

II

Section 70.24 of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, "Criticality Accident Requirements," requires that each licensee authorized to possess special nuclear material maintain a criticality accident monitoring system in each area where such material is handled, used, or stored. Subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of 10 CFR 70.24 specify detection and sensitivity requirements that these monitors must meet. Subsection (a)(1) also specifies that all areas subject to criticality accident monitoring must be covered by two detectors. Subsection (a)(3) of 10 CFR 70.24 requires licensees to maintain emergency procedures for each area in which this licensed special nuclear material is handled, used, or stored and provides that (1) the procedures ensure that all personnel withdraw to an area of safety upon the sounding of a criticality accident monitor alarm, (2) the procedures must include drills to familiarize personnel with the evacuation plan, and (3) the procedures designate responsible individuals for determining the cause of the alarm and placement of radiation survey instruments in accessible locations for use in such an emergency. Subsection (b)(1) of 10 CFR 70.24 requires licensees to provide the means for identifying quickly any personnel who have received a dose of 10 rads or more. Subsection (b)(2) of 10 CFR 70.24 requires licensees to maintain personnel decontamination facilities, to maintain arrangements for a physician and other medical personnel qualified to handle radiation emergencies, and to maintain arrangements for the transportation of contaminated individuals to treatment facilities outside the site boundary. Paragraph (c) of 10 CFR 70.24 exempts Part 50 licensees from the requirements of paragraph (b) of 10 CFR 70.24 for special nuclear material used or to be used in the reactor. Subsection (d) of 10 CFR 70.24 states that any licensee that believes that there is good cause why it should be granted an exemption from all or part of 10 CFR 70.24 may apply to the Commission for such an exemption and shall specify the reasons for the relief requested.

III

The special nuclear material that could be assembled into a critical mass at DBNPS is in the form of nuclear fuel. The quantity of special nuclear material other than fuel that is stored onsite in any given location is small enough to preclude achieving a critical mass. The Commission's technical staff has evaluated the possibility of an

inadvertent criticality of the nuclear fuel at DBNPS and has determined that it is extremely unlikely that such an accident will occur if the licensees meet the following seven criteria:

1. Only one new fuel assembly is allowed out of a shipping cask or storage rack at one time;
2. The k-effective does not exceed 0.95, at a 95% probability, 95% confidence level, in the event that the fresh fuel storage racks are filled with fuel of the maximum permissible U-235 enrichment and flooded with pure water;
3. If optimum moderation occurs at low moderator density, the k-effective does not exceed 0.98, at a 95% probability, 95% confidence level, in the event that the fresh fuel storage racks are filled with fuel of the maximum permissible U-235 enrichment and flooded with a moderator at the density corresponding to optimum moderation;
4. The k-effective does not exceed 0.95, at a 95% probability, 95% confidence level, in the event that the spent fuel storage racks are filled with fuel of the maximum permissible U-235 enrichment and flooded with pure water;
5. The quantity of special nuclear material, other than nuclear fuel, stored onsite in any given area is less than the quantity necessary for a critical mass;
6. Radiation monitors, as required by General Design Criterion 63, are provided in fuel storage and handling areas to detect excessive radiation levels and to initiate appropriate safety actions; and
7. The maximum nominal U-235 enrichment is limited to 5.0 weight percent.

By letter dated January 30, 1997, as supplemented May 28 and October 3, 1997, the licensees requested an exemption from 10 CFR 70.24. In this request, the licensees addressed the seven criteria given above. The Commission's technical staff has reviewed the licensees' submittals and has determined that DBNPS meets the criteria for prevention of inadvertent criticality. Therefore, the staff has determined that it is extremely unlikely an inadvertent criticality will occur in the handling of special nuclear materials or in their storage areas at DBNPS.

The purpose of the criticality monitors required by 10 CFR 70.24 is to ensure that if a criticality were to occur during the handling of special nuclear material, personnel would be alerted to that fact and would take appropriate action. The staff has determined that it is extremely unlikely that such an

accident could occur. Furthermore, the licensees have radiation monitors, as required by General Design Criterion 63, in fuel storage and handling areas. These monitors will alert personnel to excessive radiation levels and allow them to initiate appropriate safety actions. The low probability of an inadvertent criticality, together with the licensees' adherence to General Design Criterion 63, constitutes good cause for granting an exemption to the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24.

The Commission has determined that pursuant to 10 CFR 70.14, this exemption is authorized by law, will not endanger life or property or the common defense and security, and is otherwise in the public interest. Therefore, the Commission hereby grants the licensees an exemption from the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24 for DBNPS.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 51.32, the Commission has determined that the granting of this exemption will not result in any significant adverse environmental impact (62 FR 59908).

This exemption is effective upon issuance.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 7th day of November 1997.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Samuel J. Collins,

Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 97-29977 Filed 11-13-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION
Interest Assumption for Determining Variable-Rate Premium; Interest Assumptions for Multiemployer Plan Valuations Following Mass Withdrawal

AGENCY: Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

ACTION: Notice of interest rates and assumptions.

SUMMARY: This notice informs the public of the interest rates and assumptions to be used under certain Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation regulations. These rates and assumptions are published elsewhere (or are derivable from rates published elsewhere), but are collected and published in this notice for the convenience of the public. Interest rates are also published on the PBGC's home page (<http://www.pbgc.gov>).

