

Judges Young and Rubenstein in accordance with 10 CFR 2.1203. Their addresses are:

Administrative Judge Ann Marshall Young, Presiding Officer, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001
 Lester S. Rubenstein, Special Assistant, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001

Issued at Rockville, Maryland, this 29th day of May 2002.

G. Paul Bollwerk III,

Chief Administrative Judge, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel.

[FR Doc. 02-15166 Filed 6-16-02; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards; Subcommittee Meeting on Planning and Procedures; Notice of Meeting

The ACRS Subcommittee on Planning and Procedures will hold a meeting on July 9, 2002, Room T-2B1, 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland.

The entire meeting will be open to public attendance, with the exception of a portion that may be closed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) and (6) to discuss organizational and personnel matters that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of ACRS, and information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

The agenda for the subject meeting shall be as follows:

Tuesday, July 9, 2002—3 p.m. until the conclusion of business.

The Subcommittee will discuss proposed ACRS activities and related matters. The purpose of this meeting is to gather information, analyze relevant issues and facts, and formulate proposed positions and actions, as appropriate, for deliberation by the full Committee.

Oral statements may be presented by members of the public with the concurrence of the Subcommittee Chairman; written statements will be accepted and made available to the Committee. Electronic recordings will be permitted only during those portions of the meeting that are open to the public, and questions may be asked only by members of the Subcommittee, its consultants, and staff. Persons desiring to make oral statements should notify the Designated Federal Official named below five days prior to the meeting, if possible, so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

Further information regarding topics to be discussed, the scheduling of sessions open to the public, whether the meeting has been canceled or rescheduled, and the Chairman's ruling on requests for the opportunity to present oral statements and the time allotted therefor can be obtained by contacting the Designated Federal Official, Sam Duraiswamy (telephone: 301/415-7364) between 7:30 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. (EDT). Persons planning to attend this meeting are urged to contact the above named individual one or two working days prior to the meeting to be advised of any changes in schedule that may have occurred.

Dated: June 11, 2002.

Sher Bahadur,

Associate Director for Technical Support, ACRS/ACNW.

[FR Doc. 02-15167 Filed 6-14-02; 8:45 am]

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OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Cumulative Report on Rescissions and Deferrals

June 1, 2002.

Section 1014(e) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344) requires a monthly report listing all budget authority for the current fiscal year for which, as of the first day of the month, a special message had been transmitted to Congress.

This report gives the status, as of June 1, 2002, of two deferrals contained in one special message for FY 2002. The message was transmitted to Congress on May 3, 2002.

Deferrals (Attachments A and B)

On May 31, 2002, OMB reapportioned the two previously reported FY 2002 deferrals (D02-01 and D02-02) removing the deferral designations based on a recent analysis that determined that the funds do not meet the definition for deferrals contained in Pub. L. 93-344. There is no programmatic effect of these actions. Therefore, as of June 1, 2002, no funds are being deferred. Pursuant to Pub. L. 93-344, until such time as the President transmits a special message to Congress on subsequent rescission proposals or deferrals no cumulative reports are required to be transmitted to the Congress.

Information From Special Message

The special message containing information on the deferrals that are covered by this cumulative report is printed in the edition of the **Federal Register** cited below: 67 FR 34963, Thursday, May 16, 2002.

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.,

Director.

Attachments

Attachment A

STATUS OF FY 2002 DEFERRALS

[In millions of dollars]

	Budgetary resources
Deferrals proposed by the President	1,993.6
Routine Executive releases through June 1, 2002	- 840.8
Executive adjustment through June 1, 2002	- 1,152.8
Overtaken by the Congress
Currently before the Congress

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ATTACHMENT B
Status of FY 2002 Deferrals - As of June 1, 2002
 (in thousands of dollars)

Agency/Bureau/Account	Deferral Number	Amounts Transmitted		Date of Message	Releases (-)		Congressional Action	Cumulative Adjustments (-)	Amount Deferred as of 06/01/02
		Original Request	Subsequent Change (+)		Cumulative OMB/Agency	Congressionally Required			
DEPARTMENT OF STATE									
Other									
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund.....	D02-01	68,277		05/03/02	20,000			48,277 ¹	0
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS									
International Security Assistance Economic Support Fund.....	D02-02	1,925,277		05/03/02	820,821			1,104,456 ¹	0
TOTAL, DEFERRALS.....		1,993,554			840,821			1,152,733	0

1. On May 31, 2002, OMB reappropriated the two previously reported FY 2002 deferrals (D02-01 and D02-02) removing the deferral designations based on a recent analysis that determined that the funds do not meet the definition for deferrals contained in P. L. 93-344. There is no programmatic effect of these actions. Therefore, as of June 1, 2002, no funds are being deferred. Pursuant to P. L. 93-344, until such time as the President transmits a special message to Congress on subsequent rescission proposals or deferrals no cumulative reports are required to be transmitted to the Congress.

[FR Doc. 02-15187 Filed 6-14-02; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Proposed Collection; Comment Request

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Filings and Information Services, Washington, DC 20549.

