Federal Register on October 8, 1997 (62 FR 52591).

The proposed amendment would have added new minimum reactor vessel pressure versus reactor vessel metal temperature (P/T) curves, applicable to 12 EFPY (effective full power years). Subsequently, by letter dated June 2, 1998, the licensee informed the staff that based upon an earlier commitment, new P/T curves would be submitted to the NRC staff.

For further details with respect to this action, see (1) the application for amendment dated July 16, 1997, and (2) the staff's letter dated August 25, 1998. These documents are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC and at the Richland Public Library, 955 Northgate Street, Richland, Washington 99352.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland this 25th day of August 1998.
For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Chester Poslusny,
Senior Project Manager, Project Directorate IV–2, Division of Reactor Projects III/IV, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.
[FR Doc. 98–23339 Filed 8–28–98; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Nominations of New Members of the Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes

AGENCY: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Call for nominations.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is inviting nominations for four positions on the Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes (ACMUI): a medical physicist with expertise in sealed source therapy (currently vacant); a radiation safety officer (RSO) with health physics expertise (currently vacant); a physician practicing radiation oncology with expertise in remote afterloading brachytherapy (vacant as of September 30, 1998); and a nuclear pharmacist (vacant as of September 30, 1999).

DATES: Nominations are due October 30, 1998.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The ACMUI advises NRC on policy and technical issues that arise in regulating the medical use of byproduct material. Responsibilities include providing guidance and comments on changes in NRC rules, regulations, and guidance documents concerning medical use; evaluating certain non-routine uses of byproduct material for medical use; and providing technical assistance in licensing, inspection, and enforcement cases.

ACMUI members possess the medical and technical skills needed to address evolving issues. Currently, the ACMUI membership consists of: (a) four practicing physicians; (b) one physician representing the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration; (c) one nuclear pharmacist; (d) one medical physicist (nuclear medicine); (e) one health care administrator; and (f) one certified medical dosimetrist. Presently, the specialties of the physicians on the ACMUI are: radiation therapy, nuclear medicine, and nuclear medicine research. The staff is in the process of finalizing the appointment of nominees for the position of a physician practicing nuclear cardiology, a patients' rights and care advocate, and an individual with State and/or local government perspective.

The NRC is inviting nominations for four positions on the ACMUI: a medical physicist with expertise in sealed source therapy; a radiation oncologist, with expertise in remote afterloading brachytherapy; a nuclear pharmacist; and a RSO with medical health physics expertise.

Nominees must include four copies of their resumes, describing their educational and professional qualifications, and provide their current addresses and telephone numbers.

All new committee members will serve 3-year terms, with possible reappointment to an additional 3-year term.

Nominees must be U.S. citizens and be able to devote approximately 80 hours per year to committee business. Members will be compensated and reimbursed for travel (including per diem in lieu of subsistence), secretarial, and correspondence expenses, unless the member is a full-time federal employee. Full-time federal employees are reimbursed for travel expenses only. Nominees will undergo a security background check and will be required to complete financial disclosure statements, to avoid conflict-of-interest issues, prior to commencement of their term.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 25th day of August, 1998.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

John C. Hoyle,
Acting Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 98–23339 Filed 8–28–98; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request


Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Filings and Information Services, Washington, DC 20549.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.) the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget requests for extension of the previously approved collections of information discussed below.

The rules under 17 CFR Part 257 implement sections of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("Act") require registered holding companies and their subsidiary service companies to preserve records for certain periods. The purpose of requiring the holding company to retain the records is to permit audit or verification by the Commission, or by state utility commissions, of transactions between the holding company or its otherwise unregulated subsidiaries, the subsidiary service companies, and the regulated utility subsidiaries which the holding company controls, or to establish investors' rights. The Commission estimates that the total annual reporting and recordkeeping burden is one hour (18 recordkeepers × 1/4 hour = one recordkeeper hour).

There is no recordkeeping requirement of this information collection. It is mandatory that
qualifying companies provide the information required by the Part 257. There is no requirement to keep the information confidential because it is public information.

Form U–1, under rule 20(c) of the Act, must be used by any person filing or amending an application or declaration under sections 6(b), 9c(3), 10, 12(b), (c), (d) or (f) of the Act. The form must also be used for filings under any rule under other sections of the Act, for which a form is not prescribed. The Commission estimates that the total annual reporting and recordkeeping burden in 27,225 hours (121 recordkeepers × 225 hours = 27,225 burden hours). This represents an increase of 10,020 hours annually in the paperwork burden from the prior estimate, which was caused by an increase in the number of respondents for the period and the fact that the filings have become generally more complex.

