

information about application procedures for solicitations, please call the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center 1-800-421-6770.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Authority

This action is authorized under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, §§ 201-03, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 3721-23 (1994).

##### Background

This solicitation calls for an evaluation of two Juvenile "Breaking the Cycle" (JBTC) sites supported by NIJ and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. JBTC is a research demonstration project designed by a consortium of Federal agencies to test the effectiveness of a system-wide juvenile justice intervention with drug-involved offenders. The goal of the project is to provide drug testing, drug treatment, graduated sanctions, and judicial supervision to each drug-involved defendant regardless of charge or detention status.

Applicants must outline an overall research strategy for two sites that includes a thorough process analysis and a comprehensive analysis of impact of the JBTC program on individual behavior and on system functioning.

This solicitation makes available \$400,000 for the first stage of the multi-site evaluation and a total of up to \$1.5 million will be available for the complete evaluation of the two JBTC sites. For each JBTC site NIJ plans to support a 9-12 month planning phase followed by two years of full program implementation. The JBTC evaluator is expected to enter the planning process at least 60 days prior to the first intake of eligible juveniles and will be required to work closely with NIJ staff, the BTC Program Board, and with staff at the two program sites.

Interested organizations should call the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) at 1-800-851-3420 to obtain a copy of "Juvenile 'Breaking the Cycle' Evaluation" (refer to document no. SL000308). For World Wide Web access, connect to either NIJ at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/funding.htm>, or the NCJRS Justice Information Center at <http://www.ncjrs.org/fedgrant.htm#nij>.

**Jeremy Travis,**

*Director, National Institute of Justice.*

[FR Doc. 98-27004 Filed 10-7-98; 8:45 am]

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## OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

### Office of Federal Procurement Policy

#### Small Disadvantaged Business Procurement; Reform of Affirmative Action in Federal Procurement

**AGENCY:** Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP).

**ACTION:** Notice of definitions of regions used in price evaluation adjustments and benchmarking methodology.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), 48 CFR Part 19, contains regulations permitting eligible small disadvantaged businesses (SDB's) to receive price evaluation adjustments in Federal Procurement Programs. The FAR provides further that the Department of Commerce (DOC) will determine the price evaluations adjustments (percentages) by standard industrial classification (SIC) major groups and regions (if any). OMB published the DOC Notice of Determination Concerning the Price Evaluation Adjustment in the **Federal Register** on June 30, 1998 (63 FR 35714). The original DOC notice recommended price evaluation adjustments on a national basis for all SIC major groups except construction major groups 15, 16, and 17, which were on a regional basis. The original DOC notice did not include the list of states and outlying areas that comprise the regions (of which there are nine). The attached DOC memorandum supplements the original notice by listing the states and outlying areas for the nine regions.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** October 1, 1998.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Linda G. Williams, Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Telephone 202-395-3302. For further information on the Commerce regional definitions, contact Mr. Jeffrey Mayer, Director of Policy Development, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Telephone, 202-482-1728.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Definitions of Regions

OFPP gives notice that the attached Memorandum from the DOC supplements the original Commerce Notice of Determination Concerning Price Evaluation Adjustments by listing

the states and outlying areas that comprise the nine regions.

**Deidre A. Lee,**  
*Administrator.*

September 21, 1998.

Memorandum for Office of Federal Procurement Policy

From: Jeffrey L. Mayer, Director of Policy Development.

Subject: Definitions of Regions Used in Price Evaluation Adjustments and Benchmarking Methodology.

This memorandum supplements the Notice of Determination Concerning Price Evaluation Adjustments transmitted by the Department of Commerce (DOC) to the Office of Federal Procurement Policy and published in the Federal Register on June 30, 1998. In the Notice, recommendations specific to major industry groups (and combinations thereof) apply nation-wide for all industry groupings except the major construction industry groups (Standard Industrial Classification Major Industry Groups 15, 16, and 17). Recommendations in these three major groups apply regionally rather than nationally. Regional definitions are based on the nine multi-state Divisions used by the Bureau of the Census when it reports certain sub-national data. DOC augmented the Bureau's basic definitions for the Divisions by including Guam in the Pacific Region and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in the South Atlantic Region. This memorandum provides a complete list of the states and outlying areas that comprise each of the nine regions used by DOC.