Extension:

Rule 10a-1, SEC File No. 270-413, OMB Control No. 3235-0475,
 Rule 12d2-1 SEC File No. 270-98, OMB Control No. 3235-0081
 Rule 12d2-2 SEC File No. 270-86, OMB Control No. 3235-0080
 Rule 17Ab2-1 and Form CA-1 SEC File No. 270-203, OMB Control No. 3235-0195
 Rule 17Ad-3(b) SEC File No. 270-424, OMB Control No. 3235-0473

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) is soliciting comments on the collections of information summarized below. The Commission plans to submit these existing collections of information to the Office of Management and Budget for extension and approval.

Rule 10a-1 (17 CFR 240.10a-1) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) is designed to limit short selling of a security in a declining market by requiring, in effect, that each successive lower price be established by a long seller. The price at which short sales may be effected is established by reference to the last sale price reported in the consolidated system or on a particular marketplace. Rule 10a-1 requires each broker or dealer that effects any sell order for a security registered on, or admitted to unlisted trading privileges on, a national securities exchange to mark the relevant order ticket either "long" or "short."

There are approximately 7,258 brokers and dealers registered with the national securities exchanges. The Commission has considered each of these respondents for the purposes of calculating the reporting burden under Rule 10a-1. Each of these approximately 7,258 registered broker-dealers effects sell orders for securities registered on, or admitted to unlisted trading privileges on, a national securities exchange. In addition, each respondent makes an estimated 59,071 annual responses, for an aggregate total of 428,743,000 responses per year. Each response takes approximately .000139

hours (.5 seconds) to complete. Thus, the total compliance burden per year is 59,595 burden hours.

Rule 12d2-1 (17 CFR 240.12d2-1) was adopted in 1935 pursuant to Sections 12 and 23 of the Exchange Act. The Rule provides the procedures by which a national securities exchange may suspend from trading a security that is listed and registered on the exchange. Under Rule 12d2-1, an exchange is permitted to suspend from trading a listed security in accordance with its rules, and must promptly notify the Commission of any such suspension, along with the effective date and the reasons for the suspension.

Any such suspension may be continued until such time as the Commission may determine that the suspension is designed to evade the provisions of Section 12(d) of the Exchange Act and Rule 12d2-2 thereunder.¹ During the continuance of such suspension under Rule 12d2-1, the exchange is required to notify the Commission promptly of any change in the reasons for the suspension. Upon the restoration to trading of any security suspended under the Rule, the exchange must notify the Commission promptly of the effective date of such restoration.

The trading suspension notices serve a number of purposes. First, they inform the Commission that an exchange has suspended from trading a listed security or reintroduced trading in a previously suspended security. They also provide the Commission with information necessary for it to determine that the suspension has been accomplished in accordance with the rules of the exchange, and to verify that the exchange has not evaded the requirements of Section 12(d) of the Exchange Act and Rule 12d2-2 thereunder by improperly employing a trading suspension. Without the Rule, the Commission would be unable to fully implement these statutory responsibilities.

There are nine national securities exchanges that are subject to Rule 12d2-1. The burden of complying with the Rule is not evenly distributed among the exchanges since there are many more securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. ("NYSE") and the American Stock Exchange LLC ("Amex") than on the other exchanges.² However, for purposes of this filing, it is assumed that the number of responses is evenly divided among the exchanges.

¹ Rule 12d2-2 prescribes the circumstances under which a security may be delisted, and provides the procedures for taking such action.

² In fact, some exchanges do not file any trading suspension reports in a given year.

Since approximately 173 responses under Rule 12d2-1 are received annually by the Commission from the national securities exchanges, the resultant aggregate annual reporting hour burden would be, assuming on average one-half reporting hour per response, 86.5 annual burden hours for all exchanges.

Rule 12d2-2 (17 CFR 240.12d2-2) and Form 25 (17 CFR 249.25) were adopted in 1935 and 1952, respectively, pursuant to Sections 12 and 23 of the Exchange Act. Rule 12d2-2 sets forth the conditions and procedures under which a security may be delisted. Rule 12d2-2 also requires, under certain circumstances, that the Exchange file with the Commission a Form 25 to delist the Security. Form 25 provides the Commission with the name of the security, the effective date of the delisting, and the date and type of event causing the delisting.

Delisting notices and applications for delisting serve a number of purposes. First, the reports and notices required under paragraphs (a) and (b) of Rule 12d2-2 (which do not require Commission action) inform the Commission that a security previously traded on an exchange is no longer traded. In addition, the applications for delisting required under paragraphs (c) and (d) of Rule 12d2-2 provide the Commission with the information necessary for it to determine that the delisting has been accomplished in accordance with the rules of the exchange and whether the delisting should be subject to any terms and conditions necessary for the protection of investors. Further, delisting applications are available to members of the public who may wish to comment or submit information to the Commission regarding the applications. Without the Rule, the Commission lacks the information necessary for it to fully meet these statutory responsibilities.

There are nine national securities exchanges that are subject to Rule 12d2-2 and Form 25. The burden of complying with Rule 12d2-2 and Form 25 is not evenly distributed among the exchanges, however, since there are many more securities listed on the NYSE and the Amex than on the other exchanges. However, for purposes of this filing, the staff has assumed that the number of responses is evenly divided among the exchanges. Since approximately 687 responses under the Rule and Form are received annually by the Commission from the national securities exchanges, the resultant aggregate annual reporting hour burden would be, assuming on average one hour per response, 687 annual burden