

type oranges shipped to interstate markets from a U.S. No. 1 to a U.S. No. 1 Golden from May 15 through June 14 each season and to a U.S. No. 2 external/U.S. No. 1 internal from June 15 through August 31 each season.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601–612), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this action on small entities. Accordingly, AMS has prepared this final regulatory flexibility analysis.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of businesses subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. Marketing orders issued pursuant to the Act, and the rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf.

There are approximately 30 Valencia and other late type orange handlers subject to regulation under the marketing order and approximately 750 producers of citrus in the production area. Small agricultural service firms are defined by the Small Business Administration (SBA) as those whose annual receipts are less than \$7,000,000, and small agricultural producers are defined as those having annual receipts less than \$750,000 (13 CFR 121.201).

Based on industry and Committee data, the average f.o.b. price for fresh Valencia and other late type oranges during the 2012–13 season was approximately \$11.80 per 4/5 bushel carton, and total fresh shipments were approximately 3.6 million cartons. Using the average f.o.b. price and shipment data, the majority of Florida Valencia and other late type orange handlers could be considered small businesses under SBA's definition. In addition, the average annual grower revenue is below \$750,000 based on production data, grower prices as reported by NASS, and the total number of Florida citrus growers. Thus, assuming a normal distribution, the majority of Valencia and other late type orange handlers and producers may be classified as small entities.

This rule continues in effect the action that reduced the grade requirements for Valencia and other late type oranges prescribed under the order. This rule reduces the minimum grade requirements of Valencia and other late type oranges from a U.S. No. 1 to a U.S. No. 1 Golden from May 15 through June 14 each season and to a U.S. No. 2

external/U.S. No. 1 internal from June 15 through August 31 each season. Authority for these changes is provided in § 905.52.

This action does not impose any additional costs on the industry. However, it is anticipated that this action will have a beneficial impact. Reducing the grade requirements for Valencia and other late type oranges from May 15 through August 31 makes additional fruit available for shipment to the fresh market, providing the opportunity to supply late season markets. The Committee believes that relaxing the grade requirements provides an outlet for fruit that may otherwise go unharvested. This allows more fruit to be shipped to the fresh market and increases returns to both handlers and growers. The benefits of this rule are expected to be equally available to all fresh citrus growers and handlers, regardless of their size.

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the order's information collection requirements have been previously approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and assigned OMB No. 0581–0189, Generic Fruit Crops. No changes in those requirements as a result of this action are necessary. Should any changes become necessary, they would be submitted to OMB for approval.

This rule will not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large Florida citrus handlers. As with all Federal marketing order programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies. In addition, USDA has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this rule.

Further, the Committee meeting was widely publicized throughout the Florida citrus industry, and all interested persons were invited to attend the meeting and participate in Committee deliberations. Like all Committee meetings, the April 3, 2014, meeting was a public meeting, and all entities, both large and small, were able to express their views on this issue.

Comments on the interim rule were required to be received on or before July 28, 2014. No comments were received. Therefore, for the reasons given in the interim rule, we are adopting the interim rule as a final rule, without change.

To view the interim rule, go to: <http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=AMS-FV-14-0041-0001>.

This action also affirms information contained in the interim rule concerning Executive Orders 12866, 12988, 13175, and 13563; the Paperwork Reduction Act (4 U.S.C. Chapter 35); and the E-Gov Act (44 U.S.C. 101).

After consideration of all relevant material presented, it is found that finalizing the interim rule, without change, as published in the **Federal Register** (79 FR 30439, May 28, 2014) will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 905

Grapefruit, Marketing agreements, Oranges, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Tangelos, Tangerines.

PART 905—ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, TANGERINES, AND TANGELOS GROWN IN FLORIDA

■ Accordingly, the interim rule that amended 7 CFR part 905 and that was published at 79 FR 30439 on May 28, 2014, is adopted as a final rule, without change.

Dated: September 24, 2014.

Rex A. Barnes,

Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2014–23239 Filed 9–29–14; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Parts 30, 37, 73, and 150

[NRC–2012–0140]

RIN 3150–AJ18

Safeguards Information—Modified Handling Categorization; Change for Materials Facilities

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is amending its regulations to remove the Safeguards Information—Modified Handling (SGI–M) designation of the security-related information for large irradiators, manufacturers and distributors, and for transport of category 1 quantities of radioactive material. The rulemaking will also result in the removal of the SGI–M designation of the security-related information for the transportation of irradiated reactor fuel that weighs 100 grams or less in net weight of irradiated fuel. The security-related information for these facilities and the transportation of certain

materials will no longer be designated as SGI-M and will be protected under the information protection requirements that apply to other materials licensees that possess category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive material.

DATES: This final rule is effective January 28, 2015, unless a significant adverse comment is received by October 30, 2014. If the rule is withdrawn as a result of such comments, timely notice of the withdrawal will be published in the **Federal Register**. Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but the NRC staff is able to ensure consideration only for comments received on or before this date.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC-2012-0140 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this direct final rule. You may access publicly-available information related to this direct final rule by any of the following methods:

- Federal Rulemaking Web site: Go to <http://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC-2012-0140. Address questions about NRC dockets to Carol Gallagher; telephone: 301-287-3422; email: Carol.Gallagher@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this direct final rule.

- NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS): You may obtain publicly-available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To begin the search, select "ADAMS Public Documents" and then select "Begin Web-based ADAMS Search." For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1-800-397-4209, 301-415-4737, or by email to pdr.resource@nrc.gov. The ADAMS accession number for each document referenced (if it is available in ADAMS) is provided the first time that it is mentioned in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section.

