

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive (AD):

The Boeing Company: Docket No. FAA–2014–0522; Directorate Identifier 2014–NM–087–AD.

(a) Comments Due Date

We must receive comments by September 19, 2014.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all The Boeing Company Model 747–100, 747–100B, 747–100B SUD, 747–200B, 747–200C, 747–200F, 747–300, 747–400, 747–400D, 747–400F, 747SR, and 747SP series airplanes, certificated in any category, as identified in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 747–53A2863, dated March 11, 2014.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 53, Fuselage.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of cracks at the lower forward corner of the main entry door (MED) 1 cutout. We are issuing this AD to detect and correct skin cracking, which can become large and could adversely affect the structural integrity of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Repetitive Inspections and Corrective Actions

Except as specified in paragraph (j)(1) of this AD, at the applicable time specified in paragraph 1.E., “Compliance,” of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 747–53A2863, dated March 11, 2014: Do a detailed inspection and a surface high frequency eddy current inspection for cracking of the applicable main entry door 1; and do all applicable corrective actions; in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 747–53A2863, dated March 11, 2014. Do all applicable corrective actions before further flight. Repeat the inspections of the applicable main entry door 1 thereafter at the intervals specified in paragraph 1.E., “Compliance,” of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 747–53A2863, dated March 11, 2014. Accomplishing the corrective actions required by this paragraph terminates the repetitive inspection requirements of this paragraph.

(h) Optional Terminating Action

For airplanes on which no crack is found during the initial inspections required by paragraph (g) of this AD: Installing the preventive modification in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 747–53A2863, dated March 11, 2014, terminates the repetitive

inspections required by paragraph (g) of this AD.

(i) Post-Repair or Post-Modification Repetitive Inspections and Corrective Actions

For airplanes on which the corrective actions required by paragraph (g) of this AD have been done, or airplanes that have installed the preventive modification specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: At the applicable time specified in paragraph 1.E., “Compliance,” of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 747–53A2863, dated March 11, 2014, do a detailed inspection for cracking of the applicable main entry door 1; and do all applicable corrective actions; in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 747–53A2863, dated March 11, 2014, except as specified in paragraph (j)(2) of this AD. Do all applicable corrective actions before further flight. Repeat the inspection of the applicable main entry door 1 thereafter at the intervals specified in paragraph 1.E., “Compliance,” of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 747–53A2863, dated March 11, 2014.

(j) Exceptions to Service Information

(1) Where paragraph 1.E., “Compliance,” of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 747–53A2863, dated March 11, 2014, specifies a compliance time “after the Original issue date of this service bulletin,” this AD requires compliance within the specified compliance time after the effective date of this AD.

(2) If any cracking is found during any inspection required by this AD, and Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 747–53A2863, dated March 11, 2014, specifies to contact Boeing for appropriate action: Before further flight, repair the cracking using a method approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (k) of this AD.

(k) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the ACO, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (l)(1) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: 9-ANM-Seattle-ACO-AMOC-Requests@faa.gov.

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(3) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair required by this AD if it is approved by the Boeing Commercial Airplanes Organization Designation Authorization (ODA) that has been authorized by the Manager, Seattle ACO, to make those findings. For a repair method to be approved, the repair must meet the certification basis of the airplane.

(l) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Nathan Weigand, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Branch, ANM–120S, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA 98057–3356; phone: 425–917–6428; fax: 425–917–6590; email: Nathan.P.Weigand@faa.gov.

(2) For service information identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Data & Services Management, P. O. Box 3707, MC 2H–65, Seattle, WA 98124–2207; telephone 206–544–5000, extension 1; fax 206–766–5680; Internet <https://www.myboeingfleet.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.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on July 25, 2014.

Ross Landes,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2014–18465 Filed 8–4–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

28 CFR Parts 0 and 90

[OVW Docket No. 111]

RIN 1105–AB43

Grants To Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders

AGENCY: Office on Violence Against Women, Justice.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This rule proposes to amend the regulations for the Grants To Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders Program (Arrest Program) to incorporate statutory changes, make minor technical corrections, and streamline existing regulations to reduce repetition of statutory language. This rule would also amend the regulations to clarify that existing regulations on grant-related procedures continue to apply to grants made by the Office on Violence Against Women.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before October 6, 2014.

