

site of the job. A category of the working poor whose legal needs should not be overlooked in setting priorities are family farmers, who are especially vulnerable to the vagaries of weather and markets.

The Corporation also suggests that programs accord a high priority to cases involving parental responsibility for the support of their children. In light of recent legislative attention to this issue, the rate of success in obtaining child support from absent parents makes such representation an ever more efficient and cost-effective use of legal time.

For workers who have lost their jobs or become disabled or those who are otherwise unable to obtain employment, representation in cases involving eligibility for benefits to which they have a claim may be the only way to preserve a source of income for the family.

Other legal matters may threaten basic economic stability and therefore merit high priority. For example, a family entrapped by a fraudulent scheme may be forced into bankruptcy if it has no recourse to legal assistance.

**Safety, Stability and Health:** Domestic violence threatens the security and stability of families at all economic levels. The physical abuse of women, frequently mothers of children in the household, as well as neglect and harm to children themselves, calls for heightened awareness and a fast response by the justice system. The intervention of legal service lawyers in obtaining judicial remedies, such as orders of protection, can be life-saving. Every program should endeavor to offer that vital assistance.

Representation in legal separation or divorce may also be essential to sustain what remains of a viable family structure, especially as it relates to regularization or clarification of the custody of children. Programs should also consider representation where dissolution of the marital relationship is the result of abandonment or other compelling circumstances, applying their own assessment of priorities to take cognizance of the exigencies of each situation.

Representation in cases involving access to health care may also be essential to preserve the security and stability of families, and should be accorded an appropriate priority.

**Populations with Special Vulnerabilities:** While the Corporation encourages programs to focus prime attention on providing support for families, this cannot and should not be to the exclusion of assistance to individuals living outside a family context. This is particularly true with

respect to the growing numbers of elderly individuals in our population who are among the most vulnerable, particularly as their capacity to make independent and informed judgments diminishes. In addition to assurance of access to basic needs of life—food, shelter and medical care—they often require remedies against the unscrupulous who take unfair advantage in their dealings with them.

Programs should also pay particular attention to other similarly vulnerable individuals within their service areas who, in addition to being in a marginal economic status, are less capable of fending for themselves by reason of difference in language, cultural and educational backgrounds, disability, or other special problems of access to legal assistance or special legal needs.

**The Delivery of Legal Services:** Apart from the focus on substantive issues or client populations, the Corporation expects its grantees to give attention to matters relating to the nature or method of delivery of legal services. The sharp reduction in funding will necessarily cause programs to turn away an increasing number of eligible clients needing assistance. Before the FY 1996 reduction, it had been estimated that only a fraction of the legal needs of low-income clients were being met, perhaps as little as twenty percent. In some of our programs, the turn-away rate of those who sought assistance was over fifty percent. The Corporation understands that a one-third budgetary cut may well, in a given program, translate into a reduction in service capability greater than one-third, as staff and fixed commitments do not yield to simple proportionate reductions. It is therefore essential that each program consider methods by which it can stretch its resources in an effort to compensate in part for the substantial loss in capacity.

To this end, the Corporation urges programs to make maximum use of available technology in screening, researching and responding to client needs. Because the Corporation can offer no assistance with acquisition of equipment, we suggest programs consider discrete fundraising projects for this purpose. Centralized intake through hotlines and computerized networks can facilitate referrals and brief service and result in more efficient use of lawyer time. Similarly, community legal education, *pro se* representation and other forms of self-help can reduce the need for legal intervention, enabling programs to conserve their resources for matters most requiring a lawyer's help.

The Corporation recommends that programs place a high priority on activities designed to involve the entire community in sharing the responsibility for facilitating access to justice. Special attention should be accorded to the involvement of the private bar in the provision of *pro bono* client representation. Although increased *pro bono* services will not make up for the effects of the current cutbacks in funding for the Corporation, involvement of the private bar represents an important supplement to direct service by Corporation grantees. In addition to *pro bono* representation, the private bar can provide assistance in relevant substantive areas of law, training for staff and volunteers, and both direct financial support and assistance with fundraising. Law schools and other law-related entities can also make unique contributions. The community at large, including clients, religious and civic groups, community service agencies, and business enterprises and organizations should also be included in efforts to broaden each program's outreach effort.

**Conclusion:** The Legal Services Corporation recognizes that different communities have different needs and will respect the autonomy of every grantee to make decisions that reflect the resources available to it and the demographics and particular circumstances of its client populations. In some communities, issues not touched upon here may be of grave concern to clients and worthy of being accorded a high priority. Nevertheless, we expect that each grantee will give careful consideration to the issues that have been identified here as priorities from the Corporation's nationwide perspective.