- NRC's PDR: You may examine and purchase copies of public documents at the NRC's PDR, Room O1-F21, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vanessa Cox, Office of Federal and State Materials and Environmental Management Programs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001; telephone: 301-415-8342, email: Vanessa.Cox@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The NRC has issued three sets of security orders containing SGI-M for the protection of category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive material. These orders were all issued under the Commission's authority for common defense and security. The first set of orders was issued to panoramic and underwater irradiator licensees that possess more than 370 Terabequerels (TBq) (10,000 curies (Ci)) of radioactive material (large irradiators) (EA-02-249; June 6, 2003) (68 FR 35458; June 13, 2003). The second set of orders was issued to manufacturing and distribution (M&D) licensees (EA-03-225; January 12, 2004) (69 FR 5375; February 4, 2004). The third set of orders was issued to licensees that transport source, byproduct, or special nuclear material in category 1 quantities of radioactive material (EA-05-006; July 19, 2005) (70 FR 44407; August 2, 2005). The third set of orders also covered transportation of irradiated reactor fuel that weighs 100 grams or less in net weight of irradiated fuel.

The orders issued to large irradiators, M&D licensees, and licensees transporting category 1 quantities of radioactive materials, require these licensees to perform specified actions within specific timeframes. The information related to these timeframes is designated SGI-M. Some licensees have developed security plans incorporating these timeframes. Therefore, information contained in these security plans has been designated as SGI-M. Furthermore, the orders to licensees transporting category 1 quantities of radioactive material require these licensees to develop transportation security plans and coordinate itinerary information with the states through which the shipment will be traveling. Portions of these transportation security plans and itinerary information are also designated as SGI-M.

A fourth set of orders, commonly called the Increased Control (IC) Orders, was issued to all other licensees that possessed greater than category 2 quantities of radioactive material (EA-05-090; November 14, 2005) (70 FR 72128; December 1, 2005). These orders were issued under the Commission's authority for protection of public health and safety. The IC Orders require licensees to immediately detect, assess, and respond to any unauthorized access to category 2 or greater quantities of radioactive material. These orders do not contain any specific response times or other SGI-M information. Because these licensees' security plans are based

on the IC Orders, and these orders do not contain SGI information, the security plans for licensees subject only to the IC Orders are not designated as SGI-M.

On October 24, 2008 (73 FR 63546), the NRC published a final rule that established, among other things, the requirements for protection of SGI-M and designated categories of licensees that would be subject to the SGI-M provisions. The SGI-M requirements are located in part 73 of Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), "Physical Protection of Plants and Materials." This rule required certain licensees to establish, implement, and maintain an information protection system that includes the applicable measures for SGI-M specified in 10 CFR 73.23, "Protection of Safeguards Information—Modified Handling: Specific requirements." This section contains specific requirements related to panoramic and underwater irradiators that possess greater than 370 TBq (10,000 Ci) of byproduct material in the form of sealed sources; manufacturers and distributors of items containing source, byproduct, or special nuclear material in greater than or equal to category 2 quantities of concern; the transportation of irradiated reactor fuel that weighs 100 grams or less in net weight of irradiated fuel; and transportation of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material in greater than or equal to category 1 quantities of concern. The rule was effective on February 23, 2009. Orders containing the requirements for protection of SGI-M were not modified or rescinded after issuance of the final rule; therefore, licensees are currently subject to both the requirements in the regulations and the orders.

On March 19, 2013 (78 FR 16922), the NRC published a final rule in the **Federal Register**, adding a new part 37 to Title 10 of the CFR, "Physical Protection of Category 1 and Category 2 Quantities of Radioactive Material." NRC licensees were required to comply with 10 CFR part 37 by March 19, 2014. The final rule establishes the security requirements for the protection of category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive material and for transportation of irradiated reactor fuel that weighs 100 grams or less in net weight of irradiated fuel. The rule also contains information protection requirements for the security plan, procedures, and other information.

II. Discussion

A. What action is the NRC taking?

The NRC is amending its regulations to remove the SGI-M designation of the security-related information for large irradiators, M&Ds, and transport of category 1 quantities of radioactive material. The rulemaking will also result in the removal of the SGI-M designation of the security-related information for the transportation of irradiated reactor fuel that weighs 100 grams or less in net weight of irradiated fuel. The security-related information will instead be protected under the new 10 CFR part 37, "Physical Protection of Category 1 and Category 2 Quantities of Radioactive Material."

B. What is the purpose of the direct final rule?

The purpose of the direct final rule is to remove the SGI-M designation of the security-related information for large irradiators, M&Ds, and for transport of category 1 quantities of radioactive material. The rulemaking will also result in the removal of the SGI-M designation of the security-related information for the transportation of irradiated reactor fuel that weighs 100 grams or less in net weight of irradiated fuel.

C. Whom will this action affect?

The direct final rule will apply to any panoramic and underwater irradiator licensee that possesses more than 370 TBq (10,000 Ci) of radioactive material, M&D licensees, and any licensee that transports small quantities of irradiated reactor fuel that weighs 100 grams or less in net weight of irradiated fuel or category 1 quantities of radioactive material whether the facility is licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State. There are 85 Agreement State licensees and 27 NRC licensees that will be impacted by this rule. These are the materials licensees that received orders under the Commission's authority to protect the common defense and security.

D. With the redesignation of the security-related information, will the security plans become public information?

No, the security-related information will not be made public. The change in the designation of the security-related information does not result in public disclosure of the information as the information will still be protected under 10 CFR part 37. Access to this information will be based upon a trustworthiness and reliability

determination and on a need-to-know determination.

