

percentage of 45 percent, and that demand generally supports more supply than would be released at 38 percent. After a great deal of discussion, the Committee recommended the lower percentage as a means of balancing supplies with market needs. If more supplies are needed during the marketing year, the percentage could be increased.

The Committee's recommendation to establish salable quantities and allotment percentages for both classes of spearmint oil was made after careful consideration of all available information, including: (1) The estimated quantity of salable oil of each class held by producers and handlers; (2) the estimated demand for each class of oil; (3) prospective production of each class of oil; (4) total of allotment bases of each class of oil for the current marketing year and the estimated total of allotment bases of each class for the ensuing marketing year; (5) the quantity of reserve oil, by class, in storage; (6) producer prices of oil, including prices for each class of oil; and (7) general market conditions for each class of oil, including whether the estimated season average price to producers is likely to exceed parity. Based on its review, the Committee believes that the salable quantity and allotment percentage levels recommended would achieve the objectives sought.

Without any regulations in effect, the Committee believes the industry would return to the pronounced cyclical price patterns that occurred prior to the order, and that prices in 2002–2003 would decline substantially below current levels.

As stated earlier, the Committee believes that the order has contributed extensively to the stabilization of producer prices, which prior to 1980 experienced wide fluctuations from year-to-year. National Agricultural Statistics Service records show that the average price paid for both classes of spearmint oil ranged from about \$4.00 per pound to about \$12.50 per pound during the period between 1968 and 1980. Prices have been consistently more stable since the marketing order's inception in 1980. Excluding the most recent three marketing years, prices since the order's inception have generally stabilized at about \$13.00 per pound for Scotch spearmint oil and about \$11.00 per pound for Native spearmint oil.

Over the last three years, however, large production and carry-in inventories have contributed to declining prices, despite the Committee's efforts to balance available supplies with demand. Over the last

three years, prices have ranged from \$8.00 to \$11.00 per pound for Scotch spearmint oil and between \$9.00 to \$10.00 per pound for Native spearmint oil.

According to the Committee, the recommended salable quantities and allotment percentages are expected to achieve the goals of market and price stability, and price improvement.

As stated earlier, annual salable quantities and allotment percentages have been issued for both classes of spearmint oil since the order's inception. Reporting and recordkeeping requirements have remained the same for each year of regulation. These requirements have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB Control No. 0581–0065. Accordingly, this action would not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large spearmint oil producers and handlers. All reports and forms associated with this program are reviewed periodically in order to avoid unnecessary and duplicative information collection by industry and public sector agencies. The USDA has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this proposed rule.

The Committee's meeting was widely publicized throughout the spearmint oil industry and all interested persons were invited to attend and participate on all issues. In addition, interested persons are invited to submit information on the regulatory and informational impacts of this action on small businesses.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/moab.html>. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Jay Guerber at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

A 15-day comment period is provided to allow interested persons the opportunity to respond to the proposal, including any regulatory and informational impacts of this action on small businesses. Fifteen days is deemed appropriate because this rule would need to be effective as soon as possible to provide producers sufficient time prior to the beginning of the 2002–2003 marketing year to adjust their cultural and marketing plans accordingly. All written comments received within the comment period will be considered before a final determination is made on this matter.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 985

Marketing agreements, Oils and fats, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Spearmint oil.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 985 is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 985—MARKETING ORDER REGULATING THE HANDLING OF SPEARMINT OIL PRODUCED IN THE FAR WEST

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 985 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

2. A new § 985.221 is added to read as follows:

Note: This section will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

§ 985.221 Salable quantities and allotment percentages—2002–2003 marketing year.

The salable quantity and allotment percentage for each class of spearmint oil during the marketing year beginning on June 1, 2002, shall be as follows:

(a) Class 1 (Scotch) oil—a salable quantity of 849,471 pounds and an allotment percentage of 45 percent.

(b) Class 3 (Native) oil—a salable quantity of 800,761 pounds and an allotment percentage of 38 percent.

Dated: March 5, 2002.