Dated: May 23, 1996.

Victor M. Fortunato,

General Counsel.

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## NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice 96-052]

**NASA Advisory Council, Life and Microgravity Sciences and Applications Advisory Committee, Space Station Utilization Advisory Subcommittee; Meeting**

**AGENCY:** National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

**ACTION:** Notice of meeting.

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**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub. L. 92-463, as amended, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announces a forthcoming meeting of the NASA Advisory Council, Life and Microgravity Sciences and Application Advisory Committee, Space Station Utilization Advisory Subcommittee.

**DATES:** June 24, 1996, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; June 25, 1996, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; June 26, 1996, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; June 27, 1996, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; June 28, 1996, 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

**ADDRESSES:** Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute Quissett Campus, Clark Lab, Fifth Floor, Room 507, Woods Hole, MA.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Dr. Edmond M. Reeves, Code US, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC, 20546, 202/358-2560.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The meeting will be open to the public up to the seating capacity of the room. Advance notice of attendance to the Executive Secretary is requested. The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

- Station program update
- Science and technology utilization research plans and station capability requirements
- International sub-rack standards payload interfaces
- International research campaign mode of operation planning
- Plans for OLMSA advisory committee reorganization
- Plans for advanced life support systems
- Other topics related to the scientific, technologies and commercial utilization of the space station may be included in the meeting discussions.

It is imperative that the meeting be held on these dates to accommodate the scheduling priorities of the key participants. Visitors will be requested to sign a visitor's register.

Dated: May 21, 1996.

Leslie M. Nolan,

*Advisory Committee Management Officer  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.*

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**NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

[Docket Nos. 50-498 and 50-499]

**Houston Lighting & Power Company, City Public Service Board of San Antonio, Central Power and Light Company, City of Austin, Texas; 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. NPF-76 and NPF-80 issued to Houston Lighting & Power Company, et. al., (the licensee) for operation of the South Texas Project, Units 1 and 2, located in Matagorda County, Texas.

The proposed amendment would modify Technical Specification (TS) Section 3/4.4.5, Steam Generators, 3/4.4.6, Reactor Coolant System Leakage, and associate Bases to allow the installation of tube sleeves as an alternative to plugging to repair defective steam generator tubes.

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.

The Commission has made a proposed determination 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. Does the change involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated?

The laser welded sleeve has been designed and analyzed in accordance with the requirements of the ASME [American Society of Mechanical Engineers] Code. The applied stresses and fatigue usage for the sleeve are bounded by the limits established in the ASME Code. ASME Code minimum material property values are used for the

structural and plugging limit analysis. Ultrasonic inspection is used to verify that minimum weld fusion zone thicknesses are produced. Mechanical testing has shown that the structural strength of Alloy 690 laser welded sleeves, under normal, upset, and faulted conditions provides margin to the acceptance limits. Leakage testing for 3/4-inch and 7/8-inch tube sleeves has demonstrated no unacceptable levels of primary-to-secondary leakage are expected during any plant condition, including the case where the seal weld is not produced in the lower joint of the tubesheet.

The sleeve nominal wall thickness (used for developing the depth-based plugging limit for the sleeve) is determined using the guidance of Regulatory Guide 1.121 and the pressure stress equation of Section III of the ASME Code. The limiting requirement of Regulatory Guide 1.121, which applies to part throughwall degradation, is the minimum acceptable wall to maintain a factor of safety of three against tube failure under normal operating (design) conditions. A bounding set of design and transient loading input conditions was used for the minimum wall thickness evaluation in the generic evaluation. Evaluation of the minimum acceptable wall thickness for normal, upset, and postulated accident condition loading per the ASME Code indicates these conditions are bounded by the design condition required minimum wall thickness.

A bounding tube wall degradation growth rate per cycle and an eddy current uncertainty has been assumed for determining the sleeve Technical Specification plugging limit. The sleeve wall degradation extent determined by eddy current, which would require plugging sleeved tubes, is developed using the guidance of Regulatory Guide 1.121 and is defined in Westinghouse Letter Report NSD-JLH-6146 to be 42% throughwall. Conservatively, South Texas will plug 40% sleeve wall degradation as determined by eddy current.

The effect of sleeving and plugging will remain below the plugging limit assumed in [the] Chapter 15 accident analysis of the South Texas Project Safety Analysis Report. The proposed change will not increase the consequences of these accidents.

The results of the analyses and testing demonstrate the laser welded sleeve is an acceptable means of maintaining tube integrity. Further, per Regulatory Guide 1.83 recommendations, the sleeved tube can be monitored through periodic inspections with present non-destructive examination techniques.