E. Will documents now designated SGI-M still have to be protected as SGI-M?

Yes, documents marked as SGI-M must be protected as SGI-M until they are removed from the SGI-M category (destroyed or decontrolled). Once 10 CFR part 37 or the equivalent Agreement State regulations are in place and the NRC security orders are rescinded, the SGI-M security Orders and security plans required by the Orders must be destroyed in accordance with 10 CFR 73.23(i). Additionally, if a panoramic irradiator or M&D licensee develops a 10 CFR part 37 security plan in preparation for compliance with 10 CFR part 37 or the equivalent Agreement State regulation before § 73.23 is revised, the licensee must decontrol the 10 CFR part 37 security plan in accordance with § 73.23(h) once § 73.23 is revised.

The NRC does not expect licensees who were subject to the NRC security orders to find all stored documents designated as SGI-M solely for the purpose of destroying the documents. Instead, as those documents are removed from storage, the licensee must either destroy or decontrol the document(s) at that time. Documents marked as SGI-M must continue to be protected as SGI-M until they are destroyed or decontrolled. Additional information on the destruction or decontrolling of SGI is available in Section 9 of Regulatory Guide 5.79, "Protection of Safeguards Information."

F. What are the information protection requirements under 10 CFR part 37? How does this compare to the information protection requirements prescribed for SGI-M?

The 10 CFR part 37 rulemaking requires that a need-to-know determination be made before an individual is allowed to have access to the security-related information. The 10 CFR part 37 rulemaking requires licensees to limit access to and prevent unauthorized disclosure of their security plans and implementing procedures. When not in use, the security plan and implementing procedures must be stored in a manner that will prevent the unauthorized removal of those documents. Information stored in non-removable electronic form must be password-protected. These requirements are similar to the storage requirements for SGI-M.

The regulations in 10 CFR part 37 also require a background investigation to determine the trustworthiness and

reliability of an individual seeking access to protected information. This determination must be conducted by a reviewing official who has also been determined to be trustworthy and reliable. The background investigation for access to information under 10 CFR part 37 is similar to that required by § 73.23, with the exception that fingerprints are not submitted and a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) criminal history records check is not required. However, many of the individuals needing access to protected information would also require access to radioactive material. Unescorted access to radioactive material requires fingerprinting and an FBI criminal history records check as part of the background investigation required under 10 CFR part 37. Therefore, the NRC anticipates that most individuals requiring access to security-related information would already have undergone fingerprinting and an FBI criminal history records check.

The regulations in 10 CFR part 37 do not have requirements for the transmission of information or for marking the material. However, with the exception of routing information, licensees do not routinely transmit security-related information and the routing information is not transmitted as SGI-M, but is protected as SGI-M once received. Licensees are not required to submit the security plan or implementing procedures to the NRC.

The NRC concludes that 10 CFR part 37 provides adequate protection of the security-related information without unduly burdening licensees with the additional requirements for protection of SGI-M.

G. What is the reason for the designation change?

The NRC considers that this redesignation is appropriate based on the following: (1) Large irradiators have a lower risk of theft, and M&D licensees have a similar risk of theft when compared to other licensees possessing category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive material; (2) the information protection requirements in 10 CFR part 37 provide adequate protection of the security-related information; (3) the security requirements under 10 CFR part 37 are the same for all licensees; (4) information security requirements should be consistent across all areas that are regulated under NRC authority for public health and safety; (5) the change will ease communication between regulator and licensee; and (6) under 10 CFR part 73, the NRC would continue to inspect Agreement State licensee programs for the protection of SGI-M

until the Agreement State requirements become effective. Additionally, several commenters on the proposed 10 CFR part 37 rule, including several Agreement States, indicated that the security-related information for large irradiators, M&Ds, and licensees that transport category 1 quantities of radioactive material should not be considered SGI-M.

Sandia National Laboratories (SNL) performed vulnerability assessments on a variety of materials licensees before the ICs were developed. The ICs and 10 CFR part 37 incorporate security measures that were identified in the draft vulnerability assessments (ADAMS Accession No. ML082130714) as being effective in providing reasonable assurance that public health and safety and the common defense and security will be adequately protected. The SNL study also indicates that certain licensees are less vulnerable to theft than other licensees. Large irradiators have a lower risk of theft, and M&D licensees have a similar risk of theft when compared to other licensees subject to the security requirements in 10 CFR part 37. The NRC, therefore, concludes that licensee security plans for M&D and large irradiator licensees need not be protected at a higher level than the security plans of other licensees subject to 10 CFR part 37.

As noted in the response to Question F, 10 CFR part 37 will provide adequate protection of the security-related information that is currently designated as SGI-M for these licensees. The actual security requirements in 10 CFR part 37 are the same for all licensees. These security requirements do not contain any of the information from the security orders that was designated as SGI-M. The SGI-M timeframes that were in the orders are replaced in the 10 CFR part 37 rule by terms such as prompt, immediate, and without delay. Therefore, disclosure of one licensee's response times will not compromise another licensees' security-related information because the response time designated in the rule is already public knowledge, (i.e., immediate).