A.J. Yates,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 02–5686 Filed 3–8–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 60

[Docket No. PRM–60–2 and 60–2A]

The States of Nevada and Minnesota; Denial of Petition for Rulemaking

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Denial of petition for rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is denying a petition for rulemaking (PRM–60–2 and 60–2A) submitted by the States of Nevada and Minnesota dealing with disposal of high-level radioactive waste (HLW). In PRM–60–2, the petitioners requested that the NRC adopt a regulation governing the implementation of certain generally applicable environmental standards for HLW that had been proposed by the U.S. Environmental

Protection Agency (EPA) in 1982. Subsequently, in PRM-60-2A, the petitioners amended their original petition after EPA issued final standards in 1985. The amended petition was placed on hold pending completion of certain rulemaking activities, including EPA and NRC development of new HLW disposal standards applicable only to a site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada. The NRC is denying the petition because the NRC considered and partially addressed petitioners' concerns in the development of its site-specific standards for a proposed repository at Yucca Mountain, and amending NRC's generic repository licensing regulations at this time would unnecessarily expend limited Commission resources because there is no current expectation that the generic regulations, in their current form, will be used.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the petition for rulemaking, the public comments received, and the NRC's letter to the petitioners may be examined at the NRC Public Document Room, Room O1F23, located at 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD.

The NRC maintains an Agencywide Document Access and Management System (ADAMS), which provides text and image files of NRC's public documents. These documents may be accessed through the NRC's Public Electronic Reading Room on the Internet at <http://www.nrc.gov/NRC/ADAMS/index.html>. If you do not have access to ADAMS or if there are problems in accessing the documents located in ADAMS, contact the NRC Public Document Room (PDR) Reference staff at 1-800-397-4209, 301-415-4737, or by e-mail to pdr@nrc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Haisfield, telephone (301) 415-6196, e-mail MFH@nrc.gov or Timothy McCartin, telephone (301) 415-7285, e-mail TJM3@nrc.gov of the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petition

On April 30, 1985 (50 FR 18267), the NRC published a notice of receipt of a petition for rulemaking (PRM-60-2) filed by the States of Nevada and Minnesota (petitioners) on January 21, 1985. The petition requested that the NRC amend its regulations in 10 CFR Part 60 that govern disposal of HLW in geologic repositories. The petitioners requested that NRC amend its regulations to add assurance requirements proposed by the EPA (40 CFR 191.14) in EPA's proposed rule (47

FR 58196; December 29, 1982) to establish generally applicable environmental standards for the management and disposal of spent nuclear fuel, HLW and transuranic wastes. EPA published its final environmental standards on September 19, 1985 (50 FR 38066).¹ The final standards included the assurance requirements of concern to petitioners (e.g., institutional controls and post-permanent closure monitoring), but EPA did not impose these requirements on facilities regulated by the NRC (*see* 40 CFR 191.14 (1985)). The petitioners subsequently filed an amended petition with the NRC on September 30, 1985 (PRM-60-2A) and the NRC published a notice of receipt of the amended petition on December 19, 1985 (50 FR 51701).

The amended petition requested that NRC amend 10 CFR part 60 to: (1) incorporate regulations that are substantively equivalent to EPA's 1985 assurance requirements, and (2) incorporate regulations pertaining to NRC's potential adoption of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) to be prepared by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) as part of its site recommendation of a potential geologic repository. In the notice of the amended petition, the NRC noted that rulemaking actions currently underway, when finalized, would address the concerns expressed by petitioners (50 FR 51703). The actions included proposed amendments to 10 CFR part 60 to eliminate inconsistencies between NRC's generic regulations and EPA's 1985 standards, and proposed amendments to 10 CFR part 51 on the adoption of DOE's FEIS. Accordingly, the notice advised readers that further consideration of the issues raised by petitioners would be deferred for consideration in these rulemakings. On July 3, 1989 (54 FR 27864), the NRC published a final rule, "NEPA Review Procedures for Geologic Repositories for High-Level Waste." In that rulemaking, the NRC denied the portion of the amended petition proposing specific regulations to govern the process for adopting DOE's FEIS, but considered the concerns raised by petitioners on this issue in the process of formulating the final rule (54 FR 27868).

¹ EPA's final disposal standards at 40 CFR Part 191 were struck down by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 1st Circuit in *NRDC v. EPA*, 824 F.2d 1258 (1st Cir. 1987). However, in 1992, Congress, in the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act, Public Law 102-579, reinstated the standards for sites other than Yucca Mountain, Nevada, except for those portions that were the specific subject of the judicial remand. The assurance requirements, 40 CFR 191.14, were among the reinstated standards.