*East North Central:* Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin

*East South Central:* Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee

*Middle Atlantic:* New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania

*Mountain:* Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming

*East England:* Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

*Pacific:* Alaska, California, Guam, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

*South Atlantic:* Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Virgin Islands, Virginia, West Virginia

*West North Central:* Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

*West South Central:* Arkansas,  
Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

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## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. STN 50-528, STN 50-529, and  
STN 50-530]

### **Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station, Unit Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Notice of Partial Withdrawal of Application for Amendment to Facility Operating Licenses**

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has granted a request by Arizona Public Service Company (the licensee) to withdraw part of its June 13, 1995, application for amendments to Facility Operating License Nos. NPF-41, NPF-51, and NPF-74, issued to the licensee for operation of the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station, Unit Nos. 1, 2, and 3, located in Maricopa County, Arizona. Notice of Consideration of Issuance of these amendments was published in the **Federal Register** on October 25, 1995 (60 FR 54715).

The portion of the licensee's amendment request which is being withdrawn is the revision of the Technical Specifications (TS) that would change the allowed outage times (AOT) for the low pressure safety injection systems and the emergency diesel generators.

Also, the licensee informed the staff that this portion of the amendment would be resubmitted at a later time. Thus, this portion of the amendment application is considered to be withdrawn by the licensee.

For further details with respect to this action, see (1) the application for amendment dated June 13, 1995, as supplemented by letters dated August 16, 1995, June 9, 1998, and September 6, 1998, and (2) the staff's letter dated October 2, 1998.

These 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 Phoenix Public Library, 1221 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85004.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 2nd day of October 1998.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**Mel B. Fields,**

*Project Manager, Project Directorate IV-2,  
Division of Reactor Projects III/IV, Office of  
Nuclear Reactor Regulation.*

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## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-302]

### **Florida Power Corporation, Crystal River Unit 3; 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 its regulations for Facility Operating License Nos. DPR-72 issued to Florida Power Corporation, et al. (FPC or the licensee), for operation of the Crystal River plant, Unit 3, located in Citrus County, Florida.

#### **Environmental Assessment**

##### *Identification of Proposed Action*

The proposed action would exempt the licensee from the requirements of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix K, Section I.D.1, "Single Failure Criteria," which requires accident evaluation using the combination of Emergency Core Cooling System (ECCS) subsystems assumed to be operative " \* \* \* after the most damaging single failure of ECCS equipment has taken place." The proposed action would exempt the licensee from the single failure requirement for very low probability scenarios under certain circumstances. The exemption is limited to the systems required for the prevention of boron precipitation during the long term cooling phase of a loss of coolant accident. 10 CFR 50.46(b)(5) requires that the ECCS be capable of providing long-term core cooling. Post-accident boron precipitation is a potential, but unlikely, challenge to maintaining long-term core cooling.

The proposed action is in accordance with the licensee's application for exemption dated June 4, 1998. The staff, on its own initiative, proposed to extend the exemption to a potential single failure vulnerability not requested by the licensee in its application.

##### *The Need for the Proposed Action*

The purpose of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix K, Section I.D.1, is to ensure that reasonable assurance exists that long-term core cooling will be

maintained following a loss of coolant accident. The exemption is needed because, with the postulation of certain single failures, approved active methods for boron precipitation control (decay heat Dump-to-Sump and Auxiliary Pressurizer Spray) may not be available until decay heat levels had decreased during one postulated scenario and manual repair actions were completed for the other postulated scenario. In the event of the low probability sequence of events which could lead to these conditions, the conservatisms present in the calculations that validate the active methods, and the timely actions FPC would take to restore an active mitigation method, assure adequate long-term core cooling is maintained. Therefore, the requirements of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix K, Section I.D.1 are not necessary to provide reasonable assurance of long-term core cooling after a loss of coolant accident for the specific sequence of events covered by the licensee's exemption request.

##### *Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action*

The Commission has completed its evaluation of the proposed action and concludes that in the event of a loss of coolant accident that requires long-term cooling, prevention of boron precipitation would be assured by the conservatisms in the calculations and assumptions and ability to affect repairs if necessary to restore boron precipitation mitigation systems. These conservatisms are included in the assumptions for the value of boron solubility, calculations of decay heat generation rate, and the amount of boron precipitation necessary to prevent adequate core cooling. In addition, in the unlikely event that repairs are necessary, procedural guidance for these actions has been prepared and will be required to be maintained as a condition of the exemption.

The proposed exemption will not result in an increase in the probability or consequences of accidents or result in a change in occupational or public dose since long-term core cooling would continue to be available if required. The amount of radioactive waste would not be changed by the proposed exemption. The proposed exemption would not affect the type or amount of radiological plant effluents nor cause any significant occupational exposures. Therefore, there are no significant radiological impacts associated with the proposed action.

The proposed exemption involves features located entirely within the restricted area as defined in 10 CFR Part 20. It does not affect non-radiological