and inspect lots not designated by the electronic inspection system.

* * * * *

(e) All products, required by this part to be inspected, shall be inspected only at an official establishment or at an official import inspection establishment approved by the Administrator as provided in this section. Such approved official import inspection establishments will be listed in the Meat, Poultry and Egg Product Inspection Directory, published by the Food Safety and Inspection Service. The listing will categorize the kind or kinds of product which may be inspected at each official import inspection establishment, based on the adequacy of the facilities for making such inspections and handling such products in a sanitary manner.

(f) Owners or operators of establishments, other than official establishments, who want to have import inspections made at their establishments, shall apply to the Administrator for approval of their establishments for such purpose. Application shall be made on a form furnished by the Program, Food Safety and Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC, and shall include all information called for by that form.

(g) Approval for Federal import inspection shall be in accordance with subpart D of this part.

(h) Owners or operators of establishments at which import inspections of product are to be made shall furnish adequate sanitary facilities and equipment for examination of such product. The requirements of §§ 381.21 and 381.36, and part 416 of this chapter shall apply as conditions for approval of establishments as official import inspection establishments to the same extent and in the same manner as they apply with respect to official establishments.

(i) The Administrator is authorized to approve any establishment as an official import inspection establishment provided that an application has been filed and drawings have been submitted in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section and he determines that such establishment meets the requirements under paragraph (e) of this section. Any application for inspection under this section may be denied or refused in accordance with the rules of practice in part 500 of this chapter.

(j) Approval of an official import inspection establishment may be withdrawn in accordance with applicable rules of practice if it is determined that the sanitary conditions are such that the product is rendered adulterated, that such action is authorized by section 21(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (84 Stat. 91), or that the requirements of paragraph (e) of this section were not complied with. Approval may also be withdrawn in accordance with section 401 of the Act and applicable rules of practice.

(k) A special official number shall be assigned to each official import inspection establishment. Such number shall be used to identify all products inspected and passed for entry at the establishment.

PART 590—INSPECTION OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS (EGG PRODUCTS INSPECTION ACT)

■ 17. The authority citation for part 590 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 1031–1056.

■ 18. Revise § 590.915 to read as follows:

§ 590.915 Foreign inspection certificate requirements.

(a) Except as provided in § 590.960, each consignment imported into the United States must have an electronic foreign inspection certification or a paper foreign inspection certificate issued by an official of the foreign government agency responsible for the inspection and certification of the product.

(b) An official of the foreign government agency must certify that any product described on any official certificate was produced in accordance with the regulatory requirements § 590.910.

(c) The electronic foreign inspection certification must be in English, be transmitted directly to FSIS before the product's arrival at the official import inspection establishment, and be available to import inspection personnel.

(d) The paper foreign inspection certificate must accompany each consignment; be submitted to import inspection personnel at the official import inspection establishment; be in English; and bear the official seal of the foreign government responsible for the inspection of the product, and the name, title, and signature of the official authorized to issue the inspection certificates for products imported into the United States.

(e) The electronic foreign inspection certification and paper foreign inspection certificate must contain:

(1) The date;

(2) The foreign country of export and the producing foreign establishment number;

(3) The species used to produce the product and the source country and foreign establishment number, if the source materials originate from a country other than the exporting country;

(4) The product's description including the process category, the product category, and the product group;

(5) The name and address of the importer or consignee;

(6) The name and address of the exporter or consignor;

(7) The number of units (pieces or containers) and the shipping or identification mark on the units;

(8) The net weight of each lot; and

(9) Any additional information the Administrator requests to determine whether the product is eligible to be imported into the United States.

■ 19. Revise § 590.920 to read as follows:

§ 590.920 Import inspection application.

(a) Applicants must submit an import inspection application to apply for the inspection of any product offered for entry. Applicants may apply for inspection using a paper or electronic application form.

(b) Import inspection applications for each consignment must be submitted (electronically or on paper) to FSIS in advance of the shipment's arrival at the official import establishment where the product will be reinspected, but no later than when the entry is filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(c) The provisions of this section do not apply to products that are exempted from inspection by §§ 590.960 and 590.965.

