notice in the **Federal Register**. Any request for hearing or petition for leave to intervene shall be served by the requestor or petitioner upon the applicant, the office of the General Counsel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555; the Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555; and the Executive Secretary, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.

A request for a hearing or petition for leave to intervene may be filed with the NRC electronically in accordance with NRC's E-Filing rule promulgated in August 2007, 72 Fed. Reg 49139 (Aug. 28, 2007). Information about filing electronically is available on the NRC's public Web site at *http://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals.html.* To ensure timely electronic filing, at least 5 (five) days prior to the filing deadline, the petitioner/requestor should contact the Office of the Secretary by email at *HEARINGDOCKET@NRC.GOV*, or by calling (301) 415–1677, to request a digital ID certificate and allow for the creation of an electronic docket.

In addition to a request for hearing or petition for leave to intervene, written comments, in accordance with 10 CFR 110.81, should be submitted within thirty (30) days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** to Office of the Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, Attention: Rulemaking and Adjudications.

The information concerning this application for an export license follows.

NRC Export License Application

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

Name of applicant date of application date received application No. docket No.	Material type	Total quantity	End use	Destination
DOE/NNSA—Y–12 National Security Complex, April 23, 2014, April 28, 2014, XSNM3752, 11006162.	High-Enriched Uranium (93.35%).	7.0 kilograms uranium-235 contained in 7.5 kilograms uranium.	To fabricate targets at the National Research Universal reactor in Canada for ultimate use in production of medical isotopes.	Canada.

For The Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

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

Michael J. Case,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of International Programs.

[FR Doc. 2014–12481 Filed 5–28–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. CP2014–50; Order No. 2081]

New Postal Product

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission is noticing a recent Postal Service filing requesting the addition of a Global Expedited Package Services 3 (MC2010–28) negotiated service agreement to the competitive product list. This notice informs the public of the filing, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: *Comments are due:* May 30, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission's Filing Online system at *http://www.prc.gov.* Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202–789–6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Introduction
II. Notice of Commission Action
III. Ordering Paragraphs

I. Introduction

On May 22, 2014, the Postal Service filed notice that it has entered into an additional Global Expedited Package Services 3 (GEPS 3) negotiated service agreement (Agreement).[1]

To support its Notice, the Postal Service filed a copy of the Agreement, a copy of the Governors' Decision authorizing the product, a certification of compliance with 39 U.S.C. 3633(a), and an application for non-public treatment of certain materials. It also filed supporting financial workpapers.

II. Notice of Commission Action

The Commission establishes Docket No. CP2014–50 for consideration of matters raised by the Notice.

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service's filing is consistent with 39 U.S.C. 3632, 3633, or 3642, 39 CFR part 3015, and 39 CFR part 3020, subpart B. Comments are due no later than May 30, 2014. The public portions of the filing can be accessed via the Commission's Web site (*http://www.prc.gov*).

The Commission appoints Kenneth R. Moeller to serve as Public Representative in this docket.

III. Ordering Paragraphs

It is ordered:

1. The Commission establishes Docket No. CP2014–50 for consideration of the matters raised by the Postal Service's Notice.
2. Pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505, Kenneth R. Moeller is appointed to serve as an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in this proceeding (Public Representative).
3. Comments are due no later than May 30, 2014.
4. The Secretary shall arrange for publication of this Order in the **Federal Register**.

By the Commission.

Shoshana M. Grove,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2014–12440 Filed 5–28–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

[1] Notice of United States Postal Service of Filing a Functionally Equivalent Global Expedited Package Services 3 Negotiated Service Agreement and Application for Non-Public Treatment of Materials Filed Under Seal, May 22, 2014 (Notice).

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Sunshine Act; Notice of Public Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Railroad Retirement Board will hold a meeting on June 11, 2014, 10:00 a.m. at the Board's meeting room on the 8th floor of its headquarters building, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois,

60611. The agenda for this meeting follows:

Portion open to the public:

(1) Executive Committee Reports

The person to contact for more information is Martha P. Rico, Secretary to the Board, Phone No. 312–751–4920.

Dated: May 23, 2014.

Martha P. Rico,

Secretary to the Board.

[FR Doc. 2014–12579 Filed 5–27–14; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 7905–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–72226; File No. SR–NASDAQ–2014–054]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Adopt the Nasdaq Opening Cross Contingency

May 22, 2014.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on May 13, 2014, The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (''NASDAQ'' or the ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') a proposed rule change as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of the Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

NASDAQ proposes a rule change to adopt an alternative market opening process, the Opening Cross Contingency, used only when the normal opening process fails to calculate an opening price.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, NASDAQ included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of those statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

NASDAQ is proposing to adopt an alternative market opening process, to be used only in instances where the primary opening process has failed to calculate an opening price. The proposed process will help ensure that the NASDAQ market opens in an orderly manner.

