

Amendment No.: 246.
 Renewed Facility Operating License
 No. NPF-4: Amendment revises the
 Technical Specifications.

Public comments requested as to
 proposed no significant hazards
 consideration (NSHC): No. The
 Commission's related evaluation of the
 amendment, finding of emergency
 circumstances, state consultation, and
 final NSHC determination are contained
 in a Safety Evaluation dated November
 4, 2005.

Attorney for licensee: Ms. Lillian M.
 Cuoco, Esq., Senior Counsel, Dominion
 Resources Services, Inc., Millstone
 Power Station, Building 475, 5th Floor,
 Rope Ferry Road, Rt. 156, Waterford,
 Connecticut 06385.

NRC Section Chief: Evangelos
 Marinou.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 28th day
 of November, 2005.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Catherine Haney, Director,

Division of Operating Reactor Licensing,
 Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 05-23553 Filed 12-5-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

**NUCLEAR REGULATORY
 COMMISSION**

**Notice of Availability of Documents
 Regarding Spent Fuel Transportation
 Package Response to the Baltimore
 Tunnel Fire Scenario**

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory
 Commission.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Allen Hansen, Thermal Engineer,
 Criticality, Shielding and Heat Transfer
 Section, Spent Fuel Project Office,
 Office of Nuclear Material Safety and
 Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
 Commission, Washington, DC 20005-
 0001. Telephone: (301) 415-1390; fax
 number: (301) 415-8555; e-mail:
 agh@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

Under contract with the Nuclear
 Regulatory Commission (NRC), the
 Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
 prepared the draft NUREG/CR-6886
 report, "Spent Fuel Transportation
 Package Response to the Baltimore
 Tunnel Fire (BTF) Scenario." The BTF
 was chosen for the study because it
 represents a severe historical accident,
 even though it is a very low frequency
 event. This NUREG/CR documents the
 thermal analyses of three different spent
 fuel transportation packages exposed to
 the BTF scenario: Transnuclear's TN-
 68, Holtec's HI-STAR 100 and the
 NAC's LWT.

To date comments have been received
 from the State of Nevada, Office of the
 Governor, Agency For Nuclear Projects
 and the Western Interstate Energy
 Board. These comments do not need to
 be re-submitted.

The format of this NUREG/CR has
 been modified since original posting on
 the NRC Electronic Reading Room at
[http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/
 adams.html](http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html) in September 2005. The
 modified draft NUREG/CR is now
 posted on the NRC Web site at the
 following URLs:

[http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-
 collections/nuregs/
 docs4comment.html](http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/docs4comment.html).

[http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-
 collections/nuregs/contract/cr6886/](http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/contract/cr6886/).

These links include access to the formal
 comment template.

The results of this study strongly
 indicate that neither spent nuclear fuel
 (SNF) particles nor fission products
 would be released from a spent fuel
 shipping cask involved in a severe
 tunnel fire such as the Baltimore Tunnel
 Fire. None of the three cask designs
 analyzed for the Baltimore Tunnel fire
 scenario experienced internal
 temperatures that would result in
 rupture of the fuel cladding. Therefore,
 the radioactive material (*i.e.*, SNF

particles or fission products) would be
 retained within the fuel rods.

For two of the casks, the TN-68 and
 the NAC-LWT, the maximum
 temperatures experienced in the regions
 of the lid, vent and drain ports exceeded
 the seals' rated service temperatures,
 making it possible to get a small release
 from the CRUD¹ that might spall off of
 the surfaces of the fuel rods. However,
 any release is expected to be very small
 due to a number of factors. These
 include: (1) The tight clearances
 maintained between the lid and cask
 body; (2) the low pressure differential
 between the cask interior and the
 outside; (3) the tendency of the small
 clearances to plug; and (4) the tendency
 of CRUD particles to settle or plate out.
 The potential releases calculated in
 Chapter 8 for the TN-68 rail cask and
 the NAC-LWT truck cask indicate that
 the release of CRUD from either cask, if
 any, would be very small. There would
 be no release from the HI-STAR 100
 because the inner welded canister
 remains leak tight.

II. Summary

The purpose of this notice is to
 provide the public an opportunity to
 review and comment on the Draft
 NUREG/CR-6886 thermal analyses, the
 consequence analyses and the
 conclusions.

III. Further Information

The draft NUREG/CR can also be
 viewed at the NRC's Electronic Reading
 Room at [http://www.nrc.gov/reading-
 rm/adams.html](http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html). From this site you can
 access the NRC's Agencywide
 Document Access and Management
 System (ADAMS), which provides text
 and image files of NRC's public
 documents. The ADAMS accession
 number for the edited (format only)
 NUREG is ML053200024. This file is in
 "black and white." The original draft is
 in color and can be accessed at the
 following accession numbers:

NUREG/CR Files	ADAMS accession No.
Spent Fuel Transportation Package Response to the Baltimore Tunnel Fire Scenario	ML052500391
Appendix A—Material Properties for COBRA-SFS Model of TN-68 Package	ML052490246
Appendix B—Material Properties for ANSYS Model of HI-STAR 100 Package	ML052490258
Appendix C—Material Properties for ANSYS Model of Legal Weight Truck Package	ML052490264
Appendix D—Blackbody View Factors for COBRA-SFS Model of TN-68 Package	ML052490268
Appendix E—HOLTEC HI-STAR 100 Component Temperature Distributions	ML052490270

¹ CRUD is an abbreviation of Chalk River
 Unknown Deposit, a generic term for various

residues deposited on fuel rod surfaces, originally
 coined by Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. to

describe deposits observed on fuel removed from
 the test reactor at Chalk River.

