

- The Department of Justice works to facilitate communication and build relationships between tribes and state, local, and private partners in law enforcement, public safety, victim services, and civil rights, to promote prosperous and resilient tribal communities, and to use dispute resolution techniques such as mediation to resolve community conflicts and tensions.

- The Department of Justice recognizes the link between healthy, prospering families and public safety, and the need to coordinate law enforcement efforts with educational, housing, environmental-protection, and public-health services.

#### Sustainability

- The Department of Justice will continue taking steps to institutionalize its commitment to tribal justice and to make its officers and employees aware of these Attorney General Guidelines stating principles for working with federally recognized Indian tribes, so that progress in areas important to tribes continues regardless of changes in Department personnel.

These guidelines and principles are intended to improve the internal management of the Department of Justice. They are not intended to and do not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party in any matter, civil or criminal, against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person, nor do these guidelines or principles place any limitations on otherwise lawful litigative prerogatives of the Department of Justice. Please contact the Department's Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ) with any questions about these guidelines and principles.

Dated: December 3, 2014.

**Eric H. Holder, Jr.,**  
*Attorney General.*

[FR Doc. 2014-28903 Filed 12-11-14; 8:45 am]

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#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

##### Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

[Docket No. ATF 2014R-50N]

##### Granting of Relief; Federal Firearms Privileges

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), Department of Justice.

**ACTION:** Notice of granting of restoration of Federal firearms privileges.

**SUMMARY:** Northrop Grumman Systems Corporation (NGSC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Northrop Grumman Corporation (NGC), has been granted relief from the disabilities imposed by Federal laws by the Director of ATF with respect to the acquisition, receipt, transfer, shipment, transportation, or possession of firearms.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Shermaine Kenner, Enforcement Programs and Services; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; U.S. Department of Justice; 99 New York Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20226; telephone (202) 648-7070.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Attorney General is responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA), 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44. He has delegated that responsibility to the Director of ATF, subject to the direction of the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General. 28 CFR 0.130(a). ATF has promulgated regulations that implement the provisions of the GCA in 27 CFR part 478.

Section 922(g) of the GCA prohibits certain persons from shipping or transporting any firearm in interstate or foreign commerce, or receiving any firearm which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, or possessing any firearm in or affecting commerce. These prohibitions apply to any person who—

- (1) Has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;
- (2) Is a fugitive from justice;
- (3) Is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance;
- (4) Has been adjudicated as a mental defective or committed to a mental institution;
- (5) Is an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States or, with certain exceptions, aliens admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa;
- (6) Has been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions;
- (7) Having been a citizen of the United States, has renounced U.S. citizenship;
- (8) Is subject to a court order that restrains the person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or child of such intimate partner; or

- (9) Has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

The term “person” is defined in section 921(a)(1) as including “any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company.” Section 925(c) of the GCA provides that a person who is prohibited from possessing, shipping, transporting, or receiving firearms or ammunition may make application to the Attorney General to remove the firearms disabilities imposed under section 922(g) “if it is established to his satisfaction that the circumstances regarding the disability, and the applicant’s record and reputation, are such that the applicant will not be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety and that the granting of the relief would not be contrary to the public interest.” The Attorney General has delegated the authority to grant relief from firearms disabilities to the Director of ATF.

Section 925(c) further provides that “[w]henver the Attorney General grants relief to any person pursuant to this section he shall promptly publish in the **Federal Register** notice of such action, together with the reasons therefor.” Regulations implementing the provisions of section 925(c) are set forth in 27 CFR 478.144.

Since 1992, Congress has eliminated funding for ATF to investigate or act upon applications for relief from federal firearms disabilities submitted by individuals. However, since 1993, Congress has authorized funding for ATF to investigate and act upon applications filed by corporations for relief from Federal firearms disabilities.

An application to ATF for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under 18 U.S.C. 925(c) was submitted by NGSC. In the matter under review, between 1993 and 2002, NGSC, a wholly owned subsidiary of NGC, merged with and succeeded the assets and business operations of three non-surviving entities that had been convicted in Federal court of crimes punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year. Specifically, TRW Electronic Products, Inc. was convicted on September 25, 1987, in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado, Case No. 87 CR-250, for violations of 18 U.S.C. 2 and 1001. TRW, Inc. was convicted on August 25, 1988, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio for a violation of 18 U.S.C. 371. Litton Applied Technology Division was convicted on June 30, 1999, in the United States District Court for the

Central District of California, Case No. CR 99–673, for a violation of 18 U.S.C. 371.