Done at Washington, DC, on September 11, 2014.

Alfred V. Almanza,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2014–22206 Filed 9–18–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–DM–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food Safety and Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 391

[Docket No. FSIS–2014–0026]

RIN 0583–AD

Change in Accredited Laboratory Fees

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is amending its regulations to change the fees it charges for the accreditation and the maintenance of accreditation of non-Federal laboratories for the FSIS Accredited Lab Program (ALP). The fees in this final rule will be applied on the effective date.

DATES: This final rule is effective November 18, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Williams, Room 6065, South Agriculture Building, 1400 Independence Ave. SW., Washington, DC 20250–0235, Phone: (202) 720–5627, Email: *charles.williams@fsis.usda.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

FSIS has been delegated the authority to exercise the functions of the Secretary of Agriculture (7 CFR 2.18, 2.53) as specified in the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) (21 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA) (21 U.S.C. 451, *et seq.*). FSIS protects the public by verifying that meat and poultry products are wholesome, not adulterated, and properly marked, labeled, and packaged.

In addition, under the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, as amended (7 U.S.C. 138–138i), FSIS has authority to accredit non-Federal laboratories. The accreditation allows non-Federal laboratories to conduct analyses of official regulatory meat and poultry samples. One provision (7 U.S.C. 138f) requires that a laboratory seeking accreditation under the 1990 Act or under the FMIA or PPIA pay a non-refundable accreditation fee to cover the costs of the Accredited Laboratory Program.

Proposed and Final Rules

On April 21, 2014, FSIS published a proposed rule to amend 9 CFR 391.5(a) to change the fee structure for the accreditation and the maintenance of the accreditation of laboratories for the FSIS Accredited Laboratory Program (ALP) (79 FR 22052). FSIS did not receive any comment on the proposed rule. Hence, it is adopting the proposed rule in its entirety as its final rule.

FSIS explained in the proposed rule that under the regulations currently in effect, FSIS charges each laboratory a flat annual fee of $5,000 per accreditation or maintenance of accreditation. FSIS further explained that a laboratory may apply for FSIS accreditation and maintenance of accreditation in one to six analyte classes: Food Chemistry, chlorinated hydrocarbons (CHCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), arsenic, nitrosamines, and sulfonamides. Under the regulations currently in effect, FSIS charges laboratories the flat rate of $5,000 for each accreditation obtained regardless of the type or the number of accreditations. A laboratory accredited for all six analyte classes is charged a total fee of $30,000. FSIS bills annually for the costs of the services it provides the laboratories, including the cost of FSIS auditing non-Federal laboratories, conducting periodic proficiency test sample studies, conducting on-site reviews, and maintaining accreditation (includes analyzing proficiency test results and documentation).

FSIS explained that the costs to the ALP can be reduced when laboratories apply for multiple accreditations, because most of the cost to the Agency in conducting the ALP is in travel and administering sample studies to determine laboratory proficiency.

Therefore, as proposed, FSIS is amending the regulations to include a sliding scale for accreditations and the maintenance of accreditations after payment of the base fee of $5,000 for the first accreditation that a laboratory receives. Under the final rule, FSIS will charge laboratories $5,000 per year for the first analyte class accreditation or maintenance of accreditation, $2,900 per year for the second, and $2,100 per year for each additional analyte class accreditation or maintenance of accreditation.

As FSIS proposed, the final rule includes a fee of $2,900 [1] for the second accreditation because FSIS staff can review multiple accreditations (different analyte classes) for the same laboratory in one trip. Under the final rule, FSIS will charge $2,100 [2] each for the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth accreditations, because, when a laboratory has three or more accreditations, some of the instrument types and chemical processes are similar from analysis to analysis. This fact means that the review will be less labor-intensive. FSIS determined that costs to participants in the accredited laboratory program will cover the cost to the Agency for the administration of the program. The costs are included below in Table 1 and are based on available FSIS laboratory and personnel cost data.

