POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF STORING, RETRIEVING, SAFEGUARDING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

Records are maintained in folders secured in fire resistant safes with manipulation proof combination locks, or in metal lock-bar file cabinets with three position combination locks, and in a computer database.

RETRIEVABILITY:

Records are alphabetically indexed by name of the individual subject of the file. Retrieval is made by the name, date of birth, and social security number of the individual on whom they are maintained.

SAFEGUARDS:

Folders are maintained and secured in fire resistant safes with manipulation proof combination locks, or in metal file cabinets secured by three position combination locks. All records, including those records that are maintained on the computer database, are in limited access rooms with keyless cipher locks. All employees are required to have an appropriate security clearance before they are allowed access, on a need-to-know basis, to the records. Computer databases are kept on a local area network that is not connected to any outside network including the Internet. Database accessibility is restricted to hard wire network connection from within the office or via modem. Authorized log-on codes and passwords prevent unauthorized users from gaining access to data and system resources. All users have unique log-on codes and passwords. The password scheme requires that users must change passwords every 90 days and may not repeat the old password. Any individual attempting to log on who fails is locked out of the system after three attempts. Access after that time requires intervention by the system manager.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Most background investigative records are maintained for five years after the individual separates from his or her departmental association if subject to Executive Orders 12968 and 10450, as amended. Reports of background investigations conducted by the Office of Inspector General are retained for 15 years, plus the current year of the most recent investigative activity, in accordance with OPM guidance. The records are disposed of by electronic erasure, shredding, or burning.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Security Officer, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Education, 600 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20202–1510.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

If an individual wishes to determine whether a record exists regarding him or her in this system of records, the individual must provide the system manager with his or her name, date of birth, social security number, signature, and the address to which the record information should be sent. Requests for notification about an individual must meet the requirements of the Department's Privacy Act regulations in 34 CFR 5b.5.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURE:

If an individual wishes to gain access to a record in this system, he or she must contact the system manager and provide information as described in the notification procedure.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURE:

If an individual wishes to change the content of a record in the system of records, he or she must contact the system manager with the information described in the notification procedure, identify the specific item or items to be changed, and provide a written justification for the change, including any supporting documentation. Requests to amend a record must meet the requirements of the Department's Privacy Act regulations in 34 CFR 5b.7.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Information contained in this system of records is obtained from—

a. Investigative and other record material furnished by other Federal entities, other departmental components, State, local, and foreign governments;

b. Applications and other personnel and security forms;

c. Personal investigation, written inquiry, interview, or the electronic accessing of computer databases of sources, such as the OPM system of records known as ''Personnel Investigations Records'' (OPM/Central-9), employers, educational institutions, references, neighbors, associates, police departments, courts, credit bureaus, medical records, probation officials, prison officials, newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and other publications; and

d. Confidential sources.

SYSTEMS EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

As indicated in 34 CFR 5b.11, individuals will be provided information from this record system unless, in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5)—(1) Disclosure of that information would reveal the identity of a source who furnished information to the Government under an express promise that the identity of the source would be held in confidence; or (2) The information was obtained prior to September 27, 1975 and disclosure of that information would reveal the identity of a source who provided information under an implied promise that the identity of the source would be held in confidence.

[FR Doc. 98–2077 Filed 1–27–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[Docket No. EA–172]

Application To Export Electric Energy; the Power Company of America, L.P.

AGENCY: Office of Fossil Energy, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: The Power Company of America, L.P. (PCA), a power marketer, has submitted an application to export electric energy to Canada pursuant to section 202(e) of the Federal Power Act.

DATES: Comments, protests or requests to intervene must be submitted on or before February 27, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Comments, protests or requests to intervene should be addressed as follows: Office of Coal & Power Im/Ex (FE–27), Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585–0350 (FAX 202–287–5736).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ellen Russell (Program Office) 202–586–9624 or Michael Skinker (Program Attorney) 202–586–6667.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Exports of electricity from the United States to a foreign country are regulated and require authorization under section 202(e) of the Federal Power Act (FPA) (16 U.S.C. § 824a(e)).

On January 15, 1998, PCA applied to the Office of Fossil Energy (FE) of the Department of Energy (DOE) for authorization to export electric energy to Canada, as a power marketer, pursuant to section 202(e) of the FPA. Specifically, PCA has proposed to transmit to Canada electric energy purchased from electric utilities and other suppliers within the U.S.

PCA would arrange for the exported energy to be transmitted to Canada over the international transmission facilities

owned by Basin Electric Power Cooperative, Bonneville Power Administration, Citizens Utilities, Detroit Edison Company, Eastern Maine Electric Cooperative, Joint Owners of the Highgate Project, Maine Electric Power Company, Maine Public Service Company, Minnesota Power and Light Company, Minnkota Power Cooperative, New York Power Authority, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Northern States Power, and Vermont Electric Transmission Company. Each of these transmission facilities, as more fully described in the application, has previously been authorized by a Presidential permit issued pursuant to Executive Order 10485, as amended.

