

proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until April 5, 2010. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.1.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposed information collection to the FISD, OPM, 1900 E Street, NW., Washington, DC 20415, Attention: Lisa Loss or sent via electronic mail to FISDFormsComments@opm.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A copy of this ICR, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained by contacting the FISD, OPM, 1900 E Street, NW., Washington, DC 20503, Attention: Lisa Loss or sent via electronic mail to FISDFormsComments@opm.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 3(a) of Executive Order (E.O.) 10450, as amended, states that with specified exceptions, "the appointment of each civilian officer or employee in any department or agency of the Government shall be made subject to investigation," and that "in no event shall the investigation consist of less than a national agency check * * * and written inquiries to appropriate local law enforcement agencies, former employers and supervisors, references, and schools attended by the persons under investigation." This minimum investigation for appointment in the civil service is called the National Agency Check with Inquiries (NACI).

The INV 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44 are used to conduct the "written inquiries" portion of the NACI. They are also used in any investigation requiring the same written inquiries, including suitability investigations under E.O. 10577, as amended and 5 CFR part 731, for employment in positions defined in 5 CFR 731.101(b); investigations for employment in a sensitive national security position under E.O. 10450, as amended and 5 CFR part 732; certain investigations for eligibility for access to classified information pursuant to standards promulgated under E.O.

12968, as amended; certain investigations for fitness for employment in the excepted service or as a contract employee, pursuant to investigative requirements prescribed by employing and contracting agencies; and investigations for identity credentials for long-term physical and logical access to Federally controlled facilities and information systems, pursuant to standards promulgated under the Federal Information Security Management Act. The INV forms 40 and 44, in particular, facilitate OPM's access to criminal history record information under 5 U.S.C. 9101.

The content of the INV forms is also designed to meet notice requirements for personnel investigations specified by 5 CFR 736.102(c). These notice requirements apply to any "investigation * * * to determine the suitability, eligibility, or qualifications of individuals for Federal employment, for work on Federal contracts, or for access to classified information or restricted areas."

None of the forms is used for any purpose other than a personnel background investigation, as described above. The completed forms are maintained by OPM subject to the protections of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended.

Procedurally, the subject of a personnel background investigation discloses the identity of relevant sources, such as supervisors, coworkers, neighbors, friends, current or former spouses, instructors, relatives, or schools attended, on the standard form (SF) 85, Questionnaire for Non-Sensitive Positions; the SF 85P, Questionnaire for Public Trust Positions; or the SF 86, Questionnaire for National Security Positions. After OPM receives a completed SF 85, SF 85P, or SF 86, the INV forms are distributed to the provided source contacts through an automated mailing operation.

The INV 40 is used to collect records from a Federal or State record repository or a credit bureau. The INV 44 is used to collect law enforcement data from a criminal justice agency. The INV 41, 42, and 43 are sent to employment references, associates, and schools attended. The forms disclose that the source's name was provided by the subject to assist in completing a background investigation to help determine the subject's suitability for employment or security clearance, and request that the source complete the form with information to help in this determination. Generally the subject of the investigation will identify these employment references, associates, and schools on his or her SF 85, SF 85P, or

SF 86 questionnaire. If information is omitted on the questionnaire, however, the information may be provided in a follow-up contact between the subject and an investigator. By their terms, the INV 41, 42, and 43 forms are not to be sent to employment references, associates, and schools that have not been identified by the subject of the investigation.

Approximately 279,000 INV 40 inquiries are sent to federal and non-federal agencies annually. The INV 40 takes approximately five minutes to complete. The estimated annual burden is 23,250 hours. Approximately 2,243,000 INV 41 inquiries are sent to previous and present employers and supervisors. The INV 41 takes approximately five minutes to complete. The estimated annual burden is 186,900 hours. Approximately 1,882,000 INV 42 inquiries are sent to individuals annually. The INV 42 takes approximately five minutes to complete. The estimated annual burden is 156,800 hours. Approximately 464,000 INV 43 inquiries are sent to educational institutions annually. The INV 43 takes approximately five minutes to complete. The estimated annual burden is 38,700 hours. Approximately 1,546,000 INV 44 inquiries are sent to law enforcement agencies annually. The INV 44 takes approximately five minutes to complete. The estimated annual burden is 128,800 hours. The total number of respondents for the INV 40, INV 41, INV 42, INV 43, and INV 44 is 6,135,200 and the total estimated burden is 511,200 hours.

