

Name of organization	State	Amount
8. Santa Clara University School of Law.	CA	69,000
9. Southern New Mexico Legal Services.	NM	60,700

These one-time, one-year grants are awarded under the authority conferred on LSC by Section 1006(a)(1)(B) and 1006(a)(3) [(42 U.S.C. 2996e(a)(1)] of the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974, as amended (LSC Act). This public notice is issued pursuant to Section 1007(f) of the LSC Act, with a request for comments and recommendations within a period of thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice. Grant awards will become effective and grant funds will be distributed upon the expiration of this 30-day public comment period.

Dated: July 18, 1995.

Merceria L. Ludgood,

Director, Office of Program Services.

[FR Doc. 95-18055 Filed 7-21-95; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-160-OM; ASLBP No. 95-710-01-OM]

Georgia Institute of Technology; Establishment of Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

Pursuant to delegation by the Commission dated December 29, 1972, published in the **Federal Register**, 37 FR 28710 (1972), and Sections 2.105, 2.700, 2.702, 2.714, 2.714a, 2.717 and 2.721 of the Commission's Regulations, all as amended, an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board is being established in the following proceeding.

Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech) Research Reactor, Atlanta, Georgia Facility Operating License No. R-97

This Board is being established pursuant to the request submitted by Glenn Carroll on behalf of Georgians Against Nuclear Energy (GANE) for a hearing regarding an Order issued by the Acting Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, dated June 16, 1995, entitled "Order Modifying Facility Operating License No. R-97 (60 FR 32516-18, June 22, 1995). The order adds and revises license conditions and technical specifications. Georgia Tech's license authorizes operation of the research reactor at steady state power levels up to 5 megawatts thermal. The research reactor is located in the Neely Nuclear Research Center in the north central portion of the Georgia Tech

campus in Atlanta, Georgia. An order designating the time and place of any hearing will be issued at a later date.

All correspondence, documents and other materials shall be filed in accordance with 10 CFR 2.701. The Board consists of the following Administrative Judges:

Charles Bechhoefer, Chairman, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555

Dr. Jerry R. Kline, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555

Dr. Peter S. Lam, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555

Issued at Rockville, Maryland, this 18th day of July 1995.

James P. Gleason,

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

[FR Doc. 95-18100 Filed 7-21-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-M

[Docket Nos. 50-266 and 50-301]

Wisconsin Electric Power Co., (Point Beach Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2); Exemption

I.

Wisconsin Electric Power Company (WEPCO, the licensee) is the holder of Facility Operating License Nos. DPR-24 and DPR-27 which authorize operation of Point Beach Nuclear Plant (PBNP), Unit Nos. 1 and 2. The units are pressurized water reactors (PWR) located in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin. The licenses provide, among other things, that the facilities are subject to all rules, regulations, and orders of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) now or hereafter in effect.

II

Section III.G.1 of Appendix R to 10 CFR Part 50 requires, in part, that fire protection features shall be provided for structures, systems, and components important to safe shutdown and that one train of systems necessary to achieve and maintain hot shutdown conditions be free of fire damage.

Section III.G.2 of Appendix R requires that (except as provided for in Section III.G.3), where cables or equipment (including associated nonsafety circuits that could prevent operation or cause maloperation due to hot shorts, open circuits, or shorts to ground) of redundant trains of systems necessary to achieve and maintain hot shutdown

conditions are located within the same fire area outside of primary containment, certain specified means be provided to ensure that one of the redundant trains is free of fire damage.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.12(a), the NRC may grant exemptions from the requirements of the regulations (1) which are authorized by law, will not present an undue risk to the public health and safety, and are consistent with the common defense and security; and (2) where special circumstances are present.

