authority vested in him by 21 U.S.C. 823 and 824, and 28 C.F.R. 0.100(b) and 0.104, hereby orders that DEA Certificate of Registration BM3971644, previously issued to Maxicare Pharmacy, be, and it hereby is, revoked. It is further ordered that any pending applications for renewal of said registration be, and hereby are, denied. This order is effective July 1, 1996.

Dated: May 28, 1996.

Stephen H. Greene,

Deputy Administrator.

[FR Doc. 96–13685 Filed 5–30–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

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 form 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 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 Determination, 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 Determination Issued Under the Davis-Bacon and related Acts'' are listed by Volume and State:

Volume V

Oklahoma
OK960046 (May 31, 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

Rhode Island
RI960001 (March 15, 1996)

Volume II

Pennsylvania
PA960008 (March 15, 1996)
PA960009 (March 15, 1996)
PA960010 (March 15, 1996)
PA960014 (March 15, 1996)
PA960021 (March 15, 1996)
PA960024 (March 15, 1996)
PA960029 (March 15, 1996)
PA960040 (March 15, 1996)
PA960060 (March 15, 1996)

Volume III

Florida
FL960017 (March 15, 1996)
Tennessee
TN960005 (March 15, 1996)
TN960058 (March 15, 1996)

Volume IV

Indiana
IN960017 (March 15, 1996)

Volume V

Oklahoma
OK960014 (March 15, 1996)
Texas
TX960015 (March 15, 1996)

Volume VI

California
CA960006 (March 15, 1996)
CA960039 (March 15, 1996)
CA960047 (March 15, 1996)
CA960088 (April 12, 1996)
Colorado
CO960001 (March 15, 1996)
CO960006 (March 15, 1996)
CO960007 (March 15, 1996)
CO960008 (March 15, 1996)
CO960009 (March 15, 1996)
CO960010 (March 15, 1996)

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 county.

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 24th day of May 1996.

Philip J. Gloss,

Chief, Branch of Construction Wage Determinations.

[FR Doc. 96–13543 Filed 5–30–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–27–M

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50–317 and 50–318]

Baltimore Gas and Electric Company; 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 Nos. DPR–53 and DPR–69, issued to Baltimore Gas and Electric Company (BGE) for operation of the Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Plant Unit Nos. 1 and 2 located in Calvert County, Maryland.

The proposed amendment would replace the mechanical stops in the inlet control valves of the containment air coolers (CACs) with a variable flow controller for the inlet control valve.

The licensee requests that this proposed amendment be considered as exigent under the criteria of 10 CFR 50.91(a)(6). The licensee states that they could not have foreseen the need for this request prior to this time. This modification is the result of a substantial proactive effort in dealing with the concerns that BGE have with their Service Water (SRW) System. The history of BGE's activities concerning the SRW System is given in Attachment (1) of the proposed amendment. This particular modification was determined to be necessary after BGE obtained data from a site stream monitor that BGE had installed to measure the rate of microfouling in the SRW heat exchangers. The data from the side stream monitor was not analyzed and available to BGE until January 17, 1996. By mid-February, BGE had determined that the installation of flow controllers on the CAC inlet valves was necessary to offset the effects of the larger than expected microfouling. BGE has committed the necessary money and resources to install this modification before the summer. Design and procurement activities were done in parallel. About mid-April, the engineering was to the stage that work could begin on the safety evaluation (SE) required by 10 CFR 50.59. Refinements to the engineering continued even as the SE was being developed. On May 24, 1996, the Plant General Manager determined that an unreviewed safety question existed for this modification. This request has been submitted as soon as practical after the determination was made.

It is important for BGE to perform this modification on the schedule set out a number of months ago. To prevent operational and safety impacts, this modification must be installed before the hot summer weather causes the Chesapeake Bay water temperature to exceed the SRW temperature limit. Historically, the Chesapeake Bay water temperature has approached or exceeded the current limit by the last week in June. As noted above, whenever the SRW heat exchangers are removed from service for cleaning, some safety-related equipment is rendered inoperable. It is important to minimize the amount of time BGE is in these more vulnerable conditions (with some safety-related equipment out-of-service). Additionally, BGE believes that reducing the power output from both units significantly during a time of high demand (high summer temperatures) is not in the best interest of the public.

Therefore, given the need to act quickly, and the determination that this change does not represent a significant hazard, BGE requests that this amendment be considered under exigent circumstances as described in 10 CFR 50.91(a)(6).

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.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.91(a)(6) for amendments to be granted under exigent circumstances, the NRC staff must determine 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:

1. Would not involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated.

The proposed modification is the result of our need to reduce the peak post-accident heat load on the service water (SRW) heat exchangers. It will replace the mechanical stops currently on the control valves which admit SRW into the containment air coolers (CACs) with a flow controller loop. By throttling the SRW to the CACs, the heat load on the SRW heat exchangers is reduced during the early phases of an accident. The increased accuracy of throttling would allow the SRW system to perform its safety function during periods of high ultimate heat sink temperatures. During the summer months, the Chesapeake Bay water (the ultimate heat sink for the units) heats up substantially during some parts of the day. At times, these high temperatures could exceed the current expected limits for the heat exchanger operation. With the more accurately throttled valves, the effect of high ultimate heat sink temperatures is reduced. The modification will ensure that the SRW heat exchangers are capable of meeting their intended safety function up to the maximum expected bay water temperature.

The safety function of the SRW System is to provide cooling to the CACs and the Emergency Diesel Generators (EDGs) following a design basis accident. With this proposed modification in place, the SRW System will continue to meet this safety function. All of the failure mechanisms for this modification have previously been evaluated and were found acceptable. However, because the proposed modification may have a higher probability of malfunction for which compensatory actions may not adequately control the consequence of failure, the probability of a malfunction of systems important to safety may be slightly increased, and this modification has been determined to be an unreviewed safety question.

The single failure of the flow controllers would not be an initiator to an accident. The system provides cooling to safety-related equipment following an accident. It supports accident mitigation functions. Therefore, this proposed modification does not significantly increase the probability of an accident previously evaluated.

The proposed modification will enhance the ability of the SRW system to respond to accident conditions under a wider range of