U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

John Berry,
Director.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 500-1]

**In the Matter of L. Luria & Son, Inc.,
Lew Corp. (n/k/a Questus Global
Limited), Library Bureau, Inc., Life
Sciences, Inc., Lifesmart Nutrition
Technologies, Inc., Lightning Rod
Software, Inc., Lindatech, Inc.,
Littlefield, Adams & Company, and
Liuski International, Inc.; Order of
Suspension of Trading**

January 29, 2010.

It appears to the Securities and Exchange Commission that there is a lack of current and accurate information concerning the securities of L. Luria & Son, Inc. because it has not filed any

periodic reports since the period ended May 3, 1997.

It appears to the Securities and Exchange Commission that there is a lack of current and accurate information concerning the securities of Lew Corp. (n/k/a Questus Global Limited) because it has not filed any periodic reports since the period ended December 31, 2001.

It appears to the Securities and Exchange Commission that there is a lack of current and accurate information concerning the securities of Library Bureau, Inc. because it has not filed any periodic reports since July 2, 1994.

It appears to the Securities and Exchange Commission that there is a lack of current and accurate information concerning the securities of Life Sciences, Inc. because it has not filed any periodic reports since the period ended May 31, 2000.

It appears to the Securities and Exchange Commission that there is a lack of current and accurate information concerning the securities of Lifesmart Nutrition Technologies, Inc. because it has not filed any periodic reports since the period ended February 28, 2003.

It appears to the Securities and Exchange Commission that there is a lack of current and accurate information concerning the securities of Lightning Rod Software, Inc. because it has not filed any periodic reports since the period ended December 31, 2001.

It appears to the Securities and Exchange Commission that there is a lack of current and accurate information concerning the securities of Lindatech, Inc. because it has not filed any periodic reports since the period ended March 31, 1999.

It appears to the Securities and Exchange Commission that there is a lack of current and accurate information concerning the securities of Littlefield, Adams & Company because it has not filed any periodic reports since the period ended March 31, 2000.

It appears to the Securities and Exchange Commission that there is a lack of current and accurate information concerning the securities of Liuski International, Inc. because it has not filed any periodic reports since the period ended July 20, 1999.

The Commission is of the opinion that the public interest and the protection of investors require a suspension of trading in the securities of the above-listed companies.

Therefore, it is ordered, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that trading in the securities of the above-listed companies is suspended for the period from 9:30

a.m. EST on January 29, 2010, through 11:59 p.m. EST on February 11, 2010.

By the Commission.

Elizabeth M. Murphy,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2010-2223 Filed 1-29-10; 11:15 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-61426; File No. SR-Phlx-2010-05]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NASDAQ OMX PHLX, Inc.; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change Relating to Professional Orders

January 26, 2010.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act"),¹ and Rule 19b-4² thereunder, notice is hereby given that on January 12, 2010, NASDAQ OMX PHLX, Inc. ("Phlx" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC" or "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 Exchange proposes to amend its priority rules to give certain non-broker-dealer orders the same priority as broker-dealer orders.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's Web site at <http://nasdaqomxphlx.cchwallstreet.com/NASDAQOMXPHLX/Filings/>, at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of

the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The purpose of the proposed rule change is to adopt the new term "professional" for purposes of the Exchange's priority rules. Currently, pursuant to Rule 1014(g), a customer account is an account other than a controlled account; a controlled account is an account controlled by or under common control with a broker-dealer. Rule 1014(g) governs, among other things, the allocation of orders and, thus, the priority over and parity among orders and quotations.

Customer priority is one of the marketplace advantages provided to customer orders on the Exchange; customer priority means that customer orders are given execution priority over non-customer orders and quotations of specialists and Registered Options Traders ("ROTs") at the same price. Another marketplace advantage afforded to customer orders on the Exchange is that member organizations are generally not charged transaction fees for the execution of customer orders. The purpose of these marketplace advantages is to attract retail order flow to the Exchange by leveling the playing field for retail investors over market professionals.³

With respect to these Phlx marketplace advantages, the Exchange does not believe that the current definition of customer account versus controlled account properly distinguishes between non-professional retail investors and certain professionals. According to the Exchange, providing marketplace advantages based upon whether the order is for the account of a participant that is a registered broker-dealer is no longer appropriate in today's marketplace, because some non-broker-dealer individuals and entities have access to information and technology that enables them to professionally trade listed options in the same manner as a broker or dealer in securities.⁴ These

³ Market professionals have access to sophisticated trading systems that contain functionality not available to retail customers, including things such as continuously updated pricing models based upon real-time streaming data, access to multiple markets simultaneously and order and risk management tools.

⁴ For example, some broker-dealers provided their professional customers with multi-screened trading stations equipped with trading technology that allows the trader to monitor and place orders on all

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.