have validly completed an election by the current producers in the prescribed election period must still annually enroll as specified in subpart D for PLC and ARC payments, as applicable.

§ 1412.72 Election period.

(a) The election period will be conducted in a defined period as announced by FSA. During the election period, all current producers on a farm must unanimously make the irrevocable election as described in § 1412.71 to preserve the payment eligibility of all producers on the farm for 2014 and determine whether the default election (PLC) or elected option (either a combination of ARC–CO and PLC or ARC–IC) will apply to the farm.

(b) If an election is submitted by all current producers on a farm as specified in § 1412.71 and paragraph (a) of this section, that election will be recognized as valid for the farm in all 2014 through 2018 crop years unless any of the following occur:

(1) The election is rescinded or terminated by any current producer on the farm in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section during the election period;

(2) The valid election is modified and replaced by another valid election by all current producers during the election period;

(3) A subsequent valid election by all current producers is made with FSA during the election period; or

(4) FSA determines the election at the time it was made was invalid for any reason.

(c) At any time during the election period, a current producer can rescind or terminate an election by providing written notice to FSA during the election period. The written notice to rescind or terminate must be physically received by FSA for CCC during the election period in order to be recognized. Immediately following receipt of such notice to rescind or terminate, the farm will be viewed as not having any effective valid election (in other words, no valid election will be determined to exist—even if there was another previous election in effect before the election that is rescinded, or terminated as specified in with this paragraph).

(d) FSA is under no obligation to notify producers, owners, current producers, or current owners on a farm that an election has been rescinded or terminated. Current producers of a farm are solely responsible for filing a valid election during the election period or in whatever time remains in an election period following the rescission or termination of an election.

(e) FSA is under no obligation to notify current producers, current owners, producers, or owners or new producers or owners of whether or not a valid election exists or is in place or whether any current producer has rescinded or terminated an election. However, FSA will respond to inquiries regarding the status of election of a farm by any current producer or current owner on a farm including a producer or owner who gains a producer or owner interest on the farm during the election period.

(f) The election period and final day in that election period in which current producers can unanimously and irrevocably elect are not a compliance requirement or provision. The requirement of an election is mandated in the 2014 Farm Bill and as such is not subject to any of the equitable relief provisions of 7 CFR part 718, subpart D. Further, because the requirement of a unanimous irrevocable election and ramifications for not having a valid election are specified in the 2014 Farm Bill, FSA will not consider any equitable relief. There are no late-file provisions for election.

1412.73 Reconstitutions of farms and election.

(a) If a new producer or new owner gains an interest in a farm after the filing of a valid election on that farm during the election period, that new producer or new owner, whether or not known to FSA or the other producers or owners on the farm, will be subject to any previously submitted valid election under §§ 1412.71 and 1412.72 unless that new producer or new owner modifies, rescinds, or terminates the election as a producer or owner as specified in § 1412.72(c) during the remaining time in the election period.

(b) Any reconstitution request initiated after August 1, 2014, will not be made until after the end of the election period specified in § 1412.72. Following the close of the election period in § 1412.72, a valid election on any farm cannot be changed by any reconstitution. This means that valid elected farms can only be combined with farms having an identical election for each and every covered commodity on the farm regardless of whether there are any base acres for any and all covered commodities on the farm. Reconstitutions will not be permitted to alter a valid election or the default election that may apply to a farm.

§ 1412.74 Failure to make election.

(a) If all current producers on a farm do not make a unanimous election during the period specified in § 1412.72, that farm will not have a valid election and any producer on the farm is not eligible for 2014 ARC or PLC enrollment or payments.

(b) If a valid election is not made for a farm, FSA will not make any payments with respect to the farm for the 2014 crop year and the producers on the farm will default to a PLC election for all covered commodities on the farm for the 2015 through 2018 crop years.

PART 1416—EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

■ 17. The authority for part 1416 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Title III, Pub. L. 109–234, 120 Stat. 474; 16 U.S.C. 3801, note.

§ 1416.102 [Amended]

■ 18. In § 1416.102, remove the definitions for ''limited resource farmer or rancher'' and ''socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher''.

Signed on September 17, 2014.

Val Dolcini,

Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation, and Administrator, Farm Service Agency.

[FR Doc. 2014–22879 Filed 9–25–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–05–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 70

[NRC–2010–0271]

RIN 3150–AJ34

Domestic Licensing of Special Nuclear Material—Written Reports and Clarifying Amendments

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is amending its regulations related to reportable safety events involving special nuclear material. This rule increases the time licensees are allowed to submit a written follow-up report from within 30 days to within 60 days after the initial report of an event, updates the reporting framework for certain situations, and removes redundant reporting requirements. These amendments affect a licensee or an applicant that is, or plans to be, authorized to possess greater than a critical mass of special nuclear material. This action resulted from a petition for rulemaking (PRM)

received by the NRC (PRM–70–8). As a result of this direct final rule, the NRC's ''FCSS [Fuel Cycle Safety and Safeguards] Interim Staff Guidance-12, Revision 1, 10 CFR [Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*] Part 70—Reportable Safety Events'' contains minor editorial updates that reflect the amendments.

DATES: This final rule is effective January 26, 2015, unless a significant adverse comment is received by October 27, 2014. If the direct final 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–2010–0271 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this final rule. You may access publicly-available information related to this final rule by any of the following methods:

- Federal Rulemaking Web site: Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC–2010–0271. 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 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 in this document (if that document is available in ADAMS) is provided the first time that a document is referenced. The NRC's ''FCSS Interim Staff Guidance-12, Revision 1, 10 CFR Part 70, Appendix A—Reportable Safety Events'' will be available in the NRC's ADAMS (ML14157A067).
- 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: Keith McDaniel, Office of Federal and State Materials and Environmental Management Programs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–5252; email: *Keith.McDaniel@nrc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. 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 26, 2015. However, if the NRC receives a significant adverse comment on this direct final rule by October 27, 2014, then the NRC will publish a document that withdraws this action and will subsequently address the comments received in a final rule as a response to the companion proposed rule published in the Proposed Rule section of 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 NRC staff to make a change (other than editorial) to the rule.

For detailed instructions on filing comments, please see the companion proposed rule published in the Proposed Rule section of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

II. Background

This rulemaking resulted from a petition for rulemaking (PRM–70–8, ADAMS Accession No. ML091110449), dated April 16, 2009, filed by the Nuclear Energy Institute (the petitioner). The petitioner requested that the NRC amend its regulations to clarify safety event reporting requirements in appendix A of part 70 of Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR). The NRC published the notice of resolution and closure of the petition in the **Federal Register** on October 18, 2010, (75 FR 63725) informing the public that the NRC would consider five of the nine issues raised in the petition in the rulemaking process. One of the five issues was addressed in a miscellaneous administrative rulemaking that was published November 30, 2010, (75 FR 73935). The remaining four issues are the subject of this rulemaking.

III. Discussion

This rulemaking addresses four issues that were raised in PRM–70–8 regarding changes to appendix A to 10 CFR part 70. Paragraph (a) of appendix A lists five events that must be reported to the NRC Operations Center within 1 hour of discovery. Paragraph (b) of appendix A lists five events that must be reported to the NRC Operations Center within 24 hours of discovery.

Two issues involve revising the number of days that are allowed for a licensee to submit the written follow-up report from within 30 days to within 60 days after the initial report of an event. The third issue involves removing paragraph (b)(5) of appendix A on the grounds that it is redundant to the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of appendix A. The final issue involves removing the reporting requirements in paragraph (a)(5) of appendix A. The NRC's ''FCSS Interim Staff Guidance-12, Revision 1, 10 CFR Part 70, Appendix A—Reportable Safety Events'' will have minor editorial updates to reflect the amendments. The updated document will be available in ADAMS (Accession No. ML14157A067).

