e. Proper weather attire
f. To be entertained
g. Other (please specify) _____
h. Don't know/Not sure (Volunteered)

2. And, of the following people who report the weather, which one is your favorite weather person? (Read List. Enter One Response)
a. Al Roker (NBC)
b. Spencer Christian (ABC)
c. Craig Allen (CBS)
d. Valerie Voss (CNN)
e. Jack Williams (USA Today)
f. Other (please specify) _____

3. In your opinion, how likely is it that global warming contributes to more frequent and more severe El Nino events? Is it: (Read List. Enter One Response.)
a. Very likely
b. Somewhat likely
c. Somewhat unlikely
d. Very unlikely
e. Don't know/Not sure (Volunteered)

4. In your opinion, which of the following are affected by human activity? (Read List. Enter All Mentions.)
a. Antarctic ozone hole
b. Deforestation
c. Burning of fossil fuels
d. Increase in atmospheric concentrations of small particles called aerosols
e. El Ninos

5. And, in your opinion, which of the following cause potential global warming? (Read List. Enter All Mentions.)
a. Antarctic ozone hole
b. Deforestation
c. Burning of fossil fuels
d. Increase in atmospheric concentrations of small particles called aerosols
e. El Ninos

[FR Doc. 98–6446 Filed 3–12–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–M

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50–327 and 50–328]

Tennessee Valley Authority; Sequoyah Nuclear Plant Units 1 and 2; Exemption

I

Tennessee Valley Authority (the licensee) is the holder of Facility Operating License Nos. DPR–77 and DPR–79, for the Sequoyah Nuclear Plant (SQN), 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.

This facility consists of two pressurized water reactors located in Hamilton County, Tennessee.

II

Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), Section 50.71 ''Maintenance of records, making of reports,'' paragraph (e)(4) states, in part, that ''Subsequent revisions [to the updated Final Safety Analysis Report (FSAR)] must be filed annually or 6 months after each refueling outage provided the interval between successive updates [to the FSAR] does not exceed 24 months.'' The two units at the SQN site share a common FSAR; therefore, this rule requires the licensee to update the same document annually or within 6 months after each unit's refueling outage (approximately every 9 months).

III

Section 50.12(a) of 10 CFR, ''Specific exemptions,'' states that

> The Commission may, upon application by any interested person or upon its own initiative, grant exemptions from the requirements of the regulations of this part, which are—
>
> (1) Authorized by law, will not present an undue risk to the public health and safety, and are consistent with the common defense and security.
>
> (2) The Commission will not consider granting an exemption unless special circumstances are present.

Section 50.12(a)(2)(ii) of 10 CFR states that special circumstances are present when ''Application of the regulation in the particular circumstances would not serve the underlying purpose of the rule or is not necessary to achieve the underlying purpose of the rule * * *.'' The licensee has proposed updating the unified SQN FSAR 6 months after each Unit 2 refueling outage. With the current length of fuel cycles, FSAR updates would be submitted approximately every 18 months, but not to exceed 24 months from the last submittal. The underlying purpose of the rule was to relieve licensees of the burden of filing annual FSAR revisions while assuring that such revisions are made at least every 24 months. The Commission reduced the burden, in part, by permitting a licensee to submit its FSAR revisions 6 months after refueling outages for its facility, but did not provide for multiple unit facilities sharing a common FSAR in the rule. Rather, the Commission stated that ''With respect to * * * multiple facilities sharing a common FSAR, licensees will have maximum flexibility for scheduling updates on a case-by-case basis'' 57 FR 39355 (1992).

The SQN units are on an 18-month fuel cycle. As noted in the staff's Safety Evaluation, the licensee's proposed schedule for SQN FSAR updates will ensure that the FSAR will be maintained current for both units within 24 months of the last revision. Likewise, should the licensee choose to submit the 10 CFR 50.59 design-change report together with the FSAR revision, the interval for submission of that report will not exceed 24 months. The proposed schedule satisfies the maximum 24-month interval between FSAR revisions specified by 10 CFR 50.71(e)(4). Revising the FSAR 6 months after refueling outages for each unit, therefore, is not necessary to achieve the underlying purpose of the rule. Accordingly, the Commission has determined that special circumstances are present as defined in 10 CFR 50.12(a)(2)(ii). The Commission has further determined that, pursuant to 10 CFR 50.12, the exemption is authorized by law, will not present an undue risk to the public health and safety and is consistent with the common defense and security, and is otherwise in the public interest. The Commission hereby grants the licensee an exemption from the requirement of 10 CFR 50.71(e)(4) to submit updates to the SQN FSAR within 6 months of each unit's refueling outage. The licensee will be required to submit updates to the SQN FSAR within 6 months after each Unit 2 refueling outage, not to exceed 24 months between subsequent revisions.

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 (63 FR 10958).

This exemption is effective upon issuance.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 9th day of March 1998.

