

include: (a) Whether KI should be distributed to the population before an accident occurs or as soon as possible after an accident occurs; (b) whether the risks of exposure to radioactivity will be lower if the evacuation of the general population is initiated—with or without the use of KI—or if the general population is sheltered and the administration of KI initiated; (c) how KI will be distributed during the emergency; (d) if KI is pre-distributed, what assumptions should be made about its actual availability and use in the event of an incident; (e) what medical assistance will be available for the individuals who may have some adverse reaction to KI; (f) how medical authorities will advise the population to take KI and under what circumstances this advice will be given, i.e., methods for public education, information and instruction; and (g) how the authorities will provide KI to transient populations.

In addition, there are some site-specific considerations to evaluate. Any decision by State and local authorities to use KI following a specific emergency should be based on the site environment and conditions for the specific operating commercial nuclear power plant and would include detailed plans for distribution, administration and medical assistance.

Revised Policy

In most cases, evacuation and in-place sheltering are considered adequate and effective protective actions for the general public in the event of a radiological emergency at a commercial nuclear facility. However, the inclusion of KI as a supplemental protective measure is beneficial in certain circumstances. It should be noted that the timely use of KI effectively reduces the radiation exposure of only the thyroid gland. While this is an important contribution to the health and safety of the individual, it is not as effective as measures that protect the total body of the individual from radioactivity. Both in-place sheltering and precautionary evacuations can reduce the exposure to the thyroid and total body. The use of KI for thyroidal blocking is not an effective means by itself for protecting individuals from the radioactivity in an airborne release resulting from a nuclear power plant accident and, therefore, should only be considered in conjunction with sheltering or evacuation, or a combination thereof.

While the use of KI can clearly provide additional protection in certain circumstances, the assessment of the effectiveness of KI and other protective actions and their implementation

indicates that the decision to use KI (or other protective actions) should be made by the States and, when appropriate, local authorities on a site-specific basis. Thus, the decision on use of KI by the general public during an actual emergency is the responsibility of these authorities.

In summary, the Federal position is that KI should be stockpiled and distributed to emergency workers and institutionalized persons for radiological emergencies at a nuclear power plant, and its use should be considered for the general public within the 10-mile EPZ of a nuclear power plant. However, the decision on whether to use KI for the general public is left to the discretion of States and, in some cases, local governments.

This revised policy should not be taken to imply that the present generation of U.S. nuclear power plants is any less safe than previously thought. On the contrary, present indications are that nuclear power plant safety has steadily improved.

References

The following references are intended to assist State and local authorities in decisions related to use of KI:

1. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, final rule, Consideration of Potassium Iodide in Emergency Plans, 66 FR 5427, January 19, 2001.
2. World Health Organization, Guidelines for Iodine Prophylaxis Following Nuclear Accidents, 1999. http://www.who.int/environmental/information/Information_resources/documents/Iodine/guide.pdf.
3. National Council on Radiation Protection and Measures (NCRP) Protection of the Thyroid Gland in the Event of Releases of Radioiodine. NCRP Report No. 55, August 1, 1977.
4. Food and Drug Administration (Health and Human Services), Potassium Iodide as a Thyroid-Blocking Agent in a Radiation Emergency, 43 FR 58798, December 15, 1978.
5. Food and Drug Administration, Notice, Guidance on Use of Potassium Iodide as a Thyroid Blocking Agent in Radiation Emergencies; Availability, 66 FR 64046, December 11, 2001.
6. Report of the President's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.
7. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Policy on Distribution of Potassium Iodide Around Nuclear Power Sites for Use as a Thyroidal Blocking Agent, 50 FR 30258, July 24, 1985.
8. Nauman, J., and Wolff, J., Iodine Prophylaxis in Poland After the Chernobyl Reactor Accident: Benefits and Risks, *American Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 94, p. 524, May 1993.
9. International Atomic Energy Agency, International Basic Safety Standards for

Protection Against Ionizing Radiation and for Safety of Radiation Sources. Safety Series No. 115, 1996.

Dated: January 2, 2002.

Joe M. Allbaugh,
Director.

[FR Doc. 02-637 Filed 1-9-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718-02-P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR Part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The application also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States. Additional information on all bank holding companies may be obtained from the National Information Center website at www.ffiec.gov/nic/.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than February 4, 2002.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
(Phillip Jackson, Applications Officer)
230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago,
Illinois 60690-1414:

1. *Marshall & Ilsley Corporation*, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; to merge with Century Bancshares, Inc., Eden Prairie, Minnesota, and thereby indirectly acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of Century Bank, Eden Prairie, Minnesota.

