

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: When the latest regulation for environmental qualification (EQ) of electric equipment, 10 CFR 50.49, was issued, it contained provisions that allowed licensees to meet different standards for qualification. In general, one standard required testing of electric equipment by exposing it to a harsh environment. The second standard required similar testing in addition to artificial radiation and thermal aging of equipment prior to LOCA testing. Although the first standard does not include consideration of the effects of aging, both standards include margin for operating temperature, radiation levels, and some physical damage mechanisms. It is believed that this margin compensates for any damage mechanisms which are not modelled precisely in the accelerated testing.

As a result of the staff's activities related to license renewal in the early 1990s, EQ was identified as an area that required further review. As discussed in SECY-93-049, a major concern related to EQ was whether the EQ requirements for older plants were adequate to support license renewal. Subsequently, the NRC staff concluded that differences in EQ requirements between older and newer plants constituted a potential generic issue which should be evaluated for backfit, independent of license renewal activities. Furthermore, recent test results raise questions with respect to the environmental qualification and accident performance capability of certain types of cables, and there have been some instances of cable failures as a result of exposure to high temperature and/or radiation during normal plant operation.

The NRC staff developed a task action plan (TAP) which has been designed to identify, evaluate and resolve EQ concerns. One item of the TAP was for the Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research to develop and implement a research program which will focus on (1) data collection and analysis, and (2) technical issues. Since most of the electrical equipment in operating nuclear power plants can be replaced with relative ease except for cables, the research program was subsequently developed to focus on low-voltage I&C cables within the scope of 10 CFR 50.49.

For the data collection and analysis, Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) was designated the lead laboratory to perform a literature review and establish an extensive database. The assessment of the literature has been completed and includes an analysis of available data, both domestic and foreign, to determine which EQ related technical issues can be resolved with existing information

and which will require further research. For those issues identified which require further research, testing of both naturally aged and artificially aged cable samples will be performed.

The primary objective of this research program is to answer EQ questions related to electrical cables based upon actual testing. The testing phase of the program will provide information to assess the effectiveness of condition monitoring (CM) methods to determine the extent of degradation, if any, of qualified low voltage instrumentation and control (I&C) cables within the scope of 10 CFR 50.49, and evaluate the adequacy of accelerated aging techniques in the environmental qualification process.

This meeting will provide an opportunity for licensees and the public to provide input on the issues identified for further research, and the research to be performed. A transcript of this meeting will be available for inspection, and copying for a fee at the NRC Public Document Room, 2120 L Street, NW., Lower Level, Washington, DC 20555, on or about September 2, 1996.

The meeting will be open to the public, and the public will be provided opportunities throughout the workshop to comment on the issues under discussion.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland on this 15th day of July, 1996.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
Lawrence C. Shao,
*Director, Division of Engineering Technology,
Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research.*

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission Office of Filings and Information Services, Washington, DC 20549.

Extension: Rule 15g-2; SEC File No. 270-381; OMB Control No. 3235-0434

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget requests for approval of extension on the following rule:

Rule 15g-2 requires broker-dealers to provide their customers with a risk disclosure document, as set forth in

Schedule 15G,¹ prior to their first non-exempt transaction in a "penny stock." The rule requires broker-dealers to obtain written acknowledgement from the customer that he or she has received the required risk disclosure document. The rule also requires broker-dealers to maintain a copy of the customer's written acknowledgment for at least three years following the date on which the risk disclosure document was provided to the customer, the first two years in an accessible place.

Approximately 270 broker-dealers are subject to Rule 15g-2, and each one of these firms will process an average of approximately 156 risk disclosure documents per year. The total ongoing respondent burden is approximately 4 minutes per response, or an aggregate total of 624 minutes per respondent. Since there are 270 respondents, the annual burden 2808 hours.

In addition, 270 broker-dealers will incur a recordkeeping burden of approximately one minute per response. Thus, respondents as a group will incur an aggregate annual recordkeeping burden of 702 hours. The total annual hour burden is 3510 hours.

The total cost of ongoing compliance for the respondents and recordkeepers is \$70,200.

General comments regarding the estimated burden hours should be directed to the Desk Officer for the Securities and Exchange Commission at the address below. Any comments concerning the accuracy of the estimated average burden hours for compliance with Commission rules and forms should be directed to Michael E. Bartell, Associate Executive Director, Office of Information Technology, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549 and Desk Officer for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Room 3208, New Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20503.

Dated: July 10, 1996.
Margaret H. McFarland,
Deputy Secretary.
[FR Doc. 96-18298 Filed 7-18-96; 8:45 am]

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¹ Schedule 15G explains the risks of investing in penny stocks; important concepts associated with the penny stock market; the broker-dealer's duties to customers; a toll-free telephone number through which a customer may inquire about the disciplinary history of a broker-dealer; the customer's rights and remedies in cases of fraud or abuse in connection with transactions in penny stocks; and certain other significant information.

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

Upon Written Request, Copies Available
From: Securities and Exchange
Commission, Office of Filings and
Information Services, Washington, DC
20549

Revision:

Regulation 13D-G;
Schedule 13D and 13G
SEC File No. 270-137
OMB Control No. 3235-0145

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget request for approval of revision to the following:

Schedule 13D and 13G are filed by pursuant to Sections 13(d) and 13(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") and Regulation 13D-G thereunder to report beneficial ownership of equity securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act. Regulation 13D-G is intended to provide investors and the subject issuer with information about accumulations of securities that may have the potential to change or influence control of the issuer. The proposed amendments will allow more individuals and non-institutional investors to file Schedule 13G in lieu of Schedule 13D. The Commission anticipates that 803 Schedules 13D would be filed each year if the proposals were adopted. Each Schedule 13D would impose an estimated burden of 14.75 hours for a total annual burden of 11,844.25 hours. It is estimated that 9,065 Schedules 13G would be filed each year if the proposals were adopted. Each Schedule 13G would impose an estimated burden of 10 hours for a total annual burden of 90,650 hours.

General comments regarding the estimated burden hours should be directed to the Desk Officer for the Securities and Exchange Commission at the address below. Any comments concerning the accuracy of the estimated average burden hours for compliance with Commission rules and schedules should be directed to Michael E. Bartell, Associate Executive Director, Office of Information Technology, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW., Washington, DC 20549 and Desk Officer for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Room 3208, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: July 11, 1996.
Margaret H. McFarland,
Deputy Secretary.
[FR Doc. 96-18299 Filed 7-18-96; 8:45 am]
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[Release No. 35-26542]

Filings Under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as Amended ("Act")

July 12, 1996.

Notice is hereby given that the following filing(s) has/have been made with the Commission pursuant to provisions of the Act and rules promulgated thereunder. All interested persons are referred to the application(s) and/or declaration(s) for complete statements of the proposed transaction(s) summarized below. The application(s) and/or declaration(s) any amendments thereto is/are available for public inspection through the Commission's Office of Public Reference.

Interested persons wishing to comment or request a hearing on the application(s) and/or declaration(s) should submit their views in writing by August 5, 1996, to the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549, and serve a copy on the relevant applicant(s) and/or declarant(s) at the address(es) specified below. Proof of service (by affidavit or, in case of an attorney at law, by certificate) should be filed with the request. Any request for hearing and shall identify specifically the issues of fact of law are disputed. A person who so requests will be notified of any hearing, if ordered, and will receive a copy of any notice or order issued in the matter. After said date, the application(s) and/or declaration(s), as filed or as amended, may be granted and/or permitted to become effective.

Central and South West Corporation, et. al. (70-3113; 70-7218)

Central and South West Corporation ("CSW"), a registered holding company, and its wholly-owned nonutility subsidiary, CSW Credit, Inc. ("Credit"), both at 1616 Woodall Rogers Freeway, P.O. Box 660164, Dallas, Texas 75202, have filed a post-effective amendment under sections 6, 7, 9, 10 and 12 of the Act and rule 45 thereunder to their application-declarations in the above files.

By orders of the Commission dated July 19, 1985 (HCAR No. 23767), July 31, 1986 (HCAR No. 24157), February 8, 1988 (HCAR No. 24575), December 24, 1991 (HCAR No. 25443) and December

22, 1995 (HCAR No. 26437), CSW was authorized to organize Credit to engage in the business of factoring accounts receivable for certain subsidiaries of CSW¹ and for nonassociate utility companies; Credit was authorized to borrow up to \$520 million and \$304 million in respect of its factoring of associate and nonassociate utility receivables, respectively; and CSW was authorized to make equity investments in Credit of up to \$80 million and \$76 million in connection with its factoring of associate and nonassociate utility receivables, respectively, in each case through December 31, 1996. Credit was required to limit its acquisition of nonassociate utility receivables so that the average amount of such nonassociate utility receivables for the preceding twelve-month period outstanding as of the end of any calendar month would be less than the average amount of receivables acquired from CSW associate companies outstanding as of the end of each calendar month during the preceding twelve-month period ("50% Restriction").

In 1987, the applicants filed an application with the Commission seeking authorization for Credit to factor the accounts receivable of nonassociate utilities without regard to the 50% Restriction, increase Credit's aggregate borrowings and increase CSW's equity investment in Credit. This application was approved in an initial decision rendered by an administrative law judge on February 23, 1989 (File No. 3-7027). On review, the Commission, by order dated March 2, 1994 (HCAR No. 25995), reversed the initial decision, upheld the 50% Restriction and denied the application in its entirety.

The applicants state that on May 29, 1992, CSW and CPL entered into a settlement agreement with Houston Industries Incorporated and its subsidiary, Houston Lighting & Power Company ("HLP"), to resolve a number of disputes between the two systems ("1992 Agreement"). As part of the normalization of business relations between the parties, Credit and HLP agreed to arrangements whereby Credit would purchase accounts receivable from HLP. By order dated December 8, 1992 (HCAR No. 25696), Credit was authorized to borrow up to an additional \$650 million in the aggregate outstanding at any one time during the 12½ year term of the 1992 Agreement for the sole purpose of purchasing

¹ These companies include Central Power and Light Company ("CPL"), Public Service Company of Oklahoma, Southwestern Electric Power Company, West Texas Utilities Company and Transok, Inc.