Samuel J. Collins,

Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 98–6508 Filed 3–12–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 30–5337]

Notice of Finding of No Significant Impact of American Cyanamid Request for Field Studies Utilizing Carbon-14

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has made a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) with respect to the potential environmental impact related to the request by American Cyanamid to test substances labeled with Carbon-14 (C-14) by applying such substances to crops grown on a small experimental plot at its West Windsor, New Jersey facility.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The American Cyanamid Company,

Cyanamid Agricultural Research Division (Cyanamid) of Princeton, New Jersey holds a license issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for performing research and development using a variety of radioisotopes in a variety of chemical forms for plant and animal studies. Cyanamid has requested authorization to test substances labeled with C–14 by applying such substances to crops grown on a small plot of land located on its site in West Windsor Township, New Jersey. The purpose of these studies is to determine the metabolism of and residue left by agricultural chemicals. These studies are required by 40 CFR Part 158 to support the registration of a pesticide or herbicide for use on a food or feed crop under U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements.

Cyanamid estimates that the maximum application of C-14 per year would be 100 millicuries. Each study takes about two years from initial application to final sampling. Following final sampling, the area is surveyed to identify residual radioactivity and removal of any remaining contaminated soil and monitoring of quarterly water samples from onsite wells for radioactivity. Radioactive soil will be disposed at a licensed disposal facility. Environmental radiation safety concerns include exposure of the public due to airborne releases and drinking contaminated ground water.

Cyanamid utilized a computer code (COMPLY, an EPA computer code for calculating the dose to individuals due to airborne releases) to assess radiation dose from release of radioactive material to the air. The code, using a conservative and unlikely assumption that 20 percent of the radioactivity applied is released to the air, projected an effective dose equivalent of 0.035 millirem (mrem)/year to an individual at the nearest site boundary.

To assess the radiation exposure due to groundwater contamination, Cyanamid performed dose calculations using the computer code RESRAD (a computer code developed at Argonne National Laboratory for the U.S. Department of Energy to calculate site-specific RESidual RADioactive material guidelines as well as radiation dose to a chronically exposed resident on a contaminated site). RESRAD calculated a dose of 0.15 mrem to the maximally exposed individual for the two-year period from application to remediation. For the period up to 1000 years post remediation, the maximum annual dose is 3.88 mrem during year one.

NRC has reviewed the assumptions used in the above described codes and concurs with the reported results. The maximum (year one post-remediation) dose of 3.88 mrem estimated by Cyanamid is well below the regulatory limit of 100 mrem per year in 10 CFR 20.1301. Cyanamid has proposed an adequate monitoring program to ensure that the parameters used in the calculations are not exceeded.

Opportunity for a Hearing

The NRC hereby provides notice that this is a proceeding on an application for a license amendment falling within the scope of Subpart L, ''Informal Hearing Procedures for Adjudication in Materials Licensing Proceedings,'' of NRC's rules and practice for domestic licensing proceedings in 10 CFR part 2. Pursuant to § 2.1205(a), any person whose interest may be affected by this proceeding may file a request for a hearing in accordance with § 2.1205(d). A request for a hearing must be filed on or before April 13, 1998.

The request for a hearing must be filed with the Office of the Secretary either:

1. By delivery to Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852–2738, between 7:45 am and 4:15 pm Federal workdays; or

2. By mail or telegram addressed to Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, Attention: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff.

In addition to meeting other applicable requirements of 10 CFR part 2 of the NRC's regulations, a request for a hearing filed by a person other than an applicant must describe in detail:

1. The interest of the requester in the proceeding;

2. How that interest may be affected by the results of the proceeding, including the reasons why the requestor should be permitted a hearing, with particular reference to the factors set out in § 2.1205(h);

3. The requester's areas of concern about the licensing activity that is the subject matter of the proceeding; and

4. The circumstance establishing that the request for a hearing is timely in accordance with § 2.1205(d).

In accordance with 10 CFR 2.1205(f), each request for a hearing must also be served, by delivering it personally or by mail, to:

1. The applicant, American Cyanamid Company, P.O. Box 400, Princeton, NJ 08543, Attention: Mr. George W. MacDurmon; and

2. The NRC staff, by delivery to Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852–2738, between 7:45 am and 4:15 pm Federal workdays, or by mail, addressed to Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, Attention: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff.

For further details with respect to this action, copies of the EA and FONSI, as well as supporting documentation, are available for inspection during normal business hours at the NRC's Region I offices located at 475 Allendale Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406. Telephone: (610) 337–5069.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John R. McGrath, Senior Health Physicist, Division of Nuclear Materials Safety, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Region I, 475 Allendale Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406. Telephone: (610) 337–5069.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 6th day of March 1998.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

John W.N. Hickey,

Chief, Low-Level Waste and Decommissioning Projects Branch, Division of Waste Management, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

[FR Doc. 98–6509 Filed 3–12–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–16]

Detroit Edison Company Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant, Unit 1; Notice of Public Meeting

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission will conduct a public meeting in the Monroe County Court House, Commission's Meeting room, 125 East Second Street, Monroe, Michigan, on April 22, 1998, to discuss Detroit Edison Company's plans to complete decommissioning of its Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant, Unit 1 (Fermi Unit 1), Newport, Michigan. The meeting will begin at 7:00 p.m. and will be facilitated by Mr. Francis X. Cameron, NRC's Special Counsel for Public Liaison and Agreement State Programs. This meeting will include a short presentation by the NRC staff on the decommissioning process, and a presentation by Detroit Edison Company on the status of Fermi Unit 1 and Detroit Edison Company's plans to complete decommissioning of this facility. There will be an opportunity for members of the public to make comments and question the NRC staff and/or Detroit Edison representatives. The public meeting will be transcribed.