§ 214.204 [Corrected]

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) Any credible evidence that supports any of the eligibility requirements set out in §§ 214.206 through 214.209.

■ 5. On page 34934, in the second column, in instruction 7 in Subpart C, at § 214.205, correct paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 214.205 [Corrected]

(a) *Bona fide determinations for principal applicants for T nonimmigrant status.* If an Application for T Nonimmigrant Status is submitted on or after August 28, 2024, USCIS will conduct an initial review to determine if the application is bona fide.

* * * * *

■ 6. On page 34935, in the first column, in instruction 7 in Subpart C, at § 214.205, correct paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 214.205 [Corrected]

* * * * *

(f) *Bona fide determinations for applicants in removal proceedings.* This section applies to applicants whose Applications for T Nonimmigrant Status or Applications for Derivative T Nonimmigrant Status have been deemed bona fide and who are in removal proceedings under section 240 of the Act, or in exclusion or deportation proceedings under former sections 236 or 242 of the Act (as in effect prior to April 1, 1997). In such cases, ICE may exercise prosecutorial discretion, as appropriate, while USCIS adjudicates an Application for T Nonimmigrant Status or an Application for Derivative T Nonimmigrant Status.

* * * * *

■ 7. On page 34938, in the third column, in instruction 7 in Subpart C, at § 214.211, correct paragraph (e)(2)(i) to read as follows:

§ 214.211 [Corrected]

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(2) *Age-out protection for eligible family members of a principal applicant under 21 years of age.* (i) If the T–1 principal applicant was under 21 years of age when they applied for T–1 nonimmigrant status but reached 21 years of age while the principal application was still pending, USCIS will continue to consider a parent or unmarried sibling as an eligible family member.

* * * * *

Christina E. McDonald,

Associate General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2024–18735 Filed 8–22–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 37

[NRC–2023–0030]

Interim Enforcement Policy for Dispositioning Violations With Respect to Large Components or Robust Structures Containing Category 1 or Category 2 Quantities of Radioactive Material

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Policy statement; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing an Interim Enforcement Policy that allows staff to exercise enforcement discretion for certain violations of regulations involving robust structures containing category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material, or to large components containing category 1 or 2 quantities of radioactive material, provided the licensee meets certain conditions.

DATES: The policy statement is effective on August 23, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2023–0030 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this action. You may obtain publicly available information related to this action by any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC–2023–0030. Address questions about NRC dockets to Helen Chang; telephone: 301–415–3228; email: *Helen.Chang@nrc.gov.* For technical questions, contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.
- *NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):* You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at *https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html.* To begin the search, select ''Begin Web-based ADAMS Search.'' For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, at 301–415–4737, or by email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov.* The Enforcement Policy is available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML23333A447.
- *NRC's PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov* or call 1–800–397–4209 or 301–415–4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Furst, Office of Enforcement; U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, telephone: 301–287–9087; email: *David.Furst@nrc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On June 15, 2010 (75 FR 33901), the NRC issued the proposed rule ''Physical Protection of Byproduct Material,'' for an initial public comment period. The agency subsequently published an extension notice on October 8, 2010 (75 FR 62330), which extended the public comment period until January 18, 2011.

Several commenters expressed concern about extending applicability for the proposed rule beyond byproduct material licensees to power reactor licensees. Specifically, the commenters stated that extending the requirements to large components or radioactive storage facilities located at power reactor plant sites appeared unwarranted. Accordingly, they recommended limiting the applicability of the rule to exclude large components and radioactive storage facilities and developing an appropriate threshold to exempt single items or items of aggregated quantities of large volume or weight, such that exemption requests would not be necessary and the security provisions of part 37 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) would not apply.

The NRC agreed, in part, with the commenters and determined that it is appropriate to include a partial exemption in the regulation instead of treating exemption requests on a case-by-case basis. The staff added paragraph (c) to § 37.11, ''Specific exemptions,'' to address radioactive waste materials. The provision does require the application of some security measures to waste exempted under § 37.11, but the majority of 10 CFR part 37 requirements would not apply. Security measures include the use of continuous physical

barriers, alarmed locked gates or doors, and assessment of and response to unauthorized entry. However, as described further below, the exemption does not cover large components or robust structures containing category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material.