TABLE 1—ALP FEE SCHEDULE

Item	Accreditations		
	1	2	3–6
Auditing of non-Federal Laboratories	$2,546	$816	$408
Proficiency Tests	1,237	1,237	1,237
Maintenance of Accreditation	918	536	153
Additional Costs	347	347	347
Total	5,048	2,936	2,145
Rounded Total	5,000	2,900	2,100

Executive Order 12866 and Executive Order 13563

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This final rule has been designated a ''non-significant'' regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order (E.O.) 12866. Accordingly, the rule has not

[1] Source: FSIS, OPHS, LQAS, Accredited Laboratory Program.

[2] Ibid.

been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under E.O. 12866.

Baseline

The FSIS Accredited Laboratory Program, (ALP) is voluntary and charges a non-refundable accreditation fee. Currently, the annual fee is $5,000 per accreditation (Table 2). As discussed above, FSIS is reducing the fees after the first accreditation. Table 2 below compares current fees to proposed fees.

TABLE 2—CURRENT AND PROPOSED ACCREDITATION FEE SCHEDULE

Accreditation	Current accreditation lab fee	New accreditation lab fee
First	$5,000	$5,000
Second	5,000	2,900
Third–Sixth	5,000	2,100

Currently, there are 53 laboratories accredited for 60 activities.[3] Most (42 out of 53) laboratories are accredited for food chemistry. There are 13 laboratories accredited for CHCs and five laboratories for PCBs. Only five of the 53 laboratories are accredited for more than one analyte. These laboratories are accredited for 2–3 analytes. The analysis below assumes laboratories will keep the same number of accreditations under the new fee structure.

Expected Cost of the Final Rule

For the purposes of this analysis, FSIS considered the pre- and post-rule cost to the industry; they are shown in Table 3 below. The cost to the industry will fall from $300,000 per year to $283,700 per year.

TABLE 3—ANNUAL COSTS PRE- AND POST-RULE

Number of analyte classes	Pre-rule		Post-rule	
	Number labs	Industry cost	Number labs	Industry cost
1	48	$240,000	48	$240,000
2	3	[4] 30,000	3	[5] 23,700
3	2	30,000	2	20,000
	53	300,000	53	283,700

Expected Benefits of the Final Rule

The benefit accrued to the industry is equivalent to current accreditation costs minus the new accreditation costs which incorporate the efficiencies outlined in the preamble.

The final rule will benefit the lab industry by offering a sliding accreditation fee schedule. The lower cost is a result of leveraging efficiencies in the current accreditation process that will allow the industry to realize cost savings if they increase the number of accreditations. Under the current accreditation fee schedule, the total industry cost is estimated as $300,000 ($300,000 = 60 Accreditations × $5,000) (Table 3). Therefore, the total industry cost is $283,700, a net benefit of $16,300 ($300,000 − $283,700 = $16,300). If the total number of accreditations remains unchanged, the present value of total industry net benefit due to the final rule (Table 4), adjusted with 3% inflation rate for 10 years is $139,000, resulting in an annualized expected benefit of $16,295.

TABLE 4—SUMMARY OF COSTS AND BENEFITS

Current costs (FY13)	Proposed costs (FY14)	Proposed benefits	Net Benefits (10 years, 3%)
$300,000	$283,700	$16,300	$139,000

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

The FSIS Administrator certifies that, for the purposes of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities in the United States.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not contain any new information collection or recordkeeping requirements that are subject to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*)

E-Government Act

FSIS and USDA are committed to achieving the purposes of the E-Government Act (44 U.S.C. 3601, *et*

[3] FSIS, OPHS, LQAS, Accredited Laboratory Program.

[4] Calculation—Total Cost = (Accreditation 1 Cost * Number of Laboratories) + (Accreditation 2 Cost * Number of Laboratories) = ($5,000 * 3) + ($5,000 * 3).