Current Opening Process

The Nasdaq Opening Cross [3] (the ''Opening Cross'') is NASDAQ's process for matching orders at the launch of the regular trading hours, and is open to all securities listed on the NASDAQ, NYSE, NYSE Amex and NYSE Arca Exchanges (collectively, ''System Securities''). Beginning at 4:00 a.m. Eastern Time (all times noted hereafter are Eastern Time), NASDAQ accepts orders executable during the Opening Cross. At 9:28 a.m., NASDAQ begins to disseminate information about order Imbalances [4] in the opening book along with indicative opening prices every five seconds until the initiation of the Opening Cross.[5] NASDAQ initiates an Opening Cross in all System Securities for which there are orders that will execute against contra-side orders at 9:30 a.m., at which time the opening book and the NASDAQ continuous book are brought together to create single NASDAQ opening prices for System Securities. The securities' Nasdaq Opening Cross price is the Nasdaq Official Opening Price (''NOOP'') for these securities.[6] The NOOP is distributed to the consolidated tape immediately after completion of the Opening Cross and conclusion of the Opening Cross signals the System to open a System Security for regular market hours trading.

In certain cases, a System Security will not have any contra-side interest for execution in the Opening Cross, or any orders whatsoever, when the Opening Cross process is initiated. When this occurs, NASDAQ executes a ''null cross'' instead, whereby no securities are matched yet the System receives the necessary precondition to regular hours trading that a ''cross'' in the security has occurred. After completion of the null cross, regular hours trading begins by integrating Market Hours Orders [7] into the book in time priority and executing in accordance with market hours rules.[8] In such cases, the NOOP is determined by the first last-sale eligible trade [9] reported at or after 9:30 a.m., when regular trading hours begin.

Proposed Opening Cross Contingency

NASDAQ is retaining its current opening process, but is proposing to adopt an alternative opening process to be used only in cases in which the Opening Cross fails to calculate an opening price.[10] The proposed Opening Cross Contingency will provide NASDAQ with a rules-based process to address Opening Cross failures. Specifically, upon being informed that an Opening Cross has failed to calculate an opening price in one or more System Securities, a senior official will initiate an Opening Cross Contingency for each of the affected System Securities.[11] Like the opening process followed when there are no orders to cross in a System Security, the Opening Cross Contingency will initiate a null cross in each affected System Security to allow the System to release such securities for

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Rule 4752.

[4] An Imbalance is defined as the number of shares of buy or sell MOO, LOO, Early Market Hours, Open Eligible Interest or OIO order shares at a particular price at any given time. *See* Rule 4752(a)(1).

[5] Rule 4752(d)(1).

[6] Rule 4752(d)(4).

[7] A Market Hours Order is any order that may be entered into the system and designated with a time-in-force of MIOC, MDAY, MGTC. Market Hours Orders shall be designated as ''Early Market Hours Orders'' if entered into the system prior to 9:28 a.m. and shall be treated as market-on-open and limit-on-open orders, as appropriate, for the purposes of the Nasdaq Opening Cross. Orders entered into the system at 9:28 a.m. or after shall be designated as ''Late Market Hours Orders'' and shall be treated as imbalance-only orders for the purposes of the cross. Beginning at 9:28 a.m., requests to cancel or modify Market Hours Orders shall be suspended until after completion of the Opening Cross at which time such requests shall be processed, to the extent that such orders remain available within the System. *See* Rule 4752(a)(7).

[8] Rule 4752(c).

[9] The first last-sale eligible trade is the first trade transaction that occurs during the regular market session (9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). If an Opening Cross occurs, the NOOP is determined by the bulk print. If there is no Opening Cross, the NOOP is determined by the first regular way print.

[10] There are two general types of failure of the Opening Cross, hardware-based and software-based. Hardware-based failures are the result of problems with the physical infrastructure supporting the Opening Cross process. This includes, but is not limited to, switch failures, cabling failures, server failures, and power failures. Hardware-based failures are mitigated via network and server infrastructure redundancy designed into the system. Software-based failures are the result of bugs. These include, but are not limited to, coding errors and configuration errors. Software-based failures are mitigated via application redundancy, core system code diversity, the proposed Opening Cross Contingency, and configuration management policies and procedures.

[11] System Securities that have successful Opening Crosses will open normally under that process at the NOOP based on the Opening Cross price.