a thin aluminum baffle. Because of the small fissile material content and low operation power level, the fission product inventory in the core is negligible. The core is contained in a gas-tight aluminum cylindrical tank. The AGN-201M reactor has two safety rods, one coarse control rod, and one fine control rod. The two safety rods and the coarse control rod are fuel-loaded while the loading of the fine control rod depends on the standard loading in use at the time. In all cases,

inserting a rod adds reactivity to the system.

The licensee has not requested any changes to the facility design or operating conditions as part of this renewal request. Therefore, the proposed action should not increase the probability or consequences of accidents. No changes are being made in the types of effluents that may be released off site. There should be no increase in occupational or public radiation exposure. Therefore, license renewal should not change the environmental impact of facility operation. Data from the last five years of operation was assessed to determine the projected radiological impact of the facility on the environment during the period of the renewed license. Based on this evaluation, the NRC staff concluded that continued operation of the reactor should not have a significant environmental impact.

I. Radiological Impact

No environmental effects should result from use of this reactor. The AGN-201M reactor has a dry core of uranium-impregnated polyethylene, sealed in an aluminum tank. Because of the form of the fuel and the lack of fission product inventory, failure of equipment or release of the fuel to the outside environment will not directly or indirectly endanger the public health and safety. A probabilistic risk assessment review of the reactor (ANS Transactions, Vol. 65, p. 132-133, 1992) indicated that "in the unlikely event of release to the environment, a total whole body dose rate of 1.61×10^{-5} mrem/sec in the form of a radioactive plume has been calculated for persons located in the vicinity." This indicates that even the maximum hypothetical release accident does not endanger the public health and safety.

The core is surrounded by a 20 cm thick high density (1.75 gram/cm³) graphite reflector followed by a 10 cm thick lead gamma shield. The core and part of the graphite reflector are sealed in a fluid-tight aluminum core tank designed to contain any fission gases that might leak from the core. A review of the licensee's annual reports from 2000-2007, excluding the report for the period July 2002 through June 2003 which was not available, reveals that there was no liquid radioactive waste released from the facility nor was there any solid waste released. In addition, no environmental radiation surveys were required to be performed outside of the facility.

Personnel exposures received during the same time period were below 50 mrem per person with the majority of

the personnel receiving below 5 mrem. No changes in reactor operation that would lead to an increase in occupational dose are expected as a result of license renewal.

Radiation monitoring instrumentation available to the reactor operators includes console-mounted meters and a portable survey meter. There are remote area monitors with automatic alarms installed to monitor gamma levels at the reactor console, checkpoint three (the south side of the reactor), reactor top, and in the general lab area (near the east door). All of the detectors are energy-compensated Geiger Mueller tubes. There will be no changes to the licensed program that would affect off-site radiation and contamination levels.

II. Non-Radiological Impact

The AGN-201M reactor is conductively cooled and requires no liquid or auxiliary cooling system. The removable thermal column tank permits access to the core tank. The thermal column tank is normally filled with water to provide shielding. The tank can be filled with graphite if a thermal column is desired. The steel thermal column tank acts as secondary containment for the core tank and is fluid tight. The water tank is the third and outermost of the fluid tight containers. It is 198 cm in diameter and made of steel. It holds 1000 gallons of water and forms the fast neutron shield. The water in the tank contains chromium. To date, the water has never been removed from the tank and there are no plans to do so. The water will be drained in the event the reactor is decommissioned and removal of the water will be handled by University of New Mexico Radiation Safety. Finally, there is a 60 cm concrete block shield on the front of the reactor tank and 40 cm concrete block shields on the sides and back. There is no shielding on the top of the reactor tank.

Release of thermal effluents from the AGN-201M reactor will not have a significant effect on the environment.

Environmental Effects of Accidents

Accident scenarios are discussed in Appendix A of the University of New Mexico's Safety Analysis Report. The maximum hypothetical accident is a nuclear excursion resulting from a 2% instantaneous increase of reactivity. The total radiation dose to a person next to the reactor would be approximately one rem; therefore, the worst-case occupational doses resulting from this accident would be below the limit of 5 rem or 0.05 Sieverts (Sv) specified in 10 CFR 20.1201. Worst-case doses to members of the general public would be

below the limit of 0.1 rem (1 mSv) specified in 10 CFR 20.1301. The proposed action will not increase the probability or consequences of accidents.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Considerations

I. Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The site occupied by the AGN-201M reactor does not contain any Federally- or State-protected fauna or flora, nor do the AGN-201M reactor effluents impact the habitats of any such fauna or flora.

II. Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)

The site occupied by the AGN-201M reactor is not located within any managed coastal zones, nor do the AGN-201M reactor effluents impact any managed coastal zones.

III. National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA)

The NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) lists several historical sites near the AGN-201M reactor site. The nearest historical site is Cottage Bakery, located approximately 0.1 miles from the AGN-201M reactor site boundary. Given the distance between the facility and Cottage Bakery, continued operation of the AGN-201M reactor will not impact this historical site.

IV. Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA)

The licensee is not planning any water resource development projects, including any of the modifications relating to impounding a body of water, damming, diverting a stream or river, deepening a channel, irrigation, or altering a body of water for navigation or drainage.

V. Executive Order 12898—Environmental Justice

The environmental justice impact analysis evaluates the potential for disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects on minority and low-income populations that could result from the relicensing and the continued operation of the AGN-201M reactor. Disproportionately high and adverse human health effects occur when the risk or rate of exposure to an environmental hazard for a minority or low-income population is significant and exceeds the risk or exposure rate for the general population or for another appropriate comparison group. Disproportionately high environmental

effects are impacts or risk of impacts on the natural or physical environment in a minority or low-income community that are significant and appreciably exceed the environmental impact on the larger community. Such effects may include ecological, cultural, economic, or social impacts. Minority and low-income populations are subsets of the general public residing in the vicinity of the AGN-201M reactor, and all are exposed to the same health and environmental effects generated from activities at the AGN-201M reactor.

Minority Populations in the Vicinity of the AGN-201M reactor—According to 2000 census data, 51.9 percent of the population (approximately 748,000 individuals) residing within a 50-mile radius of the AGN-201M reactor identified themselves as minority individuals. The largest minority group was Hispanic or Latino (310,000 persons or 41.4 percent), followed by “Some other race” (141,500 or about 18.9 percent). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, about 51.7 percent of the Bernalillo County population identified themselves as minorities, with persons of Hispanic or Latino origin comprising the largest minority group (42.0 percent). According to census data 3-year average estimates for 2005–2007, the minority population of Bernalillo County, as a percent of total population, had increased to 55.6 percent.

Low-Income Populations in the Vicinity of the AGN-201M reactor—According to 2000 census data, approximately 19,900 families and 100,800 individuals (approximately 10.4 and 13.5 percent, respectively) residing within a 50-mile radius of the AGN-201M reactor were identified as living below the Federal poverty threshold in 1999. The 1999 Federal poverty threshold was \$17,029 for a family of four.

According to Census data in the 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, the median household income for New Mexico was \$41,042, while 18.4 percent of the state population and 14.2 percent of families were determined to be living below the Federal poverty threshold. Bernalillo County had a higher median household income average (\$45,022) and lower percentages (14.9 percent) of individuals and families (11.1 percent) living below the poverty level, respectively.

Impact Analysis—Potential impacts to minority and low-income populations would mostly consist of radiological effects; however, radiation doses from continued operations associated with the license renewal are expected to

continue at current levels and would be well below regulatory limits.

Based on this information and the analysis of human health and environmental impacts presented in this environmental assessment, the proposed relicensing would not have disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects on minority and low-income populations residing in the vicinity of the AGN-201M reactor.

Environmental Impacts of the Alternatives to the Proposed Action

As an alternative to license renewal, the staff considered denial of the proposed action. If the Commission denied the application for license renewal, facility operations would end and decommissioning would be required with no significant impact on the environment. The environmental impacts of license renewal and this alternative action are similar. In addition, the benefits of teaching, research, and services provided by facility operation would be lost.

Alternative Use of Resources

The proposed action does not involve the use of any different resources or significant quantities of resources beyond those previously considered in the issuance of the original Facility Operating License R-102 for the University of New Mexico AGN-201M dated September, 1966; and the issuance of Amendment No. 10 to R-102, which authorized the power upgrade to 5.0 W(t) dated January 18, 1973.

Agencies and Persons Consulted

In accordance with the Commission's stated policy, on November 25, 2009, the staff consulted with the State of New Mexico's State Liaison Officer, regarding the environmental impact of the proposed action. A copy of the draft environmental assessment was provided to the State Liaison Officer for review. In a memorandum dated December 22, 2009, the Director of the Environmental Health Division of the State's Department of the Environment responded, expressing the State's support for the continued operation of the facility.

Finding of No Significant Impact

On the basis of the environmental assessment, the NRC concludes that the proposed action will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment. Accordingly, the NRC has determined not to prepare an environmental impact statement for the proposed action.

