

temporary items). Scientific research project files pertaining to basic, exploratory research. Files include such records as reports, research plans, questionnaires, quality assurance project plans, lab notebooks, raw data, and correspondence. Also included are electronic and paper records relating to the maintenance and calibration of scientific equipment as well as electronic copies of records created using electronic email and word processing.

14. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development Laboratories (N1-412-04-9, 4 items, 4 temporary items). Software programs, inputs, electronic data, and documentation associated with an electronic system that serves as a repository for metadata about agency projects, data sets and databases, models, and other documents used or created during environmental projects.

Dated: September 10, 2004.

Michael J. Kurtz,

Assistant Archivist for Records Services—Washington, DC.

[FR Doc. 04-20954 Filed 9-16-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515-01-P

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

National Endowment for the Arts; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) has submitted the following public information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. Copies of this ICR, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained by calling the National Endowment for the Arts' Deputy for Guidelines & Panel Operations, A.B. Spellman 202/682-5421. Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TTY/TDD) may call 202/682-5496 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Eastern time, Monday through Friday.

Comments should be sent to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for the National Endowment for the Arts, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503 303/395-7316, within 30 days from the date of this publication in the **Federal Register**.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is particularly interested in comments which:

- 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;

- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- 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 submissions of responses.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Endowment requests the review of all of its funding application guidelines and grantee reporting requirements. This entry is issued by the Endowment and contains the following information: (1) The title of the form; (2) how often the required information must be reported; (3) who will be required or asked to report; (4) what the form will be used for; (5) an estimate of the number of responses; (6) the average burden hours per response; (7) an estimate of the total number of hours needed to prepare the form. This entry is not subject to 44 U.S.C. 3504(h).

Agency: National Endowment for the Arts.

Title: Blanket Justification for NEA Funding Application Guidelines and Reporting Requirements.

OMB Number: 3135-0112.

Frequency: Annually.

Affected Public: Nonprofit organizations, state and local arts agencies, and individuals.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 5,845.

Estimated Time Per Respondent: 23 hours (applications)/8 hours (reports).

Total Burden Hours: 148,505.

Total Annualized Capital/Startup Costs: 0.

Total Annual Costs (Operating/Maintaining Systems or Purchasing Services): 0.

Description: Guideline instructions and applications elicit relevant information from individuals, nonprofit organizations, and state and local arts agencies that apply for funding from the NEA. This information is necessary for the accurate, fair, and thorough consideration of competing proposals in the review process. According to OMB Circulars A-102 and A-110, recipients of federal funds are required to report

on project activities and expenditures. Reporting requirements are necessary to ascertain that grant projects have been completed, and all terms and conditions fulfilled.

ADDRESSES: A.B. Spellman, National Endowment for the Arts, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Room 516, Washington, DC 20506-0001, telephone 202/682-5421 (this is not a toll-free number), fax 202/682-5049.

Murray Welsh,

Director, Administrative Services, National Endowment for the Arts.

[FR Doc. 04-20938 Filed 9-16-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7537-01-M

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Notice of Issuance of Final Design Approval Pursuant to 10 CFR Part 52, Appendix O, Westinghouse Electric Company AP1000 Standard Design

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has issued a final design approval (FDA) to Westinghouse Electric Company for the AP1000 standard design pursuant to 10 CFR part 52, Appendix O. This FDA allows the AP1000 standard design to be referenced in an application for a construction permit or operating license under 10 CFR part 50, or an application for a combined license under 10 CFR part 52. In addition, the Commission has issued the Final Safety Evaluation Report (FSER) that supports issuance of the FDA.

Issuance of this FDA signifies completion of the technical review phase of the application for certification of the AP1000 design under Subpart B of 10 CFR part 52. The NRC staff performed its technical review of the AP1000 Design Control Document (DCD) and Probabilistic Risk Assessment in accordance with the standards for review of design certification applications set forth in 10 CFR 52.48 that were applicable and technically relevant to the AP1000 design or were modified by the exemptions identified in section 1.8 of the NRC's FSER (NUREG-1793).

On the basis of its evaluation and independent analyses, as described in the FSER, the NRC staff concludes that Westinghouse's application for design certification meets the applicable portions of 10 CFR 52.47 and the review standards in 10 CFR 52.48. Therefore, the AP1000 application is ready for the rulemaking phase. The NRC staff and Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards will utilize the AP1000 DCD

and will rely on it in the rulemaking phase of the design certification review process pursuant to 10 CFR 52.51.

A copy of the AP1000 FSER and FDA have been placed in the NRC's Public Document Room, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852, for review and copying by interested persons.

Dated in Rockville, Maryland, this 13th day of September, 2004.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
William D. Beckner,

Program Director, New Research and Test Reactors Program Division of Regulatory Improvement Programs, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 04-20988 Filed 9-16-04; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Requests Comments on a Draft Environmental Assessment Related to a U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Decision To Take No Further Action at the Kiski Valley Water Pollution Control Authority Site

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is considering the alternative of issuing a decision of no further action for the Kiski Valley Water Pollution Control Authority (KVVWPCA) site in Leechburg, Pennsylvania and has prepared a draft Environmental Assessment (EA) in support of this action.

