

General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, the following have been added as members of ADSL: Advanced Fibre Communications, Fremont, CA; Atlantech Technologies, Glasgow, SCOTLAND; Cabletron Systems, Rochester, NH; Communications Technology Inc., Cambridge, MA; Promatory Communications Inc., Union City, CA; and Whittaker-Xyplex, Santa Clara, CA. The following have changed to Principal members: Bay Networks, Parsippany, NJ; Copper Development Association, New York, NY; Copper Mountain, Palo Alto, CA; Performance Telecom, Rochester, NY; Pulsecom, Herndon, VA; Southwestern Bell Technology Resources, Austin, TX; and Teradyne, Deerfield, IL. The following has withdrawn their membership from ADSL: Integrated Technology Express.

No changes have been made in the planned activities of the Forum. Membership remains open, and ADSL intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On May 15, 1995, ADSL filed its original notification pursuant to § 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to § 6(b) of the Act on July 25, 1995 (60 FR 38058).

Constance K. Robinson,

Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 97-7750 Filed 3-26-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-11-M

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—"Cost Effective Planar Solid Oxide Fuel Cells for Power Generation"

Notice is hereby given that, on March 3, 1997, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. § 4301 *et seq.* ("the Act"), Babcock & Wilcox Company has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing (1) the identities of the parties and (2) the nature and objectives of the venture. The notifications were filed for the purpose of invoking the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Pursuant to Section (b) of the Act, the identities of the parties are: The Babcock & Wilcox Company,

Alliance, OH; Intertec Southwest LLC, Tucson, AZ; and SOFCo L.O., Salt Lake City, UT. The project's general areas of planned activities is to develop and demonstrate Cost Effective Planar Solid Oxide Fuel Cells for Power Generation pursuant to NIST Competition No. ATP-G-96-01. The activities of this Joint Venture will be partially funded by an award from the Advanced Technology Program, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce.

Constance K. Robinson,

Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.

Joint Venture Worksheet

A. Name of venture: "Cost Effective Planar Solid Oxide Fuel Cells for Power Generation"

Nature of notification: X original supplemental

Concise statement of purpose: To develop and demonstrate Cost Effective Planar Solid Oxide Fuel Cells for Power Generation pursuant to NIST Competition No. ATP-G-96-01.

B. For ventures involving research and development only:

Identity of parties to the venture:

1. The Babcock & Wilcox Company, Alliance, OH
2. Intertec Southwest LLC, Tucson, AZ
3. SOFCo L.P., Salt Lake City, UT

[FR Doc. 97-7751 Filed 3-26-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-11-M

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Cable Television Laboratories, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that, on December 18, 1996, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. § 4301 *et seq.* ("the Act"), Cable Television Laboratories, Inc. ("CableLabs") has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing additions to the membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically the following companies have joined CableLabs: United International Holdings, Inc., Denver, CO; and Southwest Missouri Cable TV, Inc., Carthage, MO.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of CableLabs. Membership remains open and CableLabs intends to

file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On August 8, 1988, CableLabs filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on September 7, 1988 (53 FR 34593). The last notification with respect to membership changes was filed with the Department on August 13, 1996. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on December 19, 1996 (61 FR 67067).

Constance K. Robinson,

Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 97-7752 Filed 3-26-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-11-M

[OJP(NIJ)-1117]

RIN 1121-ZA64

National Institute of Justice's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Expansion to 35 Sites

AGENCY: Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of solicitation.

SUMMARY: Researchers and analysts interested in assisting one of the municipalities identified as a potential ADAM site, or with being considered as an ADAM site director, should contact the appropriate Sheriff or Chief of Police directly about the municipality's application.

DATES: The deadline for receipt of proposals is close of business on Tuesday, April 15, 1997. Postmarked applications received after this date are not acceptable.

ADDRESSES: Proposals should be mailed to the National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information about application procedures for solicitations, please call the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6771.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following supplementary information is provided:

Authority

This action is authorized under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, sections 201-03, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 3721-23 (1988).

Background

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is seeking applications from municipal representatives in a number of U.S.

cities (see below) to become Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program sites.

The purpose of this **Federal Register** announcement is to inform researchers and analysts with an interest in assisting the municipalities listed below with their applications, or with being considered as potential ADAM Site Directors at one of the sites listed below, that they should contact the appropriate Sheriff or Chief of Police directly about the municipality's application.

Beginning in Fiscal Year 1998, ADAM will operate in 35 sites as an expansion and redesign of the 23-site Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program.