For further details with respect to the proposed action, see the licensee's application dated February 21, 2007 [ML092170540], as supplemented by the letter dated November 9, 2009 [ML093410385]. 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 (1st Floor), Rockville, Maryland. Publicly available records will be accessible electronically from the Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) Public Electronic Reading Room on 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 at 1-800-397-4209, or 301-415-4737, or send an e-mail to pdr@nrc.gov.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 5th day of May, 2010.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Kathryn M. Brock,

Chief, Research and Test Reactors Licensing Branch, Division of Policy and Rulemaking, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

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POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. PI2010-3; Order No. 456]

Postal Rate Case Management

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission is seeking comments relevant to management of an anticipated exigent postal rate case. It has scheduled a technical conference for a public discussion based on the submissions.

DATES: Comments are due: June 9, 2010; technical conference will be held: June 16, 2010.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission's Filing Online system at <http://www.prc.gov>. Commenters who cannot submit their views electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on alternatives to electronic filing.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephen L. Sharfman, General Counsel, 202-789-6820 or stephen.sharfman@prc.gov.

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I. Introduction

On March 2, 2010, Postmaster General John E. Potter outlined elements of a business plan designed to close a projected gap between Postal Service revenues and costs.¹ Included in the plan was a reference to a possible "modest exigent rate increase" to be effective in 2011. *Id.* The term "exigent rate increase" is commonly used to refer to rate adjustments that are due to extraordinary or exceptional circumstances. Such rate adjustments are expressly authorized by 39 U.S.C. 3622(d)(1)(E).

Following the issuance of the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (PAEA), Pub. L. 109-435, 120 Stat. 3218 (2006), the Commission adopted new rules that establish procedures for handling exigent rate cases. Docket No. RM2007-1, October 29, 2007 (Order No. 43). Those new rules (Exigent Rate Case Rules) are contained in subpart E of part 3010 of the Commission's regulations. 39 CFR part 3010, subpart E.

If filed, the potential exigent rate case referred to by the Postmaster General would be the first exigent rate case received by the Commission since passage of the PAEA. While the Commission is confident that its Exigent Rate Case Rules will provide an effective procedural framework for consideration of the currently anticipated case, the Commission believes that it would be prudent to give all interested parties an opportunity to explore and discuss procedural considerations unique to exigent rate cases before the Postal Service files such a case. This belief is grounded in part on the fact that section 3622(d)(1)(E) requires the Commission to issue a decision within 90 days after the Postal Service's filing. Advance consideration of the unique procedural aspects of the proposed exigent rate case may permit early identification of solutions to any potential issues that might otherwise complicate fair and meaningful participation by interested persons.

In light of the foregoing considerations, a technical conference is scheduled for June 16, 2010, beginning at 10:00 a.m. in the Commission's hearing room. The purpose of the conference is to give interested persons the opportunity to discuss procedures for managing the Postal Service's currently anticipated exigent rate case.

¹ Press Release No. 10-018, United States Postal Service, Postal Service Outlines 10-Year Plan to Address Declining Revenues, Volumes (March 2, 2010).

The proceedings will be transcribed, and a copy of the transcript will be posted on the Commission's website. Further procedures are under consideration and may be announced by further public notice. Finally, the Commission invites interested persons to file proposed topics for discussion at the conference not later than June 9, 2010.

II. Public Representative

Section 505 of title 39 requires the designation of an officer of the Commission in all public proceedings to represent the interests of the general public. The Commission hereby designates James Waclawski as Public Representative in this proceeding.

III. Ordering Paragraphs

It is ordered:

1. Docket No. PI2010-3 is established for the purpose of facilitating discussion of and obtaining views on, procedural matters pertaining to rate adjustments proposed to meet exigent circumstances under part 3010, subpart E of the commission's rules of practice.

2. A technical conference will be held June 16, 2010, beginning at 10:00 a.m. in the Commission's hearing room to discuss issues related to the matters that are the subject of this proceeding.

3. Interested persons may submit proposed topics for discussion on or before June 9, 2010.

4. James Waclawski is designated as the Public Representative to represent the interests of the general public in this docket.

5. The Secretary shall arrange for publication of this order in the **Federal Register**.

By the Commission.

Shoshana M. Grove,

Secretary.

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POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. MC2010-24; Order No. 457]

Review of Nonpostal Services Language

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission is establishing a docket to consider the Postal Service's proposed nonpostal services Mail Classification Schedule language. It solicits comments to assist in this task.

DATES: Comments are due: June 4, 2010. Reply comments are due: June 18, 2010.