

[FR Doc. 98-15979 Filed 6-15-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

## OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

### Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee; Open Committee Meetings

According to the provisions of section 10 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), notice is hereby given that meetings of the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee will be held on—

Thursday, June 18, 1998;  
Thursday, June 25, 1998;  
Thursday, July 9, 1998;  
Thursday, July 16, 1998;  
Thursday, July 23, 1998;  
Wednesday, July 29, 1998;  
Thursday, August 6, 1998;  
Thursday, August 13, 1998;  
Thursday, August 20, 1998;  
Thursday, September 3, 1998;  
Thursday, September 24, 1998.

The meetings will start at 10:00 a.m. and will be held in Room 5A06A, Office of Personnel Management Building, 1900 E Street, N.W., Washington, DC.

The Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee is composed of a Chair, five representatives from labor unions holding exclusive bargaining rights for Federal blue-collar employees, and five representatives from Federal agencies. Entitlement to membership on the Committee is provided for in 5 U.S.C. 5347.

The Committee's primary responsibility is to review the Prevailing Rate System and other matters pertinent to establishing prevailing rates under subchapter IV, chapter 53, 5 U.S.C., as amended, and from time to time advise the Office of Personnel Management.

These scheduled meetings will start in open session with both labor and management representatives attending. During the meetings either the labor members or the management members may caucus separately with the Chair to devise strategy and formulate positions. Premature disclosure of the matters discussed in these caucuses would unacceptably impair the ability of the Committee to reach a consensus on the matters being considered and would disrupt substantially the disposition of its business. Therefore, these caucuses will be closed to the public because of a determination made by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management under the provisions of section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463) and 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(9)(B). These caucuses may, depending on the issues involved,

constitute a substantial portion of a meeting.

Annually, the Chair compiles a report of pay issues discussed and concluded recommendations. These reports are available to the public, upon written request to the Committee's Secretary.

The public is invited to submit material in writing to the Chair on Federal Wage System pay matters felt to be deserving of the Committee's attention. Additional information on this meeting may be obtained by contacting the Committee's Secretary, Office of Personnel Management, Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee, Room 5559, 1900 E Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20415 (202) 606-1500.

Dated: June 10, 1998.

**Phyllis G. Heuerman,**

*Acting Chair, Federal Prevailing Rate  
Advisory Committee.*

[FR Doc. 98-15971 Filed 6-15-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325-01-P

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Rel. No. IC-23247; 812-10888]

### PaineWebber Incorporated; Notice of Application

June 9, 1998.

**AGENCY:** Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

**ACTION:** Notice of application for an order under section 12(d)(1)(J) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Act") for an exemption from section 12(d)(1), under section 6(c) of the Act for an exemption from section 14(a), and under section 17(b) of the Act for an exemption from section 17(a) of the Act.

**SUMMARY OF APPLICATION:** PaineWebber Incorporated ("PaineWebber") requests an order with respect to Exchangeable Securities Trusts and future trusts that are substantially similar and for which PaineWebber will serve as a principal underwriter (collectively, the "Trusts") that would (i) permit other registered investment companies, and companies excepted from the definition of investment company under sections 3(c)(1) and (c)(7) of the Act, to own a greater percentage of the total outstanding voting stock (the "Securities") of any Trust than that permitted by section 12(d)(1), (ii) exempt the Trusts from the initial net worth requirements of section 14(a), and (iii) permit the trusts to purchase U.S. government securities from PaineWebber at the time of a Trust's initial issuance of Securities.

**FILING DATES:** The application was filed on December 5, 1998. Applicant has agreed to file an amendment, the substance of which is incorporated in this notice, during the notice period.

**HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING:** An order granting the application will be issued unless the SEC orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing by writing to the SEC's Secretary and serving PaineWebber with a copy of the request, personally or by mail. Hearing requests should be received by the SEC by 5:30 p.m. on July 1, 1998, and should be accompanied by proof of service on PaineWebber, in the form of an affidavit, or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Hearing requests should state the nature of the writer's interest, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons may request notification of a hearing by writing to the SEC's Secretary.

**ADDRESSES:** Secretary, SEC, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. PaineWebber, 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Brian T. Hourihan, Senior Counsel, at (202) 942-0526, or Mary Kay Frech, Branch Chief, at (202) 942-0564 (Division of Investment Management, Office of Investment Company Regulation).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The following is a summary of the application. The complete application may be obtained for a fee from SEC's Public Reference Branch, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549 (tel. (202) 942-8090).

