1990 (Pub. L. 101–508) further amended the Privacy Act regarding protections for such individuals. The Privacy Act, as amended, regulates the use of computer matching by Federal agencies when records in a system of records are matched with other Federal, State, or local government records.

Among other things, it requires Federal agencies involved in computer matching programs to:

(1) Negotiate written agreements with the other agency or agencies participating in the matching programs;

(2) Obtain the Data Integrity Boards' approval of the match agreements;

(3) Furnish detailed reports about matching programs to Congress and OMB;

(4) Notify applicants and beneficiaries that their records are subject to matching; and

(5) Verify match findings before reducing, suspending, terminating or denying an individual's benefits or payments.

B. SSA Computer Matches Subject to the Privacy Act

We have taken action to ensure that all of SSA's computer matching programs comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act, as amended.

Dated: April 16, 1996.

Shirley S. Chater,

Commissioner of Social Security.

Notice of Computer Matching Program, Social Security Administration (SSA) with the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA)

A. Participating Agencies

SSA and HCFA.

B. Purpose of the Matching Program

The purpose of this matching program is to establish conditions under which HCFA agrees to the disclosure of Medicaid facility admission and billing data. SSA will use the match results to verify the eligibility of, and the correct amount of benefits payable to, individuals under the supplemental security income (SSI) program, which provides payments under title XVI of the Social Security Act (the Act) to aged, blind and disabled recipients with income and resources below levels established by law and regulations, and federally administered supplementary payments under Section 1616 of the Act, including payments under section 212 of Pub. L. 93–66, 87 Stat. 152. Admission to a Medicaid facility would, under certain circumstances, subject the amount of SSI which an individual could receive for any month throughout which the individual is in such a facility to specific statutory limitations.

C. Authority for Conducting the Matching Program

Section 1611(e) (1) (B) and 1631 (f) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 1382(e) (1) (B) and 1383 (f)).

D. Categories of Records and Individuals Covered by the Match

SSA will provide HCFA with identifying information with respect to applicants for and recipients of SSI benefits extracted from SSA's Supplemental Security Income Record to identify individuals potentially subject to benefit reductions or termination of payment eligibility under the statutory provisions listed above. HCFA will match the SSNs, names, date of birth, sex and race on this finder file with its Medicaid Statistical Information System File and provide a reply file of SSNs common to both files. HCFA will also provide SSA with the Medicaid facility name, address and telephone number for SSN's common to both files.

E. Inclusive Dates of the Match

The matching program shall become effective no sooner than 40 days after a copy of the agreement, as approved by the Data Integrity Boards of both agencies, is sent to Congress and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) (or later if OMB objects to some or all of the agreement) or 30 days after publication of this notice in the Federal Register, whichever is later. The matching program will continue for 18 months from the effective date and may be extended for an additional 12 months thereafter, if certain conditions are met.

[FR Doc. 96–10488 Filed 4–26–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4190–29–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice No. 2372]

United States International Telecommunications Advisory Committee, Radiocommunications Sector, Study Group 8—Mobile Services Meeting Notice

The Department of State announces that the United States International Telecommunications Advisory Committee (ITAC), Radiocommunication Sector Study Group 8—Mobile Services will meet on 16 May 1996 at 10 AM to 1 PM, in room 3524 at the Department of State, 2201 C Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20520.

Study Group 8 studies and develops recommendations concerning technical and operating characteristics of mobile, radiodetermination, amateur and related satellite services.

This May meeting will continue preparations for the October 28, 1996 international meeting of Study Group 8. It will also review activities concerning the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission Permanent Consultative Committee III—Radiocommunications, and begin preparations for the August 19–23 meeting of PCC.III.

A meeting of U.S. Working Party 8E dealing with the Amateur Radio service will be convened by Mr. Paul Rinaldo beginning at 1:30 P.M. in room 3524.

Members of the General Public may attend these meetings and join in the discussions, subject to the instructions of the Chairman, John T. Gilsenan.

