

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 was enacted for the purpose of minimizing the paperwork burden on the public and, in particular, on the regulated community. The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 was also enacted to maximize the utility of information created, collected, maintained, used, shared and disseminated by or for the Federal Government. The National Indian Gaming Commission received clearance from the Office of Management and Budget for the collection of information necessary to implement the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. The purpose of this notice is to inform the public that the National Indian Gaming Commission currently seeks renewal of this clearance.

DATES: Comments must be received by October 3, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Copies of this information can be obtained from Cindy Altimus, National Indian Gaming Commission, 1441 L Street, NW, 9th Floor, Washington, DC 20005; Telephone 202/632-7003; Fax 202/632-7066 (these are not toll-free numbers).

ABSTRACT: The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq., 102 Stat. 2467, Pub. L. 100-497) (the Act) established the National Indian Gaming Commission which is charged with, among other things, regulating class II gaming on Indian lands. The Act establishes the National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC, or the Commission) as an independent federal regulatory agency. 25 CFR part 514, in accordance with the Act, authorizes the National Indian Gaming Commission (the Commission) to establish a schedule of fees to be paid to the Commission by each Class II gaming operation regulated by the Act. Fees are computed using rates set by the Commission and the assessable gross revenues of each gaming operation. The total of all fees assessed annually cannot exceed \$1,500,000. The required information is needed for the Commission to both set and adjust rates and to support the computations of fees paid by each gaming operation.

Respondents: Class II gaming operations.

Number of Respondents: 201.

Estimate of Burden: An average of 5 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 1,005 hours. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimates, ways to minimize the burden or any other aspect of this collection of information to: Cindy

Altimus, National Indian Gaming Commission, 1441 L Street NW, Suite 9100, Washington, DC 20005.

Tom Foley,

Vice Chairman, National Indian Gaming Commission.

[FR Doc. 97-20443 Filed 8-1-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7565-01-M

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 5-269, 50-270, and 50-287]

In the Matter of Duke Power Company (Oconee Nuclear Station Units 1, 2, and 3)

Exemption

I

Duke Power Company (the licensee) is the holder of Facility Operating License Nos. DPR-38, DPR-47, and DPR-55, for the Oconee Nuclear Station, Units 1, 2, and 3, respectively. The licenses provide, among other things, that the licensee is subject to all rules, regulations, and orders of the Commission now or hereafter in effect.

These facilities consist of three pressurized water reactors located at the licensee's site in Oconee County, South Carolina.

II

Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) at subsection (a) of 10 CFR 70.24, "Criticality Accident Requirements," requires that each licensee authorized to possess special nuclear material shall maintain in each area where such material is handled, used, or stored, a criticality accident monitoring system "using gamma-or neutron-sensitive radiation detectors which will energize clearly audible alarm signals if accidental criticality occurs." Subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of 10 CFR 70.24 specify the detection, sensitivity, and coverage capabilities of the monitors required by 10 CFR 70.24(a). Subsection (a)(3) of 10 CFR 70.24 requires that the licensee shall maintain emergency procedures for each area in which this licensed special nuclear material is handled, used, or stored and provides (1) that the procedures ensure that all personnel withdraw to an area of safety upon the sounding of a criticality monitor alarm, (2) that the procedures must include drills to familiarize personnel with the evacuation plan, and (3) that 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) requires licensees to have a means to quickly identify personnel who have received a dose of 10 rads or more. Subsection (b)(2) 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. Subsection (c) exempts Part 50 licensees (such as Oconee) from the requirements of paragraph (b). Subsection (d) states that any licensee who believes that there is good cause why he 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.

By letter dated February 4, 1997, as supplemented March 19, 1997, the licensee requested an exemption for all the Duke Power Company nuclear plants from the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24. The staff has reviewed the licensee's submittal, and documented its detailed review in a Safety Evaluation. The staff found that existing procedures and training, as well as design features and radiation monitoring instrumentation required by the Technical Specifications make an inadvertent criticality in special nuclear materials handling or storage at Oconee unlikely. The licensee has thus met the intent of 10 CFR 70.24(d) by the low probability of an inadvertent criticality in areas where fresh fuel could be present, by the licensee's adherence to General Design Criterion 63 regarding radiation monitoring, by maintenance of appropriate procedures, and by provisions for personnel training and evacuation.

III

Section 70.14 of 10 CFR, "Specific exemptions," states that

The Commission may, upon application by any interested person or upon its own initiative, grant such exemptions from the requirements of the regulations in this part as it determines are authorized by law and will not endanger life or property or the common defense and security and are otherwise in the public interest.

