

this type of violation is not listed in the examples of violations included in the supplements to NRC's Enforcement Policy. DTI stated that the penalty appeared to be more severe than was intended by the authors of the regulation. DTI also questioned the characterization of the violation as having occurred on at least six occasions, because this may be viewed as implying the suspicion of additional violations.

#### *NRC Evaluation of Licensee's Request for Mitigation*

The NRC agrees that the violation, in and of itself, posed no threat to public health and safety. It is an administrative violation, but one on which NRC has intentionally placed some importance. The NRC considers this type of violation important because without proper notification, the NRC cannot conduct inspections of Agreement State licensees to assure that such licensees are conducting their activities safely and in accordance with NRC requirements.

With regard to DTI's statement that management had no reason to suspect that a responsible employee would schedule covered work without first making certain the reciprocity form was filed and the fee paid, the NRC notes its Enforcement Policy holds licensees accountable for the actions, or omissions, of their employees. It is incumbent on employers to assure that their employees are abiding by NRC requirements in the conduct of NRC-licensed activities.

With regard to DTI's several statements regarding the treatment of this violation within the NRC's Enforcement Policy, the NRC assures DTI that the violation was properly classified at Severity Level III, and that a specific example of this violation is contained in Supplement VI of the policy. Supplement VI, example C.7, states, "A failure to submit an NRC Form 241 as required by 10 CFR 150.20." In addition, DTI was properly classified as an industrial radiography licensee in Table 1A of the Enforcement Policy.

For the reasons discussed above, the NRC has intentionally placed importance on this type of violation. In this particular case, the violation was more significant because it was committed willfully. NRC's investigation identified six examples of this violation, and each of the six examples was cited in the violation because each involved a separate opportunity for DTI's assistant radiation safety officer to comply with NRC's requirements and file the necessary form. However, for the purpose of the civil penalty, the six examples were treated as one violation and assessed one civil penalty.

Thus, the NRC concludes that the violation and civil penalty were correctly assessed and were in accordance with the NRC's Enforcement Policy.

#### *NRC Conclusion*

The NRC concludes that DTI has not provided a sufficient basis for mitigation of the proposed civil penalty. Consequently, the proposed civil penalty in the amount of \$6,000 should be imposed by Order.

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## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

### Notice of Public Meeting of the Interagency Steering Committee on Radiation Standards

**AGENCIES:** Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Notice of public meeting.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will host a meeting of the Interagency Steering Committee on Radiation Standards (ISCORS) on July 9, 2002, in Rockville, Maryland. The purpose of ISCORS is to foster early resolution and coordination of regulatory issues associated with radiation standards. Agencies represented on ISCORS include the NRC, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Department of Transportation, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Office of Management and Budget, and a State Department representative may be observers at meetings. The objectives of ISCORS are to: (1) Facilitate a consensus on allowable levels of radiation risk to the public and workers; (2) promote consistent and scientifically sound risk assessment and risk management approaches in setting and implementing standards for occupational and public protection from ionizing radiation; (3) promote completeness and coherence of Federal standards for radiation protection; and (4) identify interagency radiation protection issues and coordinate their resolution. ISCORS meetings include presentations by the chairs of the subcommittees and discussions of current radiation protection issues. Committee meetings normally involve pre-decisional intra-governmental discussions and, as such, are normally not open for observation by members of the public or media. One of the four ISCORS meetings each year is open to all interested members of the public. There will be time on the agenda for members of the public to provide comments. Summaries of previous ISCORS meetings are available at the ISCORS web site, <http://www.iscours.org> and the final agenda for the July meeting will be posted shortly before the meeting.

**DATES:** The meeting will be held from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesday, July 9, 2002.

**ADDRESSES:** The meeting will be held in the NRC auditorium, at Two White Flint North, 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:** James Kennedy, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, telephone 301-415-6668; fax 301-415-5398; E-mail [jek1@nrc.gov](mailto:jek1@nrc.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Visitor parking around the NRC building is limited; however, the NRC auditorium is located adjacent to the White Flint Metro Station on the Red Line.

Dated at Rockville, MD, this 12th day of June, 2002.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**John T. Greeves,**

*Director, Division of Waste Management Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.*

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## 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

Rule 17Ac3-1(a) and Form TA-W; SEC File No. 270-96; OMB Control No. 3235-0151.

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 a request for approval of extension on Rule 17Ac3-1(a) and Form TA-W.

Subsection (c)(3)(C) of section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") authorizes transfer agents registered with an appropriate regulatory agency ("ARA") to withdraw from registration by filing with the ARA a written notice of withdrawal and by agreeing to such terms and conditions as the ARA deems necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or in the furtherance of the purposes of Section 17A.

In order to implement section 17A(c)(3)(C) of the Exchange Act the Commission, on September 1, 1977, promulgated Rule 17Ac3-1(a) and accompanying Form TA-W. Rule 17Ac3-1(a) provides that notice of