

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register

Vol. 89, No. 113

Tuesday, June 11, 2024

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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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Parts 50 and 52

[NRC–2022–0151]

Regulatory Guide: Qualification of Class 1E Battery Chargers, Inverters, and Uninterruptible Power Supply Systems for Production and Utilization Facilities

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Final guide; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing Revision 1 to Regulatory Guide (RG), 1.210, “Qualification of Class 1E Battery Chargers, Inverters, and Uninterruptible Power Supply Systems for Production and Utilization Facilities.” This RG describes an approach that is acceptable to the staff of the NRC to meet regulatory requirements for the qualification of safety related or Class 1E battery chargers, inverters, and uninterruptible power supply systems for production and utilization facilities.

DATES: Revision 1 to RG 1.210 is available on June 11, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2022–0151 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

- **Federal Rulemaking Website:** Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC–2022–0151. Address questions about Docket IDs in [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) to Stacy Schumann; telephone: 301–415–0624; email: Stacy.Schumann@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individuals 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 ADAMS accession number for each document referenced (if it is available in ADAMS) is provided the first time that it is mentioned in this document.

- **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 (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Revision 1 to RG 1.210 and the regulatory analysis may be found in ADAMS under Accession Nos. ML23202A242 and ML22160A589, respectively.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Discussion

The NRC is issuing a revision in the NRC’s “Regulatory Guide” series. This series was developed to describe methods that are acceptable to the NRC staff for implementing specific parts of the agency’s regulations, to explain techniques that the staff uses in evaluating specific issues or postulated events, and to describe information that the staff needs in its review of applications for permits and licenses.

The proposed Revision 1 to RG 1.210 was issued with a temporary identification of Draft Regulatory Guide, DG–1412. This revision endorses, with clarifications, the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) Standard (Std.) 650–2017, “IEEE

Standard for Qualification of Class 1E Static Battery Chargers, Inverters, and Uninterruptible Power Supply Systems for Nuclear Power Generating Stations.”

II. Additional Information

The NRC published notice of the availability of DG–1412 in the **Federal Register** on February 1, 2023 (88 FR 6672) for a 30-day public comment period. The public comment period closed on March 3, 2023. Public comments on DG–1412 and the staff responses to the public comments are available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML23202A244.

As noted in the **Federal Register** on December 9, 2022 (87 FR 75671), this document is being published in the “Rules” section of the **Federal Register** to comply with publication requirements under chapter I of title 1 the *Code of the Federal Register* (CFR).

III. Congressional Review Act

This RG 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.

IV. Backfitting, Forward Fitting, and Issue Finality

RG 1.210, Revision 1, does not constitute backfitting as defined in 10 CFR 50.109, “Backfitting,” and as described in NRC Management Directive (MD) 8.4, “Management of Backfitting, Forward Fitting, Issue Finality, and Information Requests”; does not constitute forward fitting as that term is defined and described in MD 8.4; and does not affect the issue finality of an approval issued under 10 CFR part 52. As explained in RG 1.210, applicants and licensees are not required to comply with the positions set forth in this RG.

V. Submitting Suggestions for Improvement of Regulatory Guides

A member of the public may, at any time, submit suggestions to the NRC for improvement of existing RGs or for the development of new RGs. Suggestions can be submitted on the NRC’s public website at <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/reg-guides/contactus.html>. Suggestions will be considered in future updates and enhancements to the “Regulatory Guide” series.

Dated: June 6, 2024.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
Meraj Rahimi,
*Chief, Regulatory Guide and Programs
 Management Branch, Division of Engineering,
 Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research.*
 [FR Doc. 2024-12761 Filed 6-10-24; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

12 CFR Part 1033

[Docket No. CFPB-2023-0052]

RIN 3170-AA78

Required Rulemaking on Personal Financial Data Rights; Industry Standard-Setting

AGENCY: Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) is finalizing in part its proposed rule on consumer data rights under section 1033 of the Consumer Financial Protection Act. This final rule establishes minimum attributes a standard-setting body must possess to receive CFPB recognition and to issue consensus standards when the full rule is finalized. The CFPB is also releasing its process for how standard setters apply for CFPB recognition.