Procedural Matters

Any persons desiring to become a party to this proceeding or to be heard by filing comments or protests to this application should file a petition to intervene, comment or protest at the address provided above in accordance with §§ 385.211 or 385.214 of the FERC's Rules of Practice and Procedures (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214). Fifteen copies of such petitions, comments and protests should be filed with the DOE on or before the date listed above. Additional copies are to be filed directly with Stephen C. Smith, President, The Power Company of America, Two Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, CT 06830 and Lynn H. Hargis, Robert F. Shapiro, Chadbourne & Parke LLP, 1200 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036.

A final decision will be made on this application after the environmental impacts have been evaluated pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and a determination is made by the DOE that the proposed action will not adversely impact on the reliability of the U.S. electric power supply system.

Copies of this application will be made available, upon request, for public inspection and copying at the address provided above.

Issued in Washington, DC on January 23, 1998.

Anthony J. Como,

Manager, Electric Power Regulation, Office of Coal and Power Im/Ex, Office of Coal and Power Systems, Office of Fossil Energy.

[FR Doc. 98–2046 Filed 1–27–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Record of Decision on the Disposal of the S3G and D1G Prototype Reactor Plants

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Record of decision.

SUMMARY: This Record of Decision has been prepared on the Disposal of the S3G and D1G Prototype Reactor Plants, located at the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory Kesselring Site (Kesselring Site) near West Milton, New York, pursuant to Section 102(2) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), and in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA procedures (40 CFR parts 1500–1508), and Department of Energy (DOE) regulations implementing NEPA procedures (10 CFR part 1021). The DOE Office of Naval Reactors (Naval Reactors Program) has decided to promptly dismantle the defueled S3G and D1G Prototype reactor plants. The project will be completed as soon as practicable subject to available appropriated funding. To the extent practical, the resulting low-level radioactive materials will be recycled at existing commercial facilities. The remaining low-level radioactive wastes will be disposed of at the DOE Savannah River Site in South Carolina. All non-radiological waste would be recycled or disposed of off-site at permitted facilities using licensed haulers.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for further information should be directed to Mr. Andrew S. Baitinger, Chief, West Milton Field Office, Office of Naval Reactors, Department of Energy, PO Box 1069, Schenectady, NY 12301–1069, *telephone* (518) 884–1234.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The S3G and D1G Prototype reactor plants are located on the 65-acre Kesselring Site near West Milton, New York, approximately 17 miles north of Schenectady. The S3G and D1G Prototype reactor plants first started operation in 1958 and 1962, respectively, and served for more than 30 years as facilities for testing reactor plant components and equipment and for training of U.S. Navy personnel. As a result of the end of the Cold War and the downsizing of the Navy, the S3G and D1G Prototype reactor plants were shutdown in May 1991 and March 1996, respectively. Removal of the spent nuclear fuel from the S3G and D1G Prototype reactors and shipments of the spent nuclear fuel to the Expended Core Facility at the DOE's Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory were completed in July 1994 and February 1997, respectively. After defueling, the S3G and D1G Prototype reactor plants were placed in a safe and stable protective storage condition. The Kesselring Site will not be released for other uses in the foreseeable future since two active prototype reactor plants continue to operate to perform training of U.S. Navy personnel and testing of naval nuclear propulsion plant equipment.

The alternatives analyzed in detail in the Final Environmental Impact Statement were the preferred alternative of prompt dismantlement, a deferred dismantlement alternative, and a no action alternative of keeping the defueled S3G and D1G Prototype reactor plants in protective storage indefinitely.

DOE has selected prompt dismantlement of the S3G and D1G Prototype reactor plants. All S3G and D1G Prototype reactor plant systems, components and structures will be removed from the Kesselring Site. To the extent practicable, the resulting low-level radioactive metals will be recycled at existing commercial facilities. The remaining low-level radioactive waste will be disposed of at the DOE Savannah River Site in South Carolina. There will be an estimated total of 60 radioactive material shipments from the Kesselring Site to either the Savannah River Site or to commercial recycling facilities. Two or three of the shipments will be by rail and the remainder will be by truck. The Savannah River Site currently receives low-level radioactive waste from Naval Reactors' sites in the eastern United States. Both the volume and radioactive content of the S3G and D1G Prototype reactor plant low-level waste fall within the projections of Naval Reactors' waste provided to the Savannah River Site, which are included and analyzed in the *Savannah River Site Waste Management Final Environmental Impact Statement*, dated July 1995. All nonradiological shipments would be by truck, and would be recycled or disposed of off-site at permitted facilities using licensed haulers.

The deferred dismantlement alternative would involve keeping the defueled S3G and D1G Prototype reactor plants in protective storage for 30 years before dismantlement. Deferring dismantlement for 30 years would allow nearly all of the cobalt-60 radioactivity to decay. Nearly all of the gamma radiation within the reactor plant comes from cobalt-60. The very small amount of longer-lived radioisotopes, such as nickel-59, would remain and would