

by email to  
*INFOCOLLECTS.Resource@NRC.GOV*.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 29th day of January 2009.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**Gregory Trussell,**  
*NRC Clearance Officer, Office of Information Services.*

[FR Doc. E9-2896 Filed 2-10-09; 8:45 am]

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## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

### Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS); Subcommittee Meeting on Materials, Metallurgy & Reactor Fuels; Notice of Meeting

The ACRS Subcommittee on Materials, Metallurgy & Reactor Fuels will hold a meeting on Tuesday, March 3, 2009, at 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland, Room T-2B3.

The meeting will be open to public attendance.

The agenda for the subject meeting shall be as follows:

**Tuesday, March 3, 2009,  
 8:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.**

The Subcommittee will review pellet clad interaction failures under extended power uprate conditions. The Subcommittee will hear presentations by and hold discussions with representatives of the NRC and the industry. The Subcommittee will gather information, analyze relevant issues and facts, and formulate proposed positions and actions, as appropriate, for deliberation by the full Committee.

Members of the public desiring to provide oral statements and/or written comments should notify the Designated Federal Officer, Michael Benson (Telephone: 301-415-6396) 5 days prior to the meeting, if possible, so that appropriate arrangements can be made. Electronic recordings will be permitted only during those portions of the meeting that are open to the public. Detailed procedures for the conduct of and participation in ACRS meetings were published in the **Federal Register** on October 6, 2008 (73 FR 58268–58269).

Further information regarding this meeting can be obtained by contacting the Designated Federal Official between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. (ET). Persons planning to attend this meeting are urged to contact the above named individual at least two working days prior to the meeting to be advised of any potential changes to the agenda.

Dated: February 4, 2009.

**Cayetano Santos,**

*Chief, Reactor Safety Branch A, Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards.*

[FR Doc. E9-2899 Filed 2-10-09; 8:45 am]

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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 Investor Education and Advocacy, Washington, DC 20549-0213.

Extension:

Rule 19a-1; SEC File No. 270-240; OMB Control No. 3235-0216.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520), the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget a request for extension of the previously approved collection of information discussed below.

Section 19(a) (15 U.S.C. 80a-19(a)) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “Act”) <sup>1</sup> makes it unlawful for any registered investment company to pay any dividend or similar distribution from any source other than the company’s net income, unless the payment is accompanied by a written statement to the company’s shareholders which adequately discloses the sources of the payment. Section 19(a) authorizes the Commission to prescribe the form of such statement by rule.

Rule 19a-1 (17 CFR 270.19a-1) under the Act, entitled “Written Statement to Accompany Dividend Payments by Management Companies,” sets forth specific requirements for the information that must be included in statements made pursuant to section 19(a) by or on behalf of management companies.<sup>2</sup> The rule requires that the statement indicate what portions of distribution payments are made from net income, net profits from the sale of security or other property (“capital gains”) and paid-in capital. When any part of the payment is made from capital gains, rule 19a-1 also requires that the statement disclose certain other information relating to the appreciation

or depreciation of portfolio securities. If an estimated portion is subsequently determined to be significantly inaccurate, a correction must be made on a statement made pursuant to section 19(a) or in the first report to shareholders following the discovery of the inaccuracy.

The purpose of rule 19a-1 is to afford fund shareholders adequate disclosure of the sources from which distribution payments are made. The rule is intended to prevent shareholders from confusing income dividends with distributions made from capital sources. Absent rule 19a-1, shareholders might receive a false impression of fund gains.

Based on a review of filings made with the Commission, the staff estimates that approximately 4600 series of registered investment companies that are management companies may be subject to rule 19a-1 each year, and that each portfolio on average mails two statements per year to meet the requirements of the rule.<sup>3</sup> The staff further estimates that the time needed to make the determinations required by the rule and to prepare the statement required under the rule is approximately 1 hour per statement. The total annual burden for all portfolios therefore is estimated to be approximately 9,200 burden hours.

The staff estimates that approximately one-third of the total annual burden (3,067 hours) would be incurred by a paralegal with an average hourly wage rate of approximately \$168 per hour,<sup>4</sup> and approximately two-thirds of the annual burden (6,133 hours) would be incurred by a compliance clerk with an average hourly wage rate of \$62 per hour.<sup>5</sup> The staff therefore estimates that the aggregate annual cost of complying with the paperwork requirements of the rule is approximately \$895,502 ((3,067 hours × \$168) + (6,133 hours × \$62)).

To comply with state law, many investment companies already must distinguish the different sources from which a shareholder distribution is paid and disclose that information to shareholders. Thus, many investment

<sup>3</sup> A few portfolios make monthly distributions from sources other than net income, so the rule requires them to send out a statement 12 times a year. Other portfolios never make such distributions.

<sup>4</sup> Hourly rates are derived from the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (“SIFMA”), Management and Professional Earnings in the Securities Industry 2007, modified to account for an 1800-hour work-year and multiplied by 5.35 to account for bonuses, firm size, employee benefits, and overhead.

<sup>5</sup> Hourly rates are derived from SIFMA’s Office Salaries in the Securities Industry 2007, modified to account for an 1800-hour work-year and multiplied by 2.93 to account for bonuses, firm size, employee benefits and overhead.

<sup>1</sup> 15 U.S.C. 80a.

<sup>2</sup> Section 4(3) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 80a-4(3)) defines “management company” as “any investment company other than a face amount certificate company or a unit investment trust.”