DATES: This final rule is effective July 11, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

George Karithanom, Regulatory Implementation and Guidance Program Analyst, Office of Regulations, at 202-435-7700 or <https://reginquiries.consumerfinance.gov/>. If you require this document in an alternative electronic format, please contact CFPB_Accessibility@cfpb.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Summary

The CFPB is finalizing certain provisions of its Required Rulemaking on Personal Financial Data Rights (Personal Financial Data Rights rule),¹ which, among other proposed provisions in the rule, sought to promote fair, open, and inclusive industry standard-setting. The CFPB proposed that standards adopted by CFPB-recognized standard setters might be used to facilitate implementation of a final Personal Financial Data Rights rule. Today's rule revises and finalizes part of proposed § 1033.131 (definitions) and all of proposed § 1033.141 (attributes a standard-setting body must

demonstrate in order to be recognized by the CFPB). Included with this rule is a step-by-step guide for how standard setters apply for recognition and how the CFPB will evaluate applications.

II. Background

A. Introduction

Consumer electronic access to personal financial data, including and especially open banking,² holds the potential to intensify consumer-friendly competition and innovation. Fair, open, and inclusive industry standard-setting play a critical role in ensuring the open banking system reaches its full potential to benefit consumers and competition.

By including section 1033 in the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (CFPA),³ Congress explicitly recognized the importance of personal financial data rights, and section 1033(d) recognizes the importance of standardized formats, especially with regard to data formats. In 2023, the CFPB issued a proposed rule to begin implementing section 1033, with the goal of accelerating the shift to a more open and decentralized system of consumer data access.

The proposed rule reflected the CFPB's preliminary determination that conformance with industry standards would constitute certain evidence of compliance with various substantive provisions of the proposed rule (or, in the case of data formats, would be sufficient for a data provider to be deemed compliant), provided that such standards were issued by a body recognized by the CFPB as possessing certain attributes. The proposed rule set forth the CFPB's view that industry standard setters that operate in a fair, open, and inclusive manner have a critical role to play in ensuring a safe, secure, reliable, and competitive data access framework. In the proposed rule, the CFPB noted that Federal regulations with very granular technical requirements could rapidly become obsolete, while industry-led standard-setting would be better able to keep pace with changes in the market and technology, as long as that standard-setting was fair, open, and inclusive.

U.S. government agencies have been historically involved in the

development and use of standards to meet agency missions and priorities. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-119⁴ reflects the U.S. government's commitment to a U.S. industry-led, voluntary consensus standards system. Broad use of such standards enhances the safety and security of products, reduces consumer costs, and expands consumers' options in the marketplace. Additionally, voluntary consensus standards ensure that no faction of industry can use its market power to impose its preferences on the entire market. Further, the use of consensus standards significantly reduces costs to agencies that would otherwise be incurred if agencies had to develop and maintain agency-unique standards.

B. Summary of the Rulemaking Process Outreach and Engagement

The CFPB published its proposed rule on October 31, 2023.⁵ The public comment period on the proposed rule closed on December 29, 2023, and the CFPB received comments from individuals and entities representing various diverse interests. In addition, the CFPB also considered comments received after the comment period closed via ex parte submissions and meetings.⁶ Materials on the record, including all ex parte submissions and summaries of ex parte meetings, are available on the public docket for this rulemaking.⁷

This final rule discusses those substantive comments relevant to the attributes of standard-setting bodies or the process by which the CFPB will recognize standard-setting bodies. For the most part, commenters that addressed the issues discussed in this final rule and in the appended application procedures supported the CFPB's plan to recognize standard setters that are fair, open, and inclusive, and generally agreed with the attributes the CFPB proposed to use to determine whether a standard-setting body was

⁴ OMB Circular A-119 was originally published in 1996; see <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1996-12-27/html/96-32917.htm>. The current Circular, effective January 27, 2016, is available at https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/revised_circular_a-119_as_of_1_22.pdf.

⁵ 88 FR 74796 (Oct. 31, 2023). A description of the CFPB's outreach and engagement before issuing the proposed rule, including the CFPB's convening of a small business advisory review panel pursuant to the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, is included in the proposal at 74801-02.

⁶ CFPB, Policy on Ex Parte Presentations in Rulemaking Proceedings, 82 FR 18687 (Apr. 21, 2017).

⁷ See <https://www.regulations.gov/docket/CFPB-2023-0052/comments>.

¹ 88 FR 74796 (Oct. 31, 2023).

² This **Federal Register** document generally uses the term "open banking" to refer to the network of entities sharing personal financial data with consumer authorization. Some stakeholders use the term "open finance" because of the role of nondepositories as important data sources. The CFPB views the two terms as interchangeable, but generally uses "open banking" because that term is more commonly used in the United States.

³ The CFPA is title X of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Public Law 111-203, 124 Stat. 1376, 2008 (2010).