Currently, itinerary information for the transportation of category 1 quantities of material and for the transportation of irradiated reactor fuel that weighs 100 grams or less in net weight of irradiated fuel is designated as SGI-M under 10 CFR part 73 and the orders. Licensees are required to coordinate this information with states through which the shipment will pass. Shipment information is shared on a need-to-know basis for pre-planning, coordination, and advance notification purposes. Although the information is

considered to be SGI-M, the information is not handled as SGI-M for the purposes of communication (telephone and facsimile) with the States and other licensees; however, once the shipment information is received, it must be handled as SGI-M. If the SGI-M designation for these licensees is revised, the licensees will be able to communicate freely with the States and transportation companies possessing a need-to-know and will not need to deal with the inconsistency in transmitting the SGI-M shipment information as non-SGI-M.

The security orders for the transportation of category 1 quantities of radioactive material, large irradiator licensees, and M&D licensees were issued under the NRC's common defense and security authority. The new 10 CFR part 37 security requirements, however, were issued under the NRC's authority to protect the public health and safety. The NRC has determined that the information protection requirements set forth in the new 10 CFR part 37 are adequate to protect the security information associated with large irradiators, M&Ds, and licensees that transport category 1 quantities of radioactive material. Therefore, once this direct final rule is effective, the security information associated with these licensees is no longer required to be handled as SGI-M. Furthermore, this will ensure that all the information security requirements are consistent across all areas that are regulated under public health and safety.

Protection of information at a level less than SGI-M will allow licensees to communicate more easily with regulators regarding implementation of the 10 CFR part 37 requirements, but still requires licensees to limit access to specific security plans and procedures. For example, licensees will be required to limit access to the plans to those employees who need access to perform a job function. Licensees also will be required to store their security plans in locked cabinets while not in use, but could use normal lines of communication with the NRC or an Agreement State to discuss security-related questions or concerns. This approach achieves meaningful information protection without unduly burdening licensees' and regulators' ability to achieve effective implementation of the 10 CFR part 37 requirements.

If the security-related information for these facilities remains designated as SGI-M, the NRC will be responsible for inspection and enforcement of the SGI-M programs at those facilities regulated by an Agreement State. This can result

in confusion for licensees. Results of many aspects of the security inspections would be SGI-M and could not be discussed in an open environment. Because only some security-related information at these facilities would be SGI-M, licensees would need to maintain two systems to protect security-related information, which needlessly increases the burden on the licensee.

H. Will the orders be rescinded?

Yes, the orders will be rescinded once 10 CFR part 37 is implemented for NRC licensees. For Agreement State licenses, the orders will be rescinded when the Agreement State adopts program element requirements based on those elements that embody the essential objectives of the 10 CFR part 37 requirements. Agreement States have until March 2016 to comply.

I. Will the NRC issue guidance for this rule?

No, the NRC does not plan to issue guidance specific to this rule. Existing guidance on SGI does not contain references to these types of facilities and, therefore, does not need to be revised. The guidance on 10 CFR part 37, NUREG-2155, Implementation Guidance for 10 CFR Part 37, "Physical Protection of Category 1 and Category 2 Quantities of Radioactive Material" (ADAMS Accession No. ML13053A061), will be revised to remove references to SGI-M. Only the revised pages will be issued for the 10 CFR part 37 guidance document. The changes will be included in the next update to NUREG-2155.

J. Are individuals transporting category 1 radioactive material subject to the background investigation requirements?

No. Under this final rule, the Commission is revising the listing of categories of individuals relieved from the background investigation requirements to include employees of carriers that transport category 1 quantities of radioactive material. Additionally, information related to the physical protection of shipments of source and byproduct material in category 1 quantities of radioactive material is no longer designated as SGI-M. For these reasons, the NRC will rely on the background investigations required by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) programs for background investigations of these personnel. While the background investigation may not be identical to one required under 10 CFR part 37, the potential risk that a

commercial driver or package handler may pose due to any difference in the background investigation is acceptably small.

As part of this rulemaking, the NRC considered the level of responsibility to place on its licensees regarding fingerprinting and criminal history records checks for persons involved in the transportation of category 1 radioactive material. Licensees covered by the fingerprinting and criminal history records check requirements of 10 CFR part 37 may decide to transfer radioactive material away from the site or may receive radioactive material from another entity.

Such transfers or receipts may occur either as part of a shipment to or from a domestic or an international company. Individuals involved in the shipment, in particular those employed by carriers or other organizations handling shipments, may have unescorted access to the material during the shipment process. These persons may not be employees of the licensee and therefore may not be under the licensee's direct control. Section 37.29(a) grants relief from the background investigation for those individuals who are commercial vehicle drivers for category 2 road shipments and package handlers at transportation facilities such as freight terminals and railroad yards.

These individuals would typically be outside the control of the licensee.

III. Summary of Changes

Section 30.4 Definitions

The definition for "Quantities of Concern" is removed from the regulations as it is no longer needed.

Section 30.32 Application for Specific Licenses

Paragraph (k) is removed from the regulations to remove the reference to the SGI requirements in 10 CFR part 73.

Section 30.34 Terms and Conditions of Licenses

Paragraph (l) is removed from the regulations to remove the reference to the SGI requirements in 10 CFR part 73.

Section 37.29 Relief From Fingerprinting, Identification, and Criminal History Records Checks and Other Elements of Background Investigations for Designated Categories of Individuals Permitted Unescorted Access to Certain Radioactive Materials

Paragraph (a)(10) is revised to include category 1 drivers.

Section 37.43 General Security Program Requirements

Paragraph (d)(1) is revised to remove reference to § 37.43(d)(9).

Paragraph (d)(9) is removed from the regulations to remove the reference to the SGI requirements in 10 CFR part 73.

