

Authority

This action is authorized under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, §§ 201-03, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 3721-23 (1988).

Background

Title XXI of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 establishes a Law Enforcement Family Support Program, in recognition of the negative effects of job related stress on law enforcement personnel and their families. The program authorizes the Attorney General to support research on the effects of stress on law enforcement personnel and their families, identify and evaluate programs providing support services to law enforcement personnel and their families, and provide technical assistance and training for stress reduction and family support programs.

This solicitation seeks proposals for the development, demonstration, and assessment of innovative stress reduction programs for State or local law enforcement personnel and their families; and for the development and delivery of training on how to plan, implement, and manage stress reduction and family support programs and services.

Interested organizations should call the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) at 1-800-851-3420 to obtain a copy of "Law Enforcement Family Support: Solicitation for Demonstration and Training Programs for Reducing Stress Among Law Enforcement Officers and Their Families" (refer to document no. SL000154). The solicitation is available electronically via the NCJRS Bulletin Board, which can be accessed via Internet. Telnet to ncjrsbbs.ncjrs.org, or gopher to ncjrs.org:71. For World Wide Web access, connect to the NCJRS Justice Information Center at <http://www.ncjrs.org>. Those without Internet access can dial the NCJRS Bulletin Board via modem: dial 301-738-8895. Set modem at 9600 baud, 8-N-1.

Jeremy Travis,

Director National Institute of Justice.

[FR Doc. 96-15938 Filed 6-21-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**Employment and Training Administration****Notice of a Change in Status of an Extended Benefit (EB) Period for Puerto Rico**

This notice announces a change in benefit period eligibility under the EB Program for Puerto Rico.

Summary

The following change has occurred since the publication of the last notice regarding States' EB status:

- May 5, 1996—Puerto Rico triggered "on" EB. Puerto Rico's 13-week insured unemployment rate had been above the 6.0 percent threshold necessary to be trigger "on" to EB since the week of March 9, 1996. However, Section 203(b)(1)(B) of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 specifies that no extended benefit period may begin for a State before the fourteenth week after the close of the States' most recent extended benefit period. Puerto Rico's previous extended benefit period ended February 3, 1996 and the fourteenth week following the end of that extended benefit period is the week beginning May 5, 1996.

Information for Claimants

The duration of benefits payable in the EB Program, and the terms and conditions on which they are payable, are governed by the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970, as amended, and the operating instructions issued to the States by the U.S. Department of Labor. In the case of a State beginning an EB period, the State employment security agency will furnish a written notice of potential entitlement to each individual who has exhausted all rights to regular benefits and is potentially eligible for extended benefits (20 CFR 615.13(c)(1)).

Persons who believe they may be entitled to EB benefits, or who wish to inquire about their rights under the programs, should contact the nearest State employment service office or unemployment compensation claims office in their locality.

Signed at Washington, DC, on June 19, 1996.

Timothy M. Barnicle,

Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training.

[FR Doc. 96-16030 Filed 6-21-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LITERACY**Agency Information Collection Activities Under OMB Review**

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this notice announces an Information Collection Request (ICR) by the NIFL. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 24, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jaleh Behrooz Soroui at (202) 632-1506 or e-mail: Jaleh@nifl.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Title**

Application for Technology Award to Governors' State Literacy Resource Centers to build a national electronic information and communication network for literacy by establishing regional hubs on the Internet in Region I designated by the Department of Education's Office of Vocational and Adult Education.

Abstract

The National Literacy Act of 1991 established the National Institute for Literacy and required that the Institute conduct basic and applied research and demonstrations on literacy; collect and disseminate information to Federal, State and local entities with respect to literacy; and improve and expand the system for delivery of literacy services. This form will be used by State Governors' State Literacy Resource Centers to apply for funding to create regional electronic information and communication hubs for literacy that will build technological capacity for electronic exchange across the literacy community. Evaluations to determine successful applicants will be made by a panel of literacy experts using the published criteria. The Institute will use this information to make a maximum of one cooperative agreement award for a period of up to 2 years.

Burden Statement: The burden for this collection of information is estimated at 55 hours per response. This estimate includes the time needed to review instructions, complete the form, and review the collection of information.

Respondents: Governors of States in Region I and Trust Territories.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 5.

Estimated Number of Responses Per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 275 hours.

Frequency of Collection: One time. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden to: Jaleh Behroozi Soroui, National Institute for Literacy, 800 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20006, and Wendy Taylor, Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, 725 17th St., NW, Washington, DC 20503.

Carolyn Staley,

Deputy Director, NIFL.

