The Commission's related evaluation of the amendment is contained in a Safety Evaluation dated March 13, 2002.

No significant hazards consideration comments received: No.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 25th day of March, 2002.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

John A. Zwolinski,

Director, Division of Licensing Project Management, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 02–7799 Filed 4–1–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

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 17a–11 SEC File No. 270–94; OMB Control No. 3235–0085

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 collection of information summarized below. The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget for extension and approval.

Rule 17a–11 (17 CFR 240.17a–11) requires broker-dealers to give notice when certain specified events occur. Specifically, the rule requires a broker-dealer to give notice of a net capital deficiency on the same day that the net capital deficiency is discovered or a broker-dealer is informed by its designated examining authority or the Commission that it is, or has been, in violation of its minimum requirement under Rule 15c3–1 (17 CFR 240.15c3–1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Exchange Act''). Under Rule 17a–11 an over-the-counter (''OTC'') derivatives dealers must also provide notice to the Commission when a net capital deficiency is discovered but need not give notice to any SRO because OTC derivatives dealers are only required to register with the Commission.

Rule 17a–11 also requires a broker-dealer to send notice promptly (within 24 hours) after the broker-dealer's aggregate indebtedness is in excess of 1,200 percent of its net capital, its net capital is less than 5 percent of aggregate debit items, or its total net capital is less than 120 percent of its required minimum net capital. In addition, a broker-dealer must give notice if it fails to make and keep current books and records required by Rule 17a–3 (17 CFR 240.17a–3), if any material inadequacy is discovered as defined in Rule 17a–5(g) (17 CFR 240.17a–5(g)), and if back testing exceptions are identified pursuant to Appendix F of Rule 15c3–1 (17 CFR 240.15c3–1f) for a broker-dealer registered as an OTC derivatives dealer.

The notice required by the rule alerts the Commission, self-regulatory organizations (''SROs''), and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (''CFTC'') if the broker-dealer is registered as a futures commission merchant, which have oversight responsibility over broker-dealers, to those firms having financial or operational problems.

Because broker-dealers are required to file pursuant to Rule 17a–11 only when certain specified events occur, it is difficult to develop a meaningful figure for the cost of compliance with Rule 17a–11. In 2001, the Commission received 692 notices under this rule from 627 broker-dealers. Each broker-dealer reporting pursuant to Rule 17a–11 will spend approximately one hour preparing and transmitting the notice as required by the rule. Accordingly, the total estimated annualized burden for 2001 was 692 hours. With respect to those broker-dealers that must give notice under Rule 17a–11, the Commission staff estimates that the approximate administrative cost, consisting mostly of accountant clerical work, to broker-dealers would be $24.53 per hour (based on the Securities Industry Association salary survey and including 35% in overhead costs). Therefore, based on approximately one hour per notice and a total of 692 notices filed, the total annual expense for the reporting broker-dealers in 2001 was approximately $16,975.

Written comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Consideration will be given to comments and suggestions submitted in writing within 60 days of this publication.

Please direct your written comments to Michael E. Bartell, Associate Executive Director, Office of Information Technology, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 5th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549.

Dated: March 26, 2002.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02–7866 Filed 4–1–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Issuer Delisting; Notice of Application To Withdraw From Listing and Registration on the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc. (BellSouth Corporation, Common Stock, $1.00 Par Value) File No. 1–8607

March 27, 2002.

BellSouth, a Georgia corporation (''Issuer''), has filed an application with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to section 12(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'')[1] and Rule 12d2–2(d) thereunder,[2] to withdraw its Common Stock, $1.00 par value (''Security''), from listing and registration on the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc. (''CHX'' or ''Exchange'').

The Issuer stated in its application that it has complied with the rules of the CHX that govern the removal of securities from listing and registration on the Exchange. In making the decision to withdraw the Security from listing and registration on the CHX, the Issuer considered the direct and indirect cost associated with maintaining multiple listing. The Issuer stated in its application that the Security has been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (''NYSE'') since the company began operations in 1983. The Issuer represented that it will maintain its listing on the NYSE.

The Issuer's application relates solely to the Security's withdrawal from listing on the CHX and shall not affect its listing on the NYSE or its registration under section 12(b) of the Act.[3]

Any interested person may, on or before April 19, 2002 submit by letter to the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549–0609, facts bearing upon whether the application has been made in accordance with the

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78*l*(d).

[2] 17 CFR 240.12d2–2(d).

[3] 15 U.S.C. 78*l*(b).

rules of the CHX and what terms, if any, should be imposed by the Commission for the protection of investors. The Commission, based on the information submitted to it, will issue an order granting the application after the date mentioned above, unless the Commission determines to order a hearing on the matter.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[4]

Jonathan G. Katz,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02–7901 Filed 4–1–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Issuer Delisting; Notice of Application To Withdraw From Listing and Registration; (Electrochemical Industries, Ltd., Common Stock, Par Value NIS 1 Per Share) From the American Stock Exchange LLC File No. 1–10422

March 27, 2002.