Section 37.77 Advance Notification of Shipment of Category 1 Quantities of Radioactive Material

Paragraph (f) is revised to change the reference for protection of the information from § 73.21 to § 37.43(d).

Section 73.2 Definitions

The definition for "Quantities of Concern" is removed from the regulations, as it is no longer needed.

Section 73.21 Protection of Safeguards Information: Performance Requirements

Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) is revised to remove panoramic and underwater irradiators that possess greater than 370 TBq (10,000 Ci) of byproduct material in the form of sealed sources; manufacturers and distributors of items containing source, byproduct, or special nuclear material in greater than or equal to category 2 quantities of radioactive material; and transportation of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material in greater than or equal to category 1 quantities of radioactive material from the list of categories of licensees subject to the provisions of 10 CFR part 73 for the protection of SGI-M.

Section 73.23 Protection of Safeguards Information—Modified Handling: Specific Requirements

The introductory text in this section is revised to remove panoramic and underwater irradiators that possess greater than 370 TBq (10,000 Ci) of byproduct material in the form of sealed sources; manufacturers and distributors of items containing source, byproduct, or special nuclear material in greater than or equal to category 2 quantities of concern; transportation of more than 1000 TBq (27,000 Ci) but less than or equal to 100 grams of spent nuclear fuel; and transportation of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material in greater than or equal to category 1 quantities of radioactive material from the list of categories of licensees subject to the provisions of 10 CFR part 73 for the protection of SGI-M.

Paragraph (a)(2) is revised to remove the security-related information that is associated with the physical protection of shipments of more than 1000 TBq (27,000 Ci) but less than or equal to 100 grams of spent nuclear fuel, source material and byproduct material in

category 1 quantities of concern from the SGI-M category.

Appendix I to Part 73—Category 1 and 2 Radioactive Materials

Appendix I, Table I-1—Quantities of Concern Threshold Limits, is removed from the regulations as it is no longer needed.

Section 150.15 Persons Not Exempt

Paragraph (a)(9) is removed from the regulations to remove the reference to the SGI requirements in 10 CFR part 73.

IV. Procedural Background

Because the NRC considers this action to be non-controversial, the NRC is using the direct final rule process for this rule. The amendment to the rule will become effective on January 28, 2015. However, if the NRC receives a significant adverse comment on this direct final rule by October 30, 2014, then the NRC will publish a document that withdraws this action and will address the comments received in a final rule as a response to the companion proposed rule published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**. Absent significant modifications to the proposed revisions requiring republication, the NRC will not initiate a second comment period on this action.

A significant adverse comment is a comment where the commenter explains why the rule would be inappropriate, including challenges to the rule's underlying premise or approach, or would be ineffective or unacceptable without a change. A comment is adverse and significant if:

(1) The comment opposes the rule and provides a reason sufficient to require a substantive response in a notice-and-comment process. For example, a substantive response is required when:

(a) The comment causes the NRC staff to reevaluate (or reconsider) its position or conduct additional analysis;

(b) The comment raises an issue serious enough to warrant a substantive response to clarify or complete the record; or

(c) The comment raises a relevant issue that was not previously addressed or considered by the NRC staff.

(2) The comment proposes a change or an addition to the rule, and it is apparent that the rule would be ineffective or unacceptable without incorporation of the change or addition.

(3) The comment causes the staff to make a change (other than editorial) to the rule.

For detailed instructions on submitting a comment, please see the companion proposed rule published

elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**.

V. Compatibility of Agreement State Regulations

Under the “Policy Statement on Adequacy and Compatibility of Agreement State Programs” approved by the Commission on June 30, 1997, and published in the **Federal Register** (62 FR 46517; September 3, 1997), this direct final rule will be a matter of compatibility between the NRC and the Agreement States, thereby providing consistency among the Agreement States and the NRC requirements. The NRC staff and Agreement State representation analyzed the rule in accordance with the procedure established within Part III, “Categorization Process for NRC Program Elements,” of Handbook 5.9 to Management Directive 5.9, “Adequacy and Compatibility of Agreement State Programs” (a copy of which may be viewed at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/management-directives/>).

The NRC program elements (including regulations) are placed into four compatibility categories (see the Compatibility Table in this section). In

addition, the NRC program elements can also be identified as having particular health and safety significance or as being reserved solely to the NRC. Compatibility Category A consists of program elements that are basic radiation protection standards and scientific terms and definitions that are necessary to understand radiation protection concepts. An Agreement State should adopt Category A program elements in an essentially identical manner to provide uniformity in the regulation of agreement material on a nationwide basis. Compatibility Category B consists of program elements that apply to activities that have direct and significant effects in multiple jurisdictions. An Agreement State should adopt Category B program elements in an essentially identical manner. Compatibility Category C consists of program elements that do not meet the criteria of Category A or B, but the essential objectives of which an Agreement State should adopt to avoid conflict, duplication, gaps, or other conditions that would jeopardize an orderly pattern in the regulation of agreement material on a nationwide basis. An Agreement State should adopt the essential objectives of the Category

C program elements. Compatibility Category D consists of program elements that do not meet any of the criteria of Category A, B, or C, and, therefore, do not need to be adopted by Agreement States for purposes of compatibility.

Health and Safety (H&S) are program elements that are not required for compatibility but are identified as having a particular health and safety role (i.e., adequacy) in the regulation of agreement material within the State. Although not required for compatibility, the State should adopt program elements in this H&S category based on those of the NRC that embody the essential objectives of the NRC program elements because of particular health and safety considerations. Compatibility Category NRC consists of program elements that address areas of regulation that cannot be relinquished to Agreement States under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, or provisions of 10 CFR. These program elements are not adopted by Agreement States. The following table lists the parts and sections that will be revised and their corresponding categorization under the “Policy Statement on Adequacy and Compatibility of Agreement State Programs.”

