

# Rules and Regulations

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Rural Housing and Community Development Service, Rural Business and Cooperative Development Service, Rural Utilities Service, and Farm Service Agency

#### 7 CFR Chapter XVIII

RIN 0560-AE52

#### Agency Name Change

**AGENCY:** Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This document amends the regulations to change the name of the Consolidated Farm Service Agency to the Farm Service Agency as a result of the Department of Agriculture reorganization.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** January 16, 1996.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Thomas J. Witzig, Farm Service Agency, P.O. Box 2415, room 0339-S, Washington, D.C. 20013, telephone 202-205-5851.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

The Secretary of Agriculture announced that the agency previously referred to as the Consolidated Farm Service Agency (CFSA) is to be named the Farm Service Agency (FSA). On November 8, 1995, USDA published in the Federal Register (60 FR 56392) a final rule that contained redelegations of authority for the Department of Agriculture and changed the name of CFSA to FSA. This rule includes amendments to 7 CFR chapter XVIII that are necessary to bring agency regulations into alignment with the departmental reorganization.

Accordingly, 7 CFR Chapter XVIII is amended as follows:

1. The heading of 7 CFR chapter XVIII is revised to read as follows:

CHAPTER XVIII—RURAL HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE, RURAL BUSINESS AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT SERVICE, RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE, AND FARM SERVICE AGENCY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2. In 7 CFR chapter XVIII, all references to "Consolidated Farm Service Agency" are revised to read "Farm Service Agency", and all references to "CFSA" are revised to read "FSA".

Signed at Washington, D.C. on December 26, 1995.

Eugene Moos,

*Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services.*

[FR Doc. 96-327 Filed 1-11-96; 2:00 pm]

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## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

### 10 CFR Parts 30, 40, and 70

RIN 3150-AF38

#### One-Time Extension of Certain Byproduct, Source, and Special Nuclear Materials Licenses

**AGENCY:** Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is amending its regulations to implement, on a one-time basis, a five-year extension of certain byproduct, source, and special nuclear materials licenses. The provisions of the licenses under extension provide the same authorizations and limits on licensee activities as they do now. The final rule specifies the licenses that are not extended.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** February 15, 1996.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** John M. Pelchat, NRC, Region II, 101 Marietta Street, N.W., Suite 2900, Atlanta, GA 30323, telephone (404) 331-5083; or C. W. Nilsen, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, NRC, Washington, DC 20555, telephone (301) 415-6209.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

The NRC has completed the preliminary phases of an effort to

redesign the process for licensing medical, academic, and industrial users of byproduct materials as well as some small scope users of source and special nuclear materials. To make resources available to expedite the development, design, and testing of the new materials licensing process, the Commission is extending certain specific materials licenses ("licenses") by five years from the current expiration dates of those licenses. Resources that would have otherwise been used to renew these licenses will be devoted to the redesign project. The extension will be a one-time occurrence. The Commission does not envision that any similar extensions will be granted in the future.

The extension granted by this rulemaking does not apply to the licenses for power and non-power reactors, uranium milling and processing facilities, or fuel production facilities. The extended licenses are not considered to be the equivalent of a renewed license because they provide the same authorizations and limits on licensee activities as are currently applicable to each licensee. Accordingly, the extended licenses will not be based on nor reference pending renewal applications, including requests, if any, in those renewal applications, for NRC approval of changes in current operations. The frequency of licensee inspections will not change as a result of this final rule.

The Commission concludes that it may take this action because no legislative mandate requires that materials licenses have a five-year term. Many years ago, materials licenses were issued for two-year periods. As the uses of radioactive materials became more stable and predictable, the typical duration of licenses was changed to five years. The Commission has concluded that certain specific materials licenses may be extended once by rule for an additional five years beyond their stated expiration date without the normal renewal review and without adverse effect on public health and safety. The Commission's conclusion is based upon three factors. First, certain specific licenses for which the Commission believes that a renewal review should not be delayed five years will not be affected by this rule. Licenses that may present, in the Commission's view, a greater potential risk from a health and safety standpoint will not be generically