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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect, most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510.

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DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

2 CFR Part 802

38 CFR Parts 41 and 43

RIN 2900-AP03

Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards; Updating References

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule adopts as final, without change, interim final rule amending the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) regulations governing Office of Management and Budget (OMB) citations and references for federal grant programs. This amendment is necessary to replace obsolete OMB references in VA regulations.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This final rule is effective December 1, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian McCarthy, Office of Regulatory and Administrative Affairs (10B4), Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20420, (202) 461-6345. (This is not a toll-free telephone number.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 19, 2014, OMB published a joint interim final rule in the **Federal Register** (79 FR 75871), Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards; Updating References. VA received no public comments and therefore makes no changes to the regulation. Based on the rationale set forth in the interim final rule, VA is adopting the interim final rule as a final rule with no changes.

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, when regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity). Executive Order 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review) emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) defines a “significant regulatory action,” which requires review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), unless OMB waives such review, as “any regulatory action that is likely to result in a rule that may: (1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities; (2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or (4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President’s priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive Order.”

The economic, interagency, budgetary, legal, and policy implications of this regulatory action have been examined, and it has been determined not to be a significant regulatory action under Executive Orders 12866. VA’s impact analysis can be found as a supporting document at <http://www.regulations.gov>, usually within 48 hours after the rulemaking document is published. Additionally, a copy of the rulemaking and its impact analysis are available on VA’s Web site at <http://www1.va.gov/orpm/>, by following the link for “VA Regulations Published.”

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) requires an agency that is issuing a final

rule to provide a final regulatory flexibility analysis or to certify that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This final rule implements OMB final guidance issued on December 26, 2013, and will not have a significant economic impact beyond the impact of the December 2013 guidance.

Unfunded Mandates

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 requires, at 2 U.S.C. 1532, that agencies prepare an assessment of anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule that may result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year. This final rule will have no such effect on State, local, and tribal governments, or on the private sector.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This final rule contains no provisions constituting a collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521).

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance numbers and titles for the programs affected by this document are 64.005, Grants to States for Construction of State Home Facilities; 64.024, VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program; 64.026, Veterans State Adult Day Health Care; 64.033, VA Supportive Services for Veteran Families Program; 64.034, VA Assistance to United States Paralympic Integrated Adaptive Sports Program; 64.037, VA U.S. Paralympics Monthly Assistance Allowance Program; 64.038, Grants for the Rural Veterans Coordination Pilot; 64.100, Automobiles and Adaptive Equip for Certain Disabled Vets and Members of the Armed Forces; 64.201, National Cemeteries; and 64.203, State Cemetery Grants.

Signing Authority

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, or designee, approved this document and authorized the undersigned to sign and submit the document to the Office of the Federal Register for publication electronically as an official document of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Robert L. Nabors II, Chief of Staff, Department of Veterans Affairs,

approved this document on November 18, 2015, for publication.

Dated: November 24, 2015.

Michael P. Shores,

Chief Impact Analyst, Office of Regulation Policy & Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs.

■ Accordingly, the interim final rule adding 2 CFR part 802 and amending 38 CFR parts 41 and 43, which was published in the **Federal Register** at 79 FR 75871 on December 19, 2014, is adopted as final without changes.

[FR Doc. 2015–30346 Filed 11–30–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service

7 CFR Part 504

RIN 0518–AA05

Changes to Fees and Payment Methods

AGENCY: Agricultural Research Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) increases its Patent Culture Collection charges, and revises the method of payment.

DATES: This rule is effective December 1, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeffrey Kurtz, ARS-Budget and Program Management Staff, George Washington Carver Center, 5601 Sunnyside Avenue, Room 4–1106, Beltsville, Maryland, 20705, telephone: (301) 504–4494, email: jeff.kurtz@ars.usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Microbial-based agriculture and biotechnology rely on superior production strains, new strains with novel characteristics, and reference strains for comparative purposes. Such strains are often difficult to acquire or are cost prohibitive for many researchers. ARS has a staff dedicated to the acquisition and distribution of microbial germplasm in which patented strains can be deposited in and distributed from its Patent Culture Collection for a one-time fee to cover maintenance and distribution costs.

ARS' Patent Culture Collection receives about 120 patent deposits per year, and distributes about 450 cultures per year. Nearly all of the accessions and distributions are requested by companies, universities, or Government agencies. Currently, ARS charges \$500 for each microbial culture deposit, as set forth in 7 CFR 504.2(a). For each

microbial culture distribution ARS charges \$20, as set forth in 7 CFR 504.2(b). The current fees, which were established in 1985, did not reflect the actual costs of providing materials and services. ARS is increasing these fees to reflect their actual costs of \$670 and \$40, respectively, and to apply the distribution fee to all patent deposits regardless of the date of the deposit.

Currently, payment for deposit and requisition of microbial cultures is made by check, draft, or money order payable to the USDA, National Finance Center, as set forth in 7 CFR 504.3(b). ARS is adding *pay.gov* as a method of payment to assist customers.

The increased fees will enable ARS' Patent Culture Collection to continue its mission of supporting microbiological research and biotechnological innovation, and serve as a repository where patented microbial strains can be deposited and distributed to the scientific community. All of the current services will continue to be offered under the revised fee schedule and method of payment.

This rule was published as a proposed rule for comment on September 2, 2015. See 80 FR 53021, September 2, 2015. No comments were received.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 504

Agricultural research.

For reasons set forth in the preamble, ARS amends 7 CFR part 504 as set forth below:

PART 504—USER FEES

- 1. The authority citation for part 504 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 31 U.S.C. 9701.

- 2. Revise § 504.2 to read as follows:

§ 504.2 Fees for deposit and requisition of microbial cultures.

(a) Depositors of microbial cultures must pay a one-time \$670 user fee for each culture deposited on or after December 1, 2015.

(b) For cultures deposited on or after December 1, 2015, requestors must pay a \$40 user fee for each culture distributed.

- 3. Revise § 504.3 to read as follows:

§ 504.3 Payment of fees.

(a) Payment of user fees must accompany a culture deposit or request.

(b) Payment shall be made by check, draft, money order, or *pay.gov*, payable to USDA, National Finance Center.

Dated: November 23, 2015.

Simon Y. Liu,

Associate Administrator, ARS.

[FR Doc. 2015–30449 Filed 11–30–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–03–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency

7 CFR Parts 761 and 769

RIN 0560–AI32

Highly Fractionated Indian Land (HFIL) Loan Program

AGENCY: Farm Service Agency, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Farm Service Agency (FSA) is implementing the HFIL Loan Program to provide revolving loan funds to eligible intermediary lenders familiar with Indian Lands. The intermediary lenders will provide loan funds to qualified individuals, entities, and tribes to purchase highly fractionated Indian land consistent with the Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill). FSA is also requesting public comments on the rule.

DATES: *Effective date:* December 1, 2015.

Comment date: We will consider comments that we receive by February 29, 2016.

ADDRESSES: We invite you to submit comments on the rule. In your comment, include the Regulation Identifier Number (RIN), the volume, date, and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register**. You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Mail:* Carrie L. Novak, Senior Loan Officer, Loan Making Division, Deputy Administrator for Farm Loan Programs, FSA, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Stop 0522, Washington, DC 20250–0522.

Comments will be available online at <http://www.regulations.gov>. A copy of this rule is available through the FSA home page at <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carrie Novak; telephone: (202) 720–1643. Persons with disabilities or who require alternative means for communication should contact the USDA Target Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The HFIL Loan Program is authorized by the section 5402 of the 2014 Farm