COMPATIBILITY TABLE FOR DIRECT FINAL RULE

Section	Change	Subject	Compatibility	
			Existing	New
10 CFR Part 30				
30.4	Remove	Definition of “quantities of concern.”	NRC.	
30.32(k)	Remove	Application for specific licenses	NRC.	
30.34(l)	Remove	Terms and conditions of licenses	NRC.	
10 CFR Part 37				
37.29(a)(10)	Amend ..	Relief from fingerprinting, identification, and criminal history records checks and other elements of background investigations for designated categories of individuals permitted unescorted access to certain radioactive materials.	B	B
37.43(d)(1)	Amend ..	Remove reference to § 37.43(d)(9).	NRC.	
37.43(d)(9)	Remove	General security program requirements	NRC.	
37.77(f)	Revise ..	Advance notification of shipment of category 1 quantities of radioactive material.	NRC	C
10 CFR Part 73				
73.2	Remove	Definition of “quantities of concern.”	NRC.	
73.21	Amend ..	Protection of safeguards information: performance requirements	NRC	NRC
73.23	Amend ..	Protection of safeguards information-modified handling: specific requirements.	NRC	NRC
Appendix I	Remove	Category 1 and category 2 radioactive materials	NRC.	
10 CFR Part 150				
150.15(a)(9)	Remove	Persons not exempt	NRC.	

VI. Plain Writing

The Plain Writing Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–274) requires Federal agencies to write documents in a clear, concise, and well-organized manner. The NRC has written this document to be consistent with the Plain Writing Act as well as the Presidential Memorandum, “Plain Language in Government Writing,” published June 10, 1998 (63 FR 31883).

VII. Voluntary Consensus Standards

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–113), requires that Federal agencies use technical standards that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies unless the use of such a standard is inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. In this direct final rule, the NRC will revise the categories of licensees subject to the provision of 10 CFR part 73 for the protection of SGI–M by removing panoramic and underwater irradiator licensees that possess more than 370 TBq (10,000 Ci) of radioactive material, M&D licensees, licensees that transport category 1 quantities of radioactive material, and licensees that transport irradiated reactor fuel that weighs 100 grams or less in net weight of irradiated fuel from the listing. This action does not constitute the establishment of a standard that establishes generally applicable requirements.

VIII. Finding of No Significant Environmental Impact: Availability

The Commission has determined under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and the Commission’s regulations in subpart A of 10 CFR part 51, that this rule is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and therefore an environmental impact statement is not required. The rule changes the information protection requirements for 112 licensees. The rule will affect neither radiological or nonradiological releases nor occupational or public exposure. The NRC has determined that there is no significant environmental impact associated with the rulemaking action.

The environmental assessment (ADAMS Accession No. ML13046A330) is available for inspection at the NRC’s PDR, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

IX. Paperwork Reduction Act Statement

This direct final rule decreases the burden on record-keepers to mark documents containing Safeguards

Information designated as SGI–M as specified in 10 CFR 73.23 (b), (d), and (f). The burden reduction for this information collection is estimated to average 5.5 hours per record-keeper. Further information about information collection requirements associated with this direct final rule can be found in the companion proposed rule published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**.

This direct final rule is being issued prior to approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) of these information collection requirements, which were submitted under OMB control number 3150–0002. When OMB notifies us of its decision, we will publish a document in the **Federal Register** providing notice of the effective date of the information collections or, if approval is denied, providing notice of what action we plan to take.

Send comments on any aspect of these information collections, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the Information Services Branch, Mail Stop T–5 F53, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, or by email to Infocollects.Resource@NRC.gov and to the Desk Officer, Danielle Jones, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, NEOB–10202 (3150–0002), Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

Public Protection Notification

The NRC may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a request for information or an information collection request unless the requesting document displays a currently valid OMB control number.

X. Regulatory Analysis

The Commission has prepared a regulatory analysis (ADAMS Accession No. ML13046A332) for this direct final rule. The regulatory analysis examines the costs and benefits of the alternatives considered by the Commission. The rule will reduce the burden on affected licensees as they will no longer be required to protect security-related information as SGI–M. The analysis is available for inspection in the NRC’s PDR, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

XI. Regulatory Flexibility Certification

In accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), the Commission certifies that this rule does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The direct final rule will impact 112 licensees, 27 are licensed by

the NRC and 85 are licensed by Agreement States. These licensees include large irradiators, M&Ds, any licensee that ships category 1 quantities of radioactive material, and any licensee that transports irradiated reactor fuel that weighs 100 grams or less in net weight of irradiated fuel. Most of the companies that own these facilities do not fall within the scope of the definition of “small entities” set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act or the size standards established by the NRC (10 CFR 2.810). However, some of the licensees may. The rule will reduce the burden on affected licensees as they will no longer be required to protect security-related information as SGI–M.

XII. Backfitting and Issue Finality

The NRC has determined that the backfit rules (§§ 50.109, 70.76, 72.62, or 76.76) and the issue finality provisions in 10 CFR part 52 do not apply to this direct final rule because this amendment does not involve any provisions that will either impose backfits as defined in 10 CFR chapter I, or represent non-compliance with the issue finality of provisions in 10 CFR part 52. Therefore, a backfit analysis is not required for this direct final rule, and the NRC did not prepare a backfit analysis for this direct final rule.

