

Adjustment Assistance (NAFTA-TAA). The denial notice was signed on March 25, 1996 and published in the Federal Register on April 3, 1996 (61 FR 14812).

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.18(c) reconsideration may be granted under the following circumstances:

(1) If it appears on the basis of facts not previously considered that the determination complained of was erroneous;

(2) if it appears that the determination complained of was based on a mistake in the determination of facts not previously considered; or

(3) if in the opinion of the Certifying Officer, a misinterpretation of facts or of the law justified reconsideration of the decision.

Workers at the subject firm were engaged in employment related to the production of diapers. The Union claims that sales, production and employment at the Eau Claire, Wisconsin production facility have declined. The Union also claims that competitors in the diaper industry produced articles of sort in Mexico and Canada and those articles are being exported to the United States. The Union further claims that Paragon Trade Brands, the owner of the Pope & Talbot production facility since January 1995, has purchased the Mabesa diaper facility in Mexico.

The Department's denial of NAFTA-TAA for workers of Pope & Talbot, Inc., Eau Claire, Wisconsin was based on the fact the increased import criteria (3) and (4) were not met. There was no shift of production from the subject plant to Mexico or Canada, nor was there any company or customer imports of disposable baby diapers that are like or directly competitive with those produced by Pope & Talbot, Inc.

Paragon Trade Brands, Inc. announced intent to enter into a contract with a Mexican firm to produce disposable baby diapers would not provide a basis for a worker group certification.

Conclusion

After review of the application and investigative findings, I conclude that there has been no error or misinterpretation of the law or of the facts which would justify reconsideration of the Department of Labor's prior decision. Accordingly, the application is denied.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 5th day of June 1996.

Curtis K. Kooser,

Acting Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 96-15551 Filed 6-18-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

June 13, 1996.

TIME AND DATE: 10:00 a.m., Thursday, June 20, 1995.

PLACE: Room 6005, 6th Floor, 1730 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC.

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: The Commission will consider and act upon the following:

1. *Ambrosia Coal & Construction Co., and Steen, emp. by Ambrosia Coal & Construction Co.*, Docket Nos. PENN 93-233 and PENN 94-15. (Issues include whether the judge correctly determined that the operator violated 30 C.F.R. § 77.404(a) and that the violation was significant and substantial and the result of unwarrantable failure, whether Steen's conduct was imputable to the operator, whether Steen was liable under section 110(c) of the Mine Act, and whether the penalty assessments were appropriate.)

Any person attending this meeting who requires special accessibility features and/or auxiliary aids, such as sign language interpreters, must inform the Commission in advance of those needs. Subject to 29 C.F.R. § 2706.150(a)(3) and § 2706.160(d). **CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFO:** Jean Ellen (202) 653-5629 / (202) 708-9300 for TDD Relay / 1-800-877-8339 for toll free.

Jean H. Ellen,

Chief Docket Clerk.

[FR Doc. 96-15714 Filed 6-17-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6735-01-M

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice 96-064]

NASA Advisory Council, Advisory Committee on the International Space Station (ACISS); Meeting

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub.

L. 92-463, as amended, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announces a meeting of the NASA Advisory Council, Advisory Committee on the International Space Station.

DATES: July 8, 1996, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; and July 9, 1996, 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Building 1, Room 966, Houston, TX 77058-3696.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Bruce Luna, Code M-4, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546, 202/358-1101.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The meeting will be open to the public up to the seating capacity of the room. The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

- International Partnerships
- Hardware Status
- Test and Verification
- Space Station Science and Technology Program
- XCRV Status

It is imperative that the meeting be held on these dates to accommodate the scheduling priorities of the key participants. Visitors will be requested to sign a visitor's register.

Dated: June 13, 1996.

Leslie M. Nolan,

Advisory Committee Management Officer, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

[FR Doc. 96-15500 Filed 6-18-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510-01-M

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Conversion to the Metric System; Policy Statement

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Final policy statement.

SUMMARY: On September 27, 1995, the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) published a request for public comment on its existing metrication policy. This action was taken in accordance with the NRC's policy statement of October 7, 1992, in which the Commission was to assess the state of metric use by the licensed nuclear industry in the United States after 3 years to determine whether the policy should be modified. The purpose of this notice is to inform the public of the Commission's decision that its Statement of Policy on Conversion to the Metric System does not need to be modified, that it considers this policy final, and that its conversion to the metric system is complete.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 19, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Frank A. Costanzi, Chairman, NRC Metrication Oversight Committee, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555; telephone: (301) 415-6250; e-mail FAC@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 27, 1995 (60 FR 49928), the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) published a request for public comment on its policy statement on Conversion to the Metric System¹ in the Federal Register. This request for public comment was in accordance with the Policy Statement published on October 7, 1992 (57 FR 46202), which called for the Commission to determine, after 3 years, whether the policy should be modified.