By letter dated June 6, 2012, ATF granted relief to Northrop Grumman Guidance and Electronics Company, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of NGC, resulting from its own prohibiting convictions, but took no action on relief to the non-surviving entities because they no longer exist. See 77 FR 58150. Nonetheless, because NGSC merged with and succeeded the assets and operations of the non-surviving entities, ATF subsequently determined that NGSC, as their successor, is eligible for relief.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 925(c), on September 23, 2014, NGSC, a wholly owned subsidiary of NGC, as successor to TRW Electronic Products, Inc., TRW, Inc., and Litton Applied Technology Division, was granted relief by ATF from the disabilities imposed by Federal law, 18 U.S.C. 922(g)(1), with respect to the acquisition, receipt, transfer, shipment, transportation, or possession of firearms and ammunition as a result of these convictions of the non-surviving entities. It has been established to ATF's satisfaction that the circumstances regarding NGSC's disabilities and its record and reputation are such that the NGSC will not be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety, and that the granting of the relief would not be contrary to the public interest.

**B. Todd Jones,**

*Director.*

[FR Doc. 2014–29236 Filed 12–11–14; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–405]

#### Electronic Prescriptions for Controlled Substances: Notice of Approved Certification Process

**AGENCY:** Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

**ACTION:** Notice of approved certification process.

**SUMMARY:** The Drug Enforcement Administration is announcing one new DEA-approved certification process for providers of Electronic Prescriptions for Controlled Substances applications. Certifying organizations with an approved certification process are posted on the Drug Enforcement Administration's Web site upon approval.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Imelda L. Paredes, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration; Mailing Address: 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152, Telephone: (202) 598–6812.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Legal Authority

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) implements and enforces titles II and III of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, as amended. Titles II and III are referred to as the “Controlled Substances Act” and the “Controlled Substances Import and Export Act,” respectively, and are collectively referred to as the “Controlled Substances Act” or the “CSA” for the purpose of this notice. 21 U.S.C. 801–971. The DEA publishes the implementing regulations for these statutes in title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), chapter II. The CSA and its implementing regulations are designed to prevent, detect, and eliminate the diversion of controlled substances and listed chemicals into the illicit market while providing for the legitimate medical, scientific, research, and industrial needs of the United States. Controlled substances have the potential for abuse and dependence and are controlled to protect the public health and safety.

The CSA and DEA's implementing regulations establish the legal requirements for possessing and dispensing controlled substances, including the issuance of a prescription for a legitimate medical purpose by a practitioner acting in the usual course of professional practice. The responsibility for the proper prescribing and dispensing of controlled substances is upon the prescribing practitioner, but a corresponding responsibility rests with the pharmacist who fills the prescription. 21 CFR 1306.04(a). The prescription provides a record of the actual dispensing of the controlled substance to the ultimate user (the patient) and, therefore, is critical to documenting that controlled substances held by a pharmacy have been dispensed. The maintenance of complete and accurate records is an essential part of the closed system of distribution established by Congress.

##### Electronic Prescriptions for Controlled Substances

Historically, where Federal law required that a prescription for a controlled substance be issued in writing, that requirement could only be satisfied through the issuance of a paper prescription. Given advancements in

technology and security capabilities for electronic applications, the DEA amended its regulations to provide practitioners with the option of issuing electronic prescriptions for controlled substances in lieu of paper prescriptions. The DEA's interim final rule for Electronic Prescriptions for Controlled Substances was published on March 31, 2010, at 75 FR 16236–16319, and became effective on June 1, 2010.

##### Update

*Certifying Organization With a Certification Process Approved by the DEA Pursuant to 21 CFR 1311.300(e)*

The interim final rule and the DEA's Electronic Prescriptions for Controlled Substances Clarification (76 FR 64813) provide that, as an alternative to the third-party audit requirements of 21 CFR 1311.300(a) through (d), an electronic prescription or pharmacy application may be verified and certified as meeting the requirements of 21 CFR part 1311 by a certifying organization whose certification process has been approved by the DEA. The preamble to the interim final rule further indicated that, once a certifying organization's certification process has been approved by the DEA in accordance with 21 CFR 1311.300(e), such information will be posted on the DEA's Web site. 75 FR 16243 (March 31, 2010). On December 3, 2014, the DEA approved the certification process developed by Electronic Healthcare Network Accreditation Commission. Relevant information has been posted on the DEA's Web site at: <http://www.DEAdiversion.usdoj.gov>.

Dated: December 3, 2014.

**Joseph T. Rannazzisi,**

*Deputy Assistant Administrator.*

[FR Doc. 2014–29118 Filed 12–11–14; 8:45 am]

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## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 72–0008, NRC–2011–0085]

#### Exelon Generation Corporation, LLC; Calvert Cliffs Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation

**AGENCY:** Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**ACTION:** License amendment application; notice of docketing; opportunity to request a hearing and to petition for leave to intervene; and order.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has docketed a license amendment application from