The NRC staff has developed a draft EA to address this action (see Section II of this **Federal Register** notice). In accordance with both the NRC and Federal guidance, NRC is requesting stakeholders comments regarding the action for inclusion to the EA. If any interested stakeholders have comments regarding the NRC's draft EA, please provide them within 30 days from the date of this **Federal Register** notice so they may be fully considered. If you require additional information, please contact the project manager, Kenneth Kalman, at 301-415-6664 or by e-mail at klk@nrc.gov.

I. Summary

KVVWPCA operates a waste water treatment plant in Leechburg, Pennsylvania, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) northeast of Pittsburgh on the flood plain of the Kiskiminetas River. From 1976 to 1993, KVVWPCA treated sewage sludge by incineration. KVVWPCA disposed of the resulting sewage sludge ash by mixing it with water to form a liquid slurry and pumping this material into an onsite

lagoon. Discharges to the lagoon ceased in 1993 and plans for closure were developed in 1994. Subsequent analyses revealed that subsurface uranium contamination was present in the ash lagoon. The NRC staff conducted a dose assessment related to the incinerator ash lagoon at the KVVWPCA site and has determined that the ash meets the NRC's criteria for releasing sites for unrestricted use under the License Termination Rule 10 CFR Part 20, Subpart E. The KVVWPCA site is not licensed by the NRC. Since the material in the ash lagoon meets the criteria for unrestricted use, NRC has determined that the site can be released from NRC jurisdiction without further remedial action.

II. Environmental Assessment

Introduction

In 1994, plans were made to remove the ash from the lagoon at the KVVWPCA site. In the course of site closure, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources notified NRC that elevated uranium concentrations had been found in an ash sample from the KVVWPCA site. Subsequent analyses revealed that subsurface uranium contamination was present at concentrations of up to 34 becquerels per gram (Bq/g) [923 picocuries per gram (pCi/g)] total uranium, and that the material was enriched to approximately 4% uranium-235. Further characterization revealed that the volume of the contaminated ash is approximately 9,000 cubic meters (320,000 cubic feet) and that the total uranium inventory is approximately 32–41 gigabecquerels (0.85–1.1 Ci), resulting in an average total uranium concentration of approximately 3.0 Bq/g (80 pCi/g). The contaminated ash is highly heterogeneous and the highest levels of contamination are found over a relatively small area, at a depth of 2 to 3 meters (m) [7 to 10 feet (ft)]. Radionuclides other than uranium are also present, but at much lower concentrations.

The contamination is believed to have resulted from the reconcentration of uranium-contaminated effluents released from the sanitary sewers and laundry drains of the Babcock & Wilcox (B&W) Apollo facility. During its operation, the B&W Apollo facility conducted fuel manufacturing and fabrication. Upon successful completion of its decommissioning activities, the NRC terminated the B&W Apollo site's license on April 14, 1997. There is no evidence suggesting that the discharges from the B&W Apollo facility exceeded permissible levels during operation.

NRC, KVVWPCA, and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) have engaged in numerous interactions on the decommissioning of the KVVWPCA site. By letter dated November 7, 2003, NRC staff informed KVVWPCA that it would be conducting a dose assessment to determine what actions should be taken at the KVVWPCA site. This letter also noted that PADEP has taken the position that under Pennsylvania's Solid Waste Management Act, the ash in the lagoon should be removed and properly disposed of per the Commonwealth's jurisdiction over the material as solid waste. Therefore, the NRC staff's dose assessment included scenarios for leaving the ash on site as well as scenarios for removing the ash.

NRC staff conducted dose assessments for a range of potential scenarios. These scenarios include a removal scenario, in which the contaminated ash is excavated and removed to an offsite disposal facility, and an onsite no-action scenario, in which the lagoon is abandoned in place with no remedial actions performed. The onsite scenarios included a reasonably foreseeable future land use case and a pair of less likely cases used as assessment tools to bound the uncertainty associated with future land use. In all of the scenarios, doses from the groundwater pathway are expected to be significantly limited by the relatively non-leachable form of uranium in the ash as determined by leaching tests.

It is likely that the contaminated ash will be removed from the lagoon, and that the site will continue to be used as a waste water treatment plant. Thus, the critical group in the removal scenario is the workers who excavate the contaminated ash and are exposed through inhalation of resuspended fine contaminated ash particles and direct irradiation. In addition, to address the possibility that the ash may be removed to a RCRA-permitted landfill, potential impacts of more aggressive leachate chemistry (low or high pH conditions) on uranium mobility were considered and the range of doses to a hypothetical individual residing near the landfill was qualitatively evaluated.

The dose to workers who excavate and remove the ash is expected to be approximately 0.15 mSv (15 mrem). Since any removal operation would take considerably less than one year, this constitutes the total annual dose in the year of removal. Doses to ash removal workers are dominated by the inhalation of uranium-234 and uranium-238 along with a small additional dose from external exposure. Doses to the ash removal workers are limited by the