

works in the industrial radiography industry.

This event is closed for the purposes of this report.

AS 02-7 Diagnostic Misadministration at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles, California

Date and Place—May 29, 2002, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles, California.

Nature and Probable Consequences—A patient was erroneously administered 111 MBq (3 mCi) of iodine-131 (I-131) for a neck scan instead of receiving a diagnostic uptake scan of 7.4 MBq (0.2 mCi) of iodine-123 (I-123). This resulted in a dose of 30.8 Gy (3,087 rad) from the I-131 to the patient's remaining thyroid tissue, rather than 0.07 Gy (7 rad) that would have resulted from the prescribed I-123.

The elderly patient was from another country, had some language difficulties, and had no medical records. The patient had a scar on her neck, and answered affirmatively when the referring physician (who was not an endocrinologist) asked if she had a thyroidectomy. Because there were no medical records, and because she had symptoms indicating a potential thyroid dysfunction, the referring physician ordered a "thyroid scan," and in the referral noted that the patient had a thyroidectomy. A temporary scheduling clerk at the administering hospital noted the thyroidectomy information and, after conferring with a nuclear medicine technologist (NMT), scheduled a dosage of 111 MBq (3 mCi) of I-131 for the patient. When the patient arrived at the licensee's facility, the NMT received confirmation from the patient that a scar on the patient's neck was the result of a thyroidectomy, the NMT proceeded to administer the scheduled neck scan with I-131. Neither the temporary scheduling clerk nor the NMT consulted with the authorized user or the referring physician to confirm their use of 111 MBq (3 mCi) of I-131 instead of 7.4 MBq (0.2 mCi) of I-123. It was determined later that the patient had only a partial thyroidectomy, with approximately 50 percent of her thyroid mass remaining. The dose to the patient's remaining thyroid tissue 30.87 Gy (3,087 rad) from the I-131, instead of 0.07 Gy (7 rad) had I-123 been administered. Because of a possible reduction of thyroid function, the patient's physician will follow her medical needs.

Cause or Causes—The misadministration occurred due to human errors and inadequate procedures. The patient had language barriers that impeded clear communication with medical providers

and licensee staff failed to consult the authorized user to obtain clarification from the referring physician. Finally, training and written instructions were not adequate to have prompted the temporary scheduling clerk or the NMT to seek appropriate assistance to resolve the dosage scheduled and administered.

Actions Taken To Prevent Recurrence

Licensee—Corrective actions taken to prevent recurrence included modifying the Nuclear Medicine Department procedures and ensuring that scheduling for all I-131 administrations, no matter what the activity, are performed by the Thyroid Treatment Coordinator or by the Chief, NMT.

State Agency—The California Department of Health Services has reviewed and approved the licensee's corrective actions. The State is considering enforcement actions.

This event is closed for the purposes of this report.

Dated in Rockville, Maryland, this 14th day of April, 2003.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Annette L. Vietti-Cook,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 03-9605 Filed 4-17-03; 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: Form F-9; OMB Control No. 3235-0377; SEC File No. 270-333. Form F-10; OMB Control No. 3235-0380; SEC File No. 270-334.

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 requests for extension of the previously approved collections of information discussed below.

Form F-9 is a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 that is used to register investment grade debt or investment grade preferred securities that are offered for cash or in connection with an exchange offer and either non-convertible or not convertible for a period of at least one year from the date of issuance and, except as noted in paragraph (E), are thereafter only

convertible into a security of another class of the issuer. The purpose of the information collection is to permit verification of compliance with securities law requirements and to assure the public availability and dissemination of such information. The principal function of the Commission's forms and rules under the securities laws' disclosure provisions is to make information available to the investors. Approximately 18 respondents file Form F-9 annually and at 25 hours per response for a total of 450 annual burden hours. It is estimated that 25% of the 450 annual burden hours (113 burden hours) is prepared by the company. Form F-9 is a public document. All information provided is mandatory. Finally, persons who respond to the collection of information contained in Form F-9 are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid control number.

Form F-10 is a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 that is used by certain Canadian "substantial issuers"—those issuers with at least 36 calendar months of reporting history with a securities commission in Canada and a market value of common stock of at least \$360 million (Canadian) and an aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of at least \$75 million (Canadian). The purpose of the information collection is to facilitate cross-border offerings by specified Canadian issuers. Approximately 25 respondents file Form F-10 annually and at approximately 25 hours per response for a total of 625 annual burden hours. It is estimated that 25% of the 625 total burden hours (156 burden hours) is prepared by the company. Form F-10 is a public document. All information provided is mandatory. Finally, persons who respond to the collection of information contained in Form F-10 are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid control number.

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 10102, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503; and (ii) Kenneth A. Fogash, Acting Associate Executive Director/CIO, 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: April 11, 2003.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 03-9589 Filed 4-17-03; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting Notice

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: [68 FR 17848, April 11, 2003].

STATUS: Closed Meeting.

PLACE: 450 Fifth Street, NW., Washington, DC.

DATE AND TIME OF PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED MEETING: Friday, April 11, 2003 at 11 a.m.; Tuesday, April 15, 2003 at 10 a.m.