Public Comments on the Petition

The notice of receipt of the petition for rulemaking invited interested persons to submit comments. The comment period closed on July 1, 1985, for PRM-60-2, and February 18, 1986, for PRM-60-2A. The NRC received eight comment letters on the petition and the amendment from seven commenters (one commenter provided comments on both PRM-60-2 and 60-2A). There were six comment letters on PRM-60-2 and two comment letters on PRM-60-2A. Of the seven commenters, five were from States and two were from representatives of the nuclear power industry. The State commenters agreed with petitioners that assurance requirements should be included in NRC regulations whereas the industry commenters believed that assurance provisions should be in guidance rather than the regulations.

Intervening Actions

Subsequent to submission of the petitions, two events occurred which substantially altered the legal landscape of the Government's program for the disposal of HLW. These events resulted in the Commission's withdrawal of its proposed amendments to conform 10 CFR part 60 to EPA's 1985 standards (63 FR 66498; December 2, 1998). First, in 1987, Congress amended the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (NWPA) in the Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act (Public Law 100-203), to provide, among other things, that only the site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, (YM) would be characterized for possible selection as a geologic repository. Second, in the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-486), Congress required that EPA issue public health and environmental radiation protection standards that would apply solely to the YM site and that NRC modify its technical requirements and criteria to be consistent with the EPA standards. Pursuant to these statutory changes, the EPA issued its final standards applicable to YM in a new 40 CFR Part 197 on June 13, 2001 (66 FR 32074) and the NRC issued its final conforming requirements in a new 10 CFR part 63—"Disposal of High-Level Radioactive Wastes in a Proposed Geologic Repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada" (66 FR 55732; November 2, 2001). In its rulemaking, the NRC also amended 10 CFR part 60 to make it clear that 10 CFR part 60 only applies to the licensing of repositories at sites other than Yucca Mountain.

Denial of the Petition

The NRC is denying the petition, as amended, for the following reasons:

1. The petitioners' concerns were considered in the rulemaking establishing 10 CFR part 63 and the regulations in 10 CFR part 60 no longer apply to a repository at YM. Therefore, the petition, even if granted, would not affect the regulatory regime now in place for the licensing of a potential repository at the YM site.

The NRC has established a new set of regulations applicable specifically and exclusively to a proposed repository at YM in 10 CFR part 63. The issues raised by the petitioners were considered in the course of this rulemaking as explained below. However, the petitioners' requested amendments were specifically directed to the provisions contained in 10 CFR part 60, "Disposal of High-Level Radioactive Wastes in Geologic Repositories." At the time the petition was filed, these regulations were applicable to any potential HLW repository that would be sited, constructed or operated under the NWPA, including one at YM. However, 10 CFR part 60 now has been amended, in light of the statutory changes brought about by the 1987 amendments to the NWPA and by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, to apply to any potential repository *except* one at YM.

2. There is no immediate need for revising 10 CFR part 60 and doing so would unnecessarily expend limited Commission resources.

In the rulemaking to establish separate requirements for a repository at YM, the Commission chose to leave its existing generic requirements intact and in place. The Commission acknowledged that if a need arises to apply the existing generic requirements at 10 CFR part 60, those requirements would need to be revised to account for developments in the capability of technical methods for assessing the performance of a geologic repository. See 64 FR 8641, 8643; February 22, 1999. However, the Commission expressed confidence that it would be afforded adequate time and resources in future years to amend its generic regulations for any additional repository site that might be authorized. Should it become necessary to revise these regulations, petitioners would have ample opportunity to suggest amendments. Barring such an eventuality, however, there is no immediate need to amend 10 CFR part 60 and doing so would unnecessarily expend limited Commission resources.

10 CFR Part 63 and the Petition

Although the Commission is denying the petition for the reasons stated above, the Commission considered the substantive issues raised in the petition in the development of NRC's final 10 CFR part 63 rule. A summary of how the petitioners' proposals are addressed in 10 CFR part 63 is provided below:

Post-permanent Closure Monitoring

The petitioners proposed revisions to the regulations that provide further specification to the requirements for the monitoring program to be implemented after the repository has been permanently sealed (*i.e.*, post-permanent closure). Generally, the petitioners requested that post-permanent closure monitoring provide substantive confirmatory information regarding long-term repository performance at the time of license termination, post-permanent closure monitoring will not degrade repository performance, and that minimum requirements for the description of the monitoring program be established in the regulation (*e.g.*, parameters to be monitored and monitoring devices). The Commission's new regulations in 10 CFR part 63 address the petitioners' concerns in the requirements for a performance confirmation program and a program for post-permanent closure monitoring.

