

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION**14 CFR Part 1214**

[Docket Number: 2014–0002]

RIN 2700–AD87

Space Flight Mission Critical Systems Personnel Reliability Program: Removal of Obsolete Regulations**AGENCY:** National Aeronautics and Space Administration.**ACTION:** Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: This direct final rule makes nonsubstantive changes by removing a regulation that is obsolete and no longer used. The revision to this rule are part of NASA's retrospective plan under Executive Order (EO) 13563 completed in August 2011.

DATES: This direct final rule is effective on April 8, 2014. Comments due on or before March 10, 2014. If adverse comments are received, NASA will publish a timely withdrawal of the rule in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Comments must be identified with RIN 2700–AD87 and may be sent to NASA via the *Federal E-Rulemaking Portal*: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Please note that NASA will post all comments on the Internet with changes, including any personal information provided.

NASA's full plan can be accessed on the Agency's open Government Web site at <http://www.nasa.gov/open/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nanette Jennings, 202–358–0819.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Direct Final Rule Adverse Comments**

NASA has determined that this rulemaking meets the criteria for a direct final rule because it involves nonsubstantive changes to remove sections from the Code of Federal Regulations that are obsolete and no longer used. No opposition to the changes and no significant adverse comments are expected. However, if the Agency receives a significant adverse comment, it will withdraw this direct final rule by publishing a notice in the **Federal Register**. A significant adverse comment is one that explains: (1) Why the direct final rule is inappropriate, including challenges to the rule's underlying premise or approach; or (2) why the direct final rule will be ineffective or unacceptable without a change. In determining whether a comment necessitates withdrawal of this direct final rule, NASA will

consider whether it warrants a substantive response in a notice and comment process.

Background

On January 18, 2011, President Obama signed EO 13563, Improving Regulations and Regulatory Review, directing agencies to develop a plan for a retrospective analysis of existing regulations. NASA developed its plan and published it on the Agency's open Government Web site at <http://www.nasa.gov/open/>. The Agency conducted an analysis of its existing regulations to comply with the Order and determined that subpart 1214.5 of part 1214, entitled "Space Flight Mission Critical Systems Personnel Reliability Program" is obsolete and no longer used.

Subpart 1214.5 of part 1214, Space Flight Mission Critical Systems Personnel Reliability Program, was promulgated December 28, 1990 [55 FR 53289] to ensure that employees assigned to mission-critical positions meet established screening requirements which was in response to the Carter Administration's determination that the Space Shuttle was a critical national resource and that employees assigned to critical positions that affected the safety of space flight meet the highest standards of integrity and reliability.

In accordance with Title 51—National and Commercial Space Programs, Subtitle II, Chapter 201, Subchapter III—Sec. 20132—Security Requirements, the Administrator established security requirements, restrictions, and safeguards as deemed necessary in the interest of the national security. The Administrator also arranged with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management for the conduct of such security or other personnel investigations of the Administration's officers, employees, and consultants, and its contractors and subcontractors and their officers and employees, actual or prospective, as the Administrator deems appropriate. NASA implemented Homeland Security Policy Directive (HSPD)—12, Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors, issued August 27, 2004, to meet this requirement.

In addition, as required by 14 CFR 1203a.100 and 1203a.103, to insure the uninterrupted and successful accomplishment of the NASA mission, certain designated security areas have been established and maintained by NASA Centers and Component Facilities in order to provide appropriate and adequate protection for facilities, property, or classified/

proprietary information and material in the possession of NASA or NASA contractors located at NASA Centers and Component Facilities. Only those NASA employees, NASA contractor employees, and visitors who have a need for such access and who meet the criteria may enter these areas.

NASA Center Directors, including Component Facilities and Technical and Service Support Centers, and the Executive Director for Headquarters Operations, NASA Headquarters, may rescind previously granted authorizations to enter a security area when an individual's access is no longer required, threatens the security of the property, or is disruptive of Government operations.

NASA believes that these regulations provide adequate governance over the Agency's activities for screening and conducting background checks on employees assigned to critical positions.

The Federal Acquisition Regulation, 48 CFR Part 4, Subpart 4.13—Personal Identity Verification, requires contractors to comply with agency personal identity verification procedures identified in the contract that implement Homeland Security Presidential Directive—12 (HSPD—12) and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance M–05–24.

NASA conducted a survey across all of its Centers, as well as formed a working group with representatives from NASA's Offices of Safety and Mission Assurance, Protective Services, Human Capital Management, Procurement, Chief Health and Medical Officer, and General Counsel who determined that the regulation is obsolete and no longer used.