Note: If you wish to attend please send a fax to 202–647–7407 not later than 24 hours before the scheduled meeting. On this fax, please include subject meeting, your name, social security number, and date of birth. One of the following valid photo ID's will be required for admittance: U.S. driver's license with your picture on it, U.S. passport, U.S. Government ID (company ID's are no longer accepted by Diplomatic Security). Enter from the ''C'' Street Main Lobby.

Dated: April 18, 1996.

Warren G. Richards,

Chairman, U.S. ITAC for ITU-Radiocommunication Sector.

[FR Doc. 96–10449 Filed 4–26–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–45–M

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Environmental Impact Statement: Proposed Conversion of the Tennessee Valley Authority Bellefonte Nuclear Power Plant

AGENCY: Tennessee Valley Authority.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) will prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the proposed conversion and operation of the unfinished Bellefonte Nuclear Power Plant as a fossil-fueled power plant. Bellefonte Nuclear Power Plant is located near the cities of Hollywood and Scottsboro in northeast Alabama. The proposed action would undertake conversion, modification and addition of equipment; the construction of new facilities; and the subsequent operation of the Bellefonte facility as a fossil-fueled power plant with an approximate electric capacity between 450 megawatts (MW) and 3,000 MW, dependent on the conversion alternative selected. Fossil fuels to be considered are natural gas, coal, and petroleum

coke. Plant conversion technologies to be considered in detail include coal gasification, combustion turbine combined cycle, pressurized fluidized bed combustion, and chemical coproduction.

The Department of Energy (DOE) will act as a cooperating agency for development and review of the environmental impact statement to the extent that the proposed site could be a demonstration site for technologies, such as integrated gasification combined cycle modules and advanced combustion turbines.

The ownership and operation of some facilities at Bellefonte may include entities in addition to TVA under some alternatives.

DATES: Comments on the scope of the EIS must be postmarked no later than May 29, 1996. TVA plans to conduct a public meeting in the vicinity of the Bellefonte plant in May 1996 to discuss the project and to obtain comments on the scope of the EIS. The time and location of this meeting will be announced in local news media.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to Dale Wilhelm, National Environmental Policy Act Liaison, Tennessee Valley Authority, mail stop WT 8C, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902–1499. Comments may also be e-mailed to gaskew@mhs-tva.attmail.com.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roy Carter, Environmental Research Center, Tennessee Valley Authority, mail stop CEB 4C, Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35662–1010. E-mail may be sent to rvcarter@aol.com.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Construction began on TVA's Bellefonte Nuclear Plant in 1974. The plant is a pressurized water reactor design with two units. The nuclear steam supply system was designed and supplied by Babcock & Wilcox, Inc. A final EIS was issued for the Bellefonte Nuclear Plant in 1974. Completion of construction was deferred in 1988 because TVA power system requirements grew slower than projected.

TVA's Integrated Resource Plan

TVA's integrated resource plan and programmatic environmental impact statement, *Energy Vision 2020,* was completed in December 1995. *Energy Vision 2020* contains recommendations for meeting the future TVA power system capacity requirements. The short-term action plan of *Energy Vision 2020* recommended the following concerning the unfinished Bellefonte Nuclear Plant: ''Converting the Bellefonte Nuclear Plant to a combined cycle plant utilizing natural gas or gasified coal as the primary fuel has been identified as one of the most viable alternatives. Such an alternative provides the opportunity to utilize a substantial portion of the Bellefonte non-nuclear plant equipment. However, there is a degree of uncertainty and market risk associated with this alternative which requires further in-depth engineering and financial examination.''

Conversion Alternatives

The conversion alternatives expected to be addressed in this EIS are described below:

Pressurized Fluidized Bed Combustion (PFBC)

The PFBC alternative would consist of 8 modules, each consisting of one PFBC unit, one advanced combustion turbine, and one heat recovery steam generator (HRSG). The steam produced by the 8 modules would be routed to Bellefonte's existing steam turbine-generator systems. The net electric output of this alternative is expected to be 2,400 MW.