### Applicant's Representations

1. Each Trust will be a limited-life, grantor trust registered under the Act as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company. PaineWebber will serve as a principal underwriter (as defined in section 2(a)(29) of the Act) of the Securities issued to the public by each Trust.

2. Each Trust will, at the time of its issuance of Securities, (i) enter into one or more forward purchase contracts (the "Contracts") with a counterparty to purchase a formulaically-determined number of a specified equity security or securities (the "Shares") of one specified issuer,<sup>1</sup> and (ii) in some cases, purchase certain U.S. Treasury securities ("Treasures"), which may include interest-only or principal-only securities maturing at or prior to the Trust's dissolution. The Trusts will purchase the Contracts from

<sup>1</sup> No Trust will hold Contracts relating to the Shares of more than one issuer.

counterparties that are not affiliated with either the relevant Trust or PaineWebber. The investment objective of each Trust will be to provide to each holder of Securities ("Holder") (i) current cash distributions from the proceeds of any Treasuries, and (ii) participation in, or limited exposure to, changes in the market value of the underlying Shares.

3. In all cases, the Shares will trade in the secondary market and the issuer of the Shares will be a reporting company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The number of Shares, or the value of the Shares, that will be delivered to a Trust pursuant to the Contracts may be fixed (e.g., one Share per Security issued) or may be determined pursuant to a formula, the product of which will vary with the price of the Shares. A formula generally will result in each Holder of Securities receiving fewer Shares as the market value of the Shares increases, and more Shares as their market value decreases.<sup>2</sup> At the dissolution of each Trust, each Holder will receive the number of Shares per Security, or the value of the Shares, as determined by the terms of the Contracts, that is equal to the Holder's *pro rata* interest in the Shares or amount received by the Trust under the Contracts.<sup>3</sup>

4. Securities issued by the Trusts will be listed on a national securities exchange or traded on The Nasdaq Stock Market's National Market. Thus, the Securities will be "national market system" securities subject to public price quotation and trade reporting requirements. After the Securities are issued, the trading price of the Securities is expected to vary from time to time based primarily upon the price of the underlying Shares, interest rates, and other factors affecting conditions and prices in the debt and equity markets. PaineWebber currently intends, but will not be obligated, to make a market in the Securities of each Trust.

5. Each Trust will be internally managed by three trustees and will not

have any separate investment adviser. The trustees will have no power to vary the investments held by each Trust. A bank qualified to serve as a trustee under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, will act as custodian for each Trust's assets and as paying agent, registrar, and transfer agent with respect to the Securities of each Trust. The bank will have no other affiliation with, and will not be engaged in any other transaction with, any Trust. The day-to-day administration of each Trust will be carried out by the bank.

6. The Trusts will be structured so that the trustees are not authorized to sell the Contracts or Treasuries under any circumstances. The Trusts will hold the Contracts until maturity, at which time they will be settled according to their terms. However, in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any counterparty to a Contract with a Trust, the obligations of the counterparty under the Contract will be accelerated and the available proceeds of the Contract will be distributed to the Security Holders.

7. The trustees of each Trust will be selected initially by PaineWebber, together with any other initial Holders, or by the grantors of the Trust. The Holders of each Trust will have the right, upon the declaration in writing or vote of more than two-thirds of the outstanding Securities of the Trust, to remove a trustee. Holders will be entitled to a full vote for each Security held on all matters to be voted on by Holders and will not be able to cumulate their votes in the election of trustees. The investment objectives and policies of each Trust may be changed only with the approval of a "majority of the Trust's outstanding Securities"<sup>4</sup> or any greater number required by the Trust's constituent documents. Unless Holders so request, it is not expected that the Trusts will hold any meetings of Holders, or that Holders will ever vote.

8. The Trusts will not be entitled to any rights with respect to the Shares until any Contracts requiring delivery of the Shares to the Trust are settled, at which time the Shares will be promptly distributed to Holders. The Holders, therefore, will not be entitled to any rights with respect to the Shares (including voting rights or the right to receive any dividends or other distributions) until receipt by them of

the Shares at the time the Trust is dissolved.

9. Each Trust will be structured so that its organizational and ongoing expenses will not be borne by the Holders, but rather, directly or indirectly, by PaineWebber, the counterparties, or another third party, as will be described in the prospectus for the relevant Trust. At the time of the original issuance of the Securities of any Trust, there will be paid to each of the administrator, the custodian, and the paying agent, and to each trustee, a one-time amount in respect of such agent's fee over its term. Any expenses of the Trust in excess of this anticipated amount will be paid as incurred by a party other than the Trust itself (which party may be PaineWebber).