DATES: The interest rate for determining the variable-rate premium under part 4006 applies to premium payment years beginning in November 1997. The interest assumptions for performing

multiemployer plan valuations following mass withdrawal under part 4281 apply to valuation dates occurring in December 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Harold J. Ashner, Assistant General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 1200 K Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005, 202-326-4024. (For TTY and TDD, call 800-877-8339 and request connection to 202-326-4024.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Variable-Rate Premiums

Section 4006(a)(3)(E)(iii)(II) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and § 4006.4(b)(1) of the PBGC's regulation on Premium Rates (29 CFR part 4006) prescribe use of an assumed interest rate in determining a single-employer plan's variable-rate premium. The rate is the "applicable percentage" (described in the statute and the regulation) of the annual yield on 30-year Treasury securities for the month preceding the beginning of the plan year for which premiums are being paid (the "premium payment year"). The yield figure is reported in Federal Reserve Statistical Releases G.13 and H.15.

For plan years beginning before July 1, 1997, the applicable percentage of the 30-year Treasury yield was 80 percent. The Retirement Protection Act of 1994 (RPA) amended ERISA section 4006(a)(3)(E)(iii)(II) to provide that the applicable percentage is 85 percent for plan years beginning on or after July 1, 1997, through (at least) plan years beginning before January 1, 2000.

However, under section 774(c) of the RPA, the application of the amendment is deferred for certain regulated public utility (RPU) plans for as long as six months. The applicable percentage for RPU plans will therefore remain 80 percent for plan years beginning before January 1, 1998. (The rules governing the applicable percentages for "partial" RPU plans are described in § 4006.5(g) of the premium rates regulation.)

For plans for which the applicable percentage is 85 percent, the assumed interest rate to be used in determining variable-rate premiums for premium payment years beginning in November 1997 is 5.38 percent (*i.e.*, 85 percent of the 6.33 percent yield figure for October 1997).

The following table lists the assumed interest rates to be used in determining variable-rate premiums for premium payment years beginning between December 1996 and November 1997. The rates for July through November 1997 in the table reflect an applicable

percentage of 85 percent and thus apply only to non-RPU plans. However, the rates for months before July 1997, which reflect an applicable percentage of 80 percent, apply to RPU (and "partial" RPU) plans as well as to non-RPU plans.

For premium payment years beginning in:	The assumed interest rate is:
December 1996	5.18
January 1997	5.24
February 1997	5.46
March 1997	5.35
April 1997	5.54
May 1997	5.67
June 1997	5.55
July 1997	5.75
August 1997	5.53
September 1997	5.59
October 1997	5.53
November 1997	5.38

For premium payment years beginning in November 1997, the assumed interest rate to be used in determining variable-rate premiums for RPU plans (determined using an applicable percentage of 80 percent) is 5.06 percent. For "partial" RPU plans, the assumed interest rates to be used in determining variable-rate premiums can be computed by applying the rules in § 4006.5(g) of the premium rates regulation. The PBGC's premium payment instruction booklet also describes these rules and provides a worksheet for computing the assumed rate.

Multiemployer Plan Valuations Following Mass Withdrawal

The PBGC's regulation on Duties of Plan Sponsor Following Mass Withdrawal (29 CFR part 4281) prescribes the use of interest assumptions under the PBGC's regulation on Allocation of Assets in Single-employer Plans (29 CFR part 4044). The interest assumptions applicable to valuation dates in December 1997 under part 4044 are contained in an amendment to part 4044 published elsewhere in today's **Federal Register**. Tables showing the assumptions applicable to prior periods are codified in appendix B to 29 CFR part 4044.

Issued in Washington, DC, on this 10th day of November 1997.

David M. Strauss,

Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

[FR Doc. 97-30044 Filed 11-13-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7708-01-P

POSTAL SERVICE

United States Postal Service Board of Governors; Sunshine Act Meeting; Notification of Item Added to Meeting Agenda

Date of Meeting: November 3, 1997.

Status: Closed.

Previous Announcement: 62 FR 55436, October 24, 1997.

Change: At its meeting on November 3, 1997, the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service voted unanimously to add an item to the agenda of its closed meeting held on that date:

Consideration of Amendment to Board Bylaws.

Contact Person for More Information: Thomas J. Koerber, Secretary of the Board, U.S. Postal Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW., Washington, DC 20260-1000. Telephone (202) 268-4800.

Thomas J. Koerber,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97-30165 Filed 11-12-97; 3:07 pm]

BILLING CODE 7710-12-M

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Sunshine Act Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Railroad Retirement Board will hold a meeting on November 19, 1997, 9:00 a.m., at the Board's meeting room on the 8th floor of its headquarters building, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60611. The agenda for this meeting follows:

Portion Open to the Public

- (1) Draft Bill—Exemption from Full Rent
- (2) Medicare contract fiscal year 1998 budget
- (3) Coverage Determination—Transportation Management Services, Inc.
- (4) Employee Service—Environmental Contractors with CSX Transportation Company
- (5) Regulations—Part 220 (Subpart C, Occupational Disability)
- (6) Fiscal Year 1998 Performance Appraisal Plans
- (7) Year 2000 Issues
- (8) Labor Member Truth in Budgeting Status Report

Portion Closed to the Public

- (A) 1997 Performance Appraisals
- (B) Pending Board appeals:
 1. Beverly J. Anderson
 2. Martha G. Arnold
 3. Sandra B. Banner