

TABLE B-1—SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON NEPA ISSUES FOR LICENSE RENEWAL OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS ¹

Issue	Category ²	Finding ³
*	*	*
Waste Management		
*	*	*
Onsite storage of spent nuclear fuel.	1	During the license renewal term, SMALL. The expected increase in the volume of spent nuclear fuel from an additional 20 years of operation can be safely accommodated onsite during the license renewal term with small environmental impacts through dry or pool storage at all plants. For the period after the licensed life for reactor operations, the impacts of onsite storage of spent nuclear fuel during the continued storage period are discussed in NUREG-2157 and as stated in §51.23(b), shall be deemed incorporated into this issue.
Offsite radiological impacts of spent nuclear fuel and high-level waste disposal.	1	For the high-level waste and spent-fuel disposal component of the fuel cycle, the EPA established a dose limit of 0.15 mSv (15 millirem) per year for the first 10,000 years and 1.0 mSv (100 millirem) per year between 10,000 years and 1 million years for offsite releases of radionuclides at the proposed repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada. The Commission concludes that the impacts would not be sufficiently large to require the NEPA conclusion, for any plant, that the option of extended operation under 10 CFR part 54 should be eliminated. Accordingly, while the Commission has not assigned a single level of significance for the impacts of spent fuel and high level waste disposal, this issue is considered Category 1.
*	*	*

¹ Data supporting this table are contained in NUREG-1437, Revision 1, “Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants” (June 2013).

² The numerical entries in this column are based on the following category definitions:

Category 1: For the issue, the analysis reported in the Generic Environmental Impact Statement has shown:

(1) The environmental impacts associated with the issue have been determined to apply either to all plants or, for some issues, to plants having a specific type of cooling system or other specified plant or site characteristic;

(2) A single significance level (i.e., small, moderate, or large) has been assigned to the impacts (except for Offsite radiological impacts—collective impacts from other than the disposal of spent fuel and high-level waste); and

(3) Mitigation of adverse impacts associated with the issue has been considered in the analysis, and it has been determined that additional plant-specific mitigation measures are not likely to be sufficiently beneficial to warrant implementation.

The generic analysis of the issue may be adopted in each plant-specific review.

Category 2: For the issue, the analysis reported in the Generic Environmental Impact Statement has shown that one or more of the criteria of Category 1 cannot be met, and therefore additional plant-specific review is required.

³ The impact findings in this column are based on the definitions of three significance levels. Unless the significance level is identified as beneficial, the impact is adverse, or in the case of “small,” may be negligible. The definitions of significance follow:

SMALL—For the issue, environmental effects are not detectable or are so minor that they will neither destabilize nor noticeably alter any important attribute of the resource. For the purposes of assessing radiological impacts, the Commission has concluded that those impacts that do not exceed permissible levels in the Commission’s regulations are considered small as the term is used in this table.

MODERATE—For the issue, environmental effects are sufficient to alter noticeably, but not to destabilize, important attributes of the resource.

LARGE—For the issue, environmental effects are clearly noticeable and are sufficient to destabilize important attributes of the resource.

For issues where probability is a key consideration (i.e., accident consequences), probability was a factor in determining significance.

* * * * *

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 11th day of September, 2014.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Annette L. Vietti-Cook,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2014-22215 Filed 9-18-14; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 51

[NRC-2012-0246]

RIN 3150-AJ20

Generic Environmental Impact Statement for Continued Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Generic environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has published the final generic environmental impact statement (GEIS), NUREG-2157, “Generic Environmental Impact

Statement for Continued Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel.” NUREG-2157 addresses the environmental impacts of continued storage of spent nuclear fuel beyond the licensed life for operations of a reactor and provides a regulatory basis for the NRC’s final rule on the environmental impacts of continued storage of spent nuclear fuel beyond the licensed life for operations of a reactor.

DATES: The generic environmental impact statement is available September 19, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC-2012-0246 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may access publicly-available information related to this action by the following methods:

• *Federal Rulemaking Web site*: Go to <http://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC–2012–0246. Address questions about NRC dockets to Carol Gallagher; telephone: 301–287–3422; email: Carol.Gallagher@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.

