

Services Panel discussion with NCLIS Members, Tour of SFPL new main library.

TIME, DATE, AND PLACE: 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, July 20, 1996, San Francisco Public Library, Latino-Hispanic Community Room.

MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED: NCLIS activity review and planning for FY 1996, Public comment.

TIME, DATE, AND PLACE: 8:15 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., July 21, 1996, San Diego Sheraton Hotel, Seabreeze II Room, 1380 Harbor Island Drive, San Diego, CA.

MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED: Meeting with the Interactive Services Board.

TIME, DATE, AND PLACE: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Seabreeze I Room, San Diego Sheraton Hotel.

MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED: NCLIS Plans for FY 1997.

TIME, DATE, AND PLACE: 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m., July 22, 1996, San Diego Sheraton Hotel, 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., July 23, 1996, Interactive Services Association Conference.

TIME, DATE, AND PLACE: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., July 22, 1996, San Diego Sheraton Hotel, Belaire Ballroom.

MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED: NCLIS Hearing: Libraries and Interactive Services on the Information Highway: Toll Roads Freeways, Highway Robbery. The hearing will focus on polices related to libraries' roles in and use of interactive and online information services, with specific testimony from interactive industry and library representatives.

PORTION CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC: 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., July 21, 1996: To review staff support requirements.

To request further information or to make special arrangements for physically challenged persons, contact Barbara Whiteleather (202-606-9200) no later than one week in advance of the meeting.

Dated: July 10, 1996.

Peter R. Young,

NCLIS Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 96-19438 Filed 7-26-96; 11:49 am]

BILLING CODE 7527-01-M

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Copyright Office

[Docket No. 95-1 CARP DD 92-94]

Distribution of 1992, 1993, and 1994 Digital Audio Recording Technology Royalties

AGENCY: Copyright Office, Library of Congress.

ACTION: Initiation of arbitration.

SUMMARY: The Copyright Office of the Library of Congress is announcing initiation of the 180-day arbitration period for the distribution of 1992-94 digital audio recording technology (DART) royalties.

EFFECTIVE DATES: August 8, 1996.

ADDRESSES: All hearings and meetings for the 1992-94 DART distribution proceeding shall take place in the James Madison Memorial Building, Room 414, First and Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20540.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Roberts, Senior Attorney for Compulsory Licenses, or Tanya Sandros, CARP Specialist, Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel (CARP), P.O. Box 70977, Southwest Station, Washington DC. 20024. Telephone (202) 707-8380. Telefax (202) 707-8366.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 251.72 of 37 CFR provides:

If the Librarian determines that a controversy exists among claimants to either cable, satellite carrier, or digital audio recording devices and media royalties, the Librarian shall publish in the Federal Register a declaration of controversy along with a notice of initiation of an arbitration proceeding. Such notice shall, to the extent feasible, describe the nature, general structure and schedule of the proceeding.

The notice published today fulfills the requirements of § 251.72 for the distribution of DART royalties for the years 1992, 1993, and 1994.

As provided in section 802 of the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C., a Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel (CARP) shall have 180 days from initiation to deliver its written report to the Librarian of Congress. The 180-day period begins on August 8, 1996 and concludes on February 3, 1997. This proceeding requires the CARP to determine the proper distribution of royalties collected under chapter 10 of the Copyright Act for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994. Section 802(b) of the Act instructs the Librarian to select two arbitrators within 10 days of initiation of the proceeding. The Librarian has already completed this task, and the two arbitrators are:

The Honorable Sharon T. Nelson

The Honorable Lewis Hall Griffith

The third arbitrator, who shall serve as Chairperson, will be selected in accordance with section 802(b).

Scheduling of the 1992-94 DART royalty distribution proceeding is within the discretion of the CARP. The Library will publish the schedule of the proceedings, as required by 37 CFR 251.11(b), as soon as it is available.

Recommended by:
Marybeth Peters,
Register of Copyrights.

Approved by:
James H. Billington,
The Librarian of Congress.
[FR Doc. 96-19294 Filed 7-29-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 1410-33-P

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice 96-088]

Government-Owned Inventions, Available for Licensing

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Notice of availability of inventions for licensing.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are assigned to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, have been filed in the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and are available for licensing.