ADDRESSES: To ensure proper handling of comments, please reference “Docket No. OVW 111 on all electronic and written correspondence. The Department encourages the electronic submission of all comments through <http://www.regulations.gov> using the electronic comment form provided on that site. For easy reference, an electronic copy of this document is also

available at the <http://www.regulations.gov> Web site. It is not necessary to submit paper comments that duplicate the electronic submission, as all comments submitted to <http://www.regulations.gov> will be posted for public review and are part of the official docket record. However, should you wish to submit written comments through regular or express mail, they should be sent to Marnie Shiels, Office on Violence Against Women, United States Department of Justice, 145 N Street NE., Suite 10W.121, Washington, DC 20530.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Marnie Shiels, Office on Violence Against Women, 145 N Street NE., Suite 10W.121, Washington, DC 20530, by telephone (202) 307-6026 or by email at marnie.shiels@usdoj.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Violence Against Women Act and Subsequent Legislation

In 1994, Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), a comprehensive legislative package aimed at ending violence against women. VAWA was enacted on September 13, 1994, as title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Public Law 103-322, 108 Stat. 1796. VAWA was designed to improve criminal justice system responses to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to increase the availability of services for victims of these crimes. VAWA recognized the need for specialized responses to violence against women given the unique barriers that impede victims from accessing assistance from the justice system. To help communities develop these specialized responses, VAWA authorized several grant programs, including the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies Program (Arrest Program). The Arrest Program is codified at 42 U.S.C. 3796hh through 3796hh-4. The final rule for the Arrest Program, found at 28 CFR part 90, subpart D, was promulgated on August 6, 1996.

On October 28, 2000, Congress enacted the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (VAWA 2000), Division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, Public Law 106-386, 114 Stat. 1464. On January 5, 2006, Congress enacted the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act (VAWA 2005), Public Law 109-162, 119 Stat. 2960. On March 7, 2013, Congress enacted the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013

(VAWA 2013), Public Law 113-4, 127 Stat. 54. These reauthorizations all enhanced the Arrest Program in different ways.

Grants To Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders Program

The Arrest Program is designed to encourage State, local, and tribal governments and State, local, and tribal courts to treat domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as serious violations of criminal law. The Arrest Program recognizes that sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are crimes that require the criminal justice system to hold offenders accountable for their actions through investigation, arrest, and prosecution of violent offenders, and through close judicial scrutiny and management of offender behavior. The Arrest Program challenges the community to listen, communicate, identify problems, and share ideas that will result in new responses to ensure victim safety and offender accountability.

VAWA 2000 made several changes to the Arrest Program including prioritizing enforcement of protection orders, recognizing the roles of courts, probation, and parole, and addressing the specific needs of older victims and victims with disabilities. VAWA 2005 made additional changes including expanding the program to address sexual assault, adding new purpose areas, and adding new certification requirements relating to HIV testing of sex offenders and prohibiting polygraphing of sexual assault victims. VAWA 2013 added several sexual assault-specific purpose areas, a set aside of funds of 25% for projects that address sexual assault, and improved the certification and eligibility requirements.

Description of Proposed Changes

This rule proposes to amend the regulations for the Arrest Program to comply with statutory changes and reduce repetition of statutory language.

In addition, the Violence Against Women Office Act, title IV of the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act, Public Law 107-273, codified at 42 U.S.C. 3796gg-0 et seq., authorized the Office on Violence Against Women as a “separate and distinct office within the Department of Justice.” To avoid any possible confusion, this rule would clarify that the existing grant-making provisions of 28 CFR Part 18, which set forth hearing and appeal procedures available for applicants and for

recipients of certain Department of Justice grant funding, apply to grants administered by the Office on Violence Against Women.

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563—Regulatory Review

This proposed regulation has been drafted and reviewed in accordance with Executive Order 12866, “Regulatory Planning and Review” section 1(b), Principles of Regulation, and in accordance with Executive Order 13563 “Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review” section 1(b), General Principles of Regulation.

The Department of Justice has determined that this rule is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866, section 3(f), Regulatory Planning and Review, and accordingly this rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget. This rule relates to matters of agency practice and procedure and amends the applicable regulations to conform to statutory changes.

Executive Order 13132

This proposed regulation draft will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 13132, it is determined that this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Office on Violence Against Women, in accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), has reviewed this regulation and by approving it certifies that this regulation will not have a significant economic impact upon a substantial number of small entities for the following reason: The economic impact is limited to the Office on Violence Against Women’s appropriated funds.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This rule will not result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100,000,000 or more in any one year, and it will not uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

This rule is not a major rule as defined by section 804 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. This rule will not result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100,000,000 or more; a major increase in cost or prices; or significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based companies to compete in domestic and export markets.

List of Subjects in 28 CFR Parts 0 and 90

Grant programs; Judicial administration.

For the reason set forth in the preamble, the Office on Violence Against Women proposes to amend 28 CFR parts 0 and 90 as follows:

PART 0—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 0 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510, 515–519.

