

as applicable, the provisions of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-102, Attachments F and G and 7 CFR part 3015, subparts G and H” and adding in their place the words “the provisions of 7 CFR part 3016”;

■ b. Amend the first sentence of paragraph (b)(5)(v) by removing the words “7 CFR part 3015, subpart L” and adding in their place the words “7 CFR part 3016”;

■ c. Amend paragraph (d) by removing the words “the Department’s Uniform Federal Assistance Regulations, 7 CFR part 3015 subpart N” and adding in their place the words “7 CFR part 3016”.

Dated: July 5, 2006.

Roberto Salazar,

Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service.

[FR Doc. 06-6185 Filed 7-12-06; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 72

RIN 3150-AH93

List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: NUHOMS®HD Addition; Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule

AGENCY: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Direct final rule; withdrawal.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is withdrawing a direct final rule that would have added the Transnuclear, Inc., NUHOMS®HD cask system to the “List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks” to add Certificate of Compliance No. 1030. The NRC is taking this action because it has received significant adverse comments in response to an identical proposed rule which was concurrently published with the direct final rule.

DATES: The final rule published on May 2, 2006 (71 FR 25740) is withdrawn effective July 13, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jayne M. McCausland, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, telephone (301) 415-6219 (e-mail: jmm2@nrc.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On May 2, 2006 (71 FR 25740), the NRC published in the **Federal Register** a direct final rule amending its regulations in 10 CFR 72.214 to add the Transnuclear, Inc., NUHOMS® HD cask system listing within the “List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks” to add Certificate of

Compliance No. 1030. Holders of power reactor operating licenses would have been allowed to store spent fuel in the NUHOMS®HD cask system under a general license. The direct final rule was to become effective on July 17, 2006. The NRC also concurrently published an identical proposed rule on May 2, 2006 (71 FR 25782).

In the May 2, 2006, direct final rule, NRC stated that if any significant adverse comments were received, a notice of timely withdrawal of the direct final rule would be published in the **Federal Register**. As a result, the direct final rule would not take effect.

The NRC received significant adverse comments on the direct final rule; therefore, the NRC is withdrawing the direct final rule. As stated in the May 2, 2006, direct final rule, NRC will address the comments received on the May 2, 2006, companion proposed rule in a subsequent final rule. The NRC will not initiate a second comment period on this action.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 28th day of June, 2006.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Luis A. Reyes,

Executive Director for Operations.

[FR Doc. E6-11027 Filed 7-12-06; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Part 201

[Regulation A]

Extensions of Credit by Federal Reserve Banks

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) has adopted final amendments to its Regulation A to reflect the Board’s approval of an increase in the primary credit rate at each Federal Reserve Bank. The secondary credit rate at each Reserve Bank automatically increased by formula as a result of the Board’s primary credit rate action.

DATES: The amendments to part 201 (Regulation A) are effective July 13, 2006. The rate changes for primary and secondary credit were effective on the dates specified in 12 CFR 201.51, as amended.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer J. Johnson, Secretary of the Board (202/452-3259); for users of Telecommunication Devices for the Deaf (TDD) only, contact 202/263-4869.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Reserve Banks make primary and secondary credit available to depository institutions as a backup source of funding on a short-term basis, usually overnight. The primary and secondary credit rates are the interest rates that the twelve Federal Reserve Banks charge for extensions of credit under these programs. In accordance with the Federal Reserve Act, the primary and secondary credit rates are established by the boards of directors of the Federal Reserve Banks, subject to the review and determination of the Board.

The Board approved requests by the Reserve Banks to increase by 25 basis points the primary credit rate in effect at each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, thereby increasing from 6.00 percent to 6.25 percent the rate that each Reserve Bank charges for extensions of primary credit. As a result of the Board’s action on the primary credit rate, the rate that each Reserve Bank charges for extensions of secondary credit automatically increased from 6.50 percent to 6.75 percent under the secondary credit rate formula. The final amendments to Regulation A reflect these rate changes.

The 25-basis-point increase in the primary credit rate was associated with a similar increase in the target for the Federal funds rate (from 5.00 percent to 5.25 percent) approved by the Federal Open Market Committee (Committee) and announced at the same time. A press release announcing these actions indicated that:

Recent indicators suggest that economic growth is moderating from its quite strong pace earlier this year, partly reflecting a gradual cooling of the housing market and the lagged effects of increases in interest rates and energy prices.

Readings on core inflation have been elevated in recent months. Ongoing productivity gains have held down the rise in unit labor costs, and inflation expectations remain contained. However, the high levels of resource utilization and of the prices of energy and other commodities have the potential to sustain inflation pressures.

Although the moderation in the growth of aggregate demand should help to limit inflation pressures over time, the Committee judges that some inflation risks remain. The extent and timing of any additional firming that may be needed to address these risks will depend on the evolution of the outlook for both inflation and economic growth, as implied by incoming information. In any event, the Committee will respond to changes in economic prospects as needed to support the attainment of its objectives.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

Pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), the Board certifies