If you do not have access to ADAMS or if there are problems in accessing the document, you may contact the NRC Public Document Room (PDR) Reference staff at 1-800-397-4209, 301-415-4737, or by e-mail to pdr@nrc.gov.

This document may also be viewed electronically on the public computers located at the NRC's PDR, O 1 F21, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852. The PDR reproduction contractor will copy documents for a fee. Comments and questions on draft NUREG/CR-6886 should be entered in the comment box (see URLs above) or directed to the NRC contact listed below by December 30, 2005. Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but assurance of consideration cannot be given to comments received after this date.

Contact: Allen Hansen, Thermal Engineer, Criticality, Shielding and Heat Transfer Section, Spent Fuel Project Office, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20005-0001. Telephone: (301) 415-1390; fax number: (301) 415-8555; e-mail: agh@nrc.gov.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland this 30th day of November, 2005.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

M. Wayne Hodges,

Deputy Director, Technical Review Directorate, Spent Fuel Project Office, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

[FR Doc. E5-6892 Filed 12-5-05; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 52857/November 30, 2005]

Securities Exchange Act of 1934; Order Regarding Alternative Net Capital Computation for Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc., Which Has Elected To Be Supervised on a Consolidated Basis

Bear Stearns & Co., Inc. ("BS&Co."), a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission"), and its ultimate holding company, The Bear Stearns Companies Inc. ("TBSCI"), have indicated their desire to be supervised by the Commission as a consolidated supervised entity ("CSE"). BS&Co., therefore, has submitted an application to the Commission for authorization to use the alternative method of computing net capital contained in Appendix E to Rule 15c3-1 (17 CFR 240.15c3-1e) to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act").

Based on a review of the application that BS&Co. submitted, the Commission has determined that the application meets the requirements of Appendix E. The Commission also has determined that TBSCI is in compliance with the terms of its undertakings, as provided to the Commission under Appendix E. The Commission, therefore, finds that approval of the application is necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

Accordingly,

It Is Ordered, under paragraph (a)(7) of Rule 15c3-1 (17 CFR 240.15c3-1) to the Exchange Act, that BS&Co. may calculate net capital using the market risk standards of Appendix E to compute a deduction for market risk on some or all of its positions, instead of the provisions of paragraphs (c)(2)(vi) and (c)(2)(vii) of Rule 15c3-1, and using the credit risk standards of Appendix E to compute a deduction for credit risk on certain credit exposures arising from transactions in derivatives instruments, instead of the provision of paragraph (c)(2)(iv) of Rule 15c3-1.

By the Commission.

Jonathan G. Katz,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. E5-6858 Filed 12-5-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-52853; File No. SR-FICC-2005-14]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Fixed Income Clearing Corporation; Order Granting Approval of a Proposed Rule Change Relating to the Federal Reserve's National Settlement System

November 29, 2005.

I. Introduction

On September 9, 2005, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation ("FICC") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") proposed rule change SR-FICC-2005-14 pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act").¹ Notice of the proposal was published in the **Federal Register** on October 26, 2005.² No comment letters were received. For the reasons discussed below, the Commission is granting approval of the proposed rule change.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² Securities Exchange Act Release No. 52631, (October 18, 2005), 70 FR 61859.

II. Description

The proposed rule change amends the rules of FICC's Government Securities Division ("GSD") so that funds-only settlement obligation payment processing occurs through the Federal Reserve's National Settlement System ("NSS").³ GSD's funds-only settlement process is set forth in GSD Rule 13. On a daily basis, FICC reports a funds-only settlement amount, which is either a debit amount or a credit amount, to each netting member. Each netting member that has a debit is required to satisfy its obligation by the applicable deadline. Netting members with credits are subsequently paid by FICC by the applicable deadline. All payments of funds-only settlement amounts by netting members to FICC and all collections of funds-only settlement amounts by netting members from FICC are done through depository institutions that are designated by netting members and FICC to act for them with regard to such payments and collections. All payments are made by fund wires from one depository institution to the other.

In 1997, the Commission approved an enhancement to GSCC's⁴ funds-only settlement payment processing ("1997 Filing").⁵ That enhancement gave members the option to participate in an auto-debit arrangement. Under the auto-deposit arrangement, GSCC, the netting member, and the netting member's depository institution would enter into a "funds-only settlement procedures agreement" whereby the depository institution would pay or collect funds-only settlement amounts on behalf of the netting member and GSCC through accounts of the member at the depository institution. As a result, the need to send fund wires for the satisfaction of funds-only settlement payments would be eliminated.⁶

The rule change replaces the auto-debit process of the 1997 Filing and

³ This is consistent with the manner in which FICC's affiliates, The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC"), handle their funds settlement process. DTC and NSCC currently use NSS for the processing of funds debits and not for funds credits whereas FICC will use NSS both for the funds debits and funds credits of GSD's funds-only settlement process.

⁴ The Government Securities Clearing Corporation ("GSCC") was the predecessor to GSD. GSCC became the GSD division of FICC when GSCC and the Mortgage Backed Securities Clearing Corporation were merged to create FICC in 2002.

⁵ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 39309 (November 7, 1997), 62 FR 61158 (November 14, 1997) [File No. SR-GSCC-97-06].

⁶ This voluntary arrangement auto-debit was never implemented because until recently GSCC and then GSD continued to make manual adjustments to the final funds-only settlement amounts of netting members. Recently, these manual adjustments have largely been eliminated.