### **Applicant's Legal Analysis**

#### **A. Section 12(d)(1)**

1. Section 12(d)(1)(A)(i) of the Act prohibits any registered investment company from owning more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of any other investment company, and any investment company from owning in the aggregate more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of any registered investment company. A company that is excepted from the definition of investment company under section 3(c)(1) or (c)(7) of the Act is deemed to be an investment company for purposes of section 12(d)(1)(A)(i) of the Act under sections 3(c)(1) and (c)(7)(D) of the Act. Section 12(d)(1)(C) of the Act similarly prohibits any investment company, other investment companies having the same investment adviser, and companies controlled by such investment companies from owning more than 10% of the total outstanding voting stock of any closed-end investment company.

2. Section 12(d)(1)(J) of the Act provides that the SEC may exempt persons or transactions from any provision of section 12(d)(1), if, and to the extent that, the exemption is consistent with the public interest and protection of investors.

3. PaineWebber believes, in order for the Trusts to be marketed most successfully, and to be traded at a price that most accurately reflects their value, that it is necessary for the Securities of each Trust to be offered to large investment companies and investment company complexes. PaineWebber states that these investors seek to spread the fixed costs of analyzing specific investment opportunities by making sizable investments in those opportunities. Conversely, PaineWebber asserts that it may not be economically

<sup>2</sup> A formula is likely to limit the Holder's participation in any appreciation of the underlying Shares, and it may, in some cases, limit the Holder's exposure to any depreciation in the underlying Shares. It is anticipated that the Holders will receive a yield greater than the ordinary dividend yield on the Shares at the time of the issuance of the Securities, which is intended to compensate Holders for the limit on the Holders' participation in any appreciation of the underlying Shares. In some cases, there may be an upper limit on the value of the Shares that a Holder will ultimately receive.

<sup>3</sup> The contracts may provide for an option on the part of a counterparty to deliver Shares, cash, or a combination of Shares and cash to the Trust at the termination of each Trust.

<sup>4</sup> A "majority of the Trust's outstanding Securities" means the lesser of (i) 67% of the Securities represented at a meeting at which more than 50% of the outstanding Securities are represented, and (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding Securities.

rational for the investors, or their advisers, to take the time to review an investment opportunity if the amount that the investors would ultimately be permitted to purchase is immaterial in light of the total assets of the investment company or investment company complex. Therefore, PaineWebber argues that these investors should be able to acquire Securities in each Trust in excess of the limitations imposed by sections 12(d)(1)(A)(i) and 12(d)(1)(C). PaineWebber requests that the SEC issue an order under section 12(d)(1)(J) exempting the Trusts from the limitations.

4. PaineWebber states that section 12(d)(1) was designed to prevent one investment company from buying control of other investment companies and creating complicated pyramidal structures. PaineWebber also states that section 12(d)(1) was intended to address the layering of costs to investors.

5. PaineWebber believes that the concerns about pyramiding and undue influence generally do not arise in the case of the Trusts because neither the trustees nor the Holders will have the power to vary the investments held by each Trust or to acquire or dispose of the assets of the Trusts. To the extent that Holders can change the composition of the board of trustees or the fundamental policies of each Trust by vote, PaineWebber argues that any concerns regarding undue influence will be eliminated by a provision in the charter documents for the Trusts that will require any investment companies owning voting stock of any Trust in excess of the limits imposed by sections 12(d)(1)(A)(i) and 12(d)(1)(C) to vote their Securities in proportion to the votes of all other Holders. PaineWebber also believes that the concern about undue influence through a threat to redeem does not arise in the case of the Trusts because the Securities will not be redeemable.

6. Section 12(d)(1) also was designed to address the excessive costs and fees that may result from multiple layers of investment companies. PaineWebber believes that these concerns do not arise in the case of the Trusts because of the limited ongoing fees and expenses incurred by the Trusts and because generally these fees and expenses will be borne, directly or indirectly, by PaineWebber or another third party, not by the Holders. In addition, the Holders will not, as a practical matter, bear the organizational expenses (including underwriting expenses) of the Trusts. PaineWebber asserts that the organizational expenses effectively will be borne by the counterparties in the form of a discount in the price paid to

them for the Contracts, or will be borne directly by PaineWebber, the counterparties, or other third parties. Thus, a Holder will not pay duplicative charges to purchase securities in any Trust. Finally, there will be no duplication of advisory fees because the Trusts will be internally managed by their trustees.

