

that the NRC staff can determine whether the request can be accommodated.

Participation in the scoping process for the Surry subsequent license renewal supplement to the GEIS does not entitle participants to become parties to the proceeding to which the supplement to the GEIS relates. Matters related to participation in any hearing are outside the scope of matters to be discussed at this public meeting.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, on December 17, 2018.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**Eric R. Oesterle,**

*Chief, License Renewal Projects Branch,  
Division of Materials and License Renewal,  
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.*

[FR Doc. 2018–27547 Filed 12–19–18; 8:45 am]

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## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 55–63784–SP; ASLBP No. 19–961–01–SP–BD01]

### Establishment of Atomic Safety and Licensing Board: Andres Paez

Pursuant to delegation by the Commission, *see* 37 FR 28,710; December 29, 1972, and the Commission's regulations, *see, e.g.,* 10 CFR 2.104, 2.105, 2.300, 2.309, 2.313, 2.318, 2.321, notice is hereby given that an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board (Board) is being established to preside over the following proceeding:

**Andres Paez**

*(Denial of Senior Reactor Operator License)*

This proceeding concerns a hearing request from Andres Paez, dated December 5, 2018, in response to an examination appeal resolution letter from the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation notifying him that, following administrative review, the NRC is in agreement with the decision of Region II to deny a senior reactor operator license for the St. Lucie Station.

The Board is comprised of the following Administrative Judges:

- William J. Froehlich, Chairman, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001
- Ronald M. Spritzer, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001
- Dr. Anthony J. Baratta, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission,  
Washington, DC 20555–0001

All correspondence, documents, and other materials shall be filed in accordance with the NRC E-Filing rule. *See* 10 CFR 2.302.

Dated: December 14, 2018, in Rockville, Maryland.

**Edward R. Hawkens,**

*Chief Administrative Judge, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel.*

[FR Doc. 2018–27529 Filed 12–19–18; 8:45 am]

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## PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

### Approval of Special Withdrawal Liability Rules: The United Food and Commercial Workers International Union—Industry Pension Fund

**AGENCY:** Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

**ACTION:** Notice of approval.

**SUMMARY:** The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) received a request from the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union—Industry Pension Fund for approval of a plan amendment providing for special withdrawal liability rules. PBGC published a Notice of Pendency of the Request for Approval of the amendment. PBGC is now advising the public that the agency has approved the requested amendment.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Bruce Perlin (*Perlin.Bruce@PBGC.gov*), 202–326–4020, ext. 6818 or Elizabeth Coleman (*Coleman.Elizabeth@PBGC.gov*), ext. 3661, Office of the General Counsel, Suite 340, 1200 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20005–4026; (TTY users may call the Federal relay service toll-free at 1–800–877–8339 and ask to be connected to 202–326–4020.)

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Section 4203(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended by the Multiemployer Pension Plan Amendments Act of 1980 (ERISA), provides that a complete withdrawal from a multiemployer plan generally occurs when an employer permanently ceases to have an obligation to contribute under the plan or permanently ceases all covered operations under the plan. Under section 4205 of ERISA, a partial withdrawal generally occurs when an employer: (1) Reduces its contribution base units by seventy percent in each of

three consecutive years; or (2) permanently ceases to have an obligation under one or more but fewer than all collective bargaining agreements under which the employer has been obligated to contribute under the plan, while continuing to perform work in the jurisdiction of the collective bargaining agreement of the type for which contributions were previously required or transfers such work to another location or to an entity or entities owned or controlled by the employer; or (3) permanently ceases to have an obligation to contribute under the plan for work performed at one or more but fewer than all of its facilities, while continuing to perform work at the facility of the type for which the obligation to contribute ceased.

Although the general rules on complete and partial withdrawal identify events that normally result in a diminution of the plan's contribution base, Congress recognized that, in certain industries and under certain circumstances, a complete or partial cessation of the obligation to contribute normally does not weaken the plan's contribution base. For that reason, Congress established special withdrawal rules for the construction and entertainment industries.

For construction industry plans and employers, section 4203(b)(2) of ERISA provides that a complete withdrawal occurs only if an employer ceases to have an obligation to contribute under a plan and the employer either continues to perform previously covered work in the jurisdiction of the collective bargaining agreement or resumes such work within 5 years without renewing the obligation to contribute at the time of resumption. In the case of a plan terminated by mass withdrawal (within the meaning of section 4041(A)(2) of ERISA), section 4203(b)(3) provides that the 5-year restriction on an employer's resuming covered work is reduced to 3 years. Section 4203(c)(1) of ERISA applies the same special definition of complete withdrawal to the entertainment industry, except that the pertinent jurisdiction is the jurisdiction of the plan rather than the jurisdiction of the collective bargaining agreement. In contrast, the general definition of complete withdrawal in section 4203(a) of ERISA includes the permanent cessation of the obligation to contribute regardless of the continued activities of the withdrawn employer.

Congress also established special partial withdrawal liability rules for the construction and entertainment industries. Under section 4208(d)(1) of ERISA, “[a]n employer to whom section 4203(b) (relating to the building and