CHANGE IN THE MEETING: Cancellation/Time Change/Additional Item.

The Closed Meeting scheduled for Friday, April 11, 2003 at 11 a.m. was cancelled.

The Closed Meeting scheduled for Tuesday, April 15, 2003 at 10 a.m. has been changed to Tuesday, April 15, 2003 at 11 a.m.

Commissioner Glassman, as duty officer, determined that no earlier notice thereof was possible.

The subject matter of the additional item added to the Closed Meeting of April 15, 2003 will be: Regulatory matter bearing enforcement implications.

At times, changes in Commission priorities require alterations in the scheduling of meeting items. For further information and to ascertain what, if any, matters have been added, deleted or postponed, please contact the Office of the Secretary at (202) 942-7070.

Dated: April 14, 2003.

Jonathan G. Katz,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 03-9670 Filed 4-15-03; 4:12 pm]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting Notice

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Government in the Sunshine Act, Pub. L. 94-409, that the Securities and Exchange Commission will hold the following meetings during the week of April 21, 2003: Closed Meetings will be held on Tuesday, April 22, 2003 at 2:30 p.m., and Wednesday, April 23, 2003 at 12 p.m. Open meetings will be held on Wednesday, April 23, 2003 at 10 a.m., in Room 6600 and on

Thursday, April 24, 2003 at 10 a.m., in Room 6600.

Commissioners, Counsel to the Commission, the Secretary to the Commission, and recording secretaries will attend the Closed Meetings. Certain staff members who have an interest in the matters may also be present.

The General Counsel of the Commission, or his designee, has certified that, in his opinion, one or more of the exemptions set forth in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c) (5), (7), (8), (9)(B) and (10) and 17 CFR 200.402(a) (5), (7), (8) (9)(ii) and (10), permit consideration of the scheduled matters at the Closed Meetings.

The subject matter of the Closed Meeting scheduled for Tuesday, April 22, 2003 will be:

Institution and settlement of administrative proceedings of an enforcement nature;

Institution and settlement of injunctive actions; and

Formal orders of investigation;

The subject matter of the Open Meeting scheduled for Wednesday, April 23, 2003 will be:

1. The Commission will hear oral argument on an appeal by the Division of Enforcement from an initial decision of an administrative law judge. The law judge found that a tender offer conducted by WHX Corporation, a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in New York City, did not violate Rule 14d-10(a)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Rule 14d-10(a)(1) requires that tender offers be open to all security holders of the class of securities subject to the offer.

The Division contends that WHX Corporation violated Rule 14d-10(a)(1) when it offered to purchase shares of a target company from only shareholders of record with respect to an upcoming shareholders' meeting of the target company or shareholders who had obtained a proxy to vote the shares from a shareholder of record. The Division seeks an order that WHX Corporation cease and desist from committing or causing any violations or future violations of Rule 14d-10(a)(1).

Among the issues likely to be considered are:

a. Whether respondents committed the alleged violations; and

b. If so, whether sanctions should be imposed in the public interest.

2. The Commission will also hear oral argument on an appeal by Wheat First Securities, Inc. f/k/a First Union Capital Markets Corporation ("First Union"), a registered broker-dealer that conducted a municipal securities business, and its former assistant vice-president, Teresa

L. Cawley, a registered municipal securities principal.

The law judge found that First Union through Cawley entered into a financial advisory agreement with Broward County, Florida, to assist the County in refunding certain municipal bond issues. As part of the agreement, First Union warranted that it had not retained any person not regularly employed by it to secure the agreement or paid compensation to any person based on the award of the agreement. The law judge found that this warranty was false, and that First Union and Cawley had paid a South Florida lobbyist to obtain the agreement. Nevertheless, the law judge concluded that the five-year statute of limitations in 28 U.S.C. 2462 barred the Division of Enforcement's action for sanctions based on the false warranty. The law judge found further that First Union and Cawley dealt unfairly and deceptively with the County in connection with two of three refundings by purposely failing to disclose payments made to the lobbyist in closing documents filed with the State.

The law judge suspended Cawley from association with any broker, dealer, or municipal securities dealer for three months; ordered First Union and Cawley to cease and desist for a three-year period from committing or causing violations or future violations of MSRB Rule G-17 and Section 15B(c)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; assessed civil penalties of \$20,000 against First Union and \$15,000 against Cawley; and ordered First Union to disgorge \$114,493.31.

Among the issues likely to be argued are:

a. Whether MSRB Rule G-17 applies to a municipal securities dealer acting as financial advisor to an issuer;

b. Whether scienter is required to establish an MSRB Rule G-17 violation;

c. Whether cease-and-desist and disgorgement orders are "penalties" within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2462, and thus barred by the statute of limitations;

d. Whether the Commission should impose time-limited cease-and-desist orders; and

e. Whether and to what extent the Commission should order First Union to disgorge its revenues from the refundings.

The subject matter of the Closed Meeting scheduled for Wednesday, April 23, 2003 will be: Post-Argument Discussion.

The subject matter of the Open Meeting scheduled for Thursday, April 24, 2003 will be: