

Registration. Finally, the Respondent has failed to provide any information which would indicate that his future behavior would not continue to be a threat to the public interest.

Therefore, the Deputy Administrator finds that the public interest is best served by revoking the Respondent's DEA Certificates of Registration and denying any pending applications. Accordingly, the Deputy Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, pursuant to the authority vested in him by 21 U.S.C. 823 and 824, and 28 CFR 0.100(b) and 0.104, hereby orders that DEA Certificates of Registration BB2042048 and AB8535087, previously issued to Therial L. Bynum, M.D., be, and they hereby are, revoked and any pending applications are denied. This order is effective March 4, 1996.

Dated: January 29, 1996.

Stephen H. Greene,

Deputy Administrator.

[FR Doc. 96-2239 Filed 2-1-96; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment Standards Administration

Wage and Hour Division

Minimum Wages for Federal and Federally Assisted Construction; General Wage Determination Decisions

General wage determination decisions of the Secretary of Labor are issued in accordance with applicable law and are based on the information obtained by the Department of Labor from its study of local wage conditions and data made available from other sources. They specify the basic hourly wage rates and fringe benefits which are determined to be prevailing for the described classes of laborers and mechanics employed on construction projects of a similar character and in the localities specified therein.

The determinations in these decisions of prevailing rates and fringe benefits have been made in accordance with 29 CFR Part 1, by authority of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931, as amended (46 Stat. 1494, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 276a) and of other Federal statutes referred to in 29 CFR Part 1, Appendix, as well as such additional statutes as may from time to time be enacted containing provisions for the payment of wages determined to be prevailing by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act. The prevailing rates and fringe benefits

determined in these decisions shall, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing statutes, constitute the minimum wages payable on Federal and federally assisted construction projects to laborers and mechanics of the specified classes engaged on contract work of the character and in the localities described therein.

Good cause is hereby found for not utilizing notice and public comment procedure thereon prior to the issuance of these determinations as prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 553 and not providing for delay in the effective date as prescribed in that section, because the necessity to issue current construction industry wage determinations frequently and in large volume causes procedures to be impractical and contrary to the public interest.

General wage determination decisions, and modifications and supersedeas decisions thereto, contain no expiration dates and are effective from their date of notice in the Federal Register, or on the date written notice is received by the agency, whichever is earlier. These decisions are to be used in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR Parts 1 and 5. Accordingly, the applicable decision, together with any modifications issued, must be made a part of every contract for performance of the described work within the geographic area indicated as required by an applicable Federal prevailing wage law and 29 CFR Part 5. The wage rates and fringe benefits, notice of which is published herein, and which are contained in the Government Printing Office (GPO) document entitled "General Wage Determinations Issued Under The Davis-Bacon And Related Acts," shall be the minimum paid by contractors and subcontractors to laborers and mechanics.

Any person, organization, or governmental agency having an interest in the rates determined as prevailing is encouraged to submit wage rate and fringe benefit information for consideration by the Department. Further information and self-explanatory forms for the purpose of submitting this data may be obtained by writing to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division, Division of Wage Determinations, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room S-3014, Washington, D.C. 20210.

New General Wage Determination Decisions

The number of the decisions added to the Government Printing Office document entitled "General Wage Determinations Issued Under the Davis-

Bacon and Related Acts" are listed by Volume and State:

Volume IV:

Michigan
MI950063 (Feb. 02, 1996)

Modifications to General Wage Determination Decisions

The number of decisions listed in the Government Printing Office document entitled "General Wage Determinations Issued Under the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts" being modified are listed by Volume and State. Dates of publication in the Federal Register are in parentheses following the decisions being modified.

Volume I:

New Jersey
NJ950002 (Feb. 10, 1995)
NJ950003 (Feb. 10, 1995)
NJ950004 (Feb. 10, 1995)
NJ950007 (Feb. 10, 1995)
NJ950015 (Feb. 10, 1995)

New York
NY950010 (Feb. 10, 1995)
NY950013 (Feb. 10, 1995)
NY950017 (Feb. 10, 1995)
NY950041 (Feb. 10, 1995)

Volume II:

Pennsylvania
PA950040 (Feb. 10, 1995)
Virginia
VA950015 (Feb. 10, 1995)

Volume III:

Florida
FL950008 (Feb. 10, 1995)
FL950009 (Feb. 10, 1995)
FL950011 (Feb. 10, 1995)
FL950044 (Feb. 10, 1995)
FL950045 (Feb. 10, 1995)

Volume IV:

Michigan
MI950003 (Feb. 10, 1995)
MI950007 (Feb. 10, 1995)
MI950030 (Nov. 03, 1995)

Volume V:

Iowa
IA950001 (Feb. 10, 1995)
IA950002 (Feb. 10, 1995)
IA950016 (Feb. 10, 1995)
IA950031 (Feb. 10, 1995)
IA950037 (Feb. 10, 1995)

Missouri
MO950018 (Feb. 10, 1995)

Nebraska
NE950001 (Feb. 10, 1995)
NE950059 (Apr. 28, 1995)

Texas
TX950018 (Feb. 10, 1995)
TX950057 (Feb. 10, 1995)
TX950114 (Feb. 10, 1995)

Volume VI:

Alaska
AK950001 (Feb. 10, 1995)
Arizona
AZ950004 (Feb. 10, 1995)
Idaho
ID950004 (Feb. 10, 1995)

ID950005 (Feb. 10, 1995)
ID950013 (Jul. 28, 1995)
ID950014 (Jul. 28, 1995)

