

the petitioner in the proceeding, and how that interest may be affected by the results of the proceeding. The petition should specifically explain the reasons why intervention should be permitted with particular reference to the following factors: (1) The nature of the petitioner's right under the Act to be made party to the proceeding; (2) the nature and extent of the petitioner's property, financial, or other interest in the proceeding; and (3) the possible effect of any order which may be entered in the proceeding on the petitioner's interest. The petition should also identify the specific aspect(s) of the subject matter of the proceeding as to which petitioner wishes to intervene. Any person who has filed a petition for leave to intervene or who has been admitted as a party may amend the petition without requesting leave of the Board up to 15 days prior to the first prehearing conference scheduled in the proceeding, but such an amended petition must satisfy the specificity requirements described above.

Not later than 15 days prior to the first prehearing conference scheduled in the proceeding, a petitioner shall file a supplement to the petition to intervene which must include a list of the contentions which are sought to be litigated in the matter. Each contention must consist of a specific statement of the issue of law or fact to be raised or controverted. In addition, the petitioner shall provide a brief explanation of the bases of the contention and a concise statement of the alleged facts or expert opinion which support the contention and on which the petitioner intends to rely in proving the contention at the hearing. The petitioner must also provide references to those specific sources and documents of which the petitioner is aware and on which the petitioner intends to rely to establish those facts or expert opinion. Petitioner must provide sufficient information to show that a genuine dispute exists with the applicant on a material issue of law or fact. Contentions shall be limited to matters within the scope of the amendment under consideration. The contention must be one which, if proven, would entitle the petitioner to relief. A petitioner who fails to file such a supplement which satisfies these requirements with respect to at least one contention will not be permitted to participate as a party.

Those permitted to intervene become parties to the proceeding, subject to any limitations in the order granting leave to intervene, and have the opportunity to participate fully in the conduct of the hearing, including the opportunity to

present evidence and cross-examine witnesses.

If a hearing is requested, the Commission will make a final determination on the issue of no significant hazards consideration. The final determination will serve to decide when the hearing is held.

If the final determination is that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration, the Commission may issue the amendment and make it immediately effective, notwithstanding the request for a hearing. Any hearing held would take place after issuance of the amendment.

If the final determination is that the amendment request involves a significant hazards consideration, any hearing held would take place before the issuance of any amendment.

A request for a hearing or a petition for leave to intervene must be filed with the Secretary of the Commission, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, Attention: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff, or may be delivered to the Commission's Public Document Room (PDR), located at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland, by the above date. Because of the continuing disruptions in delivery of mail to United States Government offices, it is requested that petitions for leave to intervene and requests for hearing be transmitted to the Secretary of the Commission either by means of facsimile transmission to 301-415-1101 or by e-mail to hearingdocket@nrc.gov. A copy of the petition for leave to intervene and request for hearing should also be sent to the Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, and because of continuing disruptions in delivery of mail to United States Government offices, it is requested that copies be transmitted either by means of facsimile transmission to 301-415-3725 or by e-mail to OGCMailCenter@nrc.gov. A copy of the request for hearing and petition for leave to intervene should also be sent to Mr. Edward J. Cullen, Deputy General Counsel, Exelon BSC—Legal, 2301 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19101, attorney for the licensee.

Nontimely filings of petitions for leave to intervene, amended petitions, supplemental petitions and/or requests for hearing will not be entertained absent a determination by the Commission, the presiding officer or the presiding Atomic Safety and Licensing Board that the petition and/or request should be granted based upon a balancing of the factors specified in 10 CFR 2.714(a)(1)(i)–(v) and 2.714(d).

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for amendment dated October 1, 2002, which is available for public inspection at the Commission's PDR, located at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland. Publicly available records will be accessible from the Agencywide Documents Access and Management System's (ADAMS) Public Electronic Reading Room on the Internet at the NRC Web site, <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. Persons who do not have access to ADAMS or who encounter problems in accessing the documents located in ADAMS, should contact the NRC PDR Reference staff by telephone at 1-800-397-4209, 301-415-4737, or by e-mail to pdr@nrc.gov.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 2nd day of October, 2002.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Carl F. Lyon,

Project Manager, Section 2, Project Directorate III, Division of Licensing Project Management, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 02-25605 Filed 10-7-02; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

DATES: Weeks of October 7, 14, 21, 28, November 4, 11, 2002.

PLACE: Commissioners' Conference Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland.

STATUS: Public and Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Week of October 7, 2002

There are no meetings scheduled for the Week of October 7, 2002.

Week of October 14, 2002—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the Week of October 14, 2002.

Week of October 21, 2002—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the Week of October 21, 2002.

Week of October 28, 2002—Tentative

Wednesday, October 30, 2002

2 p.m.

Discussion of Security issues
(Closed—Ex. 1 & 9)

Thursday, October 31, 2002

9:25 a.m.

Affirmation Session (Public Meeting)
(If needed)

9:30 a.m.

Briefing on EEO Program (Public Meeting)
2:30 p.m.

Briefing on Proposed Rulemaking to Add New Section 10 CFR 50.69, "Risk-Informed Categorization and Treatment of Structures, Systems, and Components for Nuclear Power Reactors" (Public Meeting)

This meeting will be webcast live at the Web address <http://www.nrc.gov>.

Week of November 4, 2002—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the Week of November 4, 2002.

Week of November 11, 2002—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the Week of November 11, 2002.

The schedule for Commission meetings is subject to change on short notice. To verify the status of meetings call (recording)—(301) 415-1292.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:
R. Michelle Schroll (301) 415-1662.

