(f) *Agreements between the Service and a custodian.* (1) *Certification of custodian.* Before a juvenile is released from Service custody, the custodian must execute Form I–134, an Affidavit of Support, and an agreement to:

(i) Provide for the juvenile's physical, mental, and financial well-being;

(ii) Ensure the juvenile's presence at all future proceedings before the Service and the immigration court;

(iii) Notify the Service of any change of address within 5 days following a move;

(iv) Not transfer custody of the juvenile to another party without the prior written permission of the district director, unless the transferring custodian is the juvenile's parent or legal guardian;

(v) Notify the Service at least 5 days prior to the custodian's departure from the United States, whether the departure is voluntary or pursuant to a grant of voluntary departure or order of removal; and

(vi) Notify the Service of the initiation of any State court dependency proceedings involving the juvenile and the State dependency court of any immigration proceedings pending against the juvenile.

(2) *Emergency transfer of custody.* In an emergency, a custodian may transfer temporary physical custody of a juvenile prior to securing permission from the Service, but must notify the Service of the transfer as soon as is practicable, and in all cases within 72 hours. Examples of an ''emergency'' include the serious illness of the custodian or destruction of the home. In all cases where the custodian seeks written permission for a transfer, the district director shall promptly respond to the request.

(3) *Termination of custody arrangements.* The Service may terminate the custody arrangements and assume custody of any juvenile whose custodian fails to comply with the agreement required by paragraph (f)(1) of this section. However, custody arrangements will not be terminated for minor violations of the custodian's obligation to notify the Service of any change of address within 5 days following a move.

(g) *Suitability assessment.* The Service may require a positive suitability assessment prior to releasing a juvenile under paragraph (e) of this section. The Service will always require a suitability assessment prior to any release under paragraph (e)(6) of this section. A suitability assessment may include an investigation of the living conditions in which the juvenile is to be placed and the standard of care he or she would receive, verification of identify and employment of the individuals offering support, interviews of members of the household, and a home visit. The assessment will also take into consideration the wishes and concerns of the juvenile.

(h) *Family reunification.* (1) *Efforts to reunite.* Upon taking a juvenile into custody, the Service, or the licensed program in which the juvenile is placed, will promptly attempt to reunite the juvenile with his or her family to permit the release of the juvenile under paragraph (e) of this section. Such efforts at family reunification will continue as long as the juvenile is in Service custody and will be recorded by the Service or the licensed program in which the juvenile is placed.

(2) *Simultaneous release.* If an individual specified in paragraph (e) of this section cannot be located to accept custody of a juvenile, and the juvenile has identified a parent, legal guardian, or adult relative in Service detention, simultaneous release of the juvenile and the parent, legal guardian, or adult relative shall be evaluated on a discretionary case-by-case basis.

(3) *Refusal of release.* If a parent of a juvenile detained by the Service can be located, and is otherwise suitable to receive custody of the juvenile, and the juvenile indicates refusal to be released to the parent, the parent(s) shall be notified of the juvenile's refusal to be released to the parent(s), and shall be afforded an opportunity to present their views to the district director, chief patrol agent, or immigration judge before a custody determination is made.

(i) *Transportation and transfer.* (1) *Separation from adults.* Juveniles unaccompanied by adult relatives or legal guardians should not be transported in vehicles with detained adults except when being transported from the place of arrest or apprehension to a Service office or when separate transportation would be otherwise impractical, in which case juveniles shall be separated from adults. Service officers shall take all necessary precautions for the protection of juveniles during transportation with adults.

(2) *Travel arrangements.* When a juvenile is to be released from custody under paragraph (e) of this section, the Service will assist him or her in making transportation arrangements to the Service office nearest the location of the person or facility to whom the juvenile is to be released. In its discretion, the Service may provide transportation to such juveniles.

(3) *Possessions.* Whenever a juvenile is transferred from one placement to another, he or she shall be transferred with all possessions and legal papers; provided, however, that if the juvenile's possessions exceed the amount normally permitted by the carrier in use, the possessions shall be shipped to the juvenile in a timely manner.

(4) *Notice.* No juvenile who is presented by counsel should be transferred without advance notice to counsel, except in unusual and compelling circumstances such as where the safety of the juvenile or others is threatened, or the juvenile has been determined to be an escape-risk, or where counsel has waived notice. In these cases notice must be provided to counsel within 24 hours following transfer.

Dated: June 10, 1998.

Doris Meissner,

Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

[FR Doc. 98–19712 Filed 7–23–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–10–M

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 35

Medical Use of Byproduct Material; Public Meetings

AGENCY: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice of public meetings.

