

an appointment to inspect the comments by calling (202) 874-5043.

Alexander T. Hunt, OMB Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 3208, Washington, DC 20503.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** You can request additional information or a copy of the collection from Jessie Dunaway, OCC Clearance Officer, or Camille Dixon, (202) 874-5090, Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 250 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20219.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The OCC is requesting extension of OMB approval, with revision, of the following information collection:

*Title:* Assessments—12 CFR part 8.  
*OMB Number:* 1557-0223.

*Description:* The National Bank Act authorizes the OCC to collect assessments, fees, and other charges as necessary or appropriate to carry out the responsibilities of the OCC. The OCC will require national banks to provide the OCC with receivables attributable data from independent credit card banks, that is, national banks that primarily engage in credit card operations and are not affiliated with a full service national bank. Receivables attributable are the total amount of outstanding balances due on credit card accounts owned by an independent credit card bank (the receivables attributable to those accounts) on the last day of an assessment period, minus receivables retained on the bank's balance sheet as of that day. The OCC will use the information to verify the accuracy of each bank's assessment computation and to adjust the assessment rate for independent credit card banks over time.

*Type of Review:* Revision of a currently approved information collection.

*Affected Public:* Businesses or other for-profit (national banks).

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 35.

*Estimated Total Annual Responses:* 70.

*Frequency of Response:* Semiannually.

*Estimated Time per Respondent:* 1 hour.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden:* 70 hours.

Dated: September 12, 2001.

**Mark J. Tenhundfeld,**

*Assistant Director, Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division.*

[FR Doc. 01-23231 Filed 9-17-01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4810-33-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Customs Service

[T.D. 01-66]

#### Cancellation of Customs Broker License

**AGENCY:** Customs Service, Department of the Treasury.

**ACTION:** Customs broker license cancellation.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to section 641 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (19 U.S.C. 1641) and the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 111.51), the following Customs broker license is canceled without prejudice.

*Name:* Eagle USA Import Brokers, Inc.  
*License #:* 16774.  
*Port Name:* Dallas/Ft. Worth, TX.

Dated: September 6, 2001.

**Bonni G. Tischler,**

*Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations.*

[FR Doc. 01-23197 Filed 9-17-01; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Customs Service

[T.D. 01-65]

#### Delegation of Authority To Acknowledge Waivers of the Statute of Limitations

**AGENCY:** Customs Service, Department of the Treasury.

**ACTION:** General notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces that, effective January 1, 2001, Customs Headquarters has delegated to Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures ("FP&F") Officers in the servicing Customs ports the authority, with a noted exception, to acknowledge waivers of the statute of limitations from parties who might otherwise be entitled to assert the statute of limitations as a defense against civil suit. The delegated authority does not extend to situations where the FP&F Officer has already referred to Customs Headquarters a pending petition, supplemental petition, offer, or other matter relating to an existing penalty or forfeiture case.

**DATES:** The delegation of authority to acknowledge waivers of the statute of limitations went into effect January 1, 2001.

**ADDRESSES:** Corporations and individuals submitting statute of limitations waivers should address the waivers to the Fines, Penalties and

Forfeitures Officer of the servicing Customs port.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Alan Cohen, Penalties Branch, Office of Regulations and Rulings, U.S. Customs Service, (202) 927-1503.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Section 621 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1621), is the statute of limitations for the Government to initiate judicial proceedings to enforce the collection of a monetary penalty or forfeiture of property accruing under the customs laws. Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1621, the Government, as a general rule, must initiate such judicial proceedings within 5 years from the time that an alleged offense is discovered, or in the case of forfeiture, within 2 years after the time when the involvement of the property in the event was discovered, whichever is later. For non-fraudulent violations of 19 U.S.C. 1592 or 1593a, however, the Government must initiate judicial proceedings within 5 years from the date of the alleged violation. For violations of 19 U.S.C. 1592 or 1593a arising out of fraud, the Government must commence suit within 5 years from the date of discovery of fraud.

The administrative procedures established by 19 U.S.C. 1592(b) and 1618, and implemented by parts 162 and 171 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR parts 162 and 171), set forth the manner by which certain penalty and forfeiture actions are processed. In certain circumstances, Customs will shorten the time in which a party has to provide information to Customs or petition for relief in order to ensure that Customs can administratively pursue the penalty or forfeiture action before the statute of limitations expires. For example, §§ 162.78(a) and 171.2(e) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 162.78(a) and 171.2(e)) provide a Fines, Penalties & Forfeitures ("FP&F") Officer with authority to shorten the time a party has to respond to pre-penalty and penalty notices if there is a short period of time remaining before the statute of limitations expires.

A party may wish to waive the statute of limitations for a period of time so that the administrative process may continue in an orderly fashion. A waiver of the statute of limitations may provide a party with additional time to respond to a pre-penalty, penalty or seizure notice, and promote final disposition of the matter by administrative means without resorting to judicial action.

In T.D. 69-126, dated May 20, 1969, at paragraphs (1)(A)(b)(2) and (3), the

Director, Division of Entry Procedures and Penalties, Office of Regulations and Rulings, U.S. Customs Service, was delegated the authority to make decisions with regard to certain penalty claims. Inherent in this delegation is the authority to acknowledge a waiver of the statute of limitations.

