

(when the final rule for imidazolines was published) through September 8, 2014, to update the injury and incident data discussed in the final rule. This search revealed 79 cases involving decongestants/nose drops, nose sprays, nose drops, and naphazoline eye drops. These cases were reviewed for incidents involving imidazolines used in nose drops, nose sprays and eye drops, and 17 cases were identified—13 involving eye drops, and four involving nasal drops or spray. One of these cases involved a 3-year old female who ingested eye drops and was hospitalized. The remaining patients were treated and released, except for one child who left the emergency room without being seen by medical personnel. Fifteen of the 17 cases occurred during the 12-month period from December 2012 to December 2013, the one year period prior to the effective date of the rule. Two cases occurred during the most recent 9-month period during which the stay of enforcement was in effect. Neither of the two most recent cases resulted in the hospitalization of the child. Moreover, the narratives describing these two cases did not provide sufficient information to determine whether the incident products were in CR packaging, or whether the circumstances of the incident suggest that CR packaging would likely have prevented the ingestion.

CPSC staff also searched the Consumer Product Safety Risk Management System (CPSRMS) for reports of incidents received by the Commission involving household products containing imidazolines. The search was conducted on September 9, 2014, and included all incidents for which reports had been received from December 2012 to September 9, 2014. One report involving eye drops that was received arose from an investigation of one of the 17 NEISS cases mentioned above. No other reports involving eye drops, nasal sprays, or nasal drops were received during this time period.

IV. Extension of Stay of Enforcement

Twelve firms that manufacture and/or package imidazoline-containing products covered by the final rule provided timely notice to the Commission of their intent to avail themselves of the conditional stay of enforcement authorized in the final rule. These firms have also met the other conditions of the stay, *i.e.*, providing quarterly status reports during the 1-year stay of enforcement that include the information specified in the final rule. As discussed above, eight of these firms have advised CPSC staff that they

likely will be unable to package some of their imidazoline products in CR packaging by the date that the current conditional stay of enforcement is set to expire. Four of the five firms that manufacture ophthalmic products and that have met the requirements to participate in the stay have advised staff that the firms need additional time to produce their products in CR packaging. Four of seven firms that manufacture nasal products and that have met the requirements to participate in the stay have advised staff that the firms need additional time to produce either squeeze spray or metered pump spray bottles for their imidazoline products.

A review of injury data reveals a significant reduction in NEISS cases since the effective date of the final rule. Although there was an average of approximately 13 NEISS cases of imidazoline ingestions by children under 5 years of age, per year, from January 1997 to December 2013, two cases were found for the most recent 9-month period. Furthermore, there have been no CPSRMS reports of incidents involving household products containing imidazolines since publication of the final rule.

The Commission finds that the circumstances described above warrant an extension of the conditional stay of enforcement. All but one of the eight firms covered by the conditional stay of enforcement that have requested additional time to comply with the rule have advised Compliance staff that their products will comply with the rule by May 2015 at the latest. Therefore, we have determined that the duration of the extension of the conditional stay of enforcement will be 6 months from the date of the expiration of the conditional stay, or June 10, 2015. The stay will apply only to firms that are subject to the current conditional stay of enforcement and that continue to meet the reporting conditions set forth in the final rule preamble as explained above.

One firm covered by the stay of enforcement has told Compliance staff that the firm's products will not comply with the final rule by May 2015. The Office of Compliance will consider requests for an additional temporary extension of the stay of enforcement on a case-by-case basis, if a firm covered by the extended stay of enforcement anticipates difficulties meeting the June 10, 2015 date. A request for time beyond June 10, 2015 must be submitted to the Office of Compliance before the expiration of the extended conditional stay of enforcement. The request must specify the period of time needed to produce CR packaging, explain the reasons why additional time is needed,

and provide a timeline or schedule outlining the steps the firm will take to comply with the final rule.

Dated: November 14, 2014.

Todd A. Stevenson,
Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

19 CFR Part 351

[Docket No.: 141104924-4924-01]

RIN 0625-AB01

Enforcement and Compliance; Change of Electronic Filing System Name

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The International Trade Administration's Enforcement and Compliance Unit publishes this rule to announce a change in the name of Enforcement and Compliance's electronic filing system from "IA ACCESS" to "ACCESS." Consistent with this action, this rule makes appropriate conforming changes in part 351 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations. This action is being taken to ensure that the regulations reflect the change in nomenclature from Import Administration to Enforcement and Compliance.