Statutory Authority

The National Aeronautics and Space Act (the Space Act), 51 U.S.C. 20113 (a), authorizes the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend rules and regulations governing the manner of its operations and the exercise of the powers vested in it by law.

Regulatory Analysis

Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563, Improving Regulation and Regulation Review

Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits

(including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule has been designated as “not significant” under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866.

Review Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires an agency to prepare an initial regulatory flexibility analysis to be published at the time the proposed rule is published. This requirement does not apply if the agency “certifies that the rule will not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities” (5 U.S.C. 603). This rule removes one section from Title 14 of the CFR and, therefore, does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Review Under the Paperwork Reduction Act

This direct final rule does not contain any information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Review Under Executive Order of 13132

Executive Order 13132, “Federalism,” 64 FR 43255 (August 4, 1999) requires regulations be reviewed for Federalism effects on the institutional interest of states and local governments, and, if the effects are sufficiently substantial, preparation of the Federal assessment is required to assist senior policy makers. The amendments will not have any substantial direct effects on state and local governments within the meaning of the Executive Order. Therefore, no Federalism assessment is required.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 1214

Safety, security.

For reasons set forth in the preamble, NASA amends 14 CFR part 1214 as follows:

PART 1214—SPACE FLIGHT

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1214 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 51 U.S.C. 20113.

Subpart 1214.5 [Removed and Reserved]

■ 2. Subpart 1214.5, consisting of §§ 1214.500 through 1214.505, is removed and reserved.

Charles F. Bolden, Jr.,

Administrator.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

27 CFR Parts 447 and 479

[Docket No. ATF 26F; AG Order No. 3417-2014]

RIN 1140-AA42

Importation of Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War and Machine Guns, Destructive Devices, and Certain Other Firearms; Extending the Term of Import Permits (2010R-26P)

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), Department of Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule amends the regulations of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) to extend the standard term of import permits for firearms, ammunition, and defense articles from 1 year to 2 years. The additional time will allow importers sufficient time to complete the importation of the authorized commodity. In addition, it will eliminate the need for the importer to submit a new import application, ATF Form 6, where the importation was not completed within the 1-year period. Extending the term of import permits will result in a substantial cost and time savings for both the industry and ATF, and will not cause any discernible adverse effects. This rulemaking proceeding is included in the Department of Justice’s retrospective review plan developed pursuant to Executive Order 13563, “Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review.”

DATES: This rule is effective April 8, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Denise Brown, Enforcement Programs and Services, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, U.S. Department of Justice, 99 New York Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20226, telephone (202) 648-7070.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Attorney General is responsible for enforcing the provisions of section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (AECA), 22 U.S.C. 2778, that relate to the permanent importation of defense articles and defense services; and the National Firearms Act (NFA), 26 U.S.C. Chapter 53, and the Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA), 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44, relating to commerce in firearms and ammunition. The Attorney General has delegated all of those responsibilities to the Director of ATF (Director), subject to the direction of the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General. 28 CFR 0.130.

A. Importation of Arms, Ammunition, and Implements of War (27 CFR Part 447)

Regulations that implement the provisions of the AECA that are concerned with the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war are set forth in 27 CFR Part 447. The regulation at 27 CFR 447.41(a) generally provides that articles on the U.S. Munitions Import List may not be imported into the United States except pursuant to a permit. Section 447.42(a) states that persons required to obtain a permit must file with ATF an ATF Form 6—Part I (5330.3A), “Application and Permit for Importation of Firearms, Ammunition and Implements of War” (ATF Form 6). The application must be signed and dated and must contain the information requested on the form.

Section 447.43(a) provides that import permits are valid for 1 year from their issuance date unless a different period of validity is stated thereon. Furthermore, under section 447.43(b), if shipment cannot be completed during the period of validity of the permit, another application must be submitted for a permit to cover the unshipped balance.

B. Importation of Machine Guns, Destructive Devices, and Certain Other Firearms Under the NFA (27 CFR Part 479)

Regulations that implement the provisions of the NFA are set forth in 27 CFR Part 479, which contains the procedural and substantive requirements relative to the importation, manufacture, making, exportation, transfer, taxing, identification and registration of, and the dealing in, machine guns, destructive devices, and certain other firearms. The regulation at 27 CFR 479.111(a) provides that no firearm may be imported or brought into the United States or any territory under its control or jurisdiction unless the