Natural Gas Combined Cycle (NGCC)

The NGCC alternative would consist of 8 to 10 modules, each consisting of one combustion turbine and one HRSG. The steam produced would be routed to Bellefonte's existing steam turbine-generator systems. The net electric output of this alternative is expected to be 2,600 MW.

Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC)

The IGCC alternative would consist of 8 modules, each consisting of one coal gasification plant, one advanced combustion turbine, and one HRSG. The steam produced would be routed to Bellefonte's existing steam turbine-generator systems. The net electric output of this alternative is expected to be 2,720 MW.

Integrated Gasification Combined cycle (IGCC) With Chemical Coproduction

This alternative would consist of 4 coal gasification plants, one advanced combustion turbine, one HRSG, and chemical production plants. Approximately 70 percent of the synthesis gas produced by the 4 coal gasification plants would be routed to the chemical production plants. The remaining synthesis gas would serve the combustion turbine. The net electric output of this alternative is expected to be 450 MW.

Combination NGCC and IGCC Alternative

This alternative would combine the configuration of NGCC and IGCC with chemical coproduction in a phased manner. The first phase of this alternative would consist of a 335 MW NGCC demonstration module consisting of one natural gas-fired advanced combustion turbine and one HRSG. The steam produced would be routed to Bellefonte's existing steam turbine-generator system (unit 2). In the next phase, a 340 MW IGCC facility would be constructed. This IGCC facility would consist of one coal gasification unit, one advanced combustion turbine, and a HRSG. The steam produced would be routed to the existing steam turbine-generator (unit 2). After construction of the IGCC facility, an IGCC chemical coproduction facility may be constructed. The coproduction facility would consist of 3 coal gasification units and related chemical production plants. Excess steam would be routed to the existing steam turbine-generator system (unit 2). Net electric output at the end of this phase would be 785 MW. In the final phase, an NGCC facility would be added. This facility would consist of 5 to 8 natural gas-fired modules each consisting of one advanced combustion turbine and one HRSG. The steam produced would be routed to the other existing steam turbine-generator system (unit 1). Net electric output at the end of this final phase is expected to be approximately 2,600 MW.

Other Conversion Alternatives to be Considered

Certain emerging technologies may also be addressed as possible conversion alternatives. For example, the use of natural gas fired heaters to supply either high temperature pressurized water or a high temperature heat transfer fluid to the existing nuclear steam supply system steam generators may be analyzed. The use of a coal refinery as a companion process to gasification may also be analyzed. The coal refinery process would produce chemical products and supply char to an integrated gasification combined cycle process.

No Action Alternative

As discussed in TVA's Integrated Resource Plan, the no action alternative to conversion of Bellefonte to a fossil-fuel power plant would be the continued deferral of the Bellefonte plant. TVA would continue to explore entering into arrangements with outside entities to complete these units as

nuclear facilities in partnership with TVA. Further environmental review, if any, beyond the existing final EIS for Bellefonte Nuclear Units 1 and 2 for operation as a nuclear facility would coincide with consideration of such a proposed arrangement.

Proposed Issues to be Addressed

The EIS will describe the existing environmental, cultural, and recreational resources that may be potentially affected by construction and operation of the project. TVA's evaluation of potential environmental impacts due to project construction and operation will include, but not necessarily be limited to the impacts on air quality, water quality, aquatic ecology, endangered and threatened species, wetland resources, aesthetics and visual resources, noise, land use, cultural resources, fuel transportation, and socioeconomic resources. TVA's Integrated Resource Plan, *Energy Vision 2020,* identifies and evaluates TVA's need for additional energy resources.

Air quality will likely be one of the most important potential impact areas. Air pollutant emissions from fossil fuel combustion would include nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide. Because the proposed project is to be located on a previously disturbed site, the issues of terrestrial wildlife, vegetation, and land use are not likely to be important.

Natural gas is one of the candidate conversion fuels. However, there is currently no supply of natural gas in the vicinity of the Bellefonte plant. Therefore, the EIS will assess the construction and operation of a natural gas pipeline by considering several alternative pipeline corridors.

The results from evaluating the potential environmental impacts related to these issues and other important issues identified in the scoping process together with engineering and economic considerations will be used in selecting a preferred alternative for the Bellefonte conversion.

Scoping Process

Scoping, which is integral to the NEPA process, is a procedure that solicits public input to the EIS process to ensure that: (1) Issues are identified early and properly studied; (2) issues of title significance do not consume time and effort; (3) the draft EIS is thorough and balanced; and (4) delays caused by an inadequate draft EIS are avoided. TVA's NEPA procedures require that the scoping process commence as soon as practicable after a decision has been reached to prepare an EIS in order to provide an early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action. The scope of issues to be addressed in a draft EIS will be determined, in part, from written comments submitted by mail, and comments presented orally or in writing at a public meeting. The preliminary identification of reasonable alternatives and environmental issues is not meant to be exhaustive or final. TVA considers the scoping process to be open and dynamic in the sense that alternatives other than those given above may warrant study and new matters may be identified for potential evaluation.

The scoping process will include both interagency and public scoping. The public is invited to submit written comments or e-mail comments on the scope of this EIS no later than the date given under the **DATES** section of this notice and/or attend a public meeting in May that will be announced in area news media. Federal and state agencies to be included in the interagency scoping include U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alabama Department of Environmental Management, and Alabama Historical Commission.

Upon consideration of the scoping comments, TVA will develop a range of alternatives and identify important environmental issues to be addressed in the EIS. Following analysis of the environmental consequences of each alternative, TVA will prepare a draft EIS for public review and comment. Notice of availability of the draft EIS will be announced, written comments on the draft solicited, and information about possible public meetings to comment on the draft EIS will be published at a future date. TVA expects to release a final EIS by October 1997.

Dated: April 23, 1996.

Kathryn J. Jackson,

Senior Vice President, Resource Group.

[FR Doc. 96–10515 Filed 4–26–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8120–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Aviation Proceedings; Agreements Filed During the Week Ending April 19, 1996

The following Agreements were filed with the Department of Transportation under the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 412 and 414. Answers may be filed within 21 days of date of filing.

Docket Number: OST–96–1276
Date filed: April 17, 1996
Parties: Members of the International Air Transport Association
Subject:
TC23 Mail Vote 790
Europe-Japan/Korea Amending Reso
Intended effective date: April 29, 1996

Docket Number: OST–96–1277
Date filed: April 17, 1996
Parties: Members of the International Air Transport Association
Subject:
TC2 MV/P 0532 dated March 22, 1996
r-1 - r-17
TC2 MV/P 0533 dated March 22, 1996
r-18 - 21
Within Europe Resolutions
Intended effective date: May 1, 1996

Paulette V. Twine,

Chief, Documentary Services Division.

[FR Doc. 96–10521 Filed 4–26–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–62–P

Notice of Applications for Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity and Foreign Air Carrier Permits Filed Under Subpart Q During the Week Ending April 19, 1996

The following Applications for Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity and Foreign Air Carrier Permits were filed under Subpart Q of the Department of Transportation's Procedural Regulations (See 14 CFR 302.1701 *et. seq.*). The due date for Answers, Conforming Applications, or Motions to modify Scope are set forth below for each application. Following the Answer period DOT may process the application by expedited procedures. Such procedures may consist of the adoption of a show-cause order, a tentative order, or in appropriate cases a final order without further proceedings.

Docket Number: OST–96–1261
Date filed: April 15, 1996
Due Date for Answers, Conforming Applications, or Motion to Modify Scope: May 13, 1996
Description: Application of Sobelair N.V./S.A., pursuant 49 U.S.C. 41302 and Subpart Q of the Regulations, applies for a foreign air carrier permit, to provide, commencing on or about May 3, 1996, charter foreign air transportation of persons, property, and mail between any point in Belgium or the United States via intermediate points to any point in the United States or any point in Belgium and beyond, respectively, and other charters subject to 14 CFR Part 212.

Docket Number: OST–96–1274
Date filed: April 17, 1996