On March 19, 2013 (78 FR 16922), the NRC issued a final rule establishing 10 CFR part 37. The rule establishes physical protection requirements for licensees in possession of aggregated quantities of category 1 or category 2 radioactive material listed in Appendix A, ''Category 1 and Category 2 Radioactive Materials,'' to 10 CFR part 37. These requirements are similar to those previously imposed by orders from the NRC and Agreement States after September 11, 2001. The NRC licensees were required to be in compliance with the rule by March 19, 2014.

On March 13, 2014, before the compliance date for 10 CFR part 37, the NRC issued Enforcement Guidance Memorandum (EGM)–14–001, ''Interim Guidance for Dispositioning 10 CFR part 37 Violations with Respect to Large Components or Robust Structures Containing Category 1 or Category 2 Quantities of Material at Power Reactor Facilities Licensed Under 10 CFR parts 50 and 52 (RIN 3150–AI12)'' (ML14056A151). This EGM allows the staff to exercise enforcement discretion with respect to large components (*i.e.,* steam generators, steam dryers, turbine rotors, reactor vessels, reactor vessel heads, reactor coolant pumps, and shielding blocks) containing category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material, and category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive material stored in robust structures such as a mausoleum (*i.e.,* closed concrete bunker or modular vault, for which the radioactive materials within can only be accessed using heavy equipment to remove structural components or large access blocks that weigh 2,000 kilograms or more) at power reactor facilities licensed under 10 CFR part 50 or 10 CFR part 52. The NRC staff developed and issued EGM–14–001 with input from staff subject matter experts and licensees, indicating that even with the addition of § 37.11(c), these licensees cannot reasonably meet the reduced security requirements of § 37.11(c) due to the locations of these storage facilities and the infrastructure needed.

On June 12, 2014, the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) submitted a Petition for Rulemaking (PRM)–37–1, identifying three issues and requesting that the NRC amend 10 CFR part 37 to clarify and expand current exemptions in § 37.11 for when the physical protection measures for category 1 and category 2 quantities of radioactive material do not apply to a power reactor licensee. NEI stated that both licensees and the NRC have encountered significant problems with § 37.11 that can only practically be remedied with a rulemaking. Specifically, NEI requested that the NRC revise the exemptions in § 37.11(b) and (c) and add a new paragraph (d) to address the issues identified in EGM–14–001. NEI indicated that the exemption in § 37.11(c) only addresses waste material, and therefore large components and non-waste material stored in robust structures that present a similar or lower risk for theft or diversion are not exempt from the 10 CFR part 37 requirements. NEI stated that a rulemaking to codify EGM–14–001's rationale would recognize the practicalities mitigating the actual risk of theft or diversion and would avoid the long-term use of enforcement discretion and case-by-case exemption in this area.

On June 12, 2015 (80 FR 33450), the NRC issued a **Federal Register** notice stating that it had reviewed the petition and related public comments and agreed to consider the issue raised in the rulemaking process. In the interim, EGM–14–001 would address large components and storage of radioactive material in robust structures.

In January 2022, regional management requested that the Office of Enforcement revise EGM–14–001 to incorporate a few minor editorial changes and to remove the requirement to bring these enforcement actions to an enforcement panel before allowing the staff to exercise enforcement discretion under the EGM. Additionally, the staff considered the potential risks presented by extended reliance on an EGM absent a clearly defined plan to restore compliance through the regulatory process.

EGM–14–001 has been executed approximately 20 times since its inception and has been in place longer than originally envisioned, primarily because of the lower priority of this rulemaking compared to other work and rulemaking activities. The staff is currently developing a rulemaking plan that would request Commission approval to initiate a rulemaking that would amend 10 CFR part 37 to address requirements for unescorted access, notification of legal actions, and coordination with law enforcement at temporary sites; specify time periods for advance license verifications; and require the development of implementing procedures associated with the shipment of radioactive materials. This rulemaking would also address the issues raised by NEI in PRM–37–1.

