

writs of error coram nobis. Joint Ct. Crim. App. R. 20, 22 MJ at cxxxv (1985); see *Tillman v. United States*, 32 MJ 962 (ACMR 1991); *but see* AFCEMR R. 5-2b (1992) (time limits same as Ct. Crim. App. r. 19(d)). Accordingly, the Rules Advisory Committee recommends that the last sentence of Rule 19(d) be amended to read as follows: "However, a petition for writ of habeas corpus or writ of error coram nobis may be filed at any time."

Committee Report on Proposed Rules 30 and 31

The purpose of these proposed rule changes is to eliminate the need for counsel to seek leave of court when filing replies to answers to motions generally and petitions for reconsideration. *E.g.*, D.C. Cir. R. 27(d); 4th Cir. IOP 27.3; D.D.C.R. 108(d); Fed. C1. R. 83.2; see Robert L. Stern, Eugene Gressman, Stephen M. Shapiro & Kenneth S. Geller, *Supreme Court Practice* § 16.6, at 642 n.6 (7th ed. 1993). The changes will bring motion and reconsideration practice into line with the Court's normal practice of permitting replies. See C.A.A.F.R. 19(a)(5)(A)-(B), 19(a)(7)(B), 19(b), 19(c), 19(e), 19(f), 21(c)(1)-(2), 22(b), 23(b), 27(b), 28(c), 29(c).

Committee Report on Proposed Student Practice Rule

The Court Rules Advisory Committee, with one member dissenting, recommends adoption of a Student Practice Rule. The proposed rule allows for the entry of appearance on behalf of a party by a third-year law student under the guidance of a supervising attorney who must also be the counsel of record. This rule is a natural extension of the Court's current policy allowing law students to argue on behalf of *amici curiae*. It facilitates the interest of the Court and the Armed Forces in training future judge advocates. The rule is similar to student practice rules in force in over half of the other Federal courts of appeals.

The rule provides a structure that will assure that parties receive appropriate representation. It permits third-year law students who have been certified by the dean of their law school as being in good standing to enter an appearance on behalf of a party in any case except a capital case, under the guidance of the supervising attorney. In order to supervise participating law students, the supervising attorney must be an attorney of record for the case, must have been admitted to practice for at least two years, must be a member of the bar of this Court, and must have appeared and argued in at least one case

before this Court or appeared and argued in at least three cases before state or Federal appellate courts.

The rule is not self-executing. Permission of the Court to allow the student to participate in a case is always required. This discretion should allow the Court to monitor the progress of student practice under the rule as well as to adapt to unforeseen circumstances as they arise.

Dated: January 20, 1995.

L.M. Bynum,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

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BILLING CODE 5000-04-M

Department of the Air force

Acceptance of Group Application Under PL 95-202 and DODD 1000.20 "U.S. Civilian Flight Crew and Aviation Ground Support Employees of Braniff Airways, Who Served Overseas as a Result of a Contract With the Air Transport Command During the Period February 26, 1942 through August 14, 1945"

Under the provisions of Section 401, Public Law 95-202 and DOD Directive 1000.20, the Department of Defense Civilian/Military Service Review Board has accepted an application on behalf of the group known as: "U.S. Civilian Flight Crew and Aviation Ground Support Employees of Braniff Airways, Who Served Overseas as a Result of a Contract With the Air Transport Command During the Period February 26, 1942 through August 14, 1945." Persons with information or documentation pertinent to the determination of whether the service of this group should be considered active military service to the Armed Forces of the United States are encouraged to submit such information or documentation within 60 days to the DOD Civilian/Military Service Review Board, Secretary of the Air Force, Washington, D.C. 20330-1000. Copies of documents or other materials submitted cannot be returned. For further information, contact Lt Col Orban, (301) 981-3504.

Patsy J. Conner,

Air Force Federal Register Liaison Officer.
FR Doc. 95-1787 Filed 1-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3910-01-M

Office of the Secretary of the Army

Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) and Environmental Assessment for Disposal and Reuse of Nike Battery Kansas City 30, Pleasant Hill, Missouri

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.
ACTION: Finding of no significant impact.

SUMMARY: The proposed action analyzed by this document is the disposal and reuse of the Nike Battery Kansas City 30 (Nike KC-30) as required by the Defense Authorization Amendments and the Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526). The purpose of the Environmental Assessment (EA) is to identify and evaluate the anticipated effects of disposal by the Army and reuse of Nike KC-30 by non-Army entities.

The EA studied in detail three possible alternatives for complying with the recommendation made by the Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure to dispose of Nike KC-30. These alternatives included: no action; encumbered disposal in which the Army would identify and impose reuse constraints on future owners; and unencumbered disposal where potential encumbrances would be identified and removed by the Army prior to disposal of the property. The EA found that encumbered disposal of Nike KC-30 is the most desirable course of action to comply with the Commission's recommendation. Encumbered disposal of the facility would result in positive environmental effects. Prior to disposal of the property, the Army would identify all areas of environmental contamination and conduct remedial actions to return the site to a level consistent with future use without presenting unacceptable risks to occupants or workers. Encumbered disposal of the site would also allow the Army to return surplus capacity to public or private use.

