DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Antitrust Division  

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—ASTM International Standards

Notice is hereby given that on December 11, 2019 pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 et seq. (the Act”), ASTM International (“ASTM”) has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing additions or changes to its standards development activities. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act’s provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, ASTM has provided an updated list of current, ongoing ASTM activities originating between September 11, 2019 and December 5, 2019, designated as Work Items. A complete listing of ASTM Work Items, along with a brief description of each, is available at http://www.astm.org.

On September 15, 2004, ASTM filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the Federal Register pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on November 10, 2004 (69 FR 65226).

The last notification with the Department was filed on September 17, 2019. A notice was filed in the Federal Register on November 18, 2019 (84 FR 63878).

Suzanne Morris,
Chief, Premerger and Division Statistics Unit, Antitrust Division.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Supplemental Guidance Regarding the Chromium-Coated Zirconium Alloy Fuel Cladding Accident Tolerant Fuel Concept

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Interim staff guidance; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing Interim Staff Guidance (ISG) ATF–ISG–2020–01, “Supplemental Guidance Regarding the Chromium-Coated Zirconium Alloy Fuel Cladding Accident Tolerant Fuel Concept.” This ISG is intended to facilitate the NRC staff’s understanding of the in-reactor phenomena important
to safety for the chromium-coated zirconium alloy fuel cladding concepts, as well as to provide guidance for NRC staff reviewing vendor applications. Chromium-coated zirconium alloy fuel cladding concepts are being pursued by several U.S. fuel vendors as part of the U.S. Department of Energy’s accident tolerant fuel program.

DATES: This guidance is effective on February 10, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2019–0208 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly-available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

• Federal Rulemaking Website: Go to https://www.regulations.gov and search for Docket ID NRC–2019–0208. Address questions about NRC docket IDs in Regulations.gov to Jennifer Borges; telephone: 301–287–9127; email: Jennifer.Borges@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual(s) listed in the FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT section of this document.


• NRC’s PDR: You may examine and purchase copies of public documents at the NRC’s PDR, Room O1–F21, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On October 24, 2019, (84 FR 57058) the NRC requested public comments on draft ATF ISG–2019–01 (ADAMS Accession No. ML19276G621). The NRC received comments from the Nuclear Energy Institute by letter dated November 25, 2019 (ADAMS Accession No. ML19344C125). No other comments were submitted. The NRC staff considered those comments in developing the final ATF–ISG 2019–01. Detailed responses to the comments can be found in Appendix E of the final ATF–ISG 2019–01.

This ISG is intended to provide guidance for NRC staff reviewing applications involving fuel products with chromium-coated zirconium alloy cladding. Coated claddings of this type, a phenomena identification and ranking table (PIRT) was generated for the NRC by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory; the guidance provided in this ISG extensively references the PIRT report, “Degradation and Failure Phenomena of Accident Tolerant Fuel Concepts: Chromium Coated Zirconium Alloy Cladding,” issued June 2019. The suggested cladding properties specified acceptable fuel design limits and new failure mechanisms sections from the PIRT are replicated in Appendices B and C. These appendices supersede Sections 5.1 and 5.2 of the PIRT report.

This ISG is not intended as a standalone review guidance, but instead supplements NUREG–0800, “Standard Review Plan,” Section 4.2, “Fuel System Design,” and discusses the potential impact of coated claddings on reviews performed under Standard Review Plan (SRP), Section 4.3, “Nuclear Design,” Section 4.4, “Thermal and Hydraulic Design,” and Chapter 15, “Transient and Accident Analysis.” In addition to the guidance provided in this ISG, reviewers of coated cladding applications should familiarize themselves with the PIRT report and with the relevant sections of the SRP.

The PIRT report and this ISG focus primarily on metallic chromium coatings applied to a zirconium alloy base metal, with some additional discussion that is applicable to chromium-based ceramic coatings. Reviewers of submittals on ceramic chromium-coated zirconium alloy claddings should carefully read the PIRT to determine the applicability to the review.

This ISG does not apply to reviews of fuel products other than metallic or ceramic chromium-based coatings on a zirconium alloy substrate.

II. Backfit Discussion

This ISG intends to provide guidance for the NRC staff reviewing applications involving fuel products with chromium-coated zirconium alloy cladding. Issuance of this ISG does not constitute a backfit as defined in section 50.109(a)(1) of title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) and is not otherwise inconsistent with the issue finality provisions in 10 CFR part 52. As discussed in the “Backfitting” section of the final ATF–ISG–2020–01, the ISG positions do not constitute backfitting, inasmuch as the ISG is guidance directed to the NRC staff with respect to its regulatory responsibilities. Applicants and potential applicants are not, with certain exceptions, the subject of either the Backfit Rule or any issue finality provisions under 10 CFR part 52. The NRC staff has no intention to impose the ISG positions on existing nuclear power plant licensees either now or in the future (absent a voluntary request for a change from the licensee).

III. Congressional Review Act

This ISG is a rule as defined in the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801–808). However, the Office of Management and Budget has not found it to be a major rule as defined in the Congressional Review Act.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 3rd day of January 2020.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Tekia V. Govan,
Project Manager, Oversight and Support Branch, Division of Reactor Oversight, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION


Self-Regulatory Organizations; LCH SA; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change Relating to the Amendments of the CDSClear Fee Grid


Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”), 1 and Rule 19b–4 thereunder, 2 notice is hereby given that on December 27, 2019, Banque Centrale de Compensation, which conducts business under the name LCH SA (“LCH SA”), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared primarily by LCH SA. LCH SA filed the proposal pursuant