XIII. Congressional Review Act

In accordance with the Congressional Review Act of 1996, the NRC has determined that this action is not a major rule and has verified this determination with the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of OMB.

List of Subjects

10 CFR Part 30

Byproduct material, Criminal penalties, Government contracts, Intergovernmental relations, Isotopes, Nuclear materials, Radiation protection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

10 CFR Part 37

Byproduct material, Criminal penalties, Export, Hazardous materials transportation, Import, Licensed material, Nuclear materials, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures.

10 CFR Part 73

Criminal penalties, Export, Hazardous materials transportation, Import, Nuclear materials, Nuclear power plants and reactors, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures.

10 CFR Part 150

Criminal penalties, Hazardous materials transportation, Intergovernmental relations, Nuclear materials, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Source material, Special nuclear material.

For the reasons set out in the preamble and under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended; the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended; and 5 U.S.C. 552 and 553, the NRC is adopting the following amendments to 10 CFR parts 30, 37, 73, and 150.

PART 30—RULES OF GENERAL APPLICABILITY TO DOMESTIC LICENSING OF BYPRODUCT MATERIAL

■ 1. The authority citation for part 30 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Atomic Energy Act secs. 81, 82, 161, 181, 182, 183, 186, 223, 234 (42 U.S.C. 2111, 2112, 2201, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2236, 2273, 2282); Energy Reorganization Act secs. 201, 202, 206 (42 U.S.C. 5841, 5842, 5846); Government Paperwork Elimination Act sec. 1704 (44 U.S.C. 3504 note); Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pub. L. 109–58, 119 Stat. 549 (2005).

Section 30.7 also issued under Energy Reorganization Act sec. 211, Pub. L. 95–601, sec. 10, as amended by Pub. L. 102–486, sec. 2902 (42 U.S.C. 5851). Section 30.34(b) also issued under Atomic Energy Act sec. 184 (42 U.S.C. 2234). Section 30.61 also issued under Atomic Energy Act sec. 187 (42 U.S.C. 2237).

§ 30.4 [Amended]

■ 2. In § 30.4, remove the definition for “Quantities of concern.”

§ 30.32 [Amended]

■ 3. In § 30.32, remove paragraph (k).

§ 30.34 [Amended]

■ 4. In § 30.34, remove paragraph (l).

PART 37—PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF CATEGORY 1 AND CATEGORY 2 QUANTITIES OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

■ 5. The authority citation for part 37 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Atomic Energy Act secs. 53, 81, 103, 104, 147, 148, 149, 161, 182, 183, 223, 234 (42 U.S.C. 2073, 2111, 2133, 2134, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2201a., 2232, 2233, 2273, 2282).

■ 6. In § 37.29, revise paragraph (a)(10) to read as follows:

§ 37.29 Relief from fingerprinting, identification, and criminal history records checks and other elements of background investigations for designated categories of individuals permitted unescorted access to certain radioactive materials.

(a) * * *

(10) Commercial vehicle drivers for road shipments of category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive material;

* * * * *

■ 7. In § 37.43, revise paragraph (d)(1) and remove paragraph (d)(9) to read as follows:

§ 37.43 General security program requirements.

* * * * *

(d) *Protection of information.* (1) Licensees authorized to possess category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material shall limit access to and unauthorized disclosure of their security plan, implementing procedures, and the list of individuals that have been approved for unescorted access.

* * * * *

■ 8. In § 37.77, revise paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 37.77 Advance notification of shipment of category 1 quantities of radioactive material.

* * * * *

(f) *Protection of information.* State officials, State employees, and other individuals, whether or not licensees of the Commission or an Agreement State, who receive schedule information of the kind specified in § 37.77(b) shall protect that information against unauthorized disclosure as specified in § 37.43(d) of this part.

PART 73—PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF PLANTS AND MATERIALS

■ 9. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Atomic Energy Act secs. 53, 147, 161, 223, 234, 1701 (42 U.S.C. 2073, 2167, 2169, 2201, 2273, 2282, 2297(f), 2210(e)); Energy Reorganization Act sec. 201, 204 (42 U.S.C. 5841, 5844); Government Paperwork Elimination Act sec. 1704, 112 Stat. 2750 (44 U.S.C. 3504 note); Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pub. L. 109–58, 119 Stat. 594 (2005).

Section 73.1 also issued under Nuclear Waste Policy Act secs. 135, 141 (42 U.S.C. 10155, 10161).

Section 73.37(f) also issued under sec. 301, Pub. L. 96–295, 94 Stat. 789 (42 U.S.C. 5841 note).

§ 73.2 [Amended]

■ 10. In § 73.2, remove the definition for “Quantities of concern.”

■ 11. In § 73.21, revise paragraph (a)(1)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 73.21 Protection of Safeguards Information: Performance Requirements.

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(ii) Establish, implement, and maintain an information protection system that includes the applicable measures for Safeguards Information specified in § 73.23 related to: Research and test reactors that possess special nuclear material of moderate strategic significance or special nuclear material of low strategic significance.

* * * * *

■ 12. In § 73.23, revise the introductory text of the section and the introductory text of paragraph (a)(2) to read as follows:

§ 73.23 Protection of Safeguards Information-Modified Handling: Specific Requirements.

This section contains specific requirements for the protection of Safeguards Information in the hands of any person subject to the requirements of § 73.21(a)(1)(ii) and research and test reactors that possess special nuclear material of moderate strategic significance or special nuclear material of low strategic significance. The requirements of this section distinguish Safeguards Information requiring modified handling requirements (SGI–M) from the specific Safeguards Information handling requirements applicable to facilities and materials needing a higher level of protection, as set forth in § 73.22.