Although both the performance confirmation program and the post-permanent closure monitoring program include monitoring, the Commission considers these two programs to be distinctly different because each program addresses very distinct regulatory periods and decisions. The performance confirmation program is conducted up to the time of the decision to permanently close the repository. Thus, the performance confirmation data is used to inform and increase confidence in the Commission's decision on permanent closure of the repository. Objectives and requirements of the performance confirmation program are specified in subpart F of part 63 that are consistent with the petitioners' recommendations (*e.g.*, the performance confirmation program: monitors and evaluates subsurface conditions against design assumptions; confirms natural and engineered barriers are functioning as intended and anticipated; monitors and analyzes changes from the baseline condition of parameters that could affect repository performance; and is conducted in a manner that does not adversely affect repository performance). When DOE files an application to amend the license

for permanent closure, it is required, by § 63.51(a)(1), to update its performance assessment of the repository with the performance confirmation data. Consistent with NRC's licensing procedures, this information and associated analyses will be available to all stakeholders.

The program of post-permanent closure monitoring begins after the performance confirmation program ends (*i.e.*, after the time of permanent closure). The program for post-permanent closure monitoring would only occur if the Commission reaches a positive finding on the amendment for permanent closure. If an amendment for permanent closure is granted, it is expected that the performance confirmation program would have provided further information to increase confidence that repository performance is expected to comply with the regulations. Post-permanent closure monitoring is not considered an extension of the confirmation program, but is intended as a more general program expected to monitor a variety of conditions (*e.g.*, land-use controls established under § 63.121(b), safeguards information, and potential release of radionuclides into ground water) to ensure public health and safety is protected. The Commission did not specify details for the post-permanent closure monitoring program in 10 CFR part 63, as was provided for the performance confirmation program. DOE's development and NRC review of the post-permanent closure monitoring program, submitted as part of the license amendment for permanent closure, will benefit from the results of the performance confirmation program (anticipated to extend over tens of years). Therefore, the Commission considers the general requirement for a post-permanent closure monitoring program to be appropriate and additional details are neither necessary nor warranted at this time. As part of a license amendment for permanent closure [§ 63.51(a)(2)], the details of the post-permanent closure monitoring program will be subject to regulatory review and the NRC's licensing process.

Institutional Controls

The petitioners provided additional text for 10 CFR part 60 that would clarify the regulatory approach for institutional controls. First, the petitioners proposed definitions for active and passive institutional controls. The Commission agrees with the concepts for active and passive institutional controls as proposed by the petitioners and has included the essential elements of the petitioner's

definitions in 10 CFR part 63. Specifically, 10 CFR part 63 includes a definition for passive institutional controls (§ 63.302) and provides specific requirements for active institutional controls in the regulation. Active institutional controls are specific actions required during, and beyond, the operational phase of a potential repository that are more appropriate as regulatory requirements rather than as parts of a definition. Specific aspects of the petitioner's proposed definition for "active institutional control" are provided in 10 CFR part 63, such as: (1) requirements for ownership and control of interests in land (§ 63.121); (2) program to control and monitor radioactive effluents during operations (§ 63.21); (3) performance confirmation program (Subpart F); and (4) plans for decontamination of surface facilities (§ 63.52). In addition, pursuant to the Energy Policy Act of 1992, DOE is required to provide post-closure oversight to prevent any activity at the site that poses an unreasonable risk of breaching the repository's engineered or geologic barriers or increasing exposures of the public beyond allowable limits. A detailed description of DOE's post-closure oversight program is required at § 63.51(a)(3).