Before the publication of the request for public comment, the NRC staff contacted various industrial, standards, and governmental organizations to determine their view of the policy. The organizations contacted included the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), Inc., the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI), the Nuclear Utility Backfitting and Reform Group (NUBARG), the United States Pharmacopeial Convention (USP), Inc., the Society of Nuclear Medicine, and the Organization of Agreement States (OAS).

Comments Received

With few exceptions, these various organizations stated their support for the current NRC policy. The nuclear power industry position seems to be exemplified by the NEI comments in which they continue to support the current NRC Metrication Policy and "a transition to the metric system that is market-driven and avoids a sudden or precipitous move to conduct licensing and regulatory matters in metric units."

As for the standards-setting groups, ASME strongly supports the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act² and

¹ The metric system refers to units belonging to the Internationale System of Units, which is abbreviated SI (from the French Le Systeme Internationale d'Unités), as interpreted or modified for use in the United States by the Secretary of Commerce.

² On August 10, 1988, Congress passed the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act (the Act), (19 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.), which amended the Metric Conversion Act of 1975, (15 U.S.C. 205a et seq.). Section 5164 of the Act (15 U.S.C. 205a) designates the metric system as the preferred system of weights

and measures for the United States trade and commerce. The Act also requires that all Federal agencies convert to the metric system of measurement in their procurements, grants, and other business-related activities by the end of fiscal year 1992.

believes that the NRC policy is in accordance with those requirements. IEEE related that its "standards are to be primarily metric beginning in 1998 and, with minor exceptions, exclusively metric beginning in 2000." Also, IEEE believes that the United States Government "can and should do more than it has done to further the metrication process in this country." In response to the NRC's request, IEEE provided the following three comments relating directly to the NRC's position:

(1) The NRC should drop the use of dual units in its publications and to use "metric units exclusively except where doing so would clearly be detrimental to public health and safety."

(2) The NRC policy of using the English system for all event reporting and emergency response communications, although prudent in 1992, may now cause confusion and have a negative impact after various relevant standards have been converted.

(3) The NRC should include the following statement in its policy: "Nothing in this statement of policy should be interpreted to require the use of the English system of measurement, or to forbid the use of consensus based standards that are exclusively metric." This was proposed so those in the private sector who wish to move faster than the Government may be protected.

With respect to IEEE's first comment concerning the dropping of dual units, the NRC believes that because of the relatively low number of licensees operating in the metric system, it would not be beneficial to make such a change, especially because it would not lead to any improvement in the public health and safety. IEEE's second comment calls for dropping that portion of the policy requiring event reporting and emergency communication between licensees and any Government agency to be in the English system of measurement. IEEE believes that the English-only event reporting and emergency communication may have a negative impact after various relevant standards have been converted to the metric system. To consider such a change is premature, because the standards referred to by IEEE have not been converted. The IEEE's last comment calls for the insertion of a statement noting that use of the English system is not required and that the use of metric standards is not prohibited. This statement is consistent with the

NRC policy as written, with the exception of the use of the English system in event reporting and emergency communication as discussed above.

The USP pointed out that the use of dual units by NRC is in line with USP's position and practice. However, the OAS position is that "to be truly responsive to Congress the Commission now should go on record as requiring the use of SI units in *all* its communication and documentation." Also, OAS recommended that the NRC "support the dual citation standard with the SI unit appearing first and the English or special units following in brackets or parentheses" to accommodate the editing style of the various States. As noted in the October 7, 1992, Federal Register notice announcing the NRC's metrication policy, the NRC believed and continues to believe that if metrication were made mandatory by a rulemaking, no corresponding improvement in public health and safety would result but costs would be incurred without benefit. The editing style recommended by OAS is consistent with NRC policy. Comments were not received from the remaining groups contacted by the NRC staff.

Four letters were received in response to the September 27, 1995, request for public comment. They were from NEI and three nuclear power utilities. NEI's statement remained consistent with their earlier positions on metrication, namely that they did not believe that it would be in the best interest of safety for the NRC to require nuclear power reactors to be operated using SI units. Also, NEI continues to support the NRC's policy and recommended that the policy remain unchanged.

With respect to the individual utilities which responded, one requested that the NRC not change the part of the policy which requires that all event reporting and emergency response communications between licensees and any Government authority be in the English system of measurement. Another utility endorsed NEI's position and believes the existing policy is reasonable. The third utility also endorsed the NEI position and "strongly discourage(d)" any change to that part of the policy requiring event reporting and emergency response communications between licensees and any Government authorities to be in the English system of measurement.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

In accordance with the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, the NRC has

determined that this action is not a major rule and has verified this determination with the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of OMB.

