

additional applications will be solicited in FY 2002.

National Center on Child Fatality Review

In FY 1997, OJJDP awarded a noncompetitive award to the National Center on Child Fatality Review (NCCFR) in Los Angeles, CA. NCCFR received the award to develop State and local uniform reporting definitions and generic protocols for child fatality review teams that could be considered by communities working to enhance their investigations of child deaths.

NCCFR developed a model for integrating data among the Criminal Justice, Vital Statistics, and Social Services Child Abuse Indices. NCCFR also selected a National Advisory Board composed of representatives from across the country and from relevant disciplines.

In FY 2002, OJJDP will continue to support NCCFR if funds are available. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2002.

National Child Victimization Conference Support

If funds are available, OJJDP proposes to provide funding in FY 2002 for national conferences that focus on child abduction, exploitation, and victimization issues. This funding support would include conferences sponsored by the National Children's Advocacy Center, the Dallas Police Department and Children's Advocacy Center, the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children, the Center for Child Protection, and the San Diego Conference on Responding to Child Maltreatment. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 2002.

Dated: March 29, 2002.

Terrence S. Donahue,

Acting Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Proposed Collection; Comment Request

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden conducts a preclearance consultation program to provide the general public

and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA95) [44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)]. This program helps to ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. Currently, the Employment and Training Administration is soliciting comments concerning the proposed extension of approval of Form ETA 581, Contribution Operations. A copy of the proposed information collection request (ICR) can be obtained by contacting the office listed below in the addressee section of this notice.

DATES: Written comments be submitted to the office listed in the addressee section below on or before June 3, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Constance I. Peterkin, Room S-4522, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210; telephone number: 202-693-3221 (this is not a toll-free number); Internet address: cpeterkin@doleta.gov; facsimile number: 202-693-3229.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Office of Workforce Security (OWS) of the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) has three programs which evaluate the separate functions within the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. The Benefit Accuracy Measurement (BAM) program assesses the accuracy of paying UI benefits. The Benefit Timeliness and Quality (BTQ) program assesses the quality and timeliness of UI benefit functions; while the Tax Performance System (TPS) evaluates the employer-related or tax functions of the UI program. The Contribution Operations report (Form ETA 581) is a comprehensive report of each State's UI tax operations and is essential in providing quarterly tax performance data to DOL/ETA/OWS, the source of grants funding authority. ETA 581 data are the basis for determining the adequacy of funding of States' UI tax operations and measuring the effectiveness of such operations. These are required Federal functions under the Federal-State UI program.

Using ETA 581 data, the TPS program measures performance, accuracy, and promptness in employer registration (status determination, report

delinquency, collections (accounts receivable), and the audit function.

II. Review Focus

The Department of Labor 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.

III. Current Actions

It is important that approval of the ETA 581 report be extended because this report is the only vehicle for collection of information required under the TPS program. If ETA 581 data were not collected, there would be no basis for determining the adequacy of funding for States' UI tax operations, making projections and forecasts in the budgetary process, nor measuring program performance and effectiveness. The ETA 581 accounts receivable data are necessary in the preparation of complete and accurate financial statements for the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF) and the maintenance of a modified accrual system for UTF accounting.

Type of Review: Extension.

Agency: Employment and Training Administration.

Title: Contribution Operations.

OMB Number: 1205-0178.

Agency Number: ETA 581.

Affected Public: State Government.

Cite/Reference/Form/etc: ETA 581.

Total Respondents: 53.

Frequency: Quarterly.

Total Responses: 212.

Average Time per Response: 8.5 hours.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 1,802.

Total Burden Cost (operating/maintaining): \$-0-.

Comments submitted in response to this comment request will be summarized and/or included in the

request for Office of Management and Budget approval of the information collection request; they will also become a matter of public record.

Dated: March 27, 2002.

Grace A. Kilbane,

Director, Office of Workforce Security.

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BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

Reauthorization of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act

AGENCY: National Council on Disability.

ACTION: Request for written comments.

SUMMARY: The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is scheduled to be reauthorized by Congress in 2002. The IDEA statute is made up of four parts, including the Part A General Provisions section, the Part B Grants to States Program (including preschool grants), the Part C Infants and Toddlers program, and the Part D Support Programs. Part B is permanently authorized. Congress must periodically review and reauthorize Parts C and D of IDEA (usually every 5 years) in order to ensure continuation of the activities included under these parts.