■ 2. In § 0.122, add a new paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 0.122 Office on Violence Against Women

* * * * *

(c) Departmental regulations set forth in part 18 of this title, shall apply with equal force and effect to grant programs administered by the Office on Violence Against Women, with references to the Office of Justice Programs and its components in such regulations deemed to refer to the Office on Violence Against Women, as appropriate.

PART 90—VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

■ 3. Subpart D is revised to read as follows:

Subpart D—Arrest Policies in Domestic Violence Cases

Secs.

90.60	Scope
90.61	Definitions and Grant Conditions
90.62	Purposes
90.63	Eligibility
90.63a	Speedy Notice to Victims
90.64	Application Content
90.65	Evaluation
90.66	Review of Applications

§ 90.60 Scope

The eligibility criteria, purpose areas, application requirements, and statutory priorities for this program are established by 42 U.S.C. 3796hh *et seq.*

§ 90.61 Definitions and Grant Conditions

(a) In General. For purposes of this subpart, the definitions and grant conditions in 42 U.S.C. 13925 apply.

(b) Unit of Local Government. For the purpose of this subpart, a unit of local government is any city, county, township, town, borough, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State;

The following are not considered units of local government for purposes of this subpart:

- Police departments;
- Pre-trial service agencies;
- District or city attorneys' offices;
- Sheriffs' departments;
- Probation and parole departments;
- Shelters;
- Nonprofit, nongovernmental victim service providers; and
- Universities.

§ 90.62 Purposes

(a) Purpose areas for the program are provided by 42 U.S.C. 3796hh(b).

(b) Grants awarded for these purposes must demonstrate meaningful attention to victim safety and offender accountability.

§ 90.63 Eligibility

(a) Eligible entities are described in 42 U.S.C. 3796hh(c).

(b) Certifications.

(1) State, local, and tribal governments. State, local, and tribal government applicants must certify that they meet the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 3796hh(c)(A) through (E) or that they will meet the requirements by the statutory deadline.

(2) Courts. Court applicants must certify that they meet the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 3796hh(c)(C) through (E) or that they will meet the requirements by the statutory deadline.

(3) State, tribal, or territorial domestic violence or sexual assault coalitions or victim service providers. Applicants that are domestic violence or sexual assault coalitions or other victim service providers must partner with a State, local, or tribal government. The partner government must certify that it meets the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 3796hh(c)(A) through (E) or that it will meet the requirements by the statutory deadline.

(4) Letters. Eligible applicants or partners must submit a letter with proper certifications signed by the chief executive officer of the State, local government, or tribal government participating in the project, in order to satisfy these statutory requirements. OVW will not accept submission of statutes, laws or policies in lieu of such a letter.

(c) Partnerships.

(1) Governments and courts. All State, local, and tribal government and court applicants are required to enter into a formal collaboration with victim service providers and, as appropriate, population specific organizations. Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking victim service providers must be involved in the development and implementation of the project. In addition to the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 13925, victim service providers should meet the following criteria:

(A) Address a demonstrated need in their communities by providing services that promote the dignity and self-sufficiency of victims, improve their access to resources, and create options for victims seeking safety from perpetrator violence; and

(B) Do not engage in or promote activities that compromise victim safety.

(2) Coalitions and victim service providers. All State, tribal, or territorial domestic violence or sexual assault coalition and other victim service provider applicants are required to enter into a formal collaboration with a State, Indian tribal government or unit of local government, and, as appropriate, population specific organizations.

§ 90.63a Speedy Notice to Victims

(a) In General. A State or unit of local government shall not be entitled to 5 percent of the funds allocated under this subpart, unless the State or unit of local government certifies that it meets the requirements regarding speedy notice to victims provided in 42 U.S.C. 3796hh(d).

(b) Units of local governments.

(1) Units of local government grantees may certify based on State law, policy, or regulation or based on local law, policy, or regulation.

(2) In the event that a unit of local government does not have authority to prosecute "crime[s] in which by force or threat of force the perpetrator compels the victim to engage in sexual activity[.]" the unit of local government may submit a letter from an appropriate legal authority in the jurisdiction certifying that the jurisdiction does not have the authority to prosecute "crime[s] in which by force or threat of force the perpetrator compels the victim to engage in sexual activity" and that therefore the certification is not relevant to the unit of local government in question.

§ 90.64 Application Content

(a) Format. Applications from eligible entities must be submitted as described in the relevant program solicitation

developed by the Office on Violence Against Women and must include all the information required by 42 U.S.C. 3796hh-1(a).

(b) Each eligible applicant must certify that all the information contained in the application is correct. All submissions will be treated as a material representation of fact upon which reliance will be placed, and any false or incomplete representation may result in suspension or termination of funding, recovery of funds provided, and civil and/or criminal sanctions.