II. Discussion

EGMs are intended to provide temporary guidance and are typically put in place for relatively short periods of time. Pending the active pursuit of the Part 37 rulemaking, it would be appropriate and advantageous to issue an Interim Enforcement Policy (IEP) to allow continued enforcement discretion until the underlying technical issue is dispositioned through rulemaking or other regulatory action. IEPs provide an avenue to establish policy, allowing them to be in place for longer periods of time than EGMs and providing for increased regulatory clarity because they are approved by the Commission as a policy matter. IEPs also offer enhanced openness because they are published in the **Federal Register** to provide broad awareness among stakeholders and incorporated in the Enforcement Policy. This IEP addresses the need and would allow the staff to continue to exercise enforcement discretion and not issue a notice of violation pending rulemaking or other appropriate regulatory action.

After a review of how 10 CFR part 37 requirements apply to large components and category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material stored in robust structures, and after interactions with stakeholders in public meetings, the staff has determined that enforcement discretion, under certain conditions, is appropriate for some violations of part 37 at power reactor facilities while rulemaking or appropriate regulatory action is considered.

For this Interim Enforcement Policy (IEP), a large component is defined as an item weighing 2,000 kilograms or more but not containing either discrete sources or ion-exchange resins. In this context, large components typically include steam generators, steam dryers, turbine rotors, reactor vessels, reactor vessel heads, reactor coolant pumps, and shielding blocks. Due to their size and weight, these large components are not easily moved without cranes, rigging, and heavy equipment. In addition, these large components are not easily concealed during loading or when they are in motion, and the amount of time required to steal or divert these large components is such that it is reasonable to expect that the licensee would detect these activities.

For this IEP, a robust structure is defined as a closed concrete bunker or modular vault, for which the radioactive materials contained within can only be accessed using heavy equipment to

remove structural components or large access blocks that weigh 2,000 kilograms or more. Access to these robust structures requires significant execution time. Typically, routine work activities, observation by licensees' authorized individuals located within or close to these robust structures, or observation by licensees' authorized individuals conducted in accordance with § 73.55(i)(5)(ii) requirements, make it likely that licensees would detect actual or attempted theft and diversion considering the time needed to accomplish these activities. The definitions of ''large component'' and ''robust structure'' used in this IEP are identical to those successfully used for several years under EGM–14–001 and to date are sufficient to address past or future violations until the underlying technical issue is dispositioned through a rulemaking or other regulatory action.

Under this IEP, the staff will typically exercise enforcement discretion and not issue a notice of violation pursuant to § 37.11(c)(1) and (2), ''Specific exemptions,'' or 10 CFR part 37 Subpart B, ''Background Investigations and Access Authorization Program,'' Subpart C, ''Physical Protection Requirements During Use,'' and Subpart D, ''Physical Protection in Transit,'' except for violations of 10 CFR 37.43(c), ''General security program requirements—Training''; 10 CFR 37.45, ''LLEA coordination''; 10 CFR 37.49(b), ''Monitoring, detection, and assessment''; 10 CFR 37.49(d), ''Response''; 10 CFR 37.57, ''Reporting of events''; and 10 CFR 37.81, ''Reporting of events,'' involving robust structures containing category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material, or to large components containing category 1 or 2 quantities of radioactive material.

Discretion will be typically exercised if the licensee meets these conditions: (1) has identified in writing those large components and robust structures that contain category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material, for which it is not in compliance with 10 CFR part 37, (2) has an approved 10 CFR part 73 security plan or a written 10 CFR part 37 security plan that provides security measures adequate to detect, assess, and respond to actual or attempted theft or diversion, as well as a written analysis that considers the time needed to accomplish these activities given the proximity and mobility of the equipment available for those large components and robust structures identified above, and (3) has a written analysis documenting that the measures above do not decrease the effectiveness of the 10 CFR part 73 security plan.

An enforcement panel (*i.e.,* a meeting to align on an enforcement approach for characterizing and issuing enforcement actions) is not required to disposition a violation using this discretion; however, each time discretion is granted, an enforcement action number will be assigned to document the use of discretion under this IEP. This discretion is not limited to the initial inspection identifying the noncompliance and can be applied to subsequent inspections, provided that all the criteria continue to be met.

Licensees must comply with all other requirements, as applicable, unless explicitly replaced or amended through this interim policy.

