II. Procedural Background

This rule is limited to the changes contained in Amendment No. 3 to CoC No. 1031 and does not include other aspects of the MAGNASTOR® Cask System design. Because the NRC considers this action noncontroversial and routine, the NRC is publishing this proposed rule concurrently with a direct final rule in the Rules and Regulations section of this issue of the Federal Register. Adequate protection of public health and safety continues to be ensured. The direct final rule will become effective on June 3, 2013. However, if the NRC receives significant adverse comments on this proposed rule by April 17, 2013, then the NRC will publish a document that withdraws the direct final rule. If the direct final rule is withdrawn, the NRC will address the comments received in response to these proposed revisions in a subsequent final rule. Absent significant modifications to the proposed revisions requiring republication, the NRC will not initiate a second comment period on this action in the event the direct final rule is withdrawn.

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 analysis;
   b. The comment raises an issue serious enough to warrant a substantive response to clarify or complete the record;
   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, CoC, or TS.

For additional procedural information and the regulatory analysis, see the direct final rule published in the Rules and Regulations section of this issue of the Federal Register.

List of Subjects in 10 CFR Part 72

Administrative practice and procedure, Criminal penalties, Manpower training programs, Nuclear materials, Occupational safety and health, Penalties, Radiation protection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Spent fuel, Whistleblowing.

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; the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended; and 5 U.S.C. 553; the NRC is proposing to adopt the following amendments to 10 CFR part 72.

PART 72—LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE INDEPENDENT STORAGE OF SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL, HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND REACTOR–RELATED GREATER THAN CLASS C WASTE

1. The authority citation for Part 72 continues to read as follows:


Section 72.44(g) also issued under secs. Nuclear Waste Policy Act 142(b) and 148(c), (d) (42 U.S.C. 10162(b), 10168(c), (d)); Section 72.46 also issued under Atomic Energy Act sec. 189 (42 U.S.C. 2239); Nuclear Waste Policy Act sec. 134 (42 U.S.C. 10154). Section 72.96(d) also issued under Nuclear Waste Policy Act sec. 145(g) (42 U.S.C. 10165(g)). Subpart J also issued under Nuclear Waste Policy Act secs. 117(a), 141(b) (42 U.S.C. 10137(a), 10161(b)). Subpart K is also issued under sec. 121(a) (42 U.S.C. 10196).

2. In §72.214, Certificate of Compliance 1031 is revised to read as follows:

§ 72.214 List of approved spent fuel storage casks.

* * * * *

Certificate Number: 1031.


Amendment Number 1 Effective Date: August 30, 2010.

Amendment Number 2 Effective Date: January 30, 2012.

Amendment Number 3 Effective Date: June 3, 2013.

SAR Submitted by: NAC International, Inc.


Certificate Expiration Date: February 4, 2024.

Model Number: MAGNASTOR®

* * * * *

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 2nd day of March 2013.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

R.W. Borchardt,
Executive Director for Operations.

[FR Doc. 2013–06016 Filed 3–15–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39


RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Division Turbofan Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: We propose to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Pratt & Whitney Division (PW) turbofan engine models PW4074, PW4074D, PW4077, PW4077D, PW4084D, PW4090, and PW4090–3 with a certain 2nd-stage high-pressure turbine (HPT) air seal part number (P/N) installed.

This proposed AD was prompted by discovery of cracks in the 2nd-stage HPT air seals. This proposed AD would require, for those air seals that meet certain cycles since new (CSN) criteria, inspection and removal from service of HPT air seals that fail inspection. We are proposing this AD to prevent failure of the 2nd-stage HPT air seal, which could lead to an uncontained engine failure and damage to the airplane.

DATES: We must receive comments on this proposed AD by May 17, 2013.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

was prompted by cracks in 2nd-stage HPT air seals discovered during fluorescent-penetrant inspection (FPI). This proposed AD would require, for HPT air seals that meet certain CSN criteria, either on-wing eddy current inspection (ECI) or in-shop FPI, and removal from service of any HPT air seal that fails inspection. We are proposing this AD to prevent failure of the 2nd-stage HPT air seal. This condition, if not corrected, could lead to an uncontained engine failure, and damage to the airplane.

Relevant Service Information

We reviewed PW Alert Service Bulletin (ASB) PW4G–112–A72–330, Revision 1, dated February 26, 2013. The ASB describes procedures for inspecting the integrity of 2nd-stage HPT air seals and criteria for their removal from service and replacement.

FAA’s Determination

We are proposing this AD because we evaluated all the relevant information and determined the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop in other products of the same type design.

Proposed AD Requirements

This proposed AD would require accomplishing the actions specified in the service information described previously.

Interim Action

We consider this proposed AD interim action. PW has not determined the root cause of the cracks discovered in 2nd-stage HPT air seals.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this AD will affect 83 engines installed on airplanes of U.S. registry. We also estimate that it would take about 5 hours to perform the inspection required by this proposed AD. The costs of an ECI and an FPI are assumed to be equal. The average labor rate is $85 per hour. Based on these figures, we estimate the total cost of the AD to U.S. operators will be $35,275.

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA’s authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the Agency’s authority.

We are issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: “General requirements.” Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

Regulatory Findings

We determined that this proposed AD would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This proposed AD would not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify this proposed regulation:

(1) Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866,
(2) Is not a “significant rule” under the DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979).
(3) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska to the extent that it justifies making a regulatory distinction, and
(4) Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA proposes to amend 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive (AD):


(a) Comments Due Date

We must receive comments by May 17, 2013.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

15 CFR Part 922

[Docket No. 120809321–2321–01]

Gulf of the Farallones and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuaries Regulations on Introduced Species

AGENCY: Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce (DOC).

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NOAA proposes to amend the terms of designation and regulations regarding the introduction of introduced species into Gulf of the Farallones and Monterey Bay national marine sanctuaries (GFNMS and MBNMS, respectively). NOAA proposes to apply the regulations to the entirety of both sanctuaries and provide exceptions for) striped bass; and mariculture activities in Tomales Bay. This action would make the regulation of introduced species consistent in all four of the national marine sanctuaries off of California.

DATES: Comments on this proposed rule will be accepted on or before midnight on May 17, 2013.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on this document, identified by NOAA–NOS–2012–0113, by any of the following methods:

• Electronic Submission: Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to www.regulations.gov/#docketDetail;D=NOAA–NOS–2012–0113, click the “Comment Now!” icon, complete the required fields and enter or attach your comments.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

A. GFNMS and MBNMS Background

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) established Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary (GFNMS) in 1981 to protect and preserve a unique, productive and fragile ecological community, including the largest seabird colony in the contiguous United States and diverse and abundant marine mammals. GFNMS lies off the coast of California, to the west and north of San Francisco, and is composed of 1,279 square statute miles (966 square nautical miles) of offshore waters and submerged lands thereunder. The sanctuary boundary extends out to and around the Farallon Islands and nearshore waters (up to the mean high water line) from Bodega Head to Rocky Point in Marin County. For more information about GFNMS, see http://farallones.noaa.gov.

NOAA established Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) in 1992 for the purposes of protecting and managing the conservation, ecological, recreational, research, educational, historical, and esthetic resources and qualities of the area. MBNMS is located offshore of California’s central coast,