demonstration 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. In 1993, the NIFL funded the National ALLD Center to enhance awareness about the implications of learning disabilities for literacy efforts, and to develop tools and resources to assist literacy providers better identify and serve adults with learning disabilities. The NIFL will consider applications from states and other entities to develop and implement methods for incorporating the products and services of the National ALLD Center into existing literacy service delivery systems for the purpose of improving services to adults with learning disabilities. 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 minimum 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 40 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 and Trust Territories, State Departments of Adult Education, other public and non-profit entities.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 20.

Estimated Number of Responses Per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 152 hours.

Frequency of Collection: One time. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of the information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden to: Susan Green, National Institute for Literacy, 800 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20006.

Request for Comments: NIFL solicits comments to: (i) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility. (ii) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimates of the burden of the proposed collection of information. (iii) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected. (iv) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated or electronic collection technologies of other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Dated: February 25, 1997.

Andrew J. Hartman,

Director, NIFL.

[FR Doc. 97–5021 Filed 2–27–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6055–01–M

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

Sunshine Act Meeting; Corporate Culture and Transportation: A Symposium

A symposium on the effect that corporate management philosophies and practices have on transportation safety will be conducted by the National Transportation Safety Board. The symposium will be held on April 24 and 25, 1997, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Crystal City, Virginia. For more information, contact Julie Beal at (202) 314–6000 or fax (202) 314–6293.

February 25, 1997.

Bea Hardesty,

Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 97–5088 Filed 2–25–97; 4:27 pm]

BILLING CODE 7533–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–302]

Florida Power Corporation; Notice of Consideration of Issuance of Amendment to Facility Operating License, Proposed no Significant Hazards Consideration Determination, and Opportunity for a Hearing

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) is considering issuance of an amendment to Facility Operating License No. DPR–72 issued to Florida Power Corporation, et al. (the licensee) for operation of the Crystal River Nuclear Generating Plant, Unit No. 3, located in Citrus County, Florida.

The proposed amendment would change the Crystal River Unit 3 Technical Specifications (TS) to implement 10 CFR 50, Appendix J, ''Primary Reactor Containment Leakage Testing for Water-Cooled Reactors,'' Option B. This option allows to change from prescriptive testing requirements to performance-based testing requirements based on the leakage rate testing history of the containment and components. The proposed TS changes include revision to TS 3.6.1, 3.6.3, and addition of ''Containment Leakage Rate Testing Program'' to TS 5.0. The licensee did not propose any deviations from methods approved by the Commission and endorsed in the applicable regulatory guide.

Before issuance of the proposed license amendment, the Commission will have made findings required by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act) and the Commission's regulations.

The Commission has made a proposed determination that the amendment request involves 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. As required by 10 CFR 50.91(a), the licensee has provided its analysis of the issue of no significant hazards consideration, which is presented below:

(1) Does not involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated.

The TS amendment does not involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated.

The proposed changes to the TS are to implement Option B of 10 CFR 50, Appendix J, at CR–3. The proposed changes will result in increased intervals between containment leakage tests based on the leakage rate testing history. The proposed changes do not involve a change to the plant design or operation and does not change the testing methodology.

NUREG–1493, ''Performance-Based Containment Leak-Test Program,'' provides the technical basis of 10 CFR 50, Appendix J, Option B. NUREG–1493 contains a detailed evaluation of the expected leakage from containment and the associated consequences. The increased risk due to increasing the intervals between containment leakage tests was also evaluated. The NUREG used a statistical approach to determine that the increase in the expected dose to the public due to decreasing the testing frequency is extremely low. NUREG–1493 also concluded that a small increase is justifiable in comparison to the benefits from decreasing the testing frequency. The primary benefit is in the reduction in occupational radiation exposure.

(2) Does not create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated.

The TS amendment does not create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated.

The proposed TS amendment incorporates the performance-based testing approach