Licensees can submit a request for a specific exemption, as described in § 37.11(a), for material that may not be included in the definitions above. If a licensee submits such a request for a component weighing 2,000 kilograms or more that does not contain either discrete sources or ion-exchange resins, or for a structure sufficiently robust that it would take significant time to access the material inside, and the request is submitted before the NRC inspects the licensee's facility, the NRC will postpone an enforcement decision until the NRC staff completes its review of the exemption request. If the NRC grants the exemption request, it will also consider enforcement discretion for any prior violation remedied by the exemption. If the NRC denies, or the licensee withdraws, the exemption request, the NRC will disposition the violation through the enforcement process.

The NRC intends to keep this interim policy in place until the underlying technical issue is dispositioned through rulemaking or other regulatory action.

Accordingly, the NRC has revised its Enforcement Policy to read as follows:

III. Interim NRC Enforcement Policy

9.3 Enforcement Discretion for Physical Protection of Category 1 and Category 2 Quantities of Radioactive Material (10 CFR Part 37)

This section sets forth the IEP that the NRC will use to exercise enforcement discretion for certain noncompliances with the requirements of 10 CFR part 37, ''Physical Protection of Category 1 and Category 2 Quantities of Radioactive Material,'' involving large components containing category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material, or category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material stored in robust structures at power reactor facilities licensed under 10 CFR part 50, ''Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities,'' or 10 CFR part 52, ''Licenses, Certifications, and Approvals for Nuclear Power Plants.''

For this IEP, a large component is defined as an item weighing 2,000 kilograms or more that does not contain either discrete sources or ion-exchange resins. In this context, large components typically include steam generators, steam dryers, turbine rotors, reactor vessels, reactor vessel heads, reactor coolant pumps, and shielding blocks. Due to their size and weight, these large components are not easily moved without cranes, rigging, and heavy equipment. In addition, these large components are not easily concealed during loading or when they are in motion, and the amount of time required to steal or divert these large components is such that it is reasonable to expect that the licensee would detect these activities.

For this IEP, a robust structure is defined as a closed concrete bunker or modular vault for which the radioactive materials contained within the structure can only be accessed using heavy equipment to remove structural components or large access blocks weighing 2,000 kilograms or more. Access to these robust structures requires significant execution time. Typically, routine work activities, observation by licensees' authorized individuals located within or close to these robust structures, or observation by licensees' authorized individuals conducted in accordance with 10 CFR 73.55(i)(5)(ii) requirements make it likely that any actual or attempted theft and diversion would be detected, considering the time needed to accomplish these activities. This IEP's definitions of ''large component'' and ''robust structure'' are identical to those used successfully for several years under Enforcement Guidance Memorandum (EGM)–14–001, ''Interim Guidance for Dispositioning 10 CFR part 37 Violations with Respect to Large Components or Robust Structures Containing Category 1 or Category 2 Quantities of Material at Power Reactor Facilities Licensed Under 10 CFR parts 50 and 52 (RIN 3150–AI12),'' dated March 13, 2014 (Agencywide Document Access and Management System (ADAMS) Accession No. ML14056A151), and to date have proven sufficient to address past or future violations until the underlying technical issue is dispositioned through rulemaking or other regulatory action.

Under this IEP, the NRC will typically exercise enforcement discretion and not issue a notice of violation pursuant to 10 CFR 37.11(c)(1) and (2), ''Specific

exemptions,'' or 10 CFR part 37 Subpart B, ''Background Investigations and Access Authorization Program,'' Subpart C, ''Physical Protection Requirements During Use,'' and Subpart D, ''Physical Protection in Transit,'' except for violations of 10 CFR 37.43(c), ''General security program requirements—Training''; 10 CFR 37.45, ''LLEA coordination''; 10 CFR 37.49(b), ''Monitoring, detection, and assessment''; 10 CFR 37.49(d), ''Response''; 10 CFR 37.57, ''Reporting of events''; and 10 CFR 37.81, ''Reporting of events,'' involving robust structures containing category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material, or to large components containing category 1 or 2 quantities of radioactive material, if the licensee meets the following conditions:

- The licensee has identified in writing those large components and robust structures that contain category 1 or category 2 quantities of radioactive material for which it is not in compliance with 10 CFR part 37.
- The licensee has an approved 10 CFR part 73 security plan or a written 10 CFR part 37 security plan that provides security measures adequate to detect, assess, and respond to actual or attempted theft or diversion, as well as a written analysis that considers the time needed to accomplish these activities given the proximity and mobility of the equipment available for those large components and robust structures identified above.
- The licensee has a written analysis documenting that the measures above do not decrease the effectiveness of the 10 CFR part 73 security plan.