Section 70.24(d) of 10 CFR states that

Any licensee who believes that good cause exists why he should be granted an exemption in whole or in part from the requirements of this section may apply to the Commission for such exemption.

Accordingly, the Commission has determined that good cause is present as defined in 10 CFR 70.24(d). The

Commission has further determined that, pursuant to 10 CFR 70.14, the exemption is authorized by law and will not endanger life or property or the common defense and security and is otherwise in the public interest. The Commission hereby grants the licensee an exemption from the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24(a)(1), (2), and (3), on the bases as stated in Section II above.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 51.32, the Commission has determined that granting of this exemption will have no significant effect on the quality of the human environment (62 FR 40122).

This exemption is effective upon issuance.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 29th day of July 1997.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Samuel J. Collins,

Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 97-20451 Filed 8-1-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50-413 and 50-414]

In the Matter of Duke Power Company, et al. (Catawba Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2)

Exemption

I

The Duke Power Company, et al. (the licensee) is the holder of Facility Operating License Nos. NPF-35 and NPF-52, for the Catawba Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2. The licenses provide, among other things, that the licensee is subject to all rules, regulations, and orders of the Commission now or hereafter in effect.

These facilities consist of two pressurized water reactors located at the licensee's site in York County, South Carolina.

II

Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) at subsection (a) of 10 CFR 70.24, "Criticality Accident Requirements," requires that each licensee authorized to possess special nuclear material shall maintain in each area where such material is handled, used, or stored, a criticality accident monitoring system "using gamma- or neutron-sensitive radiation detectors which will energize clearly audible alarm signals if accidental criticality occurs." Subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of 10 CFR 70.24 specify the detection, sensitivity, and coverage capabilities of

the monitors required by 10 CFR 70.24(a). Subsection (a)(3) of 10 CFR 70.24 requires that the licensee shall maintain emergency procedures for each area in which this licensed special nuclear material is handled, used, or stored and provides (1) that the procedures ensure that all personnel withdraw to an area of safety upon the sounding of a criticality monitor alarm, (2) that the procedures must include drills to familiarize personnel with the evacuation plan, and (3) that 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) requires licensees to have a means to quickly identify personnel who have received a dose of 10 rads or more. Subsection (b)(2) 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. Subsection (c) exempts Part 50 licensees (such as Catawba) from the requirements of paragraph (b). Subsection (d) states that any licensee who believes that there is good cause why he 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.

By letter dated February 4, 1997, as supplemented March 19, 1997, Duke Power Company requested an exemption for its two nuclear plants from the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24. The staff has reviewed the submittal in regard to Catawba, and documented its detailed review in a Safety Evaluation. The staff found that Catawba's existing procedures and design features make an inadvertent criticality in special nuclear materials handling or storage at Catawba unlikely. The licensee has thus met the intent of 10 CFR 70.24(a) (1), (2), and (3) by the low probability of an inadvertent criticality in areas where fresh fuel could be present, by the licensee's adherence to General Design Criterion 63 regarding radiation monitoring, and by provisions for personnel training and evacuation.

III

Section 70.14 of 10 CFR, "Specific exemptions," states that

The Commission may, upon application by any interested person or upon its own initiative, grant such exemptions from the requirements of the regulations in this part as

it determines are authorized by law and will not endanger life or property or the common defense and security and are otherwise in the public interest.

Section 70.24(d) of 10 CFR states that

Any licensee who believes that good cause exists why he should be granted an exemption in whole or in part from the requirements of this section may apply to the Commission for such exemption.

Accordingly, the Commission has determined that good cause is present as defined in 10 CFR 70.24(d). The Commission has further determined that, pursuant to 10 CFR 70.14, the exemption is authorized by law and will not endanger life or property or the common defense and security and is otherwise in the public interest. Therefore, the Commission hereby grants Duke Power Company an exemption from the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24(a) (1), (2), and (3) for Catawba, Units 1 and 2, on the bases as stated in Section II above.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 51.32, the Commission has determined that granting of this exemption will have no significant effect on the quality of the human environment (62 FR 40553).

This exemption is effective upon issuance.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 29th day of July 1997.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Samuel J. Collins,

Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 97-20452 Filed 8-1-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-38882; File No. SR-CHX-97-15]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change and Amendments Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Thereto by the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc., Relating to a Specialist's De-Registration in an Issue

July 28, 1997.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act"), 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1), notice is hereby given that on June 4, 1997, the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc. ("CHX" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change, and on July 3, 1997, July 22, 1997, and July 28, 1997, filed Amendment Nos. 1, 2, and 3,