

certification incorrectly reported that the Jackson, Alabama location of Vanity Fair closed December 15, 1995, at which time workers were permanently laid off. The certification should have reported that some worker separations were scheduled to take place at that time.

Company officials report that there are two Vanity Fair production facilities in Jackson. The Department is amending the certification to limit the coverage to workers at the knitting plant. No worker separations have occurred at the other Vanity Fair production facility in Jackson, Alabama.

"All workers of Vanity Fair Mills, Incorporated, Knitting Plant, Jackson, Alabama who become totally or partially separated from employment on or after November 1, 1994 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974."

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 14th day of February 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96-4468 Filed 2-27-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

[NAFTA-00563]

Thompson Steel Pipe Company, Thompson Tanks Division, Princeton, Kentucky; Notice of Revised Determination on Reconsideration

On September 22, 1995, The Department issued a negative determination to workers of Thompson Steel Pipe Company, Thompson Tanks Division, located in Princeton, Kentucky, to apply for NAFTA-Transitional Adjustment Assistance (NAFTA-TAA). The notice was published in the Federal Register on October 5, 1995 (FR 60 52213).

By letter of January 16, 1996, the petitioners requested administrative reconsideration of the Department's findings.

Investigation findings revealed that production and employment declined during the time period of the investigation.

Further findings on reconsideration show that the subject firm entered an agreement to begin importing propane tanks from Mexico.

Conclusion

After careful review of the additional facts obtained on reconsideration, I conclude that increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with propane tanks contributed importantly to the declines in sales or production and to the total or partial separation of

workers from Thompson Steel Pipe Company, Thompson Tanks Division, Princeton, Kentucky. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

"All workers of Thompson Steel Pipe Company, Thompson Tanks Division, Princeton, Kentucky, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after August 9, 1994 are eligible to apply for NAFTA-TAA under Section 250 of the Trade Act of 1974."

Signed at Washington, DC this 12th day of February 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96-4464 Filed 2-27-96; 8:45am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 40-8943]

Crow Butte Resources Inc.; Final Finding of No Significant Impact Notice of Opportunity for Hearing

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) proposes to amend NRC Source Material License SUA-1534 to allow the licensee, Crow Butte Resources, Inc. to increase the maximum processing flow rate at its in-situ leach uranium mining facility in Dawes County, Nebraska, from 3500 gallons per minute to 5000 gallons per minute. An Environmental Assessment was performed by the NRC staff in accordance with the requirements of 10 CFR Part 51. The conclusion of the Environmental Assessment is a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the proposed licensing action.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. James R. Park, Uranium Recovery Branch, Mail Stop TWFN 7-J9, Division of Waste Management, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555. Telephone 301/415-6699.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

During April 1991, Crow Butte Resources, Inc. (Crow Butte) commenced uranium recovery operations at its Crow Butte in-situ leach (ISL) uranium mining facility in Dawes County, Nebraska. These activities are authorized by NRC Source Material License SUA-1534. The NRC prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) based on its review of Crow Butte's license application and environmental

report (ER); a Final Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) concerning the issuance of SUA-1534 was issued on December 27, 1989 (54 FR 53200). A supplemental EA was prepared based on the NRC's review of Crow Butte's amendment request to increase its maximum processing flow rate from 2500 gallons per minute (gpm) to the currently approved level of 3500 gpm. The NRC issued a Final FONSI (58 FR 13561; March 12, 1993) concerning this licensing action.

Summary of the Environmental Assessment

Identification of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is an amendment to SUA-1534 to allow Crow Butte to increase the processing plant's maximum flow rate at its ISL facility from 3500 gpm to 5000 gpm. The NRC staff's review was conducted in accordance with the requirements of 10 CFR 40.32 and 10 CFR 40.45.

Need for the Proposed Action

Crow Butte requested NRC approval of this flow rate increase to allow it to expand uranium production within its permitted area of operation to the northwest and southeast of the current production wellfields. In accordance with 10 CFR 51.60, Crow Butte prepared and submitted a supplemental ER in support of its amendment request.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

An increase in processing flow rate will require the construction of four to six ion exchange columns, which will be housed in the existing warehouse area of the ISL facility or in an adjacent building extension. Lands disturbed by new wellfield construction will be reclaimed and returned to pre-mining use as part of Crow Butte's reclamation activities, previously reviewed by the NRC and documented in its original EA, issued December 12, 1989.