The NRC Commission Meeting Schedule can be found on the Internet at: <http://www.nrc.gov/what-we-do/policy-making/schedule.html>.

This notice is distributed by mail to several hundred subscribers; if you no longer wish to receive it, or would like to be added to the distribution, please contact the Office of the Secretary, Washington, DC 20555 (301-415-1969). In addition, distribution of this meeting notice over the Internet system is available. If you are interested in receiving this Commission meeting schedule electronically, please send an electronic message to dkw@nrc.gov.

Dated: October 3, 2002.

R. Michelle Schroll,

Acting Technical Coordinator, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02-25656 Filed 10-4-02; 10:48 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-46581; File No. SR-Amex-2002-50]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; American Stock Exchange LLC; Order Granting Approval to Proposed Rule Change and Amendment No. 1 Thereto Relating to Trading of Trust Issued Receipts and "Other Securities"

October 1, 2002.

I. Introduction

On May 31, 2002, the American Stock Exchange LLC ("Amex or Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission"), pursuant

to section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act")¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² a proposed rule change relating to the trading by regular members in securities listed pursuant to Section 107 of the Amex Company Guide (Other Securities) and Amex Rule 1200 (Trust Issued Receipts). On July 8, 2002, the Exchange filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change.³ The amended proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on Wednesday, July 31, 2002.⁴ The Commission received no comments on the proposed rule change.

II. Description of the Proposed Rule Change

The Amex proposed to amend Amex Rule 958, Commentary .10 relating to trading by regular members in Other Securities and Trust Issued Receipts. In its proposal, the Exchange noted that in 1992, the Commission approved Amex Rule 958, Commentary .10 relating to trading on the Floor in "derivative products," index warrants, and currency warrants.⁵ Commentary .10 requires that these securities be traded by Registered Traders under Amex Rule 958, which relates to trading by Registered Options Traders ("ROT's"). Commentary .10 also states that index warrants and currency warrants may be traded by ROT's who are regular members. Options Principal Members ("OPMs") and Limited Trading Permit Holders ("LTPs") are permitted to trade derivative products under Amex Rule 958, but are not permitted to trade index or currency warrants. All of these securities must be traded under Amex Rule 958 only and cannot be traded by Registered Equity Traders ("RET's") or Registered Equity Market Makers ("REMMs") under Amex Rules 111 or 114.⁶ The "derivative products" traded by Registered Traders under Amex Rule 958 include all

exchange-traded funds listed under Amex Rules 1000 and 1000A, including, for example, Nasdaq 100 Index Tracking Stock™, SPDRs®, DIAMONDS®, iShares™, and Select Sector SPDRs®.

Pursuant to Amex Rule 958, Commentary .10, regular members trading derivative products, index warrants, and currency warrants as ROT's are subject to continuous market making obligations. As such, ROT's receive market maker margin. OPMs and LTPs are also permitted to trade derivative products pursuant to Article I, Section 3 and Article IV, Section 1(h), respectively, of the Amex Constitution, and, because their trading under Amex Rule 958 also requires ongoing market making obligations, OPMs and LTPs also receive market maker margin.⁷

According to the Exchange, when it first authorized trading in derivative products by OPMs and LTPs in 1990, it specifically intended to encourage trading crowds and competitive market making to develop in such products as SuperTrust securities (which represented interests in actual portfolios of securities such as the S&P 500 Index) and SPDRs®, which were then under development by the Exchange. In the Exchange's Rule 19b-4 filing with the Commission to authorize such OPM and LTP trading, the Exchange stated that the definition of derivative products was not intended to include products that OPMs and LTPs were not entitled to trade at that time, including currency warrants, index warrants, or closed-end mutual funds.⁸

The Exchange proposes to amend Amex Rule 958, Commentary .10 to clarify that "structured products" and Trust Issued Receipts (HOLDERS™) traded under Amex equity trading rules must be traded under Amex Rule 958 and only by registered traders who are regular members. Structured products include all securities listed under Section 107 of the Amex Company Guide (e.g., Index-Linked Notes (MITTS®, BOXESS™, TIERS™); Equity-Linked Term Notes (e.g., GOALS, ELKSS™, SPARQSS™, STRIDES™) and Trust Preferred Securities (e.g., TOPRS)).

⁷ OPMs also can trade stock options and index options. LTPs can trade index options but not stock options. As previously mentioned, OPMs and LTPs also may trade derivative products, but are not permitted to trade index or currency warrants. Derivative products cannot be traded by persons registered as RETs or REMMs under Amex Rules 111 or 114. REMMs are not subject to Amex Rule 958 type continuous market making obligations and do not receive "good faith" market maker margin, but instead are subject to full customer margin requirements.

⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 28612 (November 14, 1990), 55 FR 48308 (November 20, 1990) (File No. SR-Amex-90-17).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ See Letter from Claire McGrath, Senior Vice President and Deputy General Counsel, Amex, to Nancy Sanow, Assistant Director, Division of Market Regulation ("Division"), Commission, dated July 3, 2002 ("Amendment No. 1"). Amendment No. 1 deleted a proposed technical change to Amex Rule 958.

⁴ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 46251 (July 24, 2002), 67 FR 49724.

⁵ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 30768 (June 2, 1992), 57 FR 24277 (June 8, 1992) (File No. SR-Amex-92-06).

⁶ The term "derivative products" is defined in Article I, Section 3(d) of the Exchange Constitution to include standardized options and "other securities which are issued by The Options Clearing Corporation or another limited purpose entity or trust, and which are based solely on the performance of an index or portfolio of other publicly traded securities." The definition explicitly excludes warrants of any type and closed-end funds.