

Dated: February 25, 1997.
 Connie M. Downs,
OPIC Corporate Secretary.
 [FR Doc. 97-6060 Filed 3-6-97; 2:38 pm]
 BILLING CODE 3210-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, Justice Department.

ACTION: Notice of information collection under review; Local law enforcement block grants progress reporting form.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval is being sought for the information collection listed below. This proposed information collection was previously published in the Federal Register on December 24, 1996 and allowed 60 days for public comment.

The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comments until April 9, 1997. This process is conducted in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, 5 Part 1320.10. Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice, especially regarding the estimated public burden and associated response time, should be directed to the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attention: Department of Justice Desk Officer, Washington, DC, 20503. Additionally, comments may be submitted to OMB via facsimile to 202-395-7285. Comments may also be submitted to the Department of Justice (DOJ), Justice Management Division, Information Management and Security Staff, Attention: Department Clearance Officer, Suite 850, 1001 G Street, NW, Washington, DC, 20530. Additionally, comments may be submitted to DOJ via facsimile to 202-514-1534. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following points:

- (1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency/component, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- (2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies/components estimate of the

burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

- (3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

- (4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of this information collection:

- (1) Type of information collection: New data collection.

- (2) The title of the form/collection: Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Progress Reporting Form.

- (3) The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection. Form: None. Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, United States Department of Justice.

- (4) Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract. Primary: State and local units of government. Other: None. This data collection will gather information from each jurisdiction on general spending operations within the purpose areas of the grant.

- (5) An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond: 3200 respondents at 45 minutes per response.

- (6) An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection: 4800 annual burden hours.

Public comment on this proposed information collection is strongly encouraged.

Dated: March 4, 1997.
 Robert B. Briggs,
Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 97-5736 Filed 3-7-97; 8:45 am]

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice (97-026)]

National Environmental Policy Act; Cassini Mission

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare a supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) for implementation of

the Cassini mission to Saturn and its moons.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and NASA's policy and procedures (14 CFR Part 1216 Subpart 1216.3), NASA intends to prepare a supplement to the Cassini mission Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). The SEIS will focus on updated information pertinent to the consequence and risk analyses of potential accidents during the launch and cruise phases of the mission. Such accidents could result in a release of plutonium dioxide from the three Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators (RTG's) and the potential 157 Radioisotope Heater Units (RHU's) onboard the Cassini spacecraft. The currently planned mission involves the launch of the Cassini spacecraft from Cape Canaveral Air Station (CCAS), Florida, during the primary launch opportunity in October 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Mark R. Dahl, NASA Headquarters, Code SD, Washington, DC 20546-0001; 202-358-0306.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The planned Cassini mission is an international cooperative effort of NASA, the European Space Agency, and the Italian Space Agency, to explore the planet Saturn and its environment. Saturn is the second-largest and second-most massive planet in the solar system and has the largest, most visible dynamic ring structure of all the planets. The planned mission is an important part of NASA's program for exploration of the solar system, the goal of which is to understand the system's birth and evolution. The Cassini mission would involve a 4-year scientific exploration of Saturn, its atmosphere, moons, rings, and magnetosphere. The Cassini spacecraft consists of the Cassini Orbiter and the detachable Huygens Probe.

For several months, prior to its arrival at Saturn in June 2004, the spacecraft would perform scientific observations of the planet. The planned arrival date at Saturn provides a unique opportunity to have a distant flyby of Saturn's outer satellite Phoebe. About 3 weeks before its first flyby of Titan, Saturn's largest moon, the Huygens Probe would be released for a 2.5 hour parachute descent into Titan's atmosphere. The probe would sample and determine the composition of Titan's atmosphere during its descent, and gather data on

the moon's landscape. The Cassini Orbiter would then continue its Saturn orbital tour, providing opportunities for ring imaging, magnetospheric coverage, and radio (Earth), solar, and stellar occultations of Saturn, Titan, and the ring system. A total of 35 close Titan flybys have also been planned for the 4-year tour, along with 4 close flybys of selected icy satellites, and 29 more distant satellite encounters. The scientific information gathered by the Cassini mission could help provide clues to the evolution of the solar system and the origin of life on Earth.

The Cassini spacecraft would carry three RTG's that use the heat of decay of plutonium dioxide to generate electric power for the spacecraft and its instruments. The spacecraft would also use up to 157 RHU's, each containing a small amount of plutonium dioxide, to generate heat for controlling the thermal environment of the spacecraft and several of its instruments.

