Dated: February 16, 1996.

Russell Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96–4466 Filed 2–27–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

[TA–W–31,393]

Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration

In the matter of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, including the following divisions: Bethlehem Structural Products Corporation Bethforge, Inc., Bethlehem Roll Corp., PB & NE Subsidiary Railroad Co., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

By an application dated December 4, 1995, the United Steelworkers of America, Local 2599, with Congressional support requested administrative reconsideration of the subject petition for trade adjustment assistance, TAA. The denial notice was issued on November 3, 1995, and published in the Federal Register on November 24, 1995 (60 FR 58103).

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.

Investigation findings show that the workers were engaged in employment related to the production of structural steel products.

The Department's denial was based on the fact that the ''contributed importantly'' test of the Group Eligibility Requirements of the Trade Act was not met. A Corporate decision was made to transfer the production of structural steel products to another company facility in the United States. Further, the findings show that sales and production of structural steel products at the subject firm increased in January through June 1995 compared to the same time period of 1994. The Department conducted a survey of major customers of the subject firm which revealed that none of the respondents reported imports of structural steel during the time period relevant to the investigation.

Other findings show that the subject firm reported no imports of structural steel products in the relevant time periods.

Conclusion

After review of the application and investigative findings, I conclude that there has been nor 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 in 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. 96–4463 Filed 2–27–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

[TA–W–31,268]

Maxus Energy Corporation, a/k/a Maxus Corporate, a/k/a Maxus International, Dallas, Texas; Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 USC 2273) the Department of Labor issued a Notice of Certification Regarding Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance on August 8, 1995, applicable to workers of Maxus Energy Corporation located in Dallas, Texas. The notice was published in the Federal Register on August 24, 1995 (60 FR 44079). The certification was amended October 24, 1995 to include workers of the subject firm whose wages were being reported to the Maxus Corporate unemployment insurance (UI) tax account. The notice was published in the Federal Register on November 7, 1995 (60 FR 56172).

At the request of the State Agency, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. New information provided by Maxus Energy Company shows that some of the workers of the subject firm had their UI taxes paid to Maxus International. Accordingly, the Department is amending the certification to properly reflect this matter.

The intent of the Department's certification is to include all workers of Maxus who were affected by increased imports of crude oil and natural gas.

The amended notice applicable to TA–W–31,268 is hereby issued as follows:

''All workers of Maxus Energy Corporation, a/k/a Maxus Corporate, a/k/a Maxus International, Dallas, Texas who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after June 30, 1994, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.''

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 13th day of February 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96–4462 Filed 2–27–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

[TA–W–31,519]

National Fiber Technology (Formerly National Hair Technology), Lawrence, Massachusetts; Dismissal of Application for Reconsideration

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.18(C) an application for administrative reconsideration was filed with the Program Manager of the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance for workers at National Fiber Technology, Lawrence, Massachusetts. The review indicated that the application contained no new substantial information which would bear importantly on the Department's determination. Therefore, dismissal of the application was issued.

TA–W–31,519; National Fiber Technology, Lawrence, Massachusetts (February 13, 1996)

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 16th day of February, 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96–4467 Filed 2–27–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

[TA–W–31,630B]

Vanity Fair Mills, Incorporated, Knitting Plant, Jackson, AL; Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 USC 2273) the Department of Labor issued a Certification of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance on January 18, 1996, applicable to all workers of Vanity Fair Mills, Incorporated located in Jackson, Alabama. The notice will soon be published in the Federal Register.

At the request of the company and the State Agency, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. Findings show that the

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]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

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