SUMMARY: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has developed a proposed rulemaking for a comprehensive revision of its regulations governing the medical use of byproduct material in 10 CFR Part 35, ''Medical Use of Byproduct Material,'' and a proposed revision of its 1979 Medical Use Policy Statement (MPS). Throughout the development of the proposed rule and MPS, the Commission solicited input from the various interests that may be affected by these proposed revisions. The Commission now plans to solicit comments on the proposed rule and MPS through two mechanisms—publishing the documents in the **Federal Register** for public comment (scheduled for August 1998); and convening three facilitated public meetings, during the public comment period, to discuss the Commission's proposed resolution of the major issues. The public meetings will be held in San Francisco, California, on August 19–20, 1998; in Kansas City, Missouri, on September 16–17, 1998; and in Rockville, Maryland, on October 21–22, 1998. All meetings will be open to the public. Francis X. Cameron, Special

Counsel for Public Liaison, in the Commission's Office of the General Counsel, will be the convener and facilitator for the meetings.

DATES: The first public meeting will be in San Francisco on August 19–20, 1998, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each day; the second public meeting will be in Kansas City on September 16–17, 1998, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each day; and the third public meeting will be in Rockville on October 21–22,1998, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each day.

ADDRESSES: The San Francisco meeting will be held at the ANA Hotel San Francisco, 50 Third Street, San Francisco, California 94103, 415–974–6400. The Kansas City meeting will be held at the Radisson Suite Hotel Kansas City, Kansas City, 106 West 12th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105, 800–333–3333. The Rockville meeting will be held in the auditorium at the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852–2738.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Francis X. Cameron, Special Counsel for Public Liaison, Office of the General Counsel, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington D.C. 20555–0001, Telephone: 301–415–1642.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Following a comprehensive review of its medical use program, the Commission directed the NRC staff to revise 10 CFR Part 35, associated guidance documents, and, if necessary, the Commission's 1979 Medical Policy Statement [Staff Requirements Memorandum (SRM)—COMSECY–96–057, Materials/Medical Oversight (DSI 7), dated March 20, 1997]. The Commission's SRM specifically directed the restructuring of Part 35 into a risk-informed, more performance-based regulation. In its SRM dated June 30, 1997, ''SECY–97–115, Program for Revision of 10 CFR Part 35, 'Medical Uses of Byproduct Material' and Associated **Federal Register** Notice,'' the Commission approved the NRC staff's proposed plan for the revision of Part 35 and the Commission's 1979 Medical Use Policy Statement (MPS). The schedule approved by the Commission in SRM–SECY–97–115 provides for the rulemaking to be completed by June 1999.

After Commission approval of the NRC staff's program to revise Part 35 and associated guidance documents, the NRC staff initiated the rulemaking process, as announced in 62 FR 42219 (August 6, 1997).

The proposed rule and MPS were developed using a group approach. A Working Group and Steering Group, consisting of representatives of NRC, the Organization of Agreement States, and the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, were established to develop rule text alternatives, rule language, and associated guidance documents. State participation in the process was intended to enhance development of corresponding rules in State regulations, to provide an opportunity for early State input, and to allow State staff to assess potential impacts of NRC draft language on the regulation of non-Atomic Energy Act materials used in medical diagnosis, treatment, or research, in the States.

The proposed revision of Part 35 is based on the Commission's directions in the SRMs of March 20, 1997, and June 30, 1997. The revision is intended to make Part 35 a more risk-informed, performance-based regulation that will focus the regulations on those medical procedures that pose the highest risk, from a radiation safety aspect, with a subsequent decrease in the oversight of low-risk activities; focus on those requirements that are essential for patient safety; initiate improvements in NRC's medical program, by implementing recommendations from internal staff audits, other rulemaking activities, and results of analyses in medical issues papers; incorporate regulatory requirements for new treatment modalities; and reference, as appropriate, available industry guidance and standards.

As part of the rulemaking process, significant issues associated with the regulation of the medical use of byproduct material and the revision of the MPS were identified, alternatives were developed for them, and public input on them was specifically sought. These alternatives were developed to stimulate input from members of the public in an effort to encourage all interested parties to contribute to the development of the revised regulation and were discussed during facilitated public workshops and meetings throughout the development of the proposed rule and MPS.

The program for revising Part 35, associated guidance document, and MPS has provided more opportunity for input from potentially affected parties (the medical community and the public) than is provided by the typical notice and comment rulemaking process. Early public input was solicited by requesting input through **Federal Register** notices; holding public meetings of the Working and Steering Groups; meeting with medical professional societies and boards; putting background documents, rulemaking alternatives, and a ''strawman'' draft proposed rule on the Internet and in NRC's Public Document Room; and convening two facilitated public workshops. Significant regulatory issues were also discussed at the Part 35 Workshop that was held in conjunction with the All Agreement States Meeting in October 1997, the Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes (ACMUI) meetings in September 1997 and March 1998, and the ACMUI subcommittee meetings in February 1998. Input received during these interactions and in writing were beneficial to the staff in developing the proposed rule and MPS.

Workshops

Based on the substantive public input received during the early rulemaking process, the Commission believes that it is important for interests affected by the proposed revisions to have an opportunity to comment on the proposed rulemaking and MPS, as well as have an opportunity to discuss the proposed revisions with one another and the Commission. Accordingly, the Commission is convening three public meetings, during the public comment period, where representatives of the interests that may be affected by the proposed rulemaking and MPS will have an opportunity to discuss the proposed revisions. Although the meetings are intended to foster a clearer understanding of the positions and concerns of the affected interests, as well as to identify areas of agreement or disagreement, it is not the intent of the meetings to develop a consensus agreement of the participants on the rulemaking issues.