Electrochemical Industries, Ltd., a corporation organized under the laws of Israel (''Issuer''), has filed an application with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to section 12(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'')[1] and Rule 12d2–2(d) thereunder,[2] to withdraw its Common Stock, par value NIS 1 per share (''Security''), from listing and registration on the American Stock Exchange LLC (''Amex'' or ''Exchange'').

The Issuer stated in its application that it has met the requirements of Amex Rule 18 by complying with all applicable laws in effect in Israel, in which it is incorporated, and with the Amex's rules governing an issuer's voluntary withdrawal of a security from listing and registration. The Amex has, in turn, informed the Issuer that it does not object to the proposed withdrawal of the Issuer's Security from listing and registration on the Exchange. The Issuer states that it will continue listing its Security on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The Issuer's application relates solely to the withdrawal of the Security from listing and registration under section 12(b) of the Act[3] and shall not effect its obligation to be registered under section 12(g) of the Act.[4]

The Board of Trustees (''Board'') of the Issuer unanimously approved a resolution on March 10, 2002 to withdraw the Issuer's Security from listing on the Amex. In making the decision to withdraw its Security from the Amex, the Board cites low trading volume and market capitalization of its Security. In addition, the Company has recently sustained losses and is uncertain when it will return to profitability. The Company's Security has fallen below certain Amex guidelines with respect to continued listing due to the present market conditions of the Company's production.

Any interested person may, on or before April 19, 2002, submit by letter to the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW., Washington, DC 20549–0609, facts bearing upon whether the application has been made in accordance with the rules of the Amex and what terms, if any, should be imposed by the Commission for the protection of investors. The Commission, based on the information submitted to it, will issue an order granting the application after the date mentioned above, unless the Commission determines to order a hearing on the matter.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[5]

Jonathan G. Katz,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02–7900 Filed 4–1–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–45654; File No. S7–17–00]

Order Granting Temporary Exemption for Broken-Dealers from the Trade-Through Disclosure Rule

March 27, 2002.

In July 2000, the Commission approved an intermarket linkage plan, in which all five options exchanges[1] are currently participants (''Linkage Plan'').[2] Also in July 2000, the Commission proposed, and in November 2000 adopted, Rule 11Ac1–7 (''Trade-Through Disclosure Rule'') under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Exchange Act'').[3]

The Trade-Through Disclosure Rule requires a broker-dealer to disclose to a customer when the customer's order for a listed option is executed at a price inferior to the best-published quote (''intermarket trade-through''), and to disclose the better published quote available at that time. However, a broker-dealer is not required to disclose to its customer an intermarket trade-through if the broker-dealer effects the transaction on an exchange that participates in an approved linkage plan that includes provisions reasonably designed to limit customers' orders from being executed at prices that trade through a better published price. In addition, broker-dealers are not required to provide the disclosure required by the rule if the customer's order is executed as part of a block trade. Once implemented, the Linkage Plan would reasonably limit intermarket trade-throughs on each of the options markets,[4] provided that the Options Exchanges remain participants in the Linkage Plan.[5] Under these circumstances, broker-dealers would be excepted from the disclosure requirements of the Trade-Through Disclosure Rule.

To date, the options exchanges have taken steps to implement the Linkage Plan. Specifically, the options exchanges have selected The Options Clearing Corporation (''OCC'') to be the linkage provider and have worked closely with OCC to develop the technical requirements related to the linkage's central core or ''hub'' to and from which all linkage orders would be routed. The Commission understands that the options exchanges are completing the process of evaluating their internal systems to determine the

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[4] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(1).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78*l*(d).

[2] 17 CFR 240.12d2–2(d).

[3] 15 U.S.C. 78*l*(b).

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78*l*(g).

[5] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(1).

[1] The exchanges currently trading options are the American Stock Exchange (''Amex''), the Chicago Board Options Exchange (''CBOE''), the International Securities Exchange (''ISE''), the Pacific Exchange (''PCX''), and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange (''Phlx'') (collectively, ''Options Exchanges'').

[2] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 43086 (July 28, 2000), 65 FR 48023 (August 4, 2000). The Linkage Plan approved by the Commission in July 2000 is the plan filed by the Amex, CBOE, and ISE. Subsequently, the PCX and Phlx joined the Linkage Plan. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 43310 (September 20, 2000), 65 FR 58583 (September 29, 2000) (approving an amendment to the Linkage Plan adding the PCX as a participant); and 43311 (September 20, 2000), 65 FR 58584 (September 29, 2000) (approving an amendment to the Linkage Plan adding the Phlx as a participant).

[3] 17 CFR 240.11Ac1–7. *See also* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 43591 (November 17, 2000), 65 FR 75439 (December 1, 2000); and 43085 (July 28, 2000), 65 FR 47918 (August 4, 2000).

[4] The Commission approved an amendment to the previously-approved Linkage Plan that would permit broker-dealers executing orders on participating exchanges to satisfy the exception to the disclosure requirements of the Trade-Through Disclosure Rule. Securities Exchange Act Release No. 44482 (June 27, 2001), 66 FR 35470 (July 5, 2001).

[5] The Linkage Plan permits an exchange to withdraw from participation in the Linkage Plan with 30 days written notice.