By FY 2000, ADAM is expected to operate in 75 urban sites. ADAM will conduct quarterly interviews and drug tests with arrestees in urban lock-ups. Municipalities not appearing on the list below may be contacted in subsequent application cycles.

Only one application will be accepted from each municipality. The application must come from an official agency that has been solicited directly by NIJ. Each ADAM site will be operated by a host police or jail organization and a Site Director with research and policy analysis experience. Municipalities' applications must include lists of, or letters of support from, potential Site Directors.

Applications are due at NIJ on April 15, 1997. Individuals requiring additional information should contact NIJ's Response Center at 800-421-6770 (or 202-307-1480 in the Washington DC area).

Applications are being solicited from the following U.S. cities:

Albuquerque, NM
Anchorage, AK
Billings, MT
Boise, ID
Cheyenne, WY
Des Moines, IA
El Paso, TX
Fargo, ND
Fresno, CA
Honolulu, HI
Kansas City, MO
Laredo, TX
Las Vegas, NV
Little Rock, AR
Minneapolis, MN
Oklahoma City, OK
Sacramento, CA
Salt Lake City, UT
San Francisco, CA
Seattle, WA
Shreveport, LA
Spokane, WA
Sioux Falls, SD
Tucson, AZ
Wichita, KS

Dated: March 19, 1997.

Jeremy Travis,

Director, National Institute of Justice.

[FR Doc. 97-7769 Filed 3-26-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-18-P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-286]

Power Authority of the State of New York; Indian Point Nuclear Generating Unit No. 3; Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) is considering issuance of an amendment to Facility Operating License No. DPR-64 issued to the Power Authority of the State of New York (the licensee) for the Indian Point Nuclear Generating Unit No. 3, located in Westchester County, New York.

Environmental Assessment

Identification of Proposed Action

The proposed action would exempt the licensee from the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24(a), 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 amendment would also exempt the licensee from the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24(a)(1), which specifies the detection and sensitivity capabilities of the monitors required by 10 CFR 70.24(a). Finally, the proposed action would exempt the licensee from the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24(a)(3), which states that the licensee shall maintain emergency procedures for each area in which this licensed special nuclear material is handled, used, or stored.

The proposed action is in accordance with the licensee's application for exemption dated December 20, 1996, as supplemented March 5, 1997, and March 19, 1997.

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 radiation monitoring at Indian Point Unit 3. An exemption from the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24(a), "Criticality Accident Requirements," was granted in the Special Nuclear Material (SNM) licenses for IP3 as part of the 10 CFR Part 70

license; however, with the issuance of the Part 50 license this exemption expired because it was not specifically addressed in the Part 50 license. The proposed exemption is needed for IP3 to continue to operate in accordance with its license and Commission regulations.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

The Commission has completed its evaluation of the proposed action and concludes that there will be no significant environmental impact if the exemption is granted. The potential environmental impact evaluated was the increase in radiation dose as a result of an inadvertent criticality.

Inadvertent or accidental criticality during fuel handling will be prevented by Technical Specifications (i.e., requirements on minimum soluble boron concentration in the spent fuel pit), by procedure (i.e., compliance with the procedures for fuel handling), and by design (i.e., the geometric spacing of fuel assemblies in the new fuel storage facility and spent fuel storage pit).

Inadvertent or accidental criticality in the reactor vessel is prevented through compliance with the facility Technical Specifications, including reactivity requirements (e.g., shutdown margin limits and control rod movement limits), instrumentation requirements (e.g., power and radiation monitors), and control on refueling operations (e.g., refueling boron concentration and source range monitor requirements).

Adherence to procedures precludes inadvertent criticality; however, the licensee is pursuing a defense in-depth approach. During fuel handling, the licensee has committed to have in operation in the IP3 Fuel Storage Building at least one detector meeting the requirements of Sections 5.6 and 5.7 of ANSI/ANS 8.3 (1986), "American National Standard Criticality Alarm System." The detection and sensitivity requirements of ANSI/ANS 8.3 are as rigorous as those of 10 CFR 70.24(a)(1). Upon detection, this detector shall automatically cause an immediate alarm audible in all areas from which evacuation is necessary to minimize exposure. The licensee maintains emergency procedures and trains radiation workers on the proper actions should such an alarm occur.

Because inadvertent criticality is precluded by both design and procedure, because adequate radiation monitoring is present, and because the licensee maintains emergency procedures for the areas in which fuel is handled, the staff has concluded that there is adequate assurance that an inadvertent criticality and the attendant