(a) * * *

(2) *Physical protection in transit.*

Information not classified as Restricted Data or National Security Information related to the physical protection of shipments of special nuclear material in less than a formula quantity (except for those materials covered under § 73.22), including:

* * * * *

Appendix I to Part 73—[Removed]

■ 13. Remove Appendix I to part 73.

PART 150—EXEMPTIONS AND CONTINUED REGULATORY AUTHORITY IN AGREEMENT STATES AND IN OFFSHORE WATERS UNDER SECTION 274

■ 14. The authority citation for part 150 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Atomic Energy Act secs. 161, 181, 223, 234 (42 U.S.C. 2201, 2231, 2273, 2282); Energy Reorganization Act sec. 201 (42 U.S.C. 5841); Government Paperwork Elimination Act sec. 1704 (44 U.S.C. 3504)

note); Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pub. L. 109–58, 119 Stat. 594 (2005).

Sections 150.3, 150.15, 150.15a, 150.31, 150.32 also issued under Atomic Energy Act secs. 11e(2), 81, 83, 84 (42 U.S.C. 2014e(2), 2111, 2113, 2114).

Section 150.14 also issued under Atomic Energy Act sec. 53 (42 U.S.C. 2073).

Section 150.15 also issued under Nuclear Waste Policy Act secs. 135 (42 U.S.C. 10155, 10161).

Section 150.17a also issued under Atomic Energy Act sec. 122 (42 U.S.C. 2152).

Section 150.30 also issued under Atomic Energy Act sec. 234 (42 U.S.C. 2282).

§ 150.15 [Amended]

- 15. In § 150.15, remove paragraph (a)(9).

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 23rd day of September, 2014.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Annette L. Vietti-Cook,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2014–23256 Filed 9–29–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 72

[NRC–2013–0269]

RIN 3150–AJ30

List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: Transnuclear, Inc. NUHOMS® HD Cask System, Certificate of Compliance No. 1030, Amendment No. 2

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is confirming the effective date of October 14, 2014, for the direct final rule that was published in the **Federal Register** on July 31, 2014. This direct final rule amended the NRC's spent fuel storage regulations by revising the Transnuclear, Inc. NUHOMS® HD Cask System listing within the “List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks” to include Amendment No. 2 to Certificate of Compliance (CoC) No. 1030.

DATES: *Effective date:* The effective date of October 14, 2014, for the direct final rule published July 31, 2014 (79 FR 44264), is confirmed.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2013–0269 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this direct final rule. You may obtain publicly-available

information related to this direct final rule by any of the following methods:

- **Federal Rulemaking Web site:** Go to: <http://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC–2013–0269. Address questions about NRC dockets to Carol Gallagher; telephone: 301–287–3422; email: Carol.Gallagher@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.

- **NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):** You may obtain publicly-available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To begin the search, select “ADAMS Public Documents” and then select “Begin Web-based ADAMS Search.” For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, 301–415–4737, or by email to pdr.resource@nrc.gov. The ADAMS accession number for each document referenced in this document (if that document is available in ADAMS) is provided the first time that a document is referenced.

- **NRC's PDR:** You may examine and purchase copies of public documents at the NRC's PDR, Room O1–F21, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Gregory Trussell, Office of Federal and State Materials and Environmental Management Programs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, telephone: 301–415–6445, email: Gregory.Trussell@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

On July 31, 2014 (79 FR 44264), the NRC published a direct final rule amending its regulations at § 72.214 of Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* by revising the Transnuclear, Inc. NUHOMS® HD Cask System listing within the “List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks” to include Amendment No. 2 to CoC No. 1030. In the direct final rule, the NRC stated that if no significant adverse comments were received, the direct final rule would become effective on October 14, 2014. The NRC did not receive any comments on the direct final rule. Therefore, this direct final rule will become effective as scheduled.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 24th day of September, 2014.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Cindy Bladey,

Chief, Rules, Announcements, and Directives Branch, Division of Administrative Services, Office of Administration.

[FR Doc. 2014–23220 Filed 9–29–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 135

[Docket No. FAA–2010–0982]

RIN 2120–AJ53

Helicopter Air Ambulance, Commercial Helicopter, and Part 91 Helicopter Operations; Clarification

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; clarification.

SUMMARY: This document provides clarification of the intent of the Approach/Departure IFR Transitions regulation contained in the Helicopter Air Ambulance, Commercial Helicopter, and Part 91 Helicopter Operations final rule, published on February 22, 2014. After publication, the FAA received comments and questions from intended users and industry advocacy groups about the clarity of terms used in this regulation, specifically, regarding the use of published instrument approaches and departures and the visibility limitations and differences between the terms “proceed visually” and “proceed VFR”. The FAA is clarifying the terms and intent of this regulation in order to increase situational awareness and enhance Helicopter Air Ambulance safety. This clarification is intended for Part 135 air carriers engaged in helicopter air ambulance operations, and Principal Inspectors with oversight responsibility for helicopter air ambulance operations.

DATES: *Effective* September 30, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For technical questions, contact Andrew C. Pierce, Air Transportation Division, Flight Standards Service, Federal Aviation Administration; telephone (202) 267–8238; email andy.pierce@faa.gov. For legal questions contact Nancy Sanchez, Regulations Division, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration; telephone (202) 267–3073; email nancy.sanchez@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 21, 2014, the FAA published a final rule entitled, “Helicopter Air