[FR Doc. 96-16083 Filed 6-21-96; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket 40-7580]

Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Opportunity for a Hearing; Amendment of Source Materials License SMB-911 Fansteel, Inc., Muskogee, Oklahoma

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is considering the amendment of Source Materials License SMB-911 for the recovery of Work in Progress (WIP) pond residues at the Fansteel, Inc., plant located in Muskogee, Oklahoma. The amendment will allow the facility to process on-site pond residues to recover rare earth metals and to reduce the volume of on-site radioactive materials. The Commission has determined not to prepare an environmental impact statement for the proposed action, because the amendment will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment for reasons described in the Environmental Assessment.

Summary of the Environmental Assessment

Background

Fansteel, Inc. (Fansteel) has been licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to possess and use source materials at the Muskogee plant since January 1967. The current license expired in July 1994; however, Fansteel submitted a renewal application on June 20, 1994. In accordance with the timely renewal provision of 10 CFR 40.43(b), the existing license continues to be effective until the application for renewal has been finally determined by the Commission. The NRC plans to complete the renewal action on Fansteel's license, including an

Environmental Assessment, after action on this amendment application is completed.

Fansteel, Inc. had previously processed ore concentrates and tin slags in the production of refined tantalum products at their Muskogee site. A residue containing natural uranium and thorium was generated as a result of the initial hydrofluoric acid digestion of the ore concentrates. This residue is considered source material, and is regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and defined in 10 CFR Part 40, because it contains more than 0.05% by weight of uranium and thorium. Since significant quantities of tantalum remained in the residue after initial extraction, as well as other rare earth elements and fluoride, the residues were designated by Fansteel as WIP material suitable for secondary processing. Approximately 9,000 dry tons of WIP material have accumulated in ponds numbered 2, 3, and 5.

Identification of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to amend the Source Materials License SMB-911 to allow Fansteel to retrieve and process WIP material from the on-site ponds. The WIP process will isolate the radioactivity such that the bulk of the WIP material can be used commercially while minimizing the volume of material sent for radioactive waste disposal.

Processing of the WIP material will recover tantalum, columbium (niobium), and scandium from the pond residues. This WIP material recovery will be achieved by a series of proprietary chemical processes to separate the remaining tantalum, columbium, and scandium from the residues. Uranium and thorium will be separated from the other products as uranium and thorium hydroxides. Waste materials from this process contaminated with natural uranium and thorium will be packaged and stored for offsite disposal.

The Need for the Proposed Action

The current license allows Fansteel to possess, use, store, and transfer natural uranium and thorium and their progenies in metal processing residues. The license allows the possession of a maximum of 30,000 kilograms of uranium and 67,000 kilograms of thorium in solid forms as oxides in tin slag and ore processing residues. The license amendment is needed to allow Fansteel to process the pond residues.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

Treatment of pond residues will result in effluents of radioactive materials to air and water from the Fansteel plant, which may produce a small increase in radiation doses to the public.

The WIP process will generate gases and particulates that will be captured in a centrifugal particulate separator followed by water and caustic scrubbing before discharge to the atmosphere. The treated stack effluent will be continuously monitored for gross alpha radioactivity.

Liquid effluents will be collected and treated with lime, then pumped to Ponds 8 and 9 for settling prior to discharge through Outfall 001.

The estimated total effective dose equivalent from inhalation of radionuclides emitted during WIP processing is less than 1 millirem per year to a hypothetical resident located at the site boundary in the most frequent downwind direction. The proposed amendment will not have an adverse impact on the air quality for the region beyond the contribution from currently licensed activities.

Treated wastewater will be discharged through Outfall 001 to the Arkansas River. Ingestion of water discharged to the Arkansas River would result in doses much less than 5 millirem per year, due to the low concentration of radionuclides in the discharge. Actual dose would be much less, because the effluent, approximately 100,000 gallons per day, is further diluted by the Arkansas River flow of 20,600 cubic feet per second (13 billion gallons per day).

By comparison, the total body dose rate to an individual in the vicinity of the Muskogee plant from background sources has been estimated at 107 millirems per year, not considering fallout radiation sources or radon, including 43.4 mrem/yr from cosmic rays, 45.6 mrem/yr from terrestrial sources, and 18 mrem/yr from internal emitters.

Background uranium concentrations in soil are typically 1.0 to 1.5 micrograms per gram, which is equivalent to 0.33 to 0.50 picocuries per gram. The WIP processing is not expected to result in an increase in soil radioactivity, because no radioactive materials will be released to soils during processing.

The proposed license amendment will not have an adverse impact on surface or ground water quality. In fact, there is expected to be a potential benefit, since the removal of source material in the ponds will reduce the potential for ground water and surface water