The National Council on Disability (NCD) is seeking input from IDEA stakeholders on the reauthorization IDEA by responding to questions in NCD's new working paper on IDEA reauthorization (<http://www.ncd.gov/newsroom/reauthorizations/idea/idea.html>). Specifically, NCD wants feedback on questions related to monitoring and enforcement, full funding, discipline, and, eligibility and over-representation of students from culturally diverse backgrounds.

DATES: NCD would like to receive your written comments on IDEA reauthorization by June 1, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Please send your responses to Martin Gould, Senior Research Specialist, National Council on Disability, 1331 F Street, NW., Suite 850, Washington, DC 20004, or 202-272-2022 (fax), or mgould@ncd.gov (e-mail).

People with disabilities may obtain a copy of this notice in an alternative format (e.g., braille, large print, audiotope, or computer diskette) on request to the contact person listed in the previous paragraph.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martin Gould, Senior Research Specialist, National Council on Disability, 1331 F Street NW., Suite 850,

Washington, DC 20004; 202-272-2004 (Voice), 202-272-2074 (TTY), 202-272-2022 (Fax) mgould@ncd.gov (E-mail).

Agency Mission: NCD is an independent Federal agency composed of 15 members appointed by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. Its overall purpose is to promote policies, programs, practices, and procedures that guarantee equal opportunity for all people with disabilities, including people from culturally diverse backgrounds, regardless of the nature or significance of the disability; and to empower people with disabilities to achieve economic self-sufficiency, independent living, and inclusion and integration into all aspects of society.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

IDEA Reauthorization—An NCD Working Paper

Background

The National Council on Disability (NCD) is an independent Federal agency making recommendations to the President and Congress on issues affecting 54 million Americans with disabilities. NCD is composed of 15 members appointed by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. NCD's overall purpose is to promote policies, programs, practices, and procedures that guarantee equal opportunity for all individuals with disabilities, regardless of the nature or severity of the disability; and to empower individuals with disabilities to achieve economic self-sufficiency, independent living, and inclusion and integration into all aspects of society. NCD makes recommendations to the President, Congress and Federal agency officials concerning ways to better promote equal opportunity for all individuals with disabilities. In addition to our statutory mandates, NCD's mission is to provide a voice in the Federal government and to Congress for all people with disabilities in the development of policies and delivery of programs that affect their lives. This was the direction that we received from over 300 disability advocates that convened in Texas in 1996 for a disability policy summit; NCD was charged by these people to investigate their concern regarding the shortcomings in the Federal enforcement of disability civil rights laws. One of those civil rights laws involves public special education.

In 1975, when Congress enacted the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, P.L. 94-142—now known as the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act IDEA—it found that the special education needs of more than

eight million students with disabilities were not being met. Some students were entirely excluded from school; others were not receiving an appropriate education; still others had unidentified disabilities or were misclassified. Of those who did receive educational services, many were educated far away from their local schools (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1400(b)(1)–(6)). Still, Congress recognized that educators had the ability to instruct these students (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1400(b)(7)).

In that vein, Congress crafted a statute in 1975 that, if faithfully implemented, is designed to consistently produce quality outcomes for students with disabilities. The United States Code defines special education as “specially designed instruction” to meet the “unique needs” of these students; each student's individualized education program (IEP) is to set forth his or her unique needs and individually designed instruction; and, each student's placement is to be based on the IEP and no more restrictive than necessary (20 U.S.C. 1402(25); 34 CFR 3000.552(a)(2)(b)). If IEPs are based on the unique needs of students, if instruction is individually designed, if IEPs are faithfully implemented, and if the LRE requirements are followed, students will achieve quality outcomes while enjoying maximum interactions with their nondisabled peers. Compliance with, and enforcement of, these IDEA requirements is a sufficient condition for quality outcomes.

In fact, in the more than two decades since its enactment, IDEA implementation has produced important improvements in the quality and effectiveness of the public education received by millions of American children with disabilities. Today almost 6 million children and young people with disabilities ages 3 through 21 qualify for educational interventions under Part B of IDEA. Some of these students with disabilities are being educated in their neighborhood schools in regular classrooms. These children have a right to have support services and devices such as assistive listening systems, braille text books, paraprofessional supports, curricular modifications, talking computers, and speech synthesizers made available to them as needed to facilitate their learning side-by-side with their nondisabled peers. Post-secondary and employment opportunities are opening up for increasing numbers of young adults with disabilities as they leave high school. Post-school employment rates for youth served under Part B are twice that of older adults with disabilities who did not benefit from