

DATES: Comments will be accepted until April 6, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties are invited to submit written comments to Mr. James L. Baylen at the National Credit Union Administration, 1775 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314-3428; Fax No. 703-518-6433.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Copies of the information collection requests, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained by calling the NCUA Clearance Officer, James L. Baylen, (703) 518-6411.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Proposal to revise the following currently approved collection of information:

OMB Number: 3133-0134.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Revision to a currently approved collection.

Title: 12 C.F.R. Part 707 Truth in Savings.

Description: The Truth in Savings Act (TISA) requires NCUA to regulate all credit unions in the provision of certain disclosures and information to their members and consumer depositors. The purpose of TISA is to enable consumers to make informed decisions about accounts at credit unions.

Respondents: All credit unions.

Estimated No. of Respondents/Recordkeepers: 11,572.

Estimated Burden Hours Per Response: .01711.

Frequency of Response: Other. Information disclosures required are made on an on-going basis.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 12,745,211.

Estimated Total Annual Cost: 60,728,427.

By the National Credit Union Administration Board on January 28, 1998.

Becky Baker,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 98-2646 Filed 2-3-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7535-01-U

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

Sunshine Act Meeting Agenda

TIME AND DATE: 9:30 A.M., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1998.

PLACE: NTSB Board Room, 5th Floor, 490 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20594.

STATUS: The first item is open to the public. The second item is closed under Exemption 10 of the Government in the Sunshine Act.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

6971 Safety Study: Improving the Safety of U.S. Commercial Fishing Vessels.

6930 Opinion and Order: Administrator v. Chandler, Docket SE-14230; disposition of respondent's appeal.

NEWS MEDIA CONTACT: Telephone: (202) 314-6100.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ray Smith, (202) 314-6065.

Dated: February 2, 1998.

Ray Smith,

Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 98-2859 Filed 2-2-98; 12:03 pm]

BILLING CODE 7533-01-M

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-285]

Omaha Public Power District (Fort Calhoun Station, Unit No. 1); Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) is considering issuance of an exemption from certain requirements of its regulations for Facility Operating License No. DPR-40 issued to Omaha Public Power District, for operation of the Fort Calhoun Station, Unit No. 1 located in Washington County, Nebraska.

Environmental Assessment

Identification of Proposed Action

The proposed action would exempt Omaha Public Power District from the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24, which requires in each area in which special nuclear material is handled, used, or stored, a monitoring system that will energize clear audible alarms if accidental criticality occurs. The proposed action would also exempt the licensee from the requirements of 10 CFR 70.24(a)(3) to maintain emergency procedures for each area in which this licensed special nuclear material is handled, used, or stored to ensure that all personnel withdraw to an area of safety upon the sounding of the alarm, to familiarize personnel with the evacuation plan, and to designate responsible individuals for determining the cause of the alarm, and to place radiation survey instruments in accessible locations for use in such an emergency.

The proposed action is in accordance with the licensee's application for exemption dated August 29, 1997, as

supplemented by letter dated October 23, 1997.

The Need for the Proposed Action

The purpose of 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. At a commercial nuclear power plant the inadvertent criticality with which 10 CFR 70.24 is concerned could occur during fuel handling operations. The special nuclear material that could be assembled into a critical mass at a commercial nuclear power plant is in the form of nuclear fuel; the quantity of other forms of special nuclear material that is stored onsite in any given location is small enough to preclude achieving a critical mass. Because the fuel is not enriched beyond 5.0 weight percent Uranium-235 and because commercial nuclear plant licensees have procedures and design features that prevent inadvertent criticality, the staff has determined that it is unlikely that an inadvertent criticality could occur due to the handling of special nuclear material at a commercial power reactor. The requirements of 10 CFR 70.24, therefore, are not necessary to ensure the safety of personnel during the handling of special nuclear materials at commercial power reactors.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

The Commission has completed its evaluation of the proposed action and concludes that there is no significant environmental impact if the exemption is granted. Inadvertent or accidental criticality will be precluded through compliance with the Fort Calhoun Station, Unit No. 1 Technical Specifications, the design of the fuel storage racks providing geometric spacing of fuel assemblies in their storage locations, and administrative controls imposed on fuel handling procedures. Technical Specifications requirements specify reactivity limits for the fuel storage racks and minimum spacing between the fuel assemblies in the storage racks.

Appendix A of 10 CFR Part 50, "General Design Criteria for Nuclear Power Plants," Criterion 62, requires the criticality in the fuel storage and handling system shall be prevented by physical systems or processes, preferably by use of geometrically-safe configurations. This is met at Fort Calhoun Station Unit No. 1, as identified in the Technical Specifications and the Updated Safety Analysis Report (USAR). The basis for the exemption is that inadvertent or