defined in 10 CFR 50.109(a)(1) and is not otherwise inconsistent with the applicable issue finality provision in 10 CFR Part 52, inasmuch as such applicants or potential applicants are not within the scope of entities protected by the Backfit Rule or the relevant issue finality provisions in Part 52.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 26th day of Sept., 2012.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Thomas H. Boyce,

Chief, Regulatory Guide Development Branch, Division of Engineering, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[FR Doc. 2012–24395 Filed 10–2–12; 8:45 am]

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

The NRC is withdrawing RG 5.67 because its guidance is no longer needed. RG 5.67 was published in December 1993 to provide guidance to the Paducah and Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plants (GDPs) to develop their material control and accounting (MC&A) programs under Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) part 76. RG 5.67 was used in conjunction with the 10 CFR part 74 MC&A guidance in NUREG/CR–5734, “Recommendations to the NRC on Acceptable Format and Content for the Fundamental Nuclear Material Control (FNMC) Plan Required for Low-Enriched Uranium Facilities” which was issued in November 1991.

II. Further Information

As discussed above, the guidance provided in RG 5.67 is no longer necessary and is addressed in more detail by NUREG/CR–5734. Regulatory guides may be withdrawn when their guidance no longer provides useful information.

Withdrawal of a regulatory guide means that the NRC staff no longer approves, as a generic matter, the guidance in the withdrawn regulatory guide. Therefore, a certificate holder or licensee who wishes to follow the guidance bears the responsibility of demonstrating, in the appropriate circumstance, that the guidance in the withdrawn regulatory guide is applicable to the certificate holder or licensee’s specific situation. Current certificate holders or licensees who have included RG 5.67 in their licensing basis may continue to use it, and withdrawal of the guide does not affect their existing licensing documents or agreements. Changes to existing licenses (or 10 CFR part 76 certificates) must be accomplished in accordance with applicable NRC requirements.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 24th day of September, 2012.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Thomas H. Boyce,

Branch Chief, Regulatory Guide Development Branch, Division of Engineering, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research.

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1.0 Background

Yankee Atomic Electric Company (YAE, the licensee) is the holder of Facility Operating License No. DPR–3 which authorizes possession of nuclear fuel under part 50 of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR). The license provides, among other things, that the facility is subject to all rules, regulations, and orders of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or the Commission) now or hereafter in effect. Per 10 CFR part 72, Subpart K, a general license is issued for the storage of spent fuel in an Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) to persons authorized to possess or operate nuclear power reactors under 10 CFR part 50. Thus, YAEC holds a 10 CFR part 72 general license for storage of spent fuel and greater than Class C waste at the Yankee Rowe ISFSI in Rowe, Massachusetts.

The Yankee Nuclear Power Station (YNPS) was a Pressurized Water Reactor in Rowe, Massachusetts, operated by the Yankee Atomic Electric Company (YAE). By February 26, 1992, the reactor core was removed, and YNPS...