The criteria for reporting 1-hour and 24-hour events, and the criteria for the

30-day follow-up written reports, were developed as part of a larger revision to 10 CFR part 70 in 2000. That rulemaking established subpart H of part 70, which includes the 10 CFR 70.61 performance requirements for identifying an item relied on for safety (IROFS), and the submittal of an Integrated Safety Analysis Summary (ISAS) for NRC's review. Lessons learned from industry and from reports the NRC has received since 2000 have shown that the written follow-up reports can be received within 60 days after the initial report of an event without weakening the performance requirements. Extending the time allowed to submit the written follow-up reports provides an opportunity for a licensee to complete a more thorough investigation without compromising the timely implementation of corrective actions. This change does not impact safety to the public, the environment, or to the workers. The requirement to notify the NRC Operations Center within 1 hour or 24 hours, as appropriate, after discovery of specified events, remains unchanged.

The NRC is removing paragraph (b)(5) of appendix A to 10 CFR part 70 because its requirements are redundant to the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of the same appendix. Removing the paragraph thus does not weaken these performance requirements, or otherwise impact safety to the public, the environment, or the workers.

The NRC is also removing paragraph (a)(5) of appendix A to 10 CFR part 70 because this provision is not risk-informed and is overly restrictive. This requirement specifies that, within 1 hour of discovery, licensees must report any loss of controls that leave only one IROFS, as documented in the ISAS, available and reliable to prevent a nuclear criticality accident. Paragraph (a)(5) further specifies that it is applicable only when this situation has lasted for more than 8 hours.

In the majority of the events reported and reviewed under paragraph (a)(5) since 2000, such an event would be reported within 24 hours under paragraph (b)(2), if it involves a loss or degradation of IROFS resulting in a failure to meet the performance requirements. Other events now captured by paragraph (a)(5) would be of relatively low safety significance if compliance with the performance requirements was maintained. Also, paragraph (a)(5) may require reporting of conditions that are equivalent to what is allowed by design.

Additionally, the reporting requirement in paragraph (a)(5), as explained in the 1999 statement of considerations for the proposed rule establishing subpart H of part 70, was ''. . . intended to replace and expand on the approach licensees have [used] for reporting criticality events under [NRC] Bulletin 91–01'' (64 FR 41349), July 30, 1999. The NRC's Bulletin 91–01 was based on reporting a loss of double contingency protection. However, controls used to meet the double contingency principle (DCP) are not necessarily IROFS, and there is no requirement that these controls be designated as IROFS. Also, having more than one control is not necessarily required to meet the DCP. Thus, having only one IROFS remaining in a criticality sequence does not necessarily constitute a state in which double contingency protection is not maintained.

Based on the discussion above, the NRC believes that paragraph (a)(5) of appendix A may be removed without weakening the performance requirements or impacting safety to the public, the environment, or to the workers.

IV. Section-by-Section Analysis

The following paragraphs describe the specific changes proposed by this rulemaking.

Reporting Requirements (§ 70.50)

Paragraph (c)(2) is amended to remove references to § 70.74 and appendix A because of changes made to § 70.74 as related to the time for a licensee to submit a written report following a reportable event.

Additional Reporting Requirements (§ 70.74)

Paragraph (b) is amended to change the time for a licensee to submit a written report following a reportable event described in appendix A from within 30 days to within 60 days. Clarifications for where to send the follow-up report as well as, the information contained in the report, are also added.

Reportable Safety Events (Appendix A to Part 70)

Paragraph (a) is amended by changing the time for a licensee to submit a written report following a reportable event from within 30 days to within 60 days.

Paragraph (a)(5) is deleted as it is not needed.

Paragraph (b) is amended by changing the time for a licensee to submit a written report following a reportable event from within 30 days to within 60 days.