However, encumbered disposal of the Nike KC-30 site would result in an Army imposed reuse constraint on future owners. This constraint would require the future owner to remove sections of the existing buried, non-friable asbestos-containing water distribution and sewage lines if the future owner disturbs these underground lines during development. Removal and disposal of the disturbed sections would be required to be conducted in accordance with federal and state regulations governing asbestos containing material. Additional constraints may be identified during

future investigations of the property. These constraints would be identified and imposed by the Army at the time of deed transfer. Currently, the facility is in compliance with all applicable federal environmental statutes and executive orders.

Implementation of the unencumbered alternative would have similar environmental effects as the encumbered disposal alternative. However, unencumbered disposal would require the Army to remediate for all site contamination, including the buried, non-friable asbestos-containing water distribution and sewage lines. These lines are not a hazard to human health or the environment, unless disturbed.

Implementation of the no-action alternative would perpetuate maintenance costs incurred by the Army. Additionally, no remedial actions would be taken for known contaminants on the site.

The EA results in a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI), therefore an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required for encumbered disposal of Nike KC-30.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 24, 1995.

ADDRESSEE: Persons wishing to comment may obtain a copy of the EA or inquire regarding the FNSI by writing to Mr. Alan Gehrt, Environmental Resources Branch, Planning Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106-2896.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Questions regarding this FNSI may be directed to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, ATTN: Mr. Alan Gehrt, at (816) 426-3358.

Dated: January 19, 1995.

Lewis D. Walker,

*Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army,
(Environment, Safety and Occupational
Health) OASA (IL&E).*

[FR Doc. 95-1869 Filed 1-24-95; 8:45 am]

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Department of the Navy

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for Disposal and Reuse of Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Florida

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act as implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR parts 1500-1508), the Department of the Navy announces its intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential

environmental effects of disposal and reuse of Naval Air Station (NAS) Cecil Field, located in Duval and Clay Counties near Jacksonville, Florida.

In accordance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act (DBCRA) (PL 101-510), as implemented by the 1993 Base Realignment And Closure process, the Navy has been directed to close and dispose of NAS Cecil Field and its associated Outlying Landing Field (OLF) at Whitehouse.

The proposed action to be evaluated in the EIS involves the disposal of land, buildings, and infrastructure at NAS Cecil Field, including OLF Whitehouse which is located approximately seven miles to the north. The Navy intends to analyze the environmental effects of disposal of NAS Cecil Field based upon reasonable reuse scenarios for the property. The community established a local redevelopment authority, identified as the Cecil Field Development Commission (CFDC), that is charged with planning appropriate new uses for the properties. The EIS will evaluate these alternative reuse scenarios, including the "no action" alternative (retention of the property in caretaker status). However, because of the process mandated by DBCRA, selection of the "no action" alternative would be considered impracticable for the Navy to implement.

The EIS will evaluate the impacts of disposal and reuse of NAS Cecil Field properties on the natural environment, including but not limited to, plant and wildlife habitats, water resources such as streams and wetlands, and air quality. It will also evaluate effects on the socioeconomic environment, including potential impacts to the regional economy, the local tax base, and land uses. In addition, as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Navy will be preparing a cultural resources survey to determine if any sensitive archaeological resources or historic buildings or structures will be affected by the proposed reuse.

The Navy is initiating a scoping process for the purpose of determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying significant issues related to proposed reuse. The Navy will hold a public scoping meeting on February 9, 1995, beginning at 7:00 p.m. in the Main Drill Hall at the Post of Snyder, Florida Army National Guard Center, 9900 Normandy Boulevard, Jacksonville, Florida. The location of this meeting will also be advertised in local and regional newspapers.

A brief presentation will precede a request for public comment and will include a presentation on proposed uses

that have been identified for the properties. Navy representatives will be available at this meeting to receive comments regarding issues of concern to the public. It is important that federal, state, and local agencies and interested individuals take this opportunity to identify environmental concerns that should be addressed during the preparation of the EIS. Further, because it is anticipated that the CFDC reuse-plan will not be completed until July, 1995, the scoping process offers an opportunity to incorporate public environmental concerns into the CFDC planning process.

Agencies and the public are also invited and encouraged to provide written comment in addition to, or in lieu of, oral comments at the scoping meeting. To be most helpful, scoping comments should clearly describe the specific issues or topics the commenter believes the EIS should address. In the interest of available time, each speaker will be asked to limit oral comments to five minutes. Written statements and/or questions regarding the scoping process should be mailed no later than March 11, 1995, to: Commanding Officer, Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, P.O. Box 190010, North Charleston, SC 29419-9010, (Attn: Mr. Robert Teague, Code 203RT) telephone (803) 743-0785.

Dated: January 20, 1995.

L. R. McNees,

*LCDR, JAGC, USN, Federal Register Liaison
Officer.*

[FR Doc. 95-1889 Filed 1-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810-FF-P

Government-owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DOD.

ACTION: Notice of availability of inventions for licensing.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are assigned to the United States Government as represented by the Secretary of the Navy and are made available for licensing by the Department of the Navy.

Copies of patents cited are available from the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, for \$3.00 each. Requests for copies of patents must include the patent number.

Copies of patent applications cited are available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161 for \$6.95 each (\$10.95 outside North American Continent). Requests for copies of patent applications must include the patent application serial number. Claims are