OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Public Availability of Fiscal Year 2006 Agency Inventories Under the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act

AGENCY: Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

ACTION: Notice of Public Availability of Agency Inventory of Activities That Are Not Inherently Governmental and of Activities That Are Inherently Governmental.

SUMMARY: The Federal Activities Inventory Reform (FAIR) Act, Public Law 105–270, requires agencies to develop inventories each year of activities performed by their employees that are not inherently governmental—i.e., inventories of commercial activities. The FAIR Act further requires OMB to review the inventories in consultation with the agencies and publish a notice of public availability in the Federal Register after the consultation process is completed. In accordance with the FAIR Act, OMB is publishing this notice to announce the availability of inventories from the agencies listed below. These inventories identify both commercial activities and activities that are inherently governmental.

This is the third and final release of the FAIR Act inventories for FY 2006. Interested parties who disagree with the agency’s initial judgment may challenge the inclusion or the omission of an activity on the list of activities that are not inherently governmental within 30 working days and, if not satisfied with this review, may appeal to a higher level within the agency.


Paul A. Denett, Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

THIRD FAIR ACT RELEASE FY 2006


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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request


Extension: Rule 6h–1, SEC File No. 270–497, OMB Control No. 3235–0555.

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 extension of the previously approved collection of information discussed below.

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a) (“Act”) requires national securities exchanges and national securities associations that trade security futures products to establish listing standards that, among other things, require: (1) Trading in such products not be readily susceptible to price manipulation; and (2) the market trading a security futures product to have in place procedures to coordinate trading halts with the listing market for the security or securities underlying the security futures product. Rule 6h–1 under the Act (17 CFR 240.6h–1) implements these statutory requirements and requires national securities exchanges and national securities associations that trade security futures products: (1) To use final settlement prices for cash-settled security futures that fairly reflect the opening price of the underlying security or securities; and (2) to have rules providing that the trading of a security futures product based on a single security shall be halted at all times that a regulatory halt has been instituted for