Paragraph (b)(5) is deleted because it is redundant to the reporting requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of appendix A.

V. Regulatory Flexibility Certification

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), the NRC certifies that this direct final rule does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This direct final rule affects only the licensing and operation of facilities under subpart H of 10 CFR part 70. The companies that own these plants 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).

VI. Regulatory Analysis

A regulatory analysis has not been prepared for this direct final rule because this rule is considered a minor non-substantive amendment and has no economic impact on NRC licensees or the public.

VII. Backfitting and Issue Finality

The NRC has determined that the NRC's backfitting and issue finality regulations in 10 CFR 50.109, 70.76, 72.62, 76.76, and in 10 CFR part 52, do not apply to this direct final rule because this amendment would not involve any provisions that are subject to these backfitting and issue finality provisions. The direct final rule addresses changes in the reporting requirements for a licensee under subpart H of 10 CFR part 70. Information collection and reporting requirements are not subject to the NRC's backfitting and issue finality regulations. Further, as stated above, lessons learned from industry and from reports the NRC has received since 2000 have shown that the written follow-up reports can be received within 60 days—rather than the currently-required 30 days—after the initial report of an event, without adversely impacting safety. This change is a voluntary relaxation of NRC requirements and is accordingly not subject to the NRC's backfitting and issue finality regulations.

VIII. 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).

IX. Environmental Impact: Categorical Exclusion

The NRC has determined that this direct final rule is the type of action that falls within the categorical exclusion described in 10 CFR 51.22(c)(2). The amendments to part 70 are corrective or of a minor or nonpolicy nature and do not substantially modify existing regulations, and are actions on a petition for rulemaking relating to these amendments. Therefore, neither an environmental impact statement nor environmental assessment has been prepared for this final rule.

X. Paperwork Reduction Act Statement

The burden to the public for these information collections is neither increased nor decreased due to the rule changes; rather, the time frame for a licensee to submit a written follow-up report for a part 70 reportable safety event has changed from within 30 days to within 60 days. In addition, information collections in part 70, Appendix A(a)(5) and (b)(5) are deleted because they are no longer needed or are redundant with other part 70, Appendix A reporting requirements. 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 3150–0009. 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 FOIA [Freedom of Information Act], Privacy, and Information Collections Branch (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, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, NEOB–10202, (3150–0009), 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.

XI. Congressional Review Act

In accordance with the Congressional Review Act of 1996 (5 U.S.C. 801–808), 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.

XII. Agreement State Compatibility

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 is a matter of compatibility between the NRC and the Agreement States, thereby providing consistency among the Agreement States and NRC requirements. The NRC staff 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 Agreement States have 3 years from the effective date of the final rule in the **Federal Register** to adopt compatible regulations.

The NRC program elements (including regulations) are placed into four compatibility categories (See the Compatibility Table for Direct Final Rule 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 by the NRC. Compatibility Category A contains those 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 contains those 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 contains those program elements that do not meet the criteria of Category A or B, but provide the essential objectives, 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 contains those program elements that do not meet any of the criteria of Categories A, B, or C, and thus do not need to be adopted by the Agreement States for purposes of compatibility.

The Health and Safety (H&S) category contains 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 NRC program elements because of particular health and safety considerations. Compatibility Category NRC are those program elements that address areas of regulation that cannot be relinquished to the Agreement States under the Atomic Energy Act, as amended, or provisions of 10 CFR. These program elements are not adopted by the Agreement States. The following table lists the parts and sections that would 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
70.50(c)(2)	Amend	Reporting requirements	C	C
70.74(b)	Amend	Additional reporting requirements	NRC	NRC
Appendix A	Amend	Reportable safety events	*	NRC

* Appendix A compatibility was not previously designated. As it is directly related to § 70.74 it is now designated as NRC.