The Cassini FEIS was made available to Federal, state, and local agencies, the public, and other interested parties on July 21, 1995. In addition to the No-Action alternative, the FEIS addressed in detail three alternatives for completing preparations for, and operating the Cassini mission to Saturn and its moons. On October 20, 1995, utilizing the analyses in the FEIS along with other important considerations such as programmatic, technical, economic, international relations, and other factors, the Record of Decision selecting the Proposed Action was rendered.

The Proposed Action consists of completing preparations for and implementing the Cassini mission to Saturn and its moons, with a launch of the Cassini spacecraft onboard a Titan IV(SRMU)/Centaur. The launch would take place at CCAS during the primary launch opportunity in October 1997. A secondary launch opportunity occurs in December 1997, with a backup opportunity in March 1999, both using the Titan IV(SRMU)/Centaur. The primary launch opportunity would employ a Venus-Venus-Earth-Jupiter-Gravity-Assist trajectory to Saturn; the secondary and backup opportunities would both employ a Venus-Earth-Gravity-Assist (VEEGA) trajectory. The Proposed Action would allow the Cassini spacecraft to gather the full science return desired to accomplish mission objectives.

Along with the No-Action alternative (ceasing preparations and not implementing the Cassini mission), the FEIS evaluated in detail two other mission alternatives. The March 1999 alternative would have used two Shuttle

flights with on-orbit integration of the spacecraft and upper stage, followed by injection of the spacecraft into a VEEGA trajectory to Saturn. Due to the long lead-time in developing and certifying the new upper stage that would be needed to implement it, this alternative is no longer considered reasonable. Also, this alternative would have returned less science than the primary launch opportunity of the Proposed Action. The other mission alternative considered in the FEIS was the 2001 alternative, which would use a Titan IV(SRMU)/Centaur to launch the spacecraft from CCAS in March 2001 on a Venus-Venus-Venus-Gravity-Assist trajectory. A backup opportunity in May 2002 would use a VEEGA trajectory. The 2001 alternative would require completing development and testing of a new high-performance rhenium engine for the spacecraft, as well as adding about 20 percent more propellant to the spacecraft. Science returns from this alternative would meet the minimum acceptable level for the mission.

The FEIS analyses demonstrated that completing preparations for and implementing a normal Cassini mission would not significantly impact the human environment. The principal concern associated with all mission alternatives (except No-Action) was with accidents during launch and operation of the mission that have the potential to result in a release of plutonium dioxide from the RTG's and/or RHU's onboard the spacecraft. In response, NASA and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), using the best information available at that time, developed an array of representative accident scenarios that could potentially result in a release of plutonium dioxide from the RTG's. NASA and DOE analyzed the representative accident scenarios with respect to the consequences and risks. The results of those analyses were presented in the Cassini FEIS.

Updated results from the continuing tests and analysis have recently become available for NASA review. This updated data indicates that there is new information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the impacts of the Proposed Action. NASA has determined that the purposes of NEPA will be furthered by preparation and issuance of an SEIS.

The SEIS will address NASA's consideration of the updated data resulting from the ongoing analysis. The SEIS will compare the updated data with those in the FEIS and will focus on the areas where the largest differences in risk are estimated. The SEIS will

address the Proposed Action, the No Action alternative, and the 2001 mission alternative which is still available to NASA.

Benita A. Cooper,
Associate Administrator for Management Systems and Facilities.

[FR Doc. 97-5735 Filed 3-7-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510-01-M

[Notice (97-027)]

NASA Advisory Council, Life and Microgravity Sciences and Applications Advisory Committee, Microgravity Science and Applications Advisory Subcommittee; Meeting

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Notice of meeting cancellation.

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: 62 FR 7072, Notice Number 97-014, February 14, 1997.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED DATES OF MEETING: March 5, 1997, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Meeting has been canceled.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Dr. Bradley M. Carpenter, Code UG, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546, 202-358-0813.

Dated: March 4, 1997.

Leslie M. Nolan,
*Advisory Committee Management Officer,
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.*

[FR Doc. 97-5854 Filed 3-5-97; 1:16 pm]

BILLING CODE 7510-01-M

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

Sunshine Act Meeting; Notice of Change in Subject of Meeting

The National Credit Union Administration Board determined that its business requires the deletion of the following item from the previously announced open meeting (Federal Register, 62 FR 10086, March 5, 1997) scheduled for 8:10 a.m., Friday, March 7, 1997.

3. Charter Application from the Proposed First Combined Community Federal Credit Union.

The Board voted (2-to-0, Vice Chairman Bowné was unavailable) that Agency business required that this item be deleted from the open agenda. Earlier announcement of this change was not possible.

The previously announced items were:

1. Approval of Minutes of Previous Open Meeting.