for a transaction in a low-priced security would be $37.50.[8]

2. Statutory Basis

Nasdaq believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 15A of the Act,[9] in general, and with Section 15A(b)(5) of the Act,[10] in particular, in that it provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among members and issuers, and other persons using any facility or system which the association operates or controls.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

Nasdaq does not believe that the proposed rule change will result in any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, as amended.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

Written comments were neither solicited nor received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act [11] and Rule 19b–4(f)(2) [12] thereunder because it establishes or changes a due, fee, or charge imposed by the self-regulatory organization. At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission may summarily abrogate such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Persons making written submissions should file six copies thereof with the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW., Washington, DC 20549–0609. Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for inspection and copying in the Commission's Public Reference Room. Copies of the filing will also be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Association. All submissions should refer to File No. SR–NASD–2002–135 and should be submitted by November 8, 2002.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[13]

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02–26626 Filed 10–17–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

[8] Nasdaq represents that the caps are economically identical to the caps currently applicable to SuperSOES, under which a member could pay up to $75 per trade but could receive a rebate of up to $37.50 if its order executes against the quotation of a market participant that charges an access fee, while a liquidity provider that does not charge an access fee could receive a rebate of up to $37.50.

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78*o*–3.

[10] 15 U.S.C. 78*o*–3(b)(5).

[11] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[12] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[13] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Declaration of Disaster #3453]

State of California

Santa Clara County and the contiguous counties of Alameda, San Mateo, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Merced in the State of California constitute a disaster area as a result of a wildfire that began on September 23, 2002 in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The wildfire consumed over 3,100 acres and damaged residences and businesses in the Croy Ridge and surrounding area. The wildfire was fully contained by October 5, 2002. Applications for loans for physical damage as a result of this disaster may be filed until the close of business on December 9, 2002 and for economic injury until the close of business on July 10, 2003 at the address listed below or other locally announced locations: U.S. Small Business Administration, Disaster Area 4 Office, P. O. Box 13795, Sacramento, CA 95853–4795.

The interest rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners with credit available elsewhere	6.625
Homeowners without credit available elsewhere	3.312
Businesses with credit available elsewhere	7.000
Businesses and non-profit organizations without credit available elsewhere	3.500
Others (including non-profit organizations) with credit available elsewhere	6.375
For Economic Injury:	
Businesses and small agricultural cooperatives without credit available elsewhere	3.500

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 345305 and for economic damage is 9R9700.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008)

Dated: October 10, 2002.

Hector V. Barreto,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 02–26548 Filed 10–17–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Declaration of Disaster #3449; Amendment #1]

State of Louisiana

In accordance with a notice received from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, dated October 1, 2002, the above numbered declaration is hereby amended to establish the incident period for this disaster as beginning on September 21, 2002, and continuing through October 1, 2002.

All other information remains the same, *i.e.*, the deadline for filing applications for physical damage is November 26, 2002, and for economic injury the deadline is June 27, 2003.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008)

Dated: October 10, 2002.

Herbert L. Mitchell,

Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. 02–26547 Filed 10–17–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Declaration of Disaster #3366; Amendment #2]

Commonwealth of Virginia

The above-numbered declaration is hereby amended to extend the deadline for filing applications for economic injury as a result of this disaster to January 31, 2003. All other information remains the same.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008)

Dated: October 9, 2002.

Herbert L. Mitchell,

Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. 02–26549 Filed 10–17–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Generalized System of Preferences (GSP); Initiation of a Review To Consider the Designation of Afghanistan as a Least-Developed Beneficiary Developing Country Under the GSP; Solicitation of Public Comments Relating to the Designation Criteria

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice and solicitation of public comment with respect to the eligibility of Afghanistan for the GSP program.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the initiation of a review to consider the designation of Afghanistan as a least-developed beneficiary developing country under the GSP program and solicits public comment relating to the designation criteria. Comments are due by November 22, 2002, in accordance with the requirements for submission explained below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Contact the GSP Subcommittee, Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), 1724 F Street, NW., Room F–220, Washington, DC 20508. The telephone number is (202) 395–6791 and the facsimile number is (202) 395–9481.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The GSP Subcommittee of the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) has initiated a review to determine if Afghanistan meets the designation criteria of the GSP law and should be designated as a least-developed beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP, which is provided for in the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2461, *et seq.*) (the Act). Interested parties are invited to submit comments regarding the eligibility of Afghanistan for designation as a GSP least-developed beneficiary developing country. Submissions should comply with 15 CFR Part 2007 and the specific instructions that follow.