The increased processing flow rate will also result in a significant increase in the volume of liquid and solid effluents (i.e., wastes) over current levels. Crow Butte currently has available to it three NRC-approved waste disposal options for liquid effluents: (1) Solar evaporation ponds, (2) land application, or (3) deep well disposal. Under a maximum flow rate of 5000 gpm, Crow Butte's estimated rates of disposal and concentrations of effluents to be disposed by these options fall within the ranges previously found acceptable by the NRC. Crow Butte is required by license condition in SUA-1534 to dispose of solid waste

byproduct material generated at its ISL facility at an NRC-approved byproduct disposal facility.

Offsite environmental impacts are related to: (1) Effects on the regional groundwater system, and (2) the potential for increased radiological doses to the general public. Because the issues associated with impacts on the regional groundwater system concern consumptive water use, the NRC has referred further assessment of these impacts to the State of Nebraska. The NRC anticipates that these issues would be addressed by the State at such time as Crow Butte applies for a modification to its Underground Injection Control permit with the State, for a corresponding increase in processing flow rate.

Although the estimated radon release associated with a processing flow rate of 5000 gpm is slightly higher than previously approved, the NRC staff concluded that the modeling satisfactorily shows that the potential impacts to offsite individuals remain well below the 100 mrem/yr (1 mSv/yr) public dose limit of 10 CFR 20.1301. The largest dose estimate was 20.3 mrem/yr (0.203 mSv/yr) for the receptor located approximately 1.0 kilometer from the processing plant vent location.

Conclusion

The NRC staff concludes that approval of Crow Butte's amendment request to increase the processing flow rate at its ISL facility from 3500 gpm to 5000 gpm will not cause significant environmental impacts.

Alternatives to the Proposed Action

Since the NRC staff has concluded that there are no significant environmental impacts associated with the proposed action, any alternatives with equal or greater environmental impacts need not be evaluated. The principal alternative to the proposed action would be to deny the requested action. Since the environmental impacts of the proposed action and this no-action alternative are similar, there is no need to further evaluate alternatives to the proposed action.

Agencies and Persons Consulted

The NRC staff consulted with the State of Nebraska, Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ), in the development of the Environmental Assessment. A facsimile copy of the final Environmental Assessment was transmitted to Mr. Frank Mills of the NDEQ on January 3, 1996. In a telephone conversation on January 11, 1996, Mr. Mills indicated that the NDEQ

had no comments on the Environmental Assessment.

Finding of No Significant Impact

The NRC staff has prepared an Environmental Assessment for the proposed amendment of NRC Source Material License SUA-1534. On the basis of this assessment, the NRC staff has concluded that the environmental impacts that may result from the proposed action would not be significant, and therefore, preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not warranted.

The Environmental Assessment and other documents related to this proposed action are available for public inspection and copying at the NRC Public Document Room, in the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20555.

Notice of Opportunity for Hearing

The Commission hereby provides notice that this is a proceeding on an application for a licensing action falling within the scope of Subpart L, "Informal Hearing Procedures for Adjudications in Materials Licensing Proceedings, of the Commission's Rules of Practice for Domestic Licensing Proceedings in 10 CFR Part 2" (54 FR 8269). Pursuant to § 2.1205(a), any person whose interest may be affected by this proceeding may file a request for a hearing. In accordance with § 2.1205(c), a request for a hearing must be filed within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this Federal Register notice. The request for a hearing must be filed with the Office of the Secretary either:

(1) By delivery to the Docketing and Service Branch of the Office of the Secretary at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852; or

(2) By mail or telegram addressed to the Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, Attention: Docketing and Service Branch.

Each request for a hearing must also be served, by delivering it personally or by mail to:

(1) The applicant, Crow Butte Resources Inc., 216 Sixteenth Street Mall, Suite 810, Denver, CO 80202;

(2) The NRC staff, by delivery to the Executive Director of Operations, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852, or by mail addressed to the Executive Director for Operations, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555.

In addition to meeting other applicable requirements of 10 CFR Part 2 of the Commission's regulations, a request for a hearing filed by a person

other than an applicant must describe in detail:

(1) The interest of the requestor in the proceeding;

(2) How that interest may be affected by the results of the proceeding, including the reasons why the requestor should be permitted a hearing, with particular reference to the factors set out in § 2.1205(g);

(3) The requestor's areas of concern about the licensing activity that is the subject matter of the proceeding; and

(4) The circumstances establishing that the request for a hearing is timely in accordance with § 2.1205(c).

Any hearing that is requested and granted will be held in accordance with the Commission's Informal Hearing Procedures for Adjudications in Materials Licensing Proceedings in 10 CFR Part 2, Subpart L.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 21st day of February 1996.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Daniel M. Gillen,

*Acting Chief, Uranium Recovery Branch,
Division of Waste Management, Office of
Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.*

[FR Doc. 96-4483 Filed 2-27-96; 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 February 5, 1996, through February 15, 1996. The last biweekly notice was published on February 14, 1996 (61 FR 5809).