An enforcement panel is not required to disposition a noncompliance using this discretion; however, each time discretion is granted, an enforcement action number will be assigned to document the use of discretion under this IEP. This discretion is not limited to the initial inspection identifying a noncompliance and can be applied to subsequent inspections, provided that all the criteria continue to be met.

Licensees must comply with all other requirements, as applicable, unless explicitly replaced or amended through this interim policy.

Licensees can submit a request for a specific exemption, as described in 10 CFR 37.11(a), for material that may not be included in the definitions above. If a licensee submits such a request for a component weighing 2,000 kilograms or more that does not contain either discrete sources or ion-exchange resins, or for a structure sufficiently robust that it would take significant time to access the material inside, and the request is submitted before the NRC inspects the licensee's facility, the NRC will postpone an enforcement decision until the NRC staff completes its review of the exemption request. If the NRC grants the exemption request, it will also consider enforcement discretion for any prior violation remedied by the exemption. If the NRC denies, or the licensee withdraws, the exemption request, the NRC will disposition the violation through the enforcement process.

This interim policy will remain in place until the underlying technical issue is dispositioned through rulemaking or other regulatory action.

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act

This revision to the Policy does not contain any new or amended collections of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). Existing collections of information were approved by the Office of Management and Budget, approval numbers 3150–0136 and 3150–0214.

V. Public Protection Notification

The NRC may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the document requesting or requiring the collection displays a currently valid OMB control number.

VI. Congressional Review Act

This policy is a rule as defined in the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801–808). However, the Office of Management and Budget has not found it to be a major rule as defined in the Congressional Review Act.

Dated: August 15, 2024.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Carrie Safford,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2024–18669 Filed 8–22–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

12 CFR Part 1026

Truth in Lending (Regulation Z); Consumer Protections for Home Sales Financed Under Contracts for Deed

AGENCY: Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

ACTION: Advisory opinion.

SUMMARY: This advisory opinion affirms the current applicability of consumer protections and creditor obligations under the Truth in Lending Act (TILA) and its implementing Regulation Z to transactions in which a consumer purchases a home under a ''contract for deed.'' When a creditor sells a home to a buyer under a contract for deed, that transaction will generally meet TILA and Regulation Z's definition of credit. Where the transaction is secured by the buyer's dwelling, the buyer will also generally be entitled to the protections associated with residential mortgage loans under TILA.

DATES: This advisory opinion is applicable as of August 23, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Karithanom, Regulatory Implementation & Guidance Program Analyst, Office of Regulations, at 202–435–7700 or at: *https://reginquiries.consumerfinance.gov/.* If you require this document in an alternative electronic format, please contact *CFPB_Accessibility@cfpb.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) is issuing this advisory opinion through the procedures for its Advisory Opinions Policy.[1] Refer to those procedures for more information.

I. Advisory Opinion

A. Background

The CFPB is issuing this advisory opinion to affirm the applicability of certain consumer protections under the Truth in Lending Act (TILA) and its implementing Regulation Z to transactions in which a consumer purchases a home under a ''contract for deed.'' Broadly speaking, TILA protects consumers engaged in credit transactions by requiring creditors to disclose information about the costs and terms of the credit, and, where the credit is secured by the consumer's dwelling, provides additional protections. The CFPB has previously identified certain contracts for deed as consumer credit under the Consumer Financial Protection Act (CFPA),[2] which uses a substantially similar definition of credit. Consistent with that earlier application of the CFPA, this advisory opinion clarifies how the CFPB understands the current application of TILA and Regulation Z to contracts for deed.

1. Contract for Deed Overview and History

A contract for deed is a type of home loan, alternatively called a ''land contract,'' ''land installment contract,'' ''land sales contract,'' ''bond for deed,''

[1] 85 FR 77987 (Dec. 3, 2020).

[2] Consent Order, *In re Harbour Portfolio Advisors et al.,* CFPB No. 2020–BCFP–0004 (June 23, 2020), ¶ 4.