accident (LOCA) hydrogen release, and eliminates requirements for hydrogen control systems to mitigate such a release. The installation of hydrogen recombiners and/or vent and purge systems required by 10 CFR 50.44(b)(3) was intended to address the limited quantity and rate of hydrogen generation that was postulated from a design-basis LOCA. The Commission has found that this hydrogen release is not risk-significant because the design-basis LOCA hydrogen release does not contribute to the conditional probability of a large release up to approximately 24 hours after the onset of core damage. In addition, these systems were ineffective at mitigating hydrogen releases from risk-significant accident sequences that could threaten containment integrity.

With the elimination of the design-basis LOCA hydrogen release, hydrogen [and oxygen] monitors are no longer required to mitigate design-basis accidents and, therefore, the hydrogen monitors do not meet the definition of a safety-related component as defined in 10 CFR 50.2. RG 1.97 Category 1, is intended for key variables that most directly indicate the accomplishment of a safety function for design-basis accident events. The hydrogen [and oxygen] monitors no longer meet the definition of Category 1 in RG 1.97. As part of the rulemaking to revise 10 CFR 50.44 the Commission found that Category 3, as defined in RG 1.97, is an appropriate categorization for the hydrogen monitors because the monitors are required to diagnose the course of beyond design-basis accidents. [Also, as part of the rulemaking to revise 10 CFR 50.44, the Commission found that Category 2, as defined in RG 1.97, is an appropriate categorization for the oxygen monitors, because the monitors are required to verify the status of the inert containment.]

The regulatory requirements for the hydrogen [and oxygen] monitors can be relaxed without degrading the plant emergency response. The emergency response, in this sense, refers to the methodologies used in ascertaining the condition of the reactor core, mitigating the consequences of an accident, assessing and projecting offsite releases of radioactivity, and establishing protective action recommendations to be communicated to offsite authorities. Classification of the hydrogen monitors as Category 3, [classification of the oxygen monitors as Category 2] and removal of the hydrogen [and oxygen] monitors from TS will not prevent an accident management strategy through the use of the SAMGs, the emergency plan (EP), the emergency operating procedures (EOP), and site survey monitoring that support modification of emergency plan protective action recommendations (PARs).

Therefore, the elimination of the hydrogen recombiner requirements and relaxation of the hydrogen [and oxygen] monitor requirements, including removal of these requirements from TS, does not involve a significant increase in the probability or the consequences of any accident previously evaluated.

Criterion 2—The Proposed Change Does Not Create the Possibility of a New or Different Kind of Accident From Any Previously Evaluated

The elimination of the hydrogen recombiner requirements and relaxation of the hydrogen [and oxygen] monitor requirements, including removal of these requirements from TS, will not result in any failure mode not previously analyzed. The hydrogen recombiner and hydrogen [and oxygen] monitor equipment was intended to mitigate a design-basis hydrogen release. The hydrogen recombiner and hydrogen [and oxygen] monitor equipment are not considered accident precursors, nor does their existence or elimination have any adverse impact on the pre-accident state of the reactor core or post accident confinement of radionuclides within the containment building.

Therefore, this change does not create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any previously evaluated.

Criterion 3—The Proposed Change Does Not Involve a Significant Reduction in the Margin of Safety

The elimination of the hydrogen recombiner requirements and relaxation of the hydrogen [and oxygen] monitor requirements, including removal of these requirements from TS, in light of existing plant equipment, instrumentation, procedures, and programs that provide effective mitigation of and recovery from reactor accidents, results in a neutral impact to the margin of safety.

The installation of hydrogen recombiners and/or vent and purge systems required by 10 CFR 50.44(b)(3) was intended to address the limited quantity and rate of hydrogen generation that was postulated from a design-basis LOCA. The Commission has found that this hydrogen release is not risk-significant because the design-basis LOCA hydrogen release does not contribute to the conditional probability of a large release up to approximately 24 hours after the onset of core damage.

Category 3 hydrogen monitors are adequate to provide rapid assessment of current reactor core conditions and the direction of degradation while effectively responding to the event in order to mitigate the consequences of the accident. The intent of the requirements established as a result of the TMI, Unit 2 accident can be adequately met without reliance on safety-related hydrogen monitors.

[Category 2 oxygen monitors are adequate to verify the status of an inerted containment.]

Therefore, this change does not involve a significant reduction in the margin of safety. [The intent of the requirements established as a result of the TMI, Unit 2 accident can be adequately met without reliance on safety-related oxygen monitors.] Removal of hydrogen [and oxygen] monitoring from TS will not result in a significant reduction in their functionality, reliability, and availability.

Based upon the reasoning presented above and the previous discussion of the amendment request, the requested change does not involve a significant hazards consideration.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 12th day of September 2003.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Herbert N. Berkow,

Director, Project Directorate IV, Division of Licensing Project Management, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 03–24204 Filed 9–24–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

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:

Form T–1, OMB Control No. 3235–0110, SEC File No. 270–121.

Form T–2, OMB Control No. 3235–0111, SEC File No. 270–122.