2. *Illini Corporation*, Springfield, Illinois; to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of Illinois Community Bancorp, Inc., Effingham, Illinois, and thereby indirectly acquire Illinois Community Bank, Effingham, Illinois.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (Maria Villanueva, Consumer Regulation Group) 101 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105-1579:

1. *Western Sierra Bancorp*, Cameron Park, California; to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of Central California Bank, Sonoma, California.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, January 4, 2002.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 02-567 Filed 1-9-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-S

FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: 10 a.m. (EST), January 22, 2002.

PLACE: 4th Floor, Conference Room 4506, 1250 H Street, NW., Washington, DC.

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Approval of the minutes of the December 10, 2001, Board member meeting.
2. Thrift Savings Plan activity report by the Executive Director.
3. Review of KPMG LLP audit report: Executive Summary of the Fiduciary Oversight Program for the Thrift Savings Plan as of September 30, 2001.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Thomas J. Trabucco, Director, Office of External Affairs, (202) 942-1640.

Dated: January 8, 2002.

Elizabeth S. Woodruff,

Secretary to the Board, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

[FR Doc. 02-793 Filed 1-8-02; 3:23 pm]

BILLING CODE 6760-01-M

HARRY S. TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

Harry S. Truman Scholarship 2002 Competition

AGENCY: Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation.

ACTION: Notice of closing for nominations from eligible institutions of higher education.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the authority contained in

the Harry S. Truman Memorial Scholarship Act, Pub. L. 93-642 (20 U.S.C. 2001), nominations are being accepted from eligible institutions of higher education for 2002 Truman Scholarships. Procedures are prescribed at 45 CFR 1801.

In order to be assured consideration, all documentation in support of nominations must be received by the Truman Scholarship Foundation, 712 Jackson Place, NW., Washington, DC 20006 no later than January 28, 2002 from participating institutions.

Dated: January 3, 2002.

Louis H. Blair,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02-593 Filed 1-9-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-AD-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; Public Meeting of the Inter-tribal Council on Hanford Health Projects (ICHHP) in Association With the Citizens Advisory Committee on Public Health Service (PHS) Activities and Research at Department of Energy (DOE) Sites: Hanford Health Effects Subcommittee

Name: Public meeting of the Inter-tribal Council on Hanford Health Projects (ICHHP) in association with the Citizens Advisory Committee on PHS Activities and Research at DOE Sites: Hanford Health Effects Subcommittee (HHES).

Time and Date: 9 a.m.-4 p.m., January 23, 2002.

Place: WestCoast Tri-Cities Hotel, 1101 North Columbia Center Blvd., Kennewick, WA. Telephone: (509) 783-0611.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available. The meeting room accommodates approximately 25 people.

Background: Under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in October 1990 and renewed in September 2000 between ATSDR and DOE. The MOU delineates the responsibilities and procedures for ATSDR's public health activities at DOE sites required under sections 104, 105, 107, and 120 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or "Superfund"). These activities include health consultations and public health assessments at DOE sites listed on, or proposed for, the Superfund National Priorities List and at sites that are the subject of petitions

from the public; and other health-related activities such as epidemiologic studies, health surveillance, exposure and disease registries, health education, substance-specific applied research, emergency response, and preparation of toxicological profiles.

In addition, under an MOU signed in December 1990 with DOE and replaced by an MOU signed in 2000, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has been given the responsibility and resources for conducting analytic epidemiologic investigations of residents of communities in the vicinity of DOE facilities, workers at DOE facilities, and other persons potentially exposed to radiation or to potential hazards from non-nuclear energy production and use. HHS has delegated program responsibility to CDC. Community Involvement is a critical part of ATSDR's and CDC's energy-related research and activities and input from members of the ICHHP is part of these efforts. The ICHHP will work with the HHES to provide input on American Indian health effects at the Hanford, Washington site.

Purpose: The purpose of this meeting is to address issues that are unique to tribal involvement with the HHES, and agency updates.

Matters To Be Discussed: Agenda items will include a dialogue on issues that are unique to tribal involvement with the HHES. This will include presentations and discussions on each tribal members respective environmental health activities, and agency updates. Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

For Further Information Contact: Alan Crawford, Executive Secretary, or Marilyn Palmer, Committee Management Specialist, Division of Health Assessment and Consultation, ATSDR, 1600 Clifton Road, NE M/S E-54 Atlanta, Georgia 30333, telephone 1-888-42-ATSDR (28737), fax 404/498-1744.

The Director, Management Analysis and Services Office has been delegated the authority to sign **Federal Register** notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities, for both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Dated: January 4, 2002.

John Burckhardt,

Acting Director, Management Analysis and Services Office.

[FR Doc. 02-609 Filed 1-9-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P