By letter dated August 5, 1994, as supplemented by letters dated September 9, 1994, October 31, 1994, and February 28, 1995, the licensee requested an exemption from Section III.G.2.b of Appendix R to 10 CFR Part 50, to the extent that it requires the separation of redundant trains of safe shutdown cables and equipment by a horizontal distance of more than 20 feet, with no intervening combustibles, in the auxiliary feedwater pump fire area. Intervening combustibles in the form of cable fill in three cable trays, added as part of the diesel generator addition project, are located within the separation space between redundant trains of cables and equipment required to achieve and maintain safe shutdown after a fire. In addition, the horizontal separation provided between redundant auxiliary feedwater pumps is only 14 feet.

The staff previously granted an exemption for intervening combustibles in this fire area in a Safety Evaluation dated July 3, 1985. This evaluation stated that the minimum separation between redundant trains was 26 feet with a maximum separation of 60 feet. However, this space contains cable trays installed horizontal and parallel to the trays containing redundant cables. Based on the wide separation of the redundant trains, the configuration and limited amount of intervening combustibles, and the installed automatic Halon suppression system, the staff concluded that it is unlikely that an exposure fire or electrically initiated fire of the sufficient magnitude to prevent safe shutdown could develop prior to actuation of the Halon system and the arrival of the fire brigade. The three new cable trays (GW01-03, GN 01-03, and GC01-02), installed as part of the diesel generator addition project, are routed perpendicular to the redundant trains and provide a continuous path of combustibles between the redundant trains of equipment and cabling. This new configuration is outside the scope of the exemption granted to the licensee on July 3, 1985.

The auxiliary feedwater pump fire area contains the following safe shutdown equipment and cables: Two steam-driven and two motor-driven auxiliary feedwater pumps; local control panels for the motor-driven feedwater and service water pumps; power and control cables for the charging pumps; instrumentation equipment and cables; residual heat removal and component cooling water pump cables; and emergency AC power and DC control cables.

One auxiliary feedwater pump and one service water pump are required to remain operable to achieve hot shutdown following a fire. The conduits containing power cables for one train of charging pumps for each unit in this area are enclosed in a fire barrier having a rating of one hour, in accordance with the requirements of Section III.G.2.c of Appendix R to 10 CFR Part 50. Instrumentation cables in trays and some conduits are separated by a minimum horizontal distance of 20 feet. This separation distance is not free of intervening combustibles. Instrumentation cables routed in conduit that are not separated by a horizontal distance of 20 feet have been enclosed in a fire barrier assembly having a rating of 1 hour, in accordance with the requirements of Section III.G.2.c of Appendix R to 10 CFR Part 50. The licensee has provided repair procedures and materials so that systems in this area necessary to achieve and maintain cold shutdown can be repaired within 72 hours, in accordance with the requirements of Section III.G.1.b of Appendix R to 10 CFR Part 50.

The cables installed in the new trays meet the flame spread requirements specified in IEEE 383. To minimize the potential for fire propagation involving the new cable trays, the licensee has installed sheet metal tray covers on the top and bottom of each tray, installed a single layer of ceramic fiber blanket on top of the cables in each tray, and installed fire breaks at each end of each tray. In Generic Letter 86-10, "Implementation of Fire Protection Requirements," the staff stated that cables routed in trays that are either fully open or fully closed should be considered as intervening combustibles. However, cables in trays having a solid sheet metal bottom, sides and top, if protected by automatic detection and suppression systems, have been found acceptable under the exemption process. The auxiliary feedwater pump fire area is provided with an automatic fire detection and alarm system that was designed in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 72D,

"Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Proprietary Protective Signalling Systems," and NFPA 72E, "Standard on Automatic Fire Detectors." The Halon system installed in the area was designed in accordance with NFPA 12A, "Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems."

To evaluate the fire hazard associated with this modification and the adequacy of the protection provided, the licensee contracted with Hartford Steam Boiler-Professional Loss Control to perform a fire protection engineering analysis. This analysis was submitted by licensee letter dated February 28, 1995. The analysis concluded that the new cable trays would not serve as an intervening combustible and, therefore, would not provide a path for fire propagation between redundant safe shutdown trains.