• *NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS)*: You may access publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To begin the search, select "ADAMS Public Documents" and then select "Begin Web-based ADAMS Search." For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, 301–415–4737, or by email to pdr.resource@nrc.gov. The ADAMS accession number for each document referenced in this document (if that document is available in ADAMS) is provided the first time that a document is referenced. The two volumes of the final GEIS are available electronically in ADAMS under Accession Nos. ML14196A105 and ML14196A107.

• *NRC's PDR*: You may examine and purchase copies of public documents at the NRC's PDR, Room O1–F21, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

In addition, the final GEIS may be accessed online at the NRC's Web page at: <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/staff/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sarah Lopas, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–287–0675, email: Sarah.Lopas@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In response to a ruling by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (*New York v. NRC*, 681 F.3d 471) that vacated the NRC's former Waste Confidence rule (§ 51.23 of Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR)), the NRC developed a revised rule supported by a GEIS. NUREG–2157, "Generic Environmental Impact Statement for Continued Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel" provides a regulatory basis for the final rule and generically determines the environmental impacts of continued storage of spent fuel beyond the licensed life for operation of a reactor (continued storage). Concurrently with this document, the NRC is publishing the final rule, "Continued Storage of

Spent Nuclear Fuel" (RIN 3150–AJ20; NRC–2012–0246), in the Rules section of this issue of the **Federal Register**. The final rule codifies the results of the analyses in NUREG–2157 in 10 CFR 51.23 and makes other conforming changes to 10 CFR part 51.

The NRC prepared the GEIS to satisfy its National Environmental Policy Act obligations regarding the environmental impacts of continued storage. A notice of intent to prepare a draft environmental impact statement and conduct scoping was published in the **Federal Register** on October 25, 2012 (77 FR 65137). The draft GEIS notice of availability and public meetings, and request for comment, was published on September 13, 2013 (78 FR 56621). Additional draft GEIS public meeting notices were published on September 19, 2013 (78 FR 57538); October 29, 2013 (78 FR 64412; 78 FR 64413); and November 4, 2013 (78 FR 65903). An extension to the comment period was published on November 7, 2013 (78 FR 66858). The purpose of this notice is to inform the public that the final GEIS is available for public inspection.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 10th day of September, 2014.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Paul Michalak,

Acting Director, Waste Confidence Directorate, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2014–0144; Directorate Identifier 2013–NM–232–AD; Amendment 39–17970; AD 2014–19–02]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Bombardier, Inc. Model DHC–8–400, –401, and –402 airplanes. This AD was prompted by reports of rudder bearings falling out of the fore rudder hinge bracket during assembly. This AD requires a proof load test and detailed inspections; and installation of a new bearing, reaming, or repair of the

bearing if necessary. We are issuing this AD to detect and correct improper bearing installation, which could result in abnormal wear and potential increased freeplay in the rudder system, and resultant airframe vibration, leading to compromise of the flutter margins of the airplane.

DATES: This AD becomes effective October 24, 2014.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of October 24, 2014.

ADDRESSES: You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov/#/docketDetail;D=FAA-2014-0144> or in person at the Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC.

For service information identified in this AD, contact Bombardier, Inc., Q-Series Technical Help Desk, 123 Garratt Boulevard, Toronto, Ontario M3K 1Y5, Canada; telephone 416–375–4000; fax 416–375–4539; email thd.qseries@aero.bombardier.com; Internet <http://www.bombardier.com>. You may view this referenced service information at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 425–227–1221.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ricardo Garcia, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe and Mechanical Systems Branch, ANE–171, FAA, New York Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 516–228–7331; fax 516–794–5531.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

We issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to certain Bombardier Model DHC–8–400, –401, and –402 airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on March 25, 2014 (79 FR 16245).

Transport Canada Civil Aviation (TCCA), which is the aviation authority for Canada, has issued Canadian Airworthiness Directive CF–2013–34, dated November 1, 2013 (referred to after this as the Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information, or "the MCAI"), to correct an unsafe condition for certain Bombardier Model DHC–8–400, –401, and –402 airplanes. The MCAI states: