

be in, for instance, brochures, booklets, and in outreach and recruitment information. These statements should be translated into the most common languages and could be placed on the front of common documents.

- Working with community-based organizations and other stakeholders to inform LEP individuals of the recipients' services, including the availability of language assistance services.

- Using a telephone voice mail menu. The menu could be in the most common languages encountered. It should provide information about available language assistance services and how to get them.

- Including notices in local newspapers in languages other than English.

- Providing notices on non-English-language radio and television stations about the available language assistance services and how to get them.

- Presentations and/or notices at schools and religious organizations.

(5) Monitoring and Updating the LAP

Recipients should, where appropriate, have a process for determining, on an ongoing basis, whether new documents, programs, services, and activities need to be made accessible for LEP individuals, and they may want to provide notice of any changes in services to the LEP public and to employees. In addition, recipients should consider whether changes in demographics, types of services, or other needs require annual reevaluation of their LAP. Less frequent reevaluation may be more appropriate where demographics, services, and needs are more static. One good way to evaluate the LAP is to seek feedback from the community.

In their reviews, recipients may want to consider assessing changes in:

- Current LEP populations in service area or population affected or encountered.

- Frequency of encounters with LEP language groups.

- Nature and importance of activities to LEP persons.

- Availability of resources, including technological advances and sources of additional resources, and the costs imposed.

- Whether existing assistance is meeting the needs of LEP persons.

- Whether staff knows and understands the LAP and how to implement it.

- Whether identified sources for assistance are still available and viable.

In addition to these five elements, effective plans set clear goals,

management accountability, and opportunities for community input and planning throughout the process.

VIII. Voluntary Compliance Effort

The goal for Title VI and Title VI regulatory enforcement is to achieve voluntary compliance. The requirement to provide meaningful access to LEP persons is enforced and implemented by NASA through the procedures identified in the Title VI regulations. These procedures include complaint investigations, compliance reviews, efforts to secure voluntary compliance, and technical assistance.

The Title VI regulations provide that NASA will investigate whenever it receives a complaint, report, or other information that alleges or indicates possible noncompliance with Title VI or NASA regulations.¹³ If an investigation results in a finding of noncompliance, NASA will inform the recipient in writing of this determination, including the basis for the determination. NASA uses voluntary mediation to resolve most complaints. However, if a case is fully investigated and results in a finding of noncompliance, NASA must inform the recipient of the noncompliance through a Letter of Findings that sets out the areas of noncompliance and the steps that must be taken to correct the noncompliance. It must attempt to secure voluntary compliance through informal means. If the matter cannot be resolved informally, NASA must secure compliance through the termination of federal assistance after the NASA recipient has been given an opportunity for an administrative hearing and/or by referring the matter to the DOJ to seek injunctive relief or pursue other enforcement proceedings. NASA engages in voluntary compliance efforts and provides technical assistance to recipients at all stages of an investigation. During these efforts, NASA proposes reasonable timetables for achieving compliance and consults with and assists recipients in exploring cost-effective ways of coming into compliance. In determining a recipient's compliance with the Title VI regulations, NASA's primary concern is to ensure that the recipient's policies and procedures provide meaningful access for LEP persons to the recipient's programs and activities.

While all recipients must work toward building systems that will ensure access for LEP individuals,

¹³ At educational institutions, investigations will be conducted by the U.S. Department of Education under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between NASA and the U.S. Department of Education.

NASA acknowledges that the implementation of a comprehensive system to serve LEP individuals is a process and that a system will evolve over time as it is implemented and periodically reevaluated. As recipients take reasonable steps to provide meaningful access to federally assisted programs and activities for LEP persons, NASA will look favorably on intermediate steps recipients take that are consistent with this guidance, and that, as part of a broader implementation plan or schedule, move their service delivery system toward providing full access to LEP persons. This does not excuse noncompliance but instead recognizes that full compliance in all areas of a recipient's activities and for all potential language minority groups may reasonably require a series of implementing actions over a period of time. However, in developing any phased implementation schedule, NASA recipients should ensure that the provision of appropriate assistance for significant LEP populations or with respect to activities having a significant impact on beneficiaries is addressed first. Recipients are encouraged to document their efforts to provide LEP persons with meaningful access to federally assisted programs and activities.

Dorothy Hayden-Watkins,

Assistant Administrator for Equal Opportunity Programs.

[FR Doc. 03-30931 Filed 12-15-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510-01-P

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

Notice of Approval of Class III Tribal Gaming Ordinances

AGENCY: National Indian Gaming Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to inform the public of class III gaming ordinances approved by the Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission and to update and correct the last Notice published on August 26, 2002.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This notice is effective upon date of publication in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Frances Fragua, Office of General Counsel at the National Indian Gaming Commission, 202/632-7003, or by facsimile at 202/632-7066 (not toll-free numbers).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) 25 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*, was signed into law on October 17, 1988. The IGRA established the National Indian Gaming Commission (Commission). Section 2710 of the IGRA authorizes the Commission to approve class II and class III tribal gaming ordinances. Section 2710(d)(2)(B) of the IGRA as implemented by 25 CFR 522.8 (58 FR 5811 (January 22, 1993)) requires the Commission to publish, in the **Federal Register**, approved class III gaming ordinances.