Copies of patent applications cited are available from the Office of Patent Counsel, Langley Research Center, Mail Code 212, Hampton, VA 23681. Claims are deleted from the patent applications to avoid premature disclosure.

DATES: July 30, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Office of Patent Counsel, Mail Code 212, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA 23681; telephone (804) 864-9260, fax (804) 864-9190.

NASA Case No. LAR-15058-1: Vapor Generator Wand;

NASA Case No. LAR-15059-1: Digital Mammography With A Mosaic of CCD-Arrays;

NASA Case No. LAR-15062-1: Multi-Channel Electronically Scanned Cryogenic Pressure Sensor;

NASA Case No. LAR-15068-1: Electrically Conductive Polyimide Film Containing Gold (III) Ions;

NASA Case No. LAR-15069-1: Low Power Impressed Current Cathodic Protection of Metal;

NASA Case No. LAR-15088-2: Spiral Microstrip Antenna With Resistance;

NASA Case No. LAR-15094-1: Concept for A Ringless Carbon-Carbon Piston in Internal Combustion Engines;

NASA Case No. LAR-15105-1: Ho: Tm: LuAG-A New Laser Material

NASA Case No. LAR-15112-1-CU: Micro-Sensor Thin-Film Anemometer;

NASA Case No. LAR-15114-1-CU: Dry Powder Process for Preparing Uni-

- Tape Prepreg From Polymer Coated Filamentary Towpregs;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15128-1: Method for Fabricating Composites Structures Including Continuous Press Forming and Pultrusion Processing;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15138-1: Piezoelectric Loudspeaker and Transducer;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15175-2: Phenylethynyl Terminated Imide Oligomers (Divisional of-1);
- NASA Case No. LAR-15176-1-CU: Imide Oligomers Endcapped With Phenylethynyl Phthalic Anhydrides and Polymers Therefrom;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15205-1-CU: Tough, Soluble, Aromatic, Thermoplastic Copolyimides;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15205-2: Process for Preparing Tough, Soluble, Thermoplastic Copolyimides (Continuation of-1);
- NASA Case No. LAR-15208-1: A Unique Copolyimide Backbone for Imide Oligomers With Terminal Reactive Groups;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15211-1: Beat Frequency Ultrasonic Microsphere Contrast Agent Detection System;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15212-1-CU: Test Fixture for Determination of Energy Absorbing Capabilities of Composite Materials;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15217-1: Molding of Complex Part Utilizing Modified Silicone Rubber Tooling;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15229-2-CU: Poly (Arylene Ether Co-Imidazole)s as Toughness Modifiers for Epoxy Resins (Continuation of-1);
- NASA Case No. LAR-15231-1-SB: Flux-Focusing Eddy Current Probe and Rotating Probe Method for Flaw Detection;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15246-1: Base Passive Porosity for Drag Reduction;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15248-1-CU: Vacuum Microextruder and Method;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15251-1: Process for Controlling Morphology & Improving Thermal-Mechanical Performance of High Performance Polymer Networks;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15251-3/4/6: Freeze Drying for Morphological Control of Interpenetrating Polymer Networks;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15515-1-CU: Two-Stage Gas Measurement System;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15258-1: Linewidth Reduction Method Using the Vertical 2nd-Order Emission from Semiconductor Lasers With 2nd-Order Gratings;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15259-2-CU: Composite Prepreg Consolidation Device;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15266-1-CU: Surface Acoustic Wave Oxygen Pressure Sensor;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15272-1-CU: Reflective Self-Metallizing Polyimide Films Containing Silver Acetate;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15275-1: Ho:Tm:LuLiF4 A New Laser Material;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15279-1: Thermally Stable, Piezoelectric and Pyroelectric Polymeric Substrates and Method Relating Thereto;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15289-1: Three-Dimensional Object Tracking System & Meth Employing Plural Sensors/Processors