Second, the petitioners requested a new section be added to 10 CFR part 60 clarifying that institutional controls will not assure compliance beyond 100 years after disposal, but that passive institutional controls may be considered in assessing the likelihood and consequences of processes and events affecting the geologic setting. A more restrictive approach for institutional controls has been implemented in EPA's final standards in 40 CFR part 197 and NRC's final standards in 10 CFR part 63 than was proposed in the petition. DOE is not allowed to rely on institutional controls to assure compliance and 10 CFR part 63 does *not* permit passive institutional controls to be considered in assessing the likelihood and consequences of processes and events. Both EPA's approach in 40 CFR part 197 and the Commission's approach in 10 CFR part 63 are based primarily on recommendations by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS).

In 1992, Congress directed EPA, at Section 801 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, Public Law 102-486 (EnPA), to contract with the NAS to advise EPA on the appropriate technical basis for public health and safety standards governing the Yucca Mountain repository. On August 1, 1995, the NAS published its report entitled "Technical Bases for Yucca Mountain Standards." The EnPA specifically asked the NAS to

address the issue of the effectiveness of institutional controls to prevent breaching of the repository's engineered or geologic barriers as a result of human intrusion. The NAS concluded that it was not reasonable to assume that institutional controls will prevent breaching of the repository's barriers. Thus, the NAS recommended a stylized calculation be used to determine whether or not a human intrusion would substantially degrade repository performance as an approach to understand potential impacts to the repository. EPA's final standards in 40 CFR part 197 generally adopted the NAS approach. Consistent with statute, the NRC incorporated the EPA human intrusion standard in 10 CFR part 63. The regulations in 40 CFR part 197 require DOE to determine the earliest time after disposal that the waste package would degrade sufficiently that a stylized human intrusion could occur without recognition by the drillers. DOE must then analyze in a stylized scenario the consequences of a potential intrusion into the repository, whether such intrusion occurs before or after 10,000 years after disposal. EPA noted in the preamble to its final rule (66 FR 32073, at 32104, June 13, 2001) that "DOE's waste package performance estimates indicate that a waste package would be recognizable to a driller for at least thousands of years." The petitioners' recommendation that passive institutional controls could be considered in assessing processes and events affecting the geologic setting is contrary to the NAS determination that it is not possible to make scientifically supportable predictions of the probability that a repository barrier will be breached as a result of human intrusion. Consistent with EPA's standards in 40 CFR part 197, the Commission has not included any provisions for the use of active or passive institutional controls to be used in determining the likelihood of processes and events. EPA's and NRC's final regulations for Yucca Mountain provide further details with regard to the adopted approach to human intrusion (66 FR 32073, at 32104, June 13, 2001; 66 FR 55732, at 55760, November 2, 2001).

Multiple Barriers

The petitioners requested performance requirements for the multiple barrier system of the repository specify that each barrier should be designed or selected so that it complements the others and can significantly compensate for uncertainties about the performance of one or more of the other barriers. The

regulations in 10 CFR part 63 require the repository to be comprised of multiple barriers (at least one engineered and one natural) and requires DOE to identify each barrier important to waste isolation, describe each barrier's capability to isolate waste, and provide the technical basis for each barrier's capability. In arriving at this approach, the Commission provided a technical basis in the proposed rule for 10 CFR part 63 (64 FR 8647; February 22, 1999) and considered public comments in the final rule for 10 CFR part 63 (66 FR 55758; November 2, 2001). This approach provides the Commission the information necessary to understand how all components of the repository system work together to ensure that the repository system is robust and not wholly dependent on a single barrier. The petitioners' request to include additional qualifying words such as "significantly compensate for uncertainties" are neither necessary nor warranted to ensure the Commission is provided sufficient information to make its regulatory decision.

Siting Criteria

The petitioners requested that the presence of significant concentrations of any naturally occurring material not widely available from other sources be added as a potentially adverse condition to be considered under siting criteria. Siting criteria were provided for in 10 CFR part 60, in part, to provide a basis for comparing different sites. The regulations in 10 CFR part 63 do not contain such criteria because the need for siting criteria was removed when the Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act directed DOE to characterize a single site. Therefore, the petitioners' suggestion is not relevant to 10 CFR part 63.

Adoption of the Environmental Impact Statement

This section of the petition was reviewed by the Commission and denied in the NRC's final rule, "NEPA Review Procedures for Geologic Repositories for High-Level Waste" (54 FR 27864; July 3, 1989).

For the reasons cited in this document, the NRC denies this petition.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 5th day of March, 2002.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Andrew L. Bates,

Acting Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 02-5763 Filed 3-8-02; 8:45 am]

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