

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.*

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[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.*

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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