The IGRA requires all tribal gaming ordinances to contain the same requirements concerning ownership of the gaming activity, use of net revenues, annual audits, health and safety, background investigation and licensing of key employees. The Commission, therefore, believes that publication of each ordinance in the **Federal Register** would be redundant and result in unnecessary cost to the Commission. The Commission believes that publishing a notice of approval of each class III gaming ordinance is sufficient to meet the requirements of 25 U.S.C. 2710(d)(2)(B). Also, the Commission will make copies of approved class III ordinances available to the public upon request. Requests can be made in writing to the Office of General Counsel, National Indian Gaming Commission (Attention: Legal Staff Assistant), 1441 L Street, NW., Suite 9100, Washington, DC 20005.

On August 26, 2002, the Commission published a list of tribes for which the Chairman had previously approved tribal gaming ordinances authorizing class III gaming. It was later discovered that this list was incomplete. Therefore, the following list of tribes constitutes an update and correction to the notice published on August 26, 2002.

1. Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
2. Auberry Big Sandy Rancheria
3. California Valley Miwok Tribe (FKA Sheep Ranch Tribe of We-Wuk Indians)
4. Fort Belknap Indian Community
5. Karuk Tribe of California
6. Manchester Band of Pomo Indians
7. Match-E-Be-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomis Indians
8. Otoe-Missouri Tribe of Oklahoma
9. Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
10. Seneca Nation of Indians of New York
11. Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
12. Viejas Band of Mission Indians
13. Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of

Oklahoma

Philip N. Hogen,

Chairman, National Indian Gaming Commission.

[FR Doc. 03-30949 Filed 12-15-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7545-02-P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Advisory Committee for Small Business Industrial Innovation; Notice of Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463, as amended), the National Science Foundation announces the following meeting:

Name: Advisory Committee for Small Business Industrial Innovation (SBIR)—(61).

Date and Time: January 7, 2004, 2 p.m.–6 p.m.

Type of Meeting: Open.

Place: Wyndham Anatole Hotel, Dallas, TX. DMII National Conference.

Contact Person: Kesh Narayanan, Director, Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer Programs, Room 590, Division of Design, Manufacturing, and Industrial Innovation (703) 292-7076, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230.

Minutes: May be obtained from the contact person listed above.

Purpose of Committee: To provide advice and recommendations concerning research programs pertaining to the small business community.

Agenda: January 7, 2004,
2 p.m.—Welcome
2:15 p.m.—Introductions
2:30 p.m.—SBIR/STTR Program Overview
5:15 p.m.—Open Discussion
6 p.m.—Adjourn

Dated: December 11, 2003.

Susanne Bolton,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 03-31012 Filed 12-15-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-M

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 72-3]

Notice of Issuance of Amendment to Materials License No. SNM-2502; Carolina Power & Light Company, H.B. Robinson Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or the Commission) has issued Amendment 13 to Materials License SNM-2502 held by Carolina Power & Light Company (CP&L) for the receipt, possession, transfer, and storage of spent fuel at the H.B. Robinson

Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI), located in Darlington County, South Carolina. The amendment is effective as of the date of issuance.

By application dated September 3, 2003, CP&L requested an amendment to Materials License SNM-2502 for the H.B. Robinson ISFSI to make editorial changes to the technical specifications. The request involved changing the drawing numbers referenced in section 5 of Appendix A of the technical specifications from the original ISFSI vendor's numbers to the H.B. Robinson plant's numbers used for drawing control. The requested changes do not affect the design, operation, or surveillance of the ISFSI.

This amendment complies with the requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations. The Commission has made appropriate findings as required by the Act and the Commission's rules and regulations in 10 CFR chapter I, which are set forth in the license amendment.

In accordance with 10 CFR 72.46(b)(2), a determination has been made that the amendment does not present a genuine issue as to whether public health and safety will be significantly affected. Therefore, the publication of a notice of proposed action and an opportunity for hearing or a notice of hearing is not warranted. Notice is hereby given of the right of interested persons to request a hearing on whether the action should be rescinded or modified.

The Commission has determined that the issuance of the amendment meets the criteria for a categorical exclusion set forth in 10 CFR 51.22(c)(10) of the regulations. Therefore, an environmental assessment need not be prepared in connection with issuance of the amendment.

The request for amendment was docketed under 10 CFR part 72, Docket 72-3. For further details with respect to this action, see the amendment request dated September 3, 2003, which is available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, One White Flint North Building, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD or from the publicly available records component of NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) under Accession No. ML032510880. The NRC maintains ADAMS, which provides text and image files of NRC's public documents. These documents may be accessed through the NRC's Public Electronic Reading Room on the Internet at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. If you do not