[5] Calculation—Total Cost = (Accreditation 1 Cost * Number of Laboratories) + (Accreditation 2 Cost * Number of Laboratories) = ($5,000 * 3) + ($2,900 * 3).

seq.) by, among other things, promoting the use of the Internet and other information technologies and providing increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

Executive Order 12988

This final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. Under this rule: (1) All State and local laws and regulations that are inconsistent with this rule will be preempted; (2) no retroactive effect will be given to this rule; and (3) no retroactive proceedings will be required before parties may file suit in court challenging this rule.

Executive Order 13175

This final rule has been reviewed in accordance with the requirements of Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments. The review reveals that this regulation will not have substantial and direct effects on Tribal governments and will not have significant Tribal implications.

Additional Public Notification

FSIS will announce this notice online through the FSIS Web page located at *http://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/regulations/federal-register.*

FSIS will also make copies of this **Federal Register** publication available through the FSIS Constituent Update, which is used to provide information regarding FSIS policies, procedures, regulations, **Federal Register** notices, FSIS public meetings, and other types of information that could affect or would be of interest to constituents and stakeholders. The Update is communicated via Listserv, a free electronic mail subscription service for industry, trade groups, consumer interest groups, health professionals, and other individuals who have asked to be included. The Update is also available on the FSIS Web page. In addition, FSIS offers an electronic mail subscription service which provides automatic and customized access to selected food safety news and information. This service is available at *http://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/programs-and-services/email-subscription-service.* Options range from recalls to export information to regulations, directives, and notices. Customers can add or delete subscriptions themselves, and have the option to password protect their accounts.

USDA Nondiscrimination Statement

No agency, officer, or employee of the USDA shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, or political beliefs, exclude from participation in, deny the benefits of, or subject to discrimination any person in the United States under any program or activity conducted by the USDA.

How To File a Complaint of Discrimination

To file a complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, which may be accessed online at *http://www.ocio.usda.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2012/Complain_combined_6_8_12.pdf,* or write a letter signed by you or your authorized representative. Send your completed complaint form or letter to USDA by mail, fax, or email:

Mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250–9410.

Fax: (202) 690–7442.

Email: *program.intake@usda.gov.*

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.), should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and TDD).

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 391

Fees and charges.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, FSIS amends 9 CFR Chapter III as follows:

PART 391—FEES AND CHARGES FOR INSPECTION AND LABORATORY ACCREDITATION

■ 1. The authority citation for part 391 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 138d, 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1627, and 2219a; 21 U.S.C. 451 *et seq.;* 21 U.S.C. 601–695.

■ 2. Revise paragraph (a) of § 391.5 to read as follows:

§ 391.5 Laboratory accreditation fee.

(a) The annual fee for the accreditation and maintenance of accreditation provided pursuant to § 439.5 of this chapter shall be $5,000 for the first analyte class, $2,900 for the second analyte class, and $2,100 for each additional analyte class.

* * * * *

Done at Washington, DC, on September 11, 2014.

Alfred Almanza,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2014–22208 Filed 9–18–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–DM–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 51

[NRC–2012–0246]

RIN 3150–AJ20

Continued Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is revising its generic determination regarding the environmental impacts of the continued storage of spent nuclear fuel beyond a reactor's licensed life for operation and prior to ultimate disposal. The NRC prepared a final generic environmental impact statement that provides a regulatory basis for this final rule. The Commission concludes that the generic environmental impact statement generically determines the environmental impacts of continued storage of spent nuclear fuel beyond the licensed life for operation of a reactor. The final rule also clarifies that the generic determination applies to license renewal for an independent spent fuel storage installation (ISFSI), reactor construction permits, and early site permits. The final rule clarifies how the generic determination will be used in future NRC environmental reviews, and makes changes to improve readability. Finally, the final rule makes conforming amendments to the determinations on the environmental effects of renewing the operating license of a nuclear power plant to address issues related to the onsite storage of spent nuclear fuel and offsite radiological impacts of spent nuclear fuel and high-level waste disposal.

DATES: This final rule is effective on October 20, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2012–0246 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