Eligibility Criteria

The trade benefits under the GSP are available to any country that the President designates as a GSP ''beneficiary developing country.'' Additional trade benefits under the GSP are available to any country that the President designates as a GSP ''least-developed beneficiary developing country.'' The criteria that the President must consider in designating countries as GSP beneficiary developing countries include the criteria in sections 502(b)(2) (19 U.S.C. 2462(b)(2)) and 502(c) (19 U.S.C. 2462(c)) of the Act, as amended by the Trade Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–210). To designate a country as a least-developed beneficiary developing country, the President must consider the criteria in section 502(c), as well as the criteria in section 501 of the Act.

Section 501 provides that, in extending preferences under the GSP, the President shall have due regard for:

1. The effect such action will have on furthering the economic development of developing countries through the expansion of their exports.

2. The extent to which other major developed countries are undertaking a comparable effort to assist developing countries by granting generalized preferences with respect to imports of products of such countries.

3. The anticipated impact of such action on United States producers of like or directly competitive products.

4. The extent of the beneficiary developing country's competitiveness with respect to eligible articles.

Section 502(b)(2) provides that a country is ineligible for designation if:

1. Such country is a Communist country, unless—

a. The products of such country receive nondiscriminatory treatment,

b. Such country is a WTO Member (as such term is defined in section 2(10) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act) (19 U.S.C. 3501(10)) and a member of the International Monetary Fund, and

c. Such country is not dominated or controlled by international communism.

2. Such country is a party to an arrangement of countries and participates in any action pursuant to such arrangement, the effect of which is—

a. To withhold supplies of vital commodity resources from international trade or to raise the price of such commodities to an unreasonable level, and

b. To cause serious disruption of the world economy.

3. Such country affords preferential treatment to the products of a developed country, other than the United States, which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on United States commerce.

4. Such country—

a. Has nationalized, expropriated, or otherwise seized ownership or control of property, including patents, trademarks, or copyrights, owned by a United States citizen or by a corporation, partnership, or association which is 50 percent or more beneficially owned by United States citizens,

b. Has taken steps to repudiate or nullify an existing contract or agreement with a United States citizen or a corporation, partnership, or association which is 50 percent or more beneficially owned by United States citizens, the effect of which is to nationalize, expropriate, or otherwise seize ownership or control of property, including patents, trademarks, or copyrights, so owned, or

c. Has imposed or enforced taxes or other exactions, restrictive maintenance or operational conditions, or other measures with respect to property, including patents, trademarks, or copy rights, so owned, the effect of which is to nationalize, expropriate, or otherwise seize ownership or control of such property, unless the President determines that—

i. Prompt, adequate, and effective compensation has been or is being made to the citizen, corporation, partnership, or association referred to above,

ii. Good faith negotiations to provide prompt, adequate, and effective compensation under the applicable provisions of international law are in progress, or the country is otherwise taking steps to discharge its obligations under international law with respect to such citizen, corporation, partnership, or association, or

iii. A dispute involving such citizen, corporation, partnership, or association over compensation for such a seizure has been submitted to arbitration under the provisions of the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, or in other mutually agreed upon forum, and the President promptly furnishes a copy of such determination to the Senate and House of Representatives.

5. Such country fails to act in good faith in recognizing as binding or in enforcing arbitral awards in favor of United States citizens or a corporation, partnership, or association which is 50 percent or more beneficially owned by United States citizens, which have been made by arbitrators appointed for each case or by permanent arbitral bodies to which the parties involved have submitted their dispute.

6. Such country aids or abets, by granting sanctuary from prosecution to,