Redundant equipment and cabling in the auxiliary feedwater pump fire area are separated by a horizontal distance ranging from a minimum of 14 feet, for the adjacent motor-driven auxiliary feedwater pumps, to 31 feet for the local control panels. The separation between the steam-driven auxiliary feedwater pumps is 29 feet. Each auxiliary feedwater pump is separated from the other pumps by concrete missile barrier walls that extend from the floor of the room to the ceiling.

Combustibles located in this area consist of cable insulation on the approximately 184,000 feet of cable exposed in trays, approximately two gallons of lube oil located in the auxiliary feedwater pumps, and any transient combustibles that may be used or stored. Transient combustibles and hot work activities in this area are administratively controlled by plant procedures.

Fire detection and suppression systems designed, installed and maintained in accordance with the requirements prescribed in the NFPA codes have been demonstrated to be effective in the early notification and suppression of fires at nuclear power facilities. Actuation of the automatic Halon fire extinguishing system, coupled with the rapid response of the plant fire brigade to the notification provided by the fire detection system installed in this area, gives reasonable assurance that fires in the auxiliary feedwater pump fire area will be promptly detected, controlled, and extinguished and, therefore, do not present a significant hazard to plant safety.

Fire test conducted by the NRC, other government agencies, and the nuclear industry to evaluate the effectiveness of enclosing cable trays with sheet metal

covers, or installing ceramic fiber blankets over cables in trays, have demonstrated that these methods, used independently or in combination, are effective in reducing the potential for ignition of, and flame spread along, cables installed in trays. The tests sponsored by the NRC were published in NUREG/CR-0381, SAND 78-1456, "A Preliminary Report on Fire Protection Research Program Fire Barriers and Fire Retardant Coating Tests." Flame spread tests of the ceramic fiber blanket used in the auxiliary feedwater pump room (Carborundum Durablanket-S), in accordance with Underwriters Laboratories Test Standard 723, "Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials," demonstrate that this material has a flame spread rating of 0 and a smoke developed rating of 0. The use of IEEE 383 cables, the ceramic fiber blanket, and sheet metal cable tray covers provide reasonable assurance that a fire will not spread along the cables form one train of redundant safe shutdown equipment to the other.

The plant configuration, administrative controls, and the fire protection provided for the auxiliary feedwater pump fire area provide reasonable assurance that at least one train of equipment and cabling required to achieve and maintain safe shutdown will remain operable following a fire in this area. This determination is based upon: (1) The code compliant automatic detection and suppression systems provided in the area; (2) the manual fire suppression capability provided in this area; (3) the sheet metal cable tray covers installed on the top and bottom of cable trays GN01-03, GW01-03 and GG01-04; (4) the ceramic fiber blanket installed on top of the cables in the new trays; (5) the use of IEEE 383 qualified cable in the new trays; (6) the spatial separation provided between redundant trains of equipment required for safe shutdown after a fire; and (7) the lack of sufficient combustibles in the vicinity of the new trays to present an exposure fire hazard.

On the basis of this evaluation, the Commission concludes that the three cable trays installed as part of the diesel generator addition project do not present an undue risk to the public health and safety. Therefore, the licensee's request for an exemption from the technical requirements of Section III.G.2.b of Appendix R to 10 CFR Part 50, for the auxiliary feedwater pump fire area is acceptable.

III

The Commission has determined, pursuant to 10 CFR Part 50.12, that this

exemption as described in Section II above 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. Furthermore, the Commission has determined that special circumstances as provided in 10 CFR 50.12(a)(2)(ii) are present in that application of the regulation in the particular circumstances is not necessary to achieve the underlying purpose of the rule. The underlying purpose of Section III.G.1 of Appendix R is to ensure that one train of systems needed for hot shutdown be free of fire damage. Application of this section (to the extent that it requires the separation of redundant trains of safe shutdown cables and equipment by a horizontal distance of more than 20 feet, with no intervening combustibles, in the auxiliary feedwater pump fire area) is not necessary to achieve the underlying purpose of the rule because the licensee's proposal still provides reasonable assurance that one safe shutdown train will be free of fire damage.

