

Dated: July 30, 1997.

Robert E. Taylor,
Clerk of the Board.

MSPB/Internal-5

SYSTEM NAME:

Workload and Assignment Tracking System.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Information Resources Management Division, Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB), 1120 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20419

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

a. Individuals who have written to MSPB on official business, including individuals who have written to the White House and Congressional offices and whose letters have been referred to MSPB for response.

b. MSPB employees who have been assigned responsibility for completing workload tasks of the kind recorded in the system.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

a. Information about the individual writing to MSPB, including personal information such as individual names, social security numbers, home addresses, veterans status, race, sex, national origin and disability status data.

b. Information concerning the nature of the assigned task, the dates of assignment, required completion and actual completion. The system may also contain notes on the performance of the task by the assignee.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

5 U.S.C. 1204, and 1205.

PURPOSE:

These records are used for internal assignment and tracking of workload and may also be used to monitor the performance of MSPB employees on assignments.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSE OF SUCH USES:

Information from the record may be disclosed:

a. to the Government Accounting Office in response to an official inquiry or investigation;

b. to the Department of Justice for use in litigation when:

(1) the Board, or any component thereof; or

(2) any employee of the Board in the employee's official capacity; or

(3) any employee of the Board in the employee's individual capacity where the Department of Justice has agreed to represent the employee; or

(4) the United States, where the agency determines that litigation is likely to affect the agency or any of its components, is a party to litigation or has an interest in such litigation, and the use of such records by the Department of Justice is deemed by the agency to be relevant and necessary to the litigation, provided, however, that in each case, the agency determines that disclosure of the records to the Department of Justice is a use of the information contained in the records that is compatible with the purpose for which the records were collected, or approval or consultation is required.

c. in any proceeding before a court or adjudicative body before which the Board is authorized to appear, when:

(1) the Board, or any component thereof; or

(2) any employee of the Board in the employer's official capacity; or

(3) any employee of the Board in the employee's individual capacity where the agency has agreed to represent the employee; or

(4) the United States, where the agency determines that litigation is likely to affect the agency or any of its components, is a party to litigation or has an interest in such litigation, and the agency determines that use of such records is relevant and necessary to the litigation, provided, however, that in each case the agency determines that the disclosure of the records to the Department of Justice is a use of the information contained in the records that is compatible with the purpose for which the records were collected, or approval or consultation is required.

d. to the National Archives and Records Administration in records management inspections conducted under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906; and

e. in response to a request for discovery or for appearance of a witness, if the requested information is relevant to the subject matter involved in a pending judicial or administrative proceeding.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

These records are maintained in electronic form on a Hewlett Packard mini-computer connected to a local area network and a wide area network serving all offices of the MSPB.

RETRIEVABILITY:

These records are retrieved by the names of the individuals on whom they are maintained, and by automatically assigned control numbers.

SAFEGUARDS:

Access to these records is limited to persons whose official duties require such access. Automated records are protected from unauthorized access through password identification procedures and other system-based protecting methods.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Electronic records in this system may be maintained for a period of one year, and are then transferred to magnetic tape and maintained indefinitely, or until the Board no longer needs them.

SYSTEM MANAGER:

The Information Resources Management Division, 1120 Vermont Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20419.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Individuals wishing to inquire whether this system of records contains information about them should contact the Clerk of the Board and must follow the MSPB Privacy Act regulations at 5 CFR 1205.11 regarding such inquiries.

RECORDS ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals requesting access to their records should contact the Clerk of the Board. Such requests should be addressed to the Clerk of the Board, Merit Systems Protection Board, 1120 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20419. Requests for access to records must follow the MSPB Privacy Act regulations at 5 CFR 1205.11.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals requesting amendment of records should write the Clerk of the Board. Requests must follow the MSPB Privacy Act regulations at 5 CFR 1205.21.

RECORDS SOURCE CATEGORIES:

The sources of these records are:

- the individual to whom the record pertains;
- other individuals or organizations from whom the MSPB has received information.

[FR Doc. 97-20483 Filed 8-1-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7400-01-M

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

Paperwork Reduction

AGENCY: National Indian Gaming Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Indian Gaming Commission is publishing this notice to comply with the requirements of the

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]

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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