DATES: This rule is effective November 24, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura Merchant, IT Manager, Enforcement and Compliance, Telephone (202) 482-0367; Shana Hofstetter, Attorney, Office of Chief Counsel for Trade Enforcement and Compliance, Telephone: (202) 482-3414.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 1, 2013, as part of an internal consolidation within the International Trade Administration, the name of the Import Administration was changed to Enforcement and Compliance to reflect the unit's new operational mandate.¹ This rule updates the regulations to reflect the new name of Enforcement and Compliance's electronic filing system from "IA ACCESS" to "ACCESS". This rule changes all

¹ See *Import Administration; Change of Agency Name*, 78 FR 62417 (Oct. 22, 2013).

references to IA ACCESS (Import Administration Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System) to ACCESS (Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System) in 19 CFR 351.303. Upon the effective date of this rule, the Web site is changed from <https://iaaccess.trade.gov> to <https://access.trade.gov> and the Help Desk email is changed from ia_access@trade.gov to access@trade.gov.

Savings Provision

This rule shall constitute notice that all references to IA ACCESS (Import Administration Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System) in any documents, statements, or other communications, in any form or media, and whether made before, on, or after the effective date of this rule, shall be deemed to be references to ACCESS (Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System).

Rulemaking Requirements

1. This final rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of review under Executive Order 12866.

2. This rule does not impose information collection and recordkeeping requirements. Consequently, it need not be reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

3. This rule does not contain policies with Federalism implications as that term is defined in Executive Order 13132.

4. Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), good cause exists to waive the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) otherwise requiring notice of proposed rulemaking and the opportunity for public participation. This rule involves a nonsubstantive change to the regulations to update the name of Enforcement and Compliance's electronic filing system. This rule does not impact any substantive rights or obligations. The change implemented by this rule needs to be implemented without further delay to avoid the confusion caused by the reference to the previous organization name that is no longer contained in the name of the system, the Web site, and the Help Desk email address. No other law requires that a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment be given for this final rule. Accordingly, this rule is issued in final form.

For the reasons listed above, the provision of the Administrative Procedure Act requiring a 30-day delay in effectiveness is also waived for good

cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) as this rule involves a nonsubstantive change to the regulations to update the name of Enforcement and Compliance's electronic filing system. This rule does not contain any provisions that require regulated entities to come into compliance and failure to implement it immediately might cause confusion.

5. Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment are not required to be given for this rule under 5 U.S.C. or by any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601, et seq.) are not applicable. Accordingly, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required and none has been prepared.

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 351

Administrative practice and procedure, Antidumping, Business and industry, Cheese, Confidential business information, Countervailing duties, Freedom of information, Investigations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 19 CFR part 351 is amended as follows:

PART 351—ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 351 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 1202 note; 19 U.S.C. 1303 note; 19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.; and 19 U.S.C. 3538.

§ 351.303 [AMENDED]

■ 2. Amend § 351.303 to remove “IA ACCESS” wherever it appears and add in its place “ACCESS”.

Dated: November 17, 2014.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2014–27530 Filed 11–19–14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

28 CFR Part 25

[Docket No. FBI 152; AG Order No. 3477–2014]

RIN 1110–AA27

National Instant Criminal Background Check System Regulation

AGENCY: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The United States Department of Justice (“the Department”) is publishing this final rule to amend the regulations implementing the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (“NICS”) pursuant to the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (“Brady Act”). This final rule authorizes tribal criminal justice agencies to access the NICS Index for purposes of issuing firearm-related permits and licenses, authorizes criminal justice agencies to access the NICS Index for purposes of disposing of firearms in their possession, and updates the storage location of NICS Audit Log records relating to denied transactions.

DATES: This rule is effective on January 20, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sean Ragan, Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Instant Criminal Background Check System Section, Module A–3, 1000 Custer Hollow Road, Clarksburg, West Virginia 26306–0147, (304) 625–3500.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule finalizes the proposal in the **Federal Register** on January 28, 2013 (78 FR 5757). The Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) accepted comments on the proposed rule from interested parties until March 29, 2013, and received 38 comments. With the exception of deleting the requirement for a form as explained below, the proposed rule is adopted as final.

Significant Comments or Changes:

On January 28, 2013, the Department published a notice of proposed rulemaking (“NPRM”) that proposed three changes to the FBI’s NICS regulations. The proposed changes were to authorize tribal criminal justice agencies to access the NICS Index for purposes of issuing firearm-related permits and licenses; authorize criminal justice agencies to access the NICS Index for purposes of disposing of firearms in their possession; and to update the storage location of NICS Audit Log records relating to denied transactions. The proposed changes balance the Brady Act’s mandate that the Department protect legitimate privacy interests of law-abiding firearm transferees (Pub. L. 103–159, section 103 (h)) and the Department’s obligation to enforce the Brady Act (Id., section 103 (b)) and prevent prohibited persons from receiving firearms. Comments received for each of the three proposals are addressed below.