for Performing Parallel Processing;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15297-1: Simultaneous Luminescence Pressure and Temperature Mapping System;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15313-1-SB: Augmented Shock Wave Fracture/Severance of Materials;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15316-2-CU: Nonaqueous Slip Casting of High Temp Ceramic Superconductors Using an Investment Casting Technique;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15330-1-SB: Radially Focused Eddy Current Sensor for Characterization of Flaws in Metallic Tubing;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15332-1: Copolyimides Prepared from ODA, APB and BPDA;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15338-1: Small Vacuum Compatible Hyperthermal Atom Generator;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15348-1: Thin-Layer Composite-Unimorph Piezoelectric Driver and Sensor, "THUNDER";
- NASA Case No. LAR-15351-1-CU: Catalyst for Formaldehyde Oxidation;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15362-1: Automatic Force Balance Calibration System;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15373-1: Shock-Free Supersonic Elliptic Nozzles/ Meth of Forming Design Proc/Shock Free Elliptic Nozzles;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15387-1: Process for Preparing an Ultra-Thin, Adhesiveless, Multi-Layered, Patterned Polymer Substrate;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15406-1: Noninvasive Meth/Apparatus for Monitoring Intracranial Pressure & Pressure Vols Index in Humans;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15411-1-CU: Process and Apparatus for Applying Powder Particles to a Filamentary Material;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15412-1: Imide Oligomers and Co-Oligomers Containing Pendant Phenylethynyl Groups and Polymers Therefrom;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15415-1: Forward Sweep Low Noise Rotor Blade;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15053-1: Schlieren System and Method for Moving Objects;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15052-1: Electrically Conductive Polyimides Containing Silver Trifluoroacetylacetone;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15046-2: Eddy Current Method for Fatigue Testing;
- NASA Case No. LAR-15007-1: A Method to Prevent Fiber Distortion in Textile Materials;
- NASA Case No. LAR-14997-2: Optical Flameout Detector;
- NASA Case No. LAR-14965-2-CU: Acetylene and Phenylacetylene Terminated Poly (Arylene Ether Benzimidazole)s;
- NASA Case No. LAR-14964-1-CU: Design of Electrically Conductive, Thermally Insulating Current Leads for Cryogenic Applications, etc.;
- NASA Case No. LAR-14939-2-CU: Poly (N-Arylene-benzimidazole)s Via Aromatic Nucleophilic Displacement;
- NASA Case No. LAR-14898-1: Composite Sandwich Structure and Method for Making Same;
- NASA Case No. LAR-14896-2: Polyazomethines Containing Trifluoromethylbenzene Units;
- NASA Case No. LAR-14892-2: Composite Prepreg Material and Method for Production of Improved Composite Material;
- NASA Case No. LAR-14879-1-CU: Apparatus and Method for Determining the Mass Density of a Filament;
- NASA Case No. LAR-14775-2: Apparatus for Elevated Temperature Compression or Tension Testing of Composite Specimens;
- NASA Case No. LAR-14640-2-CU: Ian Iterferometer Having Fused Optical Fibers, and Apparatus and Method using the Interferometer;
- NASA Case No. LAR-14621-2: Method for Ultrasonic Imaging and Device for Performing the Method;
- NASA Case No. LAR-14559-2: Method and Apparatus for Thermographically and Quantitatively Analyzing a Structure for Disbonds and/or Inclusions;
- NASA Case No. LAR-14581-2MSB: Method and Apparatus for Evaluating Multilayer Objects for Imperfections;
- NASA Case No. LAR-14448-2-SB: Multi-Layer Light-Weight Protective

Coating and Method for Application;
 NASA Case No. LAR-14240-1: Vacuum Holding Fixture for Fabricating Piezoelectric Acoustic Sensors;
 NASA Case No. LAR-14047-3: Method and Apparatus for Three-Dimensional Braiding;
 NASA Case No. LAR-13950-2: IBM Printer Port Interface;
 NASA Case No. LAR-13922-1: Apparatus for Use in Determining Surface Conductivity at Microwave Frequencies;
 NASA Case No. LAR-13890-1: Capacitive Acoustic Wave Detector and Method of Making Same;

Dated: July 22, 1996.

Edward A. Frankle,
 General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 96-19338 Filed 7-29-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510-01-M

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50-387 and 50-388]

Pennsylvania Power and Light Company; Notice of Partial Withdrawal of Application for Amendment to Facility Operating Licenses

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has granted the request of Pennsylvania Power and Light Company (the licensee) to withdraw a portion of its application dated April 5, 1994, as supplemented on October 20, 1995, for proposed amendment to Facility Operating License Nos. NPF-14 and NPF-22 for the Susquehanna Steam Electric Station, Units 1 and 2, respectively, located in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

The portion of the proposed amendment which has been withdrawn would have revised the units' technical specifications by removing the specified frequency for Susquehanna Review Committee audits of the fire protection program at the site and would have had them listed in the Final Safety Analysis Report instead.

The Commission had previously issued a Notice of Consideration of Issuance of Amendment published in the Federal Register on May 25, 1994 (59 FR 27061). However, by letter dated July 5, 1996, the licensee withdrew the above portion of the proposed change.

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for amendment dated April 5, 1994, a supplemental letter dated October 20, 1995, and the licensee's letter dated July 5, 1996, which withdrew the above portion of the application for license

amendment. The above documents are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street NW., Washington, DC, and at the local public document room located at the Osterhout Free Library, Reference Department, 71 South Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 24th day of July 1996.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
 Chester Posluny,
 Senior Project Manager, Project Directorate I-2, Division of Reactor Projects—I/II, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 96-19320 Filed 7-29-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

[Docket Nos. 50-315 and 50-316]

Indiana Michigan Power Company; Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant, Unit Nos. 1 and 2 Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) is considering issuance of an exemption from certain requirements of 10 CFR 70.24 for Facility Operating License Nos. DPR-58 and DPR-74, issued to Indiana Michigan Power Company, (the licensee), for operation of the D. C. Cook Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2, located in Berrien County, Michigan.

Environmental Assessment

Identification of the Proposed Action

The proposed action would exempt the licensee from the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24, which requires a monitoring system that will energize clearly audible alarms if accidental criticality occurs in each area in which special nuclear material is handled, used, or stored. The proposed action would also exempt the licensee from the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24(a)(3) to maintain emergency procedures for each area in which this licensed special nuclear material is handled, used, or stored to ensure that all personnel withdraw to an area of safety upon the sounding of the alarm and to conduct drills and designate responsible individuals for such emergency procedures.

This environmental assessment has been prepared to address potential environmental issues related to the licensee's application of April 8, 1996.

The Need for the Proposed Action

Power reactor license applicants are evaluated for the safe handling, use, and storage of special nuclear materials. The proposed exemption from criticality

accident requirements is based on the original design for fuel storage and handling at the D. C. Cook Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2. The exemption was granted with the original Unit 2 Special Nuclear Material (Part 70) license, but it expired with the issuance of the Part 50 license when the exemption was inadvertently not included in that license. Therefore, the exemption is needed to clearly define the design of the plant as evaluated and approved for licensing.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

The NRC staff has completed its evaluation of the proposed action and concludes that there is no significant environmental impact if the exemption is granted. Inadvertent or accidental criticality will be precluded through compliance with the Cook Technical Specifications, the geometric spacing of fuel assemblies in the new fuel storage facility and spent fuel storage pool, and administrative controls imposed on fuel handling procedures. Technical specification controls include reactivity requirements (e.g., shutdown margins, limits on control rod movement), instrumentation requirements (e.g., power and radiation monitors), and controls on refueling operations (e.g., refueling boron concentration and source range monitor requirements.) Geometrically, the spent fuel pool is designed to store the fuel in an array that precludes criticality. Existing technical specifications require the effective neutron multiplication factor, K_{eff} , to be maintained less than or equal to 0.95. The new fuel vault has also been analyzed to maintain k_{eff} less than or equal to 0.95, including uncertainties, under full water density flooded conditions and less than or equal to 0.98 under optimum moderation conditions.

In summary, the training provided to all personnel involved in fuel handling operations, the design of the fuel handling equipment, the administrative controls, the technical specifications on new and spent fuel handling and storage, and the design of the new and spent fuel storage racks preclude inadvertent or accidental criticality. In accordance with the NRC's Regulatory Position in Regulatory Guide 8.12, Revision 1, "Criticality Accident Alarm Systems," dated January 1981, an exemption from 10 CFR 70.24 is appropriate.

The proposed exemption will not affect radiological plant effluents nor cause any significant occupational exposures. Only a small amount, if any, radioactive waste is generated during the receipt and handling of new fuel