XIII. 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 time allowed to submit a written follow-up report from within 30 days to within 60 days after the initial report of an event, change the reporting framework for certain situations, and remove redundant reporting requirements. This action does not constitute the establishment of a standard that establishes generally applicable requirements.

List of Subjects in 10 CFR Part 70

Criminal penalties, Hazardous materials transportation, Material control and accounting, Nuclear materials, Packaging and containers, Radiation protection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Scientific equipment, Security measures, 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 Part 70.

PART 70—DOMESTIC LICENSING OF SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL

■ 1. The authority citation for part 70 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Atomic Energy Act secs. 51, 53, 161, 182, 183, 193, 223, 234 (42 U.S.C. 2071, 2073, 2201, 2232, 2233, 2243, 2273, 2282, 2297f); secs. 201, 202, 204, 206, 211 (42 U.S.C. 5841, 5842, 5845, 5846, 5851); Government Paperwork Elimination Act sec. 1704 (44 U.S.C. 3504 note); Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109–58, 119 Stat. 194 (2005).

Sections 70.1(c) and 70.20a(b) also issued under secs. 135, 141, Pub. L. 97–425, 96 Stat. 2232, 2241 (42 U.S.C. 10155, 10161).

Section 70.21(g) also issued under Atomic Energy Act sec. 122 (42 U.S.C. 2152). Section 70.31 also issued under Atomic Energy Act sec. 57(d) (42 U.S.C. 2077(d)). Sections 70.36 and 70.44 also issued under Atomic Energy Act sec. 184 (42 U.S.C. 2234). Section 70.81 also issued under Atomic Energy Act secs. 186, 187 (42 U.S.C. 2236, 2237). Section 70.82 also issued under Atomic Energy Act sec. 108 (42 U.S.C. 2138).

■ 2. In § 70.50, revise the first sentence of the introductory text of paragraph (c)(2) to read as follows:

§ 70.50 Reporting requirements.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) *Written report.* Each licensee that makes a report required by paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall submit a written follow-up report within 30 days of the initial report. * * *

* * * * *

■ 3. In § 70.74, revise paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 70.74 Additional reporting requirements.

* * * * *

(b) *Written reports.* Each licensee that makes a report required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall submit a written follow-up report within 60 days of the initial report. The written report must be sent to the NRC's Document Control Desk, using an appropriate method listed in § 70.5(a), with a copy to the appropriate NRC regional office listed in appendix D to part 20 of this chapter. The reports must include the information as described in § 70.50(c)(2)(i) through (iv).

■ Appendix A to Part 70—[Amended]

■ 4. Amend appendix A to part 70 by:

■ a. In the introductory text to paragraph (a), removing the number ''30'' and adding, in its place, the number ''60'';

■ b. Removing paragraph (a)(5);

■ c. In the introductory text to paragraph (b), removing the number ''30'' and adding, in its place, the number ''60''; and

■ d. Removing paragraph (b)(5).

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 15th day of September, 2014.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Mark A. Satorius,

Executive Director for Operations.

[FR Doc. 2014–22866 Filed 9–25–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

12 CFR Part 3

[Docket ID OCC–2014–0008]

RIN 1557–AD81

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Part 217

[Regulation Q Docket No. R–1487]

RIN 7100–AD16

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

12 CFR Part 324

RIN 3064–AE12

Regulatory Capital Rules: Regulatory Capital, Revisions to the Supplementary Leverage Ratio

AGENCY: Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury; the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In May 2014, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board), and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) (collectively, the agencies) issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR or proposed rule) to revise the definition of the denominator of the supplementary leverage ratio (total leverage exposure) that the agencies adopted in July 2013 as part of comprehensive revisions to the agencies' regulatory capital rules (2013 revised capital rule). The agencies are adopting the proposed rule as final (final rule) with certain revisions and clarifications based on comments received on the proposed rule.

The final rule revises total leverage exposure as defined in the 2013 revised capital rule to include the effective notional principal amount of credit derivatives and other similar instruments through which a banking