The Commission needs the information because rule 20(c) requires it. The Commission uses this information to determine the existence of detriment to interests the Act is designed to protect. Compliance with the requirements to provide the information is mandatory. The information will not be kept confidential.

Rule 58 under the Act, allows registered holding companies and their subsidiaries to acquire energy-related and gas-related companies. Acquisitions are made without prior Commission approval under section 10 of the Act. However, within 60 days after the end of the first calendar quarter in which any exempt acquisition is made, and each calendar quarter thereafter, the registered holding company is required to file with the Commission a certificate of notification on Form U–9C–3 containing the information prescribed by that form. The 61 recordkeepers together incur about 976 annual burden hours to comply with these requirements (61 recordkeepers × 16 hours = 976 burden hours).

The Commission requests this information because rule 58 of the Act requires it. The Commission uses this information to determine the existence of detriment, regarding the acquisition of certain energy-related companies, to interests the Act is designed to protect. Rule 71 and Forms U–12(I)–A and U–12(I)–B implement subsection 12(i) of the Act, which makes it unlawful for an employee to prevent, advocate or oppose any matter affecting a registered holding company before Congress, the Commission or the FERC. The Commission estimates that the total annual reporting and recordkeeping burden is 167 hours (250 respondents × ½ hour = 167 burden hours).

The purpose of collecting the information is to determine the existence of detriment to interests the Act is designed to protect. The Commission uses the information to enable it to enforce the provisions of section 12(i) of the Act.

Rule 93 imposes recordkeeping and record maintenance requirements on mutual and subsidiary service companies of registered holding companies. Under the rule, the service companies must keep their accounts and records according to the Uniform System of Accounts, as provided in 17 CFR 256. Further, the companies must maintain those records in the manner and for the periods provided in 17 CFR 257. Rule 94 requires service companies to file annual financial reports on Form U–13–60, as provided in 17 CFR 259.313. The purpose of requiring the holding company to retain the records is to permit audit or verification by the Commission, or by state utility commissions, of transactions between the holding company or its otherwise unregulated subsidiaries, the subsidiary service companies and the regulated utility subsidiaries which the holding company controls or to establish investors’ rights. The Commission estimates that the total annual reporting and recordkeeping burden is 580 hours (40 respondents × 14.5 hours = 580 hours).

Compliance with the collection of information requirements of the rule is mandatory to obtain the benefit of the rule. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number.

Written comments regarding the above information should be directed to the following persons: (i) Desk Officer for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10202, New Executive Office Building, 500 4th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20503; and (ii) Michael E. Bartel, Associate Executive Director, Office of Information Technology, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 Fith Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. Comments must be submitted to OMB within 30 days of this notice.

[FR Doc. 98–23280 Filed 8–28–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–M

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION


Self-Regulatory Organizations; Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc.; Order Approving Proposed Rule Change Relating to RAES Eligibility Requirements for OEX and DJX Options


I. Introduction

On May 18, 1998, the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc. (“CBOE” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”),1 and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,2 a proposed rule change to amend CBOE Rule 24.17, to RAES Eligibility in OEX and DJX, that would allow a market maker to participate in the CBOE’s Retail Automatic Execution System (“RAES”)3 in options on the Standard & Poor’s 100 Index (“OEX”) and options on the Dow Jones Industrial Average (“DJX”) during the same calendar month by meeting the eligibility requirements for OEX alone, DJX alone, or eligibility requirements that consider the percentage of transactions and contracts a market maker transacted in OEX and DJX combined. On June 24, 1998, the CBOE filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposal.4 The proposed rule change and Amendment No. 1 were published for comment in the Federal Register on July 16, 1998.5 The Commission received no comments on the proposal. This order approves the proposed rule change, as amended.

II. Description of the Proposal

Currently, CBOE Rule 24.17(b)(v) sets forth four eligibility requirements that a market maker must meet before he can

3 RAES is the Exchange’s automatic execution system for small (generally less than 10 contracts) public customer market of marketable limit orders. When an order is entered through RAES, the system automatically attaches to the order its execution price, determined by the prevailing market quote at the time of the order’s entry into the system. A buy order pays the offer; a sell order sells at the bid. An eligible market maker who is signed onto the system at the time an order is received will be designated to trade with the public customer order at the assigned price.
4 See Letter from Timothy H. Thompson, Director, Regulatory Affairs, CBOE, to Deborah Flynn, Attorney, Division of Market Regulation, Commission, dated June 19, 1998 (“Amendment No. 1”).