The functions of the Director, Division of Entry Procedures and Penalties, regarding penalty and forfeiture matters now reside with the Director, International Trade Compliance Division, pursuant to the reorganization of the Office of Regulations and Rulings which was effective December 30, 1990.

In a Customs memorandum referenced 635783 ACC, dated December 22, 2000, the Director, International Trade Compliance Division, notified all FP&F Officers that, effective January 1, 2001, they are delegated the authority to provide acknowledgement of legally sufficient waivers, except where the FP&F Officer has referred to Customs Headquarters a pending petition, supplemental petition, offer, or other matter relating to an existing penalty or forfeiture case. In this situation, the FP&F Officer will continue to forward waivers to Customs Headquarters for consideration.

Corporations and individuals submitting statute of limitations waivers to Customs should address their submissions to the FP&F Officer of the servicing Customs port, and should no longer submit waivers to Customs Headquarters.

Dated: September 12, 2001.

**Sandra L. Bell,**

*Director, International Trade Compliance Division, Office of Regulations and Rulings.*  
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## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Internal Revenue Service

#### Information Reporting Program Advisory Committee; Nomination

**AGENCY:** Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

**ACTION:** Request for nominations.

**SUMMARY:** The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requests nominations of individuals for consideration as Information Reporting Program Advisory Committee (IRPAC) members. The external advisory group to the Information Reporting Program. Interested parties may nominate themselves and/or at least one other qualified person for membership.

Nominations will be accepted for current vacancies and vacancies that will or may occur during the next twelve (12) months, and should describe and document the applicant's qualifications for membership. Comprised of not more than twenty-five (25) members, approximately one half of these IRPAC appointments will expire in 2001. To accomplish its objective of close alignment with the needs and strategic goals of the IRS while remaining a strong external feedback mechanism, it is essential that the IRPAC comprise a diverse group of dedicated and talented professionals. Toward this end, the selection process focuses on a balanced forum and represents the IRS' commitment to developing a diverse committee based on several factors including: (i) Geographical location; (ii) stakeholder representation; and (iii) taxpayer segments, i.e., small and large business, preparers, academics, state and local governments. Accordingly, to maintain membership diversity, selection is based on the segment or group an applicant represents as well as his or her qualifications. In keeping therewith, for purposes of diversity, given the composition of the returning IRPAC membership, the IRS is seeking nominations of individuals who represent disparate geographical locations, taxpayer segments, and stakeholder groups, particularly applicants who represent the small business/self-employed taxpayer segment.

**DATES:** Written nominations must be received on or before October 5, 2001.

**ADDRESSES:** Nominations should be sent to Ms. Romona Johnson, Office of National Public Liaison, CL:NPL:PAC, Room 7567, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20224 Attn. IRPAC Nominations; e-mail: *\*public\_liaison@irs.gov*. Applications may be submitted by mail to the address above or faxed to 202-927-5253. However, if submitted vis-a-vis facsimile, Office of National Public Liaison subsequently must receive the original application as an applicant cannot be considered nor can his or her application be processed absent an original signature. Application packages may be requested by telephone from the Office of National Public Liaison, 202-622-6440, and are available on the Tax Professional's Corner and Small Business Corner which are located on the IRS' Web site at: [http://www.irs.gov/prod/bus\\_info/tax-pro/index.html](http://www.irs.gov/prod/bus_info/tax-pro/index.html) and [http://www.irs.gov/prod/bus\\_info/sm\\_bus/index.html](http://www.irs.gov/prod/bus_info/sm_bus/index.html), respectively.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Lorenza Wilds, 202-622-6440 (not a toll-free number).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The final Conference Report of the 1989 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act contained an administrative recommendation that a federal advisory committee be created to advise the IRS on information reporting issues. As a result, the IRPAC was established in 1991, authorized under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law No. 92-463. The primary purpose of the IRPAC is to provide an organized forum for IRS officials and public representatives to consider relevant information reporting issues. As such, the IRPAC: (i) Conveys the public's perceptions of IRS activities; (ii) advises with respect to specific information reporting administration issues (iii) provides constructive observations regarding current or proposed IRS policies, programs, and procedures; and (iv) proposes significant improvements in information reporting operations. Accordingly, the IRPAC operates to reduce taxpayer burden and improve the overall administration of information reporting. For example, the IRPAC suggestion that the IRS permit the electronic provision of payee statements gave rise to the draft regulatory change, published in 2001, providing to this effect, and it is contemplated that similar significance will attached to the Committee's advice when addressing new challenges in a rapidly changing business environment as the restructured IRS moves forward. Because each Operating Division relies on the Information Reporting Program, the IRS must ensure application of a coordinated approach when addressing Information Reporting Program issues. Therefore, acknowledging the critical role of information reporting, emphasizing its commitment to the Information Reporting Program, and as a measure of the IRPAC's importance, a centralized coordinating mechanism, the Information Reporting Program Policy Council (IRP Policy Council) was established to formulate and coordinate strategic and crosscutting information reporting issues. A counterpart to the IRPAC consisting of IRS executives from each Operating Division, the IRP Policy Council facilitates cross-divisional consistency in information reporting and provides strategic leadership for the Service-wide direction of the Information Reporting Program. In addition, the IRP Policy Council considers and prioritizes the recommendations of the IRPAC as part of the strategic planning process, and meets regularly with Committee