Form T–3, OMB Control No. 3235–0105, SEC File No. 270–123.

Form T–4, OMB Control No. 3235–0107, SEC File No. 270–124.

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 the requests for extension of the previously approved collections of information discussed below.

Form T–1 (OMB 3235–0110; SEC File No. 270–121) is a statement of eligibility

and qualification under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 of a corporation designated to act as a trustee. The information is used to determine whether the trustee is qualified to serve under the indenture. Form T–1 is filed on occasion. The information required by Form T–1 is mandatory. All information is provided to the public upon request. Form T–1 takes approximately 15 hours to prepare and is filed by 13 respondents. It is estimated that 25% of the 195 total burden hours (49 hours) is prepared by the company. The remaining 75% of the burden hours is attributed to outside cost.

Form T–2 (OMB 3235–0111; SEC File No. 270–122) is a statement of eligibility of an individual trustee to serve under an indenture relating to debt securities offered publicly. The information is used to determine whether the trustee is qualified to serve under the indenture.

The information required by Form T–2 is mandatory. All information is provided to the public upon request. Form T–2 takes approximately 9 hours to prepare and is filed by 36 respondents. It is estimated that 25% of the 324 total burden hours (81 hours) is prepared by the filer. The remaining 75% of the burden hours is attributed to outside cost.

Form T–3 (OMB 3235–0105; SEC File No. 270–123) is an application for qualification of an indenture under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939. The information provided by Form T–3 is used by the staff to decide whether to qualify an indenture relating to securities offered to the public in an offering registered under the Securities Act of 1933. The information required by Form T–3 is mandatory. All information is provided to the public upon request. Form T–3 takes approximately 43 hours to prepare and is filed by 78 respondents. It is estimated that 25% of the 3,354 total burden hours (838.5 hours) is prepared by the filer. The remaining 75% of the burden hours is attributed to outside cost.

Form T–4 (OMB 3235–0107; SEC File No. 270–124) is used to apply for an exemption pursuant to Section 304(c) of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 and is transmitted to shareholders. The information required by Form T–4 is mandatory. All information is provided to the public upon request. Form T–4 takes approximately 5 hours to prepare and is filed by 3 respondents. It is estimated that 25% of the 15 burden hours (4 hours) is prepared by the filer. The remaining 75% of the burden hours is attributed to outside cost.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number.

Written comments regarding the above information should be directed to the following persons: (i) Desk Officer for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10102, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503; and (ii) Kenneth A. Fogash, Acting Associate Executive Director/CIO, Office of Information Technology, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW., Washington, DC 20549. Comments must be submitted to OMB within 30 days of this notice.

Dated: September 15, 2003.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 03–24223 Filed 9–24–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Issuer Delisting; Notice of Application of the Indonesia Fund, Inc. To Withdraw Its Common Stock, $.001 Par Value, From Listing and Registration on the Boston Stock Exchange, Inc., File No. 1–10453

September 17, 2003.

The Indonesia Fund, Inc., a Maryland corporation (''Issuer''), has filed an application with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to section 12(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'')[1] and Rule 12d2–2(d) thereunder,[2] to withdraw its common stock, $.001 par value (''Security''), from listing and registration on the Boston Stock Exchange, Inc. (''BSE'' or ''Exchange'').

On August 5, 2003, the Board of Directors of the Issuer approved a resolution to withdraw the Security from listing and registration on the BSE. The Issuer states that the following reasons factored into the Board's decision to withdraw the Security: the Issuer intends to list the Security on the American Stock Exchange (''Amex''); if listed on the Amex, greater liquidity may foster higher average trading volumes and greater accessibility, and shareholders will benefit from the additional liquidity. In addition, the Issuer believes that its reputation may be enhanced by listing its Security on the Amex.

The Issuer states in its application that it has complied with BSE procedures for delisting by complying with all applicable laws in effect in the State of Maryland, the state in which it is incorporated. The Issuer's application relates solely to withdrawal of the Security from listing on the BSE and from registration under section 12(b) of the Act[3] and shall not affect its obligation to be registered under section 12(g) of the Act.[4]

Any interested person may, on or before October 10, 2003, submit by letter to the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW., Washington, DC 20549–0609, facts bearing upon whether the application has been made in accordance with the rules of the BSE and what terms, if any, should be imposed by the Commission for the protection of investors. The Commission, based on the information submitted to it, will issue an order granting the application after the date mentioned above, unless the Commission determines to order a hearing on the matter.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[5]

Jonathan G. Katz,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 03–24224 Filed 9–24–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–48495; File No. SR–Amex–2002–09]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change and Amendments No. 1 Through 11 Thereto by the American Stock Exchange LLC Relating to Automated Quotation and Execution Systems

September 16, 2003.

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 February 12, 2002, the American Stock Exchange LLC (''Amex'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78*l*(d).

[2] 17 CFR 240.12d2–2(d).

[3] 15 U.S.C. 78*l*(b).

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78*l*(g).

[5] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(1).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.