7. PaineWebber believes that the investment product offered by the Trusts serves a valid business purpose. The Trusts, unlike most registered investment companies, are not marketed to provide investors with either professional investment asset management or the benefits of investment in a diversified pool of assets. Rather, PaineWebber asserts that the Securities are intended to provide Holders with an investment having unique payment and risk characteristics, including an anticipated higher yield than the ordinary dividend yield on the Shares at the time of the issuance of the Securities.

8. PaineWebber believes that the purposes and policies of section 12(d)(1) are not implicated by the Trusts and that the requested exemption from section 12(d)(1) is consistent with the public interest and the protection of investors.

#### *B. Section 14(a)*

1. Section 14(a) of the Act requires, in pertinent part, that an investment company have a net worth of at least \$100,000 before making any public offering of its shares. The purpose of section 14(a) is to ensure that investment companies are adequately capitalized prior to or simultaneously with the sale of their securities to the public. Rule 14a-3 exempts from section 14(a) unit investment trusts that meet certain conditions in recognition of the fact that, once the units are sold, a unit investment trust requires much less commitment on the part of the sponsor than does a management investment company. Rule 14a-3 provides that a unit investment trust investing in eligible trust securities shall be exempt from the net worth requirement, provided that the trust holds at least \$100,000 of eligible trust securities at the commencement of a public offering.

2. PaineWebber argues that, while the Trusts are classified as management companies, they have characteristics of unit investment trusts. Investors in the Trusts, like investors in a unit investment trust, will not be purchasing interests in a managed pool of securities, but rather in a fixed and disclosed portfolio that is held until maturity.

PaineWebber believes that the make-up of each Trust's assets, therefore, will be "locked-in" for the life of the portfolio, and there is no need for an ongoing commitment on the part of the underwriter.

3. PaineWebber states that, in order to ensure that each Trust will become a going concern, the Securities of each Trust will be publicly offered in a firm commitment underwriting, registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and resulting in net proceeds to each Trust of at least \$10,000,000. Prior to the issuance and delivery of the Securities of each Trust to the underwriters, the underwriters will enter into an underwriting agreement pursuant to which they will agree to purchase the Securities subject to customary conditions to closing. The Underwriters will not be entitled to purchase less than all of the Securities of each Trust. Accordingly, PaineWebber states that either the offering will not be completed at all or each Trust will have a net worth substantially in excess of \$100,000 on the date of the issuance of the Securities. PaineWebber also does not anticipate that the net worth of the Trusts will fall below \$100,000 before they are terminated.

4. Section 6(c) of the Act provides that the SEC may exempt persons or transactions if, and to the extent that, the exemption is necessary or appropriate in the public interest and consistent with the protection of investors and the purposes fairly intended by the policy and provisions of the Act. PaineWebber requests that the SEC issue an order under section 6(c) exempting the Trust from the requirements of section 14(a). PaineWebber believes that the exemption is appropriate in the public interest and consistent with the protection of investors and policies and provisions of the Act.

#### *C. Section 17(a)*

1. Sections 17(a)(1) and (2) of the Act generally prohibit the principal underwriter, or any affiliated person of the principal underwriter, of a registered investment company from selling or purchasing any securities to or from that investment company. The result of these provisions is to preclude the Trusts from purchasing Treasuries from PaineWebber.

2. Section 17(b) of the Act provides that the SEC shall exempt a proposed transaction from section 17(a) if evidence establishes that the terms of the proposed transaction are reasonable and fair and do not involve overreaching, and the proposed transaction is consistent with the

policies of the registered investment company involved and the purposes of the Act. PaineWebber requests an exemption from sections 17(a)(1) and (2) to permit the Trusts to purchase Treasuries from PaineWebber.

3. PaineWebber states that the policy rationale underlying section 17(a) is the concern that an affiliated person of an investment company, by virtue of this relationship, could cause the investment company to purchase securities of poor quality from the affiliated person or to overpay for securities. PaineWebber argues that it is unlikely that it would be able to exercise any adverse influence over the Trusts with respect to purchases of Treasuries because Treasuries do not vary in quality and are traded in one of the most liquid markets in the world. Treasuries are available through both primary and secondary dealers, making the Treasury market very competitive. In addition, market prices on Treasuries can be confirmed on a number of commercially available information screens. PaineWebber argues that because it is one of a limited number of primary dealers in Treasuries, it will be able to offer the Trusts prompt execution of their Treasury purchases at very competitive prices.