§ 90.65 Evaluation

(a) Recipients of Arrest Program funds must agree to cooperate with federally-sponsored research and evaluation studies of their projects at the direction of the Office on Violence Against Women.

(b) Grant funds may not be used for purposes of conducting research or evaluations. Recipients of Arrest Program funds are, however, strongly encouraged to develop a local evaluation strategy to assess the impact and effectiveness of their projects. Applicants should consider entering into partnerships with research organizations that are submitting simultaneous grant applications to the National Institute of Justice or other research funding sources for this purpose.

§ 90.66 Review of Applications

The provisions of 42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq. and of the regulations in this subpart provide the basis for review and approval or disapproval of applications and amendments in whole or in part.

Dated: July 24, 2014.

Bea Hanson,
Principal Deputy Director.

[FR Doc. 2014-18276 Filed 8-4-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-FX-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

36 CFR Part 51

[NPS-WASO-15398; PX.XVPAD0517.00.1]

RIN 1024-AE22

Concession Contracts

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: We are proposing to amend our concessions contracts regulations to clarify that the Director may amend or extend a prospectus soliciting proposals for a concession contract prior to and

including the proposal due date; and award a temporary concession contract. We are also updating consolidated information collection requirements.

DATES: Comments must be received by September 4, 2014.

ADDRESSES: You may submit your comments, identified by Regulation Identifier Number (RIN) 1024-AE22, by any of the following methods:

- Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- Mail to: Debra Hecox, Commercial Services Program, National Park Service, 12795 West Alameda Pkwy, Lakewood, CO 80228.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and RIN for this rulemaking. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided. For additional information, see the Public Participation heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jo Pendry, National Park Service Acting Chief of Commercial Services, by telephone: 202-513-7156 or email: jo_pendry@nps.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The National Park Service (NPS) issues concession contracts to provide commercial visitor services in over 150 units of the National Park System under the authority of the NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 (Pub. L. 105-391; 16 U.S.C. 5951-5966 (1998 Act)). Title 36 CFR Part 51, adopted in 2000, implements the 1998 Act. The proposed rule would clarify an ambiguity in 36 CFR 51.11, eliminate outdated procedural restrictions in 36 CFR 51.24, and update 36 CFR 51.104. You may view information about the NPS Commercial Services Program at <http://concessions.nps.gov>.

Amending or Extending a Prospectus (36 CFR 51.11)

Title 36 CFR 51.11 describes when the NPS may amend or extend the solicitation period for a prospectus seeking proposals for a concession contract opportunity. As written, the regulation could be interpreted to limit the agency's needed ability to amend or extend a solicitation on the date the solicitation period expires. The proposed rule would clarify that the

NPS may amend a prospectus or extend the submission date prior to and on the proposal due date.

Awarding a Temporary Concession Contract (36 CFR 51.24)

Under the 1998 Act, the NPS may award temporary concession contracts for a term not to exceed three years in order to avoid an interruption of services to the public. (16 U.S.C. 5952(11)).

The current 36 CFR 51.24 describes the circumstances under which the NPS may award a temporary concession contract. When the NPS promulgated 36 CFR Part 51 in its implementation of the 1998 Act, it provided in § 51.24 that, except in limited circumstances, the Director could not issue a temporary concession contract to continue visitor services provided under an extended contract. This regulatory restriction was the result of a policy decision of the NPS rather than a requirement of the 1998 Act. Although the NPS has successfully awarded replacement contracts within the term limits of contracts and authorized extension periods, the inventory of concession contracts currently includes several extended, complex contracts with respect to which the NPS may need the flexibility to award a temporary contract upon contract expiration in order to assure that visitor services continue uninterrupted.

The proposed rule would amend § 51.24(a) to provide this flexibility. The NPS anticipates it would exercise this authority sparingly and only when the award of a temporary contract is the only practical alternative to an interruption of visitor services.

In addition, the NPS proposes the deletion of the text of 36 CFR 51.24(b) in its entirety but with its current last sentence moved to be the last sentence in the amended § 51.24(a) for purposes of determining the existence of a preferred offeror when awarding a temporary concession contract to continue services under an extended concession contract. The current § 51.24(b) only applies to contracts that were in effect as of November 13, 1998, and that either had been extended as of that date or were due to expire by December 31, 1998, and were subsequently extended. There are no longer any existing NPS concession contracts that fall within these limitations and this provision is no longer needed.

Accordingly, we would make two conforming amendments. We are proposing to delete the current reference to § 51.24(b) in § 51.22, and we are also proposing to revise the current reference