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.

[FR Doc. 02–15425 Filed 6–18–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

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.iscors.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.*

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.

[FR Doc. 02–15424 Filed 6–18–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

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

withdrawal from registration as a transfer agent with the Commission shall be filed on Form TA–W. Form TA–W requires the withdrawing transfer agent to provide the Commission with certain information, including (1) the locations where transfer agent activities are or were performed; (2) the reasons for ceasing the performance of such activities; (3) disclosure of unsatisfied judgments or liens; and (4) information regarding successor transfer agents.

The Commission uses the information disclosed on Form TA–W to determine whether the registered transfer agent applying for withdrawal from registration as a transfer agent should be allowed to deregister and, if so, whether the Commission should attach to the granting of the application any terms or conditions necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or in furtherance of the purposes of section 17A of the Exchange Act. Without Rule 17Ac3–1(a) and Form TA–W, transfer agents registered with the Commission would not have a means for voluntary deregistration when necessary or appropriate to do so.

Respondents file approximately fifty Form TA–Ws with the Commission annually. The filing of a Form TA–W occurs only once, when a transfer agent is seeking deregistration. In view of the ready availability of the information requested by Form TA–W, its short and simple presentation, and the Commission's experience with the Form, we estimate that approximately one half hour is required to complete Form TA–W, including clerical time. Thus, the total burden of twenty-five hours of preparation for all transfer agents seeking deregistration in any one year is negligible.

The Commission estimates a cost of approximately $35 for each half hour required to complete a Form TA–W. Therefore, based upon a total of twenty-five hours, transfer agents spend approximately $1,750 each year to complete thirty Form TA–Ws.

Written comments regarding the above information should be directed to the following persons: (i) Desk Officer for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10202, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503; and (ii) Michael E. Bartell, Associate Executive Director, Office of Information Technology, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. Comments must be submitted to OMB within 30 days of this notice.

Dated: June 11, 2002.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02–15427 Filed 6–18–02; 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 Boston Stock Exchange, Inc. (I.D. Systems, Inc., Common Stock, $.01 Par Value) File No. 1–15087

June 13, 2002.

I.D. Systems, Inc., a Delaware 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, $.01 par value (''Security''), from listing and registration on the Boston Stock Exchange, Inc. (''BSE'' or ''Exchange'').

The Issuer stated in its application that it has complied with the Rules of the BSE 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 BSE, the Issuer considered the relative liquidity provided by the BSE versus other securities exchanges and the direct and indirect cost associated with maintaining multiple listings. The Issuer stated in its application that the Security has been listed on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market since July 1999. The Issuer represented that it will maintain its listing on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market.

The Issuer's application relates solely to the Security's withdrawal from listing on the BSE and from registration under section 12(b) of the Act[3] and shall not affect its obligation to be registered under section 12(g) of the Act.[4]

Any interested person may, on or before July 8, 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 BSE 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. 02–15382 Filed 6–18–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

[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).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–46073; File No. SR–CBOE–2002–31]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change by the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc. Relating to Handling of Customer Orders

June 13, 2002.

Pursuant to section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on June 10, 2002, the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Incorporated (''CBOE'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The CBOE proposes to amend its rules to adopt an order handling facility to allow customer orders larger than CBOE's ''auto-ex'' size to automatically secure CBOE's disseminated prices up to the disseminated size of the Exchange, while allowing for potential price improvement. The text of the proposed rule change is set forth below. Proposed new language is *italicized.*

* * * * *

Chicago Board Options Exchange, Incorporated Rules

* * * * *

Rule 6.10 LOU System Operations

This Rule governs the operation of the Large Order Utility (''LOU'') system.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.