4. PaineWebber states that it is only seeking relief from section 17(a) with respect to the initial purchase of the Treasuries and not with respect to an ongoing course of business. Consequently, investors will know before they purchase a Trust's Securities the Treasuries that will be owned by the Trust and the amount of the cash payments that will be provided periodically by the Treasuries to the Trust and distributed to Holders. PaineWebber also asserts that whatever risk there is of overpricing the Treasuries will be borne by the counterparties and not by the Holders because the cost of the Treasuries will be calculated into the amount paid on the Contracts. PaineWebber argues that, for this reason, the counterparties will have a strong incentive to monitor the price paid for the Treasuries, because any overpayment could result in a reduction in the amount that they would be paid on the Contracts.

5. PaineWebber believes that the terms of the proposed transaction are reasonable and fair and do not involve overreaching on the part of any person, that the proposed transaction is consistent with the policy of each of the Trusts, and that the requested exemption is appropriate in the public interest and consistent with the protection of investors and purposes

fairly intended by the policies and provisions of the Act.

#### **Applicant's Conditions**

PaineWebber agrees that the order granting the requested relief will be subject to the following conditions:

1. Any investment company owning voting stock of any Trust in excess of the limits imposed by section 12(d)(1) of the Act will be required by the Trust's charter documents to vote its Trust shares in proportion to the vote of all other Holders.

2. The trustees of each Trust, including majority of the trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust, (i) will adopt procedures that are reasonably designed to provide that the conditions set forth below have been complied with; (ii) will make and approve such changes as deemed necessary; and (iii) will determine that the transactions made pursuant to the order were effected in compliance with such procedures.

3. The Trusts (i) will maintain and preserve in an easily accessible place a written copy of the procedures (and any modifications to such procedures), and (ii) will maintain and preserve for the longer of (a) the life of the Trusts and (b) six years following the purchase of any Treasuries, the first two years in an easily accessible place, a written record of all Treasuries purchased, whether or not from PaineWebber, setting forth a description of the Treasuries purchased, the identity of the seller, the terms of the purchase, and the information or materials upon which the determinations described below were made.

4. The Treasuries to be purchased by each Trust will be sufficient to provide payments to Holders of Securities that are consistent with the investment objectives and policies of the Trust as recited in the Trust's registration statement and will be consistent with the interests of the Trust and the Holders of its Securities.

5. The terms of the transactions will be reasonable and fair to the Holders of the Securities issued by each Trust and will not involve overreaching of the Trust or the Holders of Securities of the Trust on the part of any person concerned.

6. The fee, spread, or other remuneration to be received by PaineWebber will be reasonable and fair compared to the fee, spread, or other remuneration received by dealers in connection with comparable transactions at such time, and will comply with section 17(e)(2)(C) of the Act.

7. Before any Treasuries are purchased by the Trust, the Trust must obtain such available market information as it deems necessary to determine that the price to be paid for, and the terms of, the transaction is at least as favorable as that available from other sources. This will include the Trust obtaining and documenting the competitive indications with respect to the specific proposed transaction from two other independent government securities dealers. competitive quotation information must include price and settlement terms. These dealers must be those who, in the experience of the Trust's trustees, have demonstrated the consistent ability to provide professional execution of Treasury transactions at competitive market prices. They also must be those who are in a position to quote favorable prices.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, pursuant to delegated authority.

**Margaret H. McFarland,**  
*Deputy Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 98-15891 Filed 6-15-98; 8:45 am]

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## **SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

[Release No. 34-40081; File No. SR-NSCC-97-07]

### **Self-Regulatory Organizations; National Securities Clearing Corporation; Order Approving a Proposed Rule Change Relating to Changes in Membership Standards**

June 10, 1998.

On August 5, 1997, the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") a proposed rule change (File No. SR-NSCC-97-07) pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act").<sup>1</sup> Notice of the proposal was published in the **Federal Register** on September 29, 1997.<sup>2</sup> Four comment letters were received.<sup>3</sup> For the reasons discussed below, the Commission is approving the proposed rule change.

#### **I. Description**

The rule change revises NSCC's financial membership standards

<sup>1</sup> 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

<sup>2</sup> Securities Exchange Act Release No. 39110 (September 22, 1997), 62 FR 50978.

<sup>3</sup> Letters from William C. Alsover, President, Centennial Securities Company (October 29, 1997); John G. Woodhead, President, Phelps & Woodhead, Inc. (January 8, 1998); Ronald E. Berti, Secretary-Treasurer, Wall Street Equities, Inc. (January 15, 1998); and Robert P. VanderWal, President, Peninsular Securities Company (March 2, 1998).