IV

Accordingly, the Commission hereby grants an exemption from the requirements of Section III.G.2.b of Appendix R to 10 CFR Part 50 to allow the intervening combustibles in the form of cable fill in three cable trays to remain installed in the auxiliary feedwater pump fire area. These trays were added as part of the diesel generator addition project, and are located within the separation space between redundant trains of cables and equipment required to achieve and maintain safe shutdown after a fire.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 51.32, the Commission has determined that the granting of this exemption will have no significant impact on the quality of the human environment (60 FR 35755).

This exemption is effective upon issuance.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland this 18th day of July 1995.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Jack W. Roe,

*Director, Division of Reactor Projects III/IV,
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.*

[FR Doc. 95-18139 Filed 7-21-95; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-35985; File No. SR-GSCC-95-01]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Government Securities Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change Modifying GSCC's Fee Structure to Reduce the Clearance Fee, to Implement a New Discount Policy, and to Clarify the Fee Structure

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934¹ ("Act"), notice is hereby given that on May 31, 1995, the Government Securities Clearing Corporation ("GSCC") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which items have been prepared primarily by GSCC. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

GSCC proposes to modify its fee structure to reduce the member clearance fee, to implement a new discount policy, and to clarify the application of the fee structure.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, GSCC included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. GSCC has prepared summaries, set forth in sections (A), (B), and (C) below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.²

(A) Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

The purpose of the proposed rule change is to modify GSCC's fee structure to reduce the member clearance fee, to implement a new discount policy, and to clarify the application of the fee structure. The reduction in the clearance fee and GSCC's new discount

policy will first be reflected in the bills distributed to GSCC's members in June 1995.

GSCC passes through to its netting members, with the exception of category 1 interdealer broker netting members, whose activity is designed to net out completely, its cost of obtaining clearance services from its agent banks. Currently, the fee charged by GSCC to netting members to recoup its own clearance costs is \$3.35 per deliver and receive obligation. The level of this fee is periodically reviewed to ensure that it closely equates to GSCC's actual expense. GSCC's Board of Directors determined at its meeting on May 4, 1995, that the clearance fee needed to offset GSCC's own clearance costs is roughly \$2.90 per settlement and that it is appropriate to reduce GSCC's unit fee for clearance for \$3.25 to \$2.90, effective as of May 1, 1995. The level of this unit clearance fee will continue to be periodically monitored for appropriateness.

The Board also decided to implement a discount policy for GSCC's basic comparison and netting fees because of the continued increase in GSCC's financial strength³ and its projected continued profitability. The discount policy will be subject to monthly review, and it is intended to result in a ten percent reduction in the cost of the services to members.⁴

In addition, GSCC proposes to amend the language of Section I(D) of its fee structure pertaining to locked-in trade data to clarify that the trade comparison fee for locked-in trade data is imposed on a member for trades entered into by a nonmember for whom the GSCC member is clearing. The amendment does not modify GSCC's application or size of this fee; it simply clarifies the provision.⁵

Finally, the proposed rule change adds a new section to GSCC's fee structure to clarify an issue concerning the designation and dollar size

³ GSCC's financial condition is reflected in, among other things, its elimination of its accumulated deficit in April of 1995.

⁴ Under the discount policy, GSCC will determine whether a discount will be provided on a monthly basis. Thus, the discount will not alter the fees established under GSCC's fee structure. The policy will operate in a manner similar to a rebate except that members are advised of and take the discount prior to remitting their fees to GSCC. The discount will be applied across the board to comparison and netting fees charged rather than to specific fees set forth under the fee structure. Telephone conversation between Jeffrey Ingber, General Counsel, GSCC, and Cheryl R. Oler, Staff Attorney, Division of Market Regulation ("Division"), Commission (June 13, 1995).

⁵ Telephone conversation between Jeffrey Ingber, General Counsel, GSCC, and Cheryl R. Oler, Staff Attorney, Division, Commission (June 13, 1995).

¹ 15 U.S.C. § 78s(b)(1) (1988).

² The Commission has modified the text of the summaries prepared by GSCC.