Statement of Policy

The Commission's policy on Conversion to the Metric System remains essentially as stated in the Federal Register (57 FR 46202) of October 7, 1992.

The NRC supports and encourages the use of the metric system of measurement by licensed nuclear industry. In order to facilitate the use of the metric system by licensees and applicants, beginning January 7, 1993, the NRC will publish the following documents in dual units: New regulations, major amendments to existing regulations, regulatory guides, NUREG-series documents, policy statements, information notices, generic letters, bulletins, and all written communications directed to the public.

Documents specific to a licensee, such as inspection reports and docketed material dealing with a particular licensee, will be in the system of units employed by the licensee. This protocol reflects a general approach that only documents applicable to all licensees, or to all licensees of a given type in which a licensee may operate in the metric system will contain dual units. Otherwise, English or metric units alone are permissible. In dual-unit documents, the first unit presented will be in the International System of Units with the English unit shown in brackets. The NRC will modify existing documents and procedures as needed to facilitate use of the metric system by licensees and applicants. In addition, the NRC will provide staff training as needed. Further, through its participation in national, international, professional, and industry standards organizations and committees and through its work with other industry organizations and groups, the NRC will encourage and further the use of the metric system in formulating and adopting standards and policies for the licensed nuclear industry.

However, if the NRC concludes that the use of any particular system of measurement would be detrimental to the public health and safety, the Commission will proscribe the use of that system by regulation, order, or other appropriate means. In particular, all event reporting and emergency response communications between licensees, the NRC, and State and local authorities will be in the English system of measurement. Further, the NRC will follow the Federal Acquisition

Regulation and the General Services Administration metrication program in executing procurements. Lastly, the Commission considers this policy final and conversion to the metric system complete. The Commission does not intend to revisit this policy unless it is causing an undue burden or hardship.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 12th day of June 1996.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
John C. Hoyle,
Secretary of the Commission.
[FR Doc. 96-15397 Filed 6-17-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

Biweekly Notice

Applications and Amendments to Facility Operating Licenses Involving No Significant Hazards Considerations

I. Background

Pursuant to Public Law 97-415, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission or NRC staff) is publishing this regular biweekly notice. Public Law 97-415 revised section 189 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), to require the Commission to publish notice of any amendments issued, or proposed to be issued, under a new provision of section 189 of the Act. This provision grants the Commission the authority to issue and make immediately effective any amendment to an operating license upon a determination by the Commission that such amendment involves no significant hazards consideration, notwithstanding the pendency before the Commission of a request for a hearing from any person.

This biweekly notice includes all notices of amendments issued, or proposed to be issued from May 24, 1996, through June 7, 1996. The last biweekly notice was published on June 5, 1996 (61 FR 28604).

Notice Of Consideration Of Issuance Of Amendments To Facility Operating Licenses, Proposed No Significant Hazards Consideration Determination, And Opportunity For A Hearing

The Commission has made a proposed determination that the following amendment requests involve no significant hazards consideration. Under the Commission's regulations in 10 CFR 50.92, this means that operation of the facility in accordance with the proposed amendment would not (1) involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated; or (2)

create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated; or (3) involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety. The basis for this proposed determination for each amendment request is shown below.

The Commission is seeking public comments on this proposed determination. Any comments received within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice will be considered in making any final determination.

Normally, the Commission will not issue the amendment until the expiration of the 30-day notice period. However, should circumstances change during the notice period such that failure to act in a timely way would result, for example, in derating or shutdown of the facility, the Commission may issue the license amendment before the expiration of the 30-day notice period, provided that its final determination is that the amendment involves no significant hazards consideration. The final determination will consider all public and State comments received before action is taken. Should the Commission take this action, it will publish in the Federal Register a notice of issuance and provide for opportunity for a hearing after issuance. The Commission expects that the need to take this action will occur very infrequently.

Written comments may be submitted by mail to the Chief, Rules Review and Directives Branch, Division of Freedom of Information and Publications Services, Office of Administration, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, and should cite the publication date and page number of this Federal Register notice. Written comments may also be delivered to Room 6D22, Two White Flint North, 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland from 7:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Federal workdays. Copies of written comments received may be examined at the NRC Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC. The filing of requests for a hearing and petitions for leave to intervene is discussed below.

By July 19, 1996, the licensee may file a request for a hearing with respect to issuance of the amendment to the subject facility operating license and any person whose interest may be affected by this proceeding and who wishes to participate as a party in the proceeding must file a written request for a hearing and a petition for leave to intervene. Requests for a hearing and a