To have a manageable discussion, the number of participants in each meeting will be limited. The Commission, through the facilitator for the meeting, will attempt to ensure participation by the broad spectrum of interests that may be affected by the proposed rulemaking and MPS. These interests include: nuclear medicine physicians; physician specialists, such as cardiologists and radiologists; medical physicists; medical technologists; nurses; medical education and certification organizations; radiopharmaceutical interests; hospital administrators; radiation safety officers; patients' rights advocates; Agreement States; Federal agencies; and experts in risk analysis. Other members of the public are welcome to attend, and the public will have the opportunity to comment on the proposed rulemaking and MPS and to participate in the meeting discussions at periodic intervals. Questions about participation

may be directed to the facilitator, Francis X. Cameron.

The meetings will have a pre-defined scope and agenda focused on the Commission's resolution of the major issues addressed during the development of the proposed rule and MPS. However, the meeting format will be sufficiently flexible to allow for the introduction of additional related issues that the participants may want to raise. The meeting commentary will be transcribed and made available to the participants and the public.

Copies of the proposed revision of Part 35 and the MPS will be provided to the meeting participants. Also, copies will be available for members of the public in attendance at the meetings. The availability of the proposed rule, and associated documents, and the MPS for individuals who are unable to attend any of the public meetings will be noted in the **Federal Register** notices for these documents.

Public comments on the proposed rule and MPS are solicited but, to be most helpful, should be received by the date that will be announced in the **Federal Register** notices on the proposed rule and MPS. Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but the Commission only is able to ensure consideration of comments received on or before this date. Written input and suggestions can be sent to Secretary, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, Attention: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff. Hand-deliver comments to 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD, between 7:30 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. on Federal workdays.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland this 17th day of July, 1998.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Frederick C. Combs,

Acting Director, Division of Industrial and Medical Nuclear Safety, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

[FR Doc. 98–19805 Filed 7–23–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 98–NM–163–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This document proposes the adoption of a new airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to all Boeing Model 747 series airplanes. This proposal would require a one-time inspection to detect discrepancies of the center fuel tank, and corrective actions, if necessary; replacement of all components of the fuel quantity indicating system (FQIS) of the center tanks with new FQIS components; and replacement of the FQIS wiring with new wiring. For certain airplanes, this proposal also would require a one-time inspection to detect discrepancies of the FQIS, and corrective actions, if necessary; and installation of a flame arrestor in the scavenge pumps of the center fuel tank. This proposal is prompted by design review and testing results obtained in support of an accident investigation. The actions specified by the proposed AD are intended to prevent ignition sources and consequent fire/explosion in the center fuel tank.

DATES: Comments must be received by September 8, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in triplicate to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, ANM–114, Attention: Rules Docket No. 98–NM–163–AD, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055–4056. Comments may be inspected at this location between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

The service information referenced in the proposed rule may be obtained from Boeing Commercial Airplane Group, P.O. Box 3707, Seattle, Washington 98124–2207. This information may be examined at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dionne Stanley, Aerospace Engineer, Propulsion Branch, ANM–140S, FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055–4056; telephone (425) 227–2250; fax (425) 227–1181.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

Interested persons are invited to participate in the making of the proposed rule by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications shall identify the Rules Docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the address specified above. All communications received on or before the closing date for comments, specified above, will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule.

The proposals contained in this notice may be changed in light of the comments received.

Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of the proposed rule. All comments submitted will be available, both before and after the closing date for comments, in the Rules Docket for examination by interested persons. A report summarizing each FAA-public contact concerned with the substance of this proposal will be filed in the Rules Docket.

Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments submitted in response to this notice must submit a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: ''Comments to Docket Number 98–NM–163–AD.'' The postcard will be date stamped and returned to the commenter.

Availability of NPRMs

Any person may obtain a copy of this NPRM by submitting a request to the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, ANM–114, Attention: Rules Docket No. 98–NM–163–AD, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055–4056.

Discussion

On July 17, 1996, a Boeing Model 747 series airplane was involved in an accident shortly after takeoff from John F. Kennedy International Airport in Jamaica, New York. In support of the subsequent accident investigation, the FAA has participated in design review and testing to determine possible sources of ignition in the center fuel tank. The cause of the accident has not yet been determined.

This design review has identified the need to detect any conditions of in-service deterioration of the wiring, bonding, tubing installations, and other component installations inside the center fuel tank. If such conditions are detected, repair of these discrepancies would reduce the likelihood of these components becoming in-tank ignition sources due to lightning strikes, static electricity, or electrical failures outside of the fuel tank.

In addition, investigation has revealed that the knurled terminal blocks on ''series 3'' (and earlier series) probes of the fuel quantity indication system (FQIS) on Model 747 series airplanes are subject to chafing against their