Oregon

OR950001 (Feb. 10, 1995)
OR950004 (Feb. 10, 1995)
OR950017 (Dec. 15, 1995)

Washington

WA950001 (Feb. 10, 1995)
WA950002 (Feb. 12, 1995)
WA950003 (Feb. 12, 1995)
WA950007 (Feb. 12, 1995)
WA950008 (Feb. 12, 1995)

Wyoming

WY950004 (Feb. 10, 1995)
WY950008 (Feb. 10, 1995)
WY950009 (Feb. 10, 1995)
WY950011 (Feb. 10, 1995)
WY950021 (Feb. 10, 1995)
WY950023 (Feb. 10, 1995)
WY950024 (Feb. 10, 1995)

General Wage Determination
Publication

General wage determinations issued under the Davis-Bacon and related Acts, including those noted above, may be found in the Government Printing Office (GPO) document entitled "General Wage Determinations Issued Under The Davis-Bacon and Related Acts". This publication is available at each of the 50 Regional Government Depository Libraries and many of the 1,400 Government Depository Libraries across the country.

The general wage determinations issued under the Davis-Bacon and related Acts are available electronically by subscription to the FedWorld Bulletin Board System of the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the U.S. Department of Commerce at (703) 487-4630.

Hard-copy subscriptions may be purchased from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, (202) 512-1800.

When ordering hard-copy subscription(s), be sure to specify the State(s) of interest, since subscriptions may be ordered for any or all of the six separate volumes, arranged by State. Subscriptions include an annual edition (issued in January or February) which includes all current general wage determinations for the States covered by each volume. Throughout the remainder of the year, regular weekly updates are distributed to subscribers.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 26th day of January 1996.

Philip J. Gloss,

Chief, Branch of Construction Wage Determinations.

[FR Doc. 96-1913 Filed 2-1-96; 8:45 am]

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**NUCLEAR REGULATORY
COMMISSION**

[Docket No. 50-440]

**The Cleveland Electric Illuminating
Company, et al.; Notice of
Consideration of Issuance of
Amendment to Facility Operating
License, Proposed No Significant
Hazards Consideration Determination,
and Opportunity for a Hearing**

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) is considering issuance of an amendment to Facility Operating License No. NPF-58 issued to The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, et al. (the licensee), for operation of the Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit No. 1 located in Lake County, Ohio.

The proposed amendment would change the Technical Specification surveillance frequency for the drywell bypass leakage rate test from 18 months to 120 months (10 years) with a more frequent testing requirement if performance degrades. Additionally, specific leakage limits would be deleted for the air lock seal and barrel tests. Also, surveillance frequencies for the air lock interlock test and seal pneumatic system leak test would be changed from 18 months to 24 months. Finally, the surveillance frequencies for the air lock barrel test would be changed from "each COLD SHUTDOWN if not performed within the previous 6 months" to "at least once per 24 months" and from 18 months to 24 months. The licensee requested that this amendment be approved for use during the current refueling outage which began on January 27, 1996.

Before issuance of the proposed license amendment, the Commission will have made findings required by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act) and the Commission's regulations.

The Commission has made a proposed determination that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration. Under the Commission's regulations in 10 CFR 50.92, this means that operation of the facility in accordance with the proposed amendment would not (1) involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated; or (2) create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated; or (3) involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety. As required by 10 CFR 50.91(a), the licensee has provided its analysis of the issue of no significant hazards consideration, which is presented below:

I. The proposed change does not involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated.

The proposed changes in frequency for the drywell bypass leakage and drywell air lock surveillances will continue to ensure that no paths exist through drywell boundary components that would permit gross leakage from the drywell to bypass the containment pressure-suppression feature (the suppression pool) and result in exceeding the primary design basis limit. The Mark III primary containment system satisfies General Design Criterion 16 of Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50. Maximum drywell bypass leakage was determined previously by reviewing the full range of postulated primary system break sizes. The limiting case was a primary system small break LOCA that yielded a design allowable drywell bypass leakage rate limit of approximately 58,000 scfm. The Technical Specification acceptable limit for the bypass leakage following a surveillance is less than 10% of the design basis value. The most recent bypass leakage value was approximately 0.2% of the design allowable leakage rate limit for the limiting event. Programmatic and oversight controls are maintained to ensure drywell bypass leakage remains a fraction of the design allowable leakage limit.

The drywell is exposed to essentially 0 psig during normal plant operation and 2.5 psig during drywell bypass leak rate testing. These pressures are considerably lower than the structural integrity test pressure and are not likely to initiate a crack or cause an existing crack to grow. Visual inspections of the accessible drywell surfaces that have been performed since the structural integrity tests have not revealed the presence of abnormal cracking or other abnormalities. Therefore, drywell degradation is not expected due to testing or operation and it is not considered credible for the passive drywell structure to begin to leak sufficiently to impact the design drywell bypass leakage limit.

The primary containment's ability to perform its safety function is fairly insensitive to the amount of drywell bypass leakage, thereby providing a margin to loss of the drywell safety function that is not normally available for safety systems. This insensitivity is demonstrated by the extremely high limiting event design basis allowable leakage for the drywell (approximately 58,000 scfm as discussed above). An even higher allowable leakage can be accommodated by the primary containment due to containment design margin. It would take valves in multiple penetration flow paths leaking excessively to cause the primary containment to fail as a result of overpressurization. Therefore, the probability that drywell isolation valve leakage will result in primary containment failure due to excessive drywell bypass leakage is not significant and this drywell/primary containment failure mode is not credible.

The proposed Technical Specification changes have no significant impact on the IPE conducted in accordance with NRC Generic Letter 88-20. The IPE considered