

insurance ends, forage seeding insurance will end at the earliest of:

* * * * *

(c) The first harvest after the late harvest date, if a late harvest date is specified in the Special Provisions (You may harvest the crop as often as practical in accordance with good farming practices on or before the late harvest date);

* * * * *

(g) The end of insurance period date shown in the actuarial documents.

10. Causes of Loss.

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes that result in loss of, or failure to establish, an adequate stand that occurs during the insurance period:

* * * * *

11. Replanting Payment.

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(a) Unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions, a replanting payment is allowed if:

- (1) It is practical to replant;
(2) We give written consent to replant;

(3) In California, acreage planted to the insured crop is damaged by an insurable cause of loss occurring before the spring final planting date in the actuarial documents to the extent that less than 75 percent of the normal planting density remains, and the crop can reach maturity before the end of the insurance period;

(4) In all other states:

(i) The insured spring or fall planted acreage is damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent that less than 75 percent of the normal planting density remains;

(ii) If fall planted, the acreage is replanted the following spring by the spring final planting date; and

(iii) If spring planted, the original planting took place after the earliest planting date shown in the Special Provisions, and the acreage is replanted by the spring final planting date shown in the Special Provisions.

(b) The amount of the replanting payment will be equal to 50 percent of the amount of indemnity determined in accordance with section 13(a) unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions.

* * * * *

12. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss.

(a) In accordance with the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, the representative samples of the crop must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit. The samples must not be harvested or destroyed until the

earlier of our inspection or 15 days after tilling of the balance of the unit is completed.

(b) In addition to the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, you must give us written notice if, during the period before destroying the crop on any damaged fall planted acreage, you decide to replant the acreage by the spring final planting date.

13. Settlement of Claim.

In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim on any unit by:

(a) For each type and practice:

(1) Determining the value of all insured acreage by multiplying the number of insured acres by the dollar amount of insurance;

(2) Determining the value of the acreage with no insurable losses, by multiplying the dollar amount of insurance by the insured acreage that:

- (i) Has at least 75 percent of an adequate stand;
(ii) Was abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent;
(iii) Was damaged solely by an uninsurable cause; or
(iv) Was harvested and not reseeded.

(3) Determining the value of the acreage with partial insurable losses, by multiplying the dollar amount of insurance by the number of insured acres that have a stand less than 75 percent but more than 55 percent of an adequate stand, by 50 percent (0.5);

(4) Adding the results in section 13(a)(2) and section 13(a)(3);

(5) Subtracting the results in section 13(a)(4) from the results in section 13(a)(1); and

(6) Multiplying the result in section 13(a)(3) by your share; and

(b) Totaling the results in section 13(a).

Example:

Assume you have a 100 percent share in 30 acres of type A forage in the unit, with an amount of insurance of \$100 per acre. At the time of loss, the following findings are established: 10 acres had a remaining stand of 75 percent of an adequate stand or greater. 20 acres had a remaining stand less than 75 percent but more than 55 percent of an adequate stand.

You also have a 100 percent share in 20 acres of type B forage in the unit, with an amount of insurance of \$90 per acre. 10 acres had a remaining stand of 75 percent of an adequate stand or greater. 10 acres had a remaining stand less than 55 percent of an adequate stand.

Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

1. 30 acres x \$100 = \$3,000 amount of insurance for type A; 20 acres x \$90 = \$1,800 amount of insurance for type B;

2. 10 acres with 75% of an adequate stand or greater x \$100 = \$1,000 for type A; 10 acres with 75% of an adequate stand or greater x \$90 = \$900 for type B;

3. 20 acres with less than 75% but greater than 55% of an adequate stand x \$100 x 50 percent = \$1,000 for type A; 0 acres with less than 75% but greater than 55% of an adequate stand x \$90 x 50 percent = \$0 for type B;

4. \$1,000 + \$1,000 = \$2,000 reduction for type A; \$900 + \$0 = \$900 reduction for type B;

5. \$3,000 - \$2,000 = \$1,000 for type A; \$1,800 - \$900 = \$900 for type B

6. \$1,000 x 100 percent share = \$1,000 for type A; \$900 x 100 percent share = \$900 for type B;

7. \$1,000 + \$900 = \$1,900 total indemnity

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Martin R. Barbre, Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Executive Office for Immigration Review

8 CFR Parts 1208, 1209, 1212, and 1235

[AG Order No. 4667-2020]

RIN 1125-AA95

Implementation of the Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Workforce Act of 2018

AGENCY: Executive Office for Immigration Review, DOJ.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Justice ("DOJ" or "the Department") is making technical amendments to its regulations to conform to changes made by the Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Workforce Act of 2018 (Workforce Act). The Workforce Act, in part, extended the bar for asylum in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) by fifteen years, providing that the current bar will continue to apply for asylum applications submitted prior to January 1, 2030. This final rule makes the necessary conforming date changes in the Department's regulations.

DATES: This rule is effective June 1, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Lauren Alder Reid, Assistant Director, Office of Policy, Executive Office for Immigration Review, 5107 Leesburg Pike, Suite 2616, Falls Church, VA 22041, telephone (703) 305-0289 (not a toll-free call).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Background**

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)-Only Transitional Worker (CW-1) program allows employers within the CNMI to apply for permission to employ nonimmigrant workers who are otherwise ineligible to work in the CNMI under other nonimmigrant worker categories. See Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Transitional Worker Classification, 76 FR 55502 (Sept. 7, 2011). This transitional worker program was intended to provide for an orderly transition for those workers from the CNMI permit system to the U.S. federal immigration system under the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”), and to mitigate potential harm to the CNMI economy as employers adjust their hiring practices and as foreign workers obtain U.S. immigrant or nonimmigrant status.

On July 24, 2018, President Donald J. Trump signed the Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Workforce Act of 2018 (“the Workforce Act”), Public Law 115-218, 132 Stat. 1547. The stated purposes of the Workforce Act are to increase the percentage of United States workers in the total workforce of the CNMI, while maintaining the minimum number of non-U.S. workers to meet the demands of the CNMI’s economy; to encourage the hiring of United States workers into the CNMI workforce; and to ensure that no U.S. worker is at a competitive disadvantage compared to a non-U.S. worker or is displaced by a non-U.S. worker. Workforce Act sec. 2.

The Workforce Act made a number of changes to the transitional provisions of Title VII of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (“CNRA”), Public Law 110-229, 122 Stat. 754, 853-854—which extended the U.S. immigration laws, with limited exceptions, to the CNMI—and requires the Secretaries of Homeland Security and Labor to each promulgate an Interim Final Rule (“IFR”) implementing the related statutory changes. The Department of Labor (“DOL”) IFR was published on April 1, 2019, and went into effect on April 4, 2019.¹

Most of the other changes implemented under the Workforce Act

that govern immigration policy and procedures will affect Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) regulations. The resulting revisions to the DHS regulations will be addressed in a separate rulemaking. However, given the authority of the immigration judges and the Board of Immigration Appeals (“BIA”) to adjudicate asylum claims for aliens who are placed in proceedings before the immigration judges and the BIA, the Attorney General is making technical amendments to its regulations to reflect that the Workforce Act extended the statutory bar for asylum in the CNMI by fifteen years. Accordingly, this final rule replaces the current date of “January 1, 2015” with the new date of “January 1, 2030” in the applicable sections of the regulations.

II. Legal Authority

The Attorney General’s general authority for the regulatory amendments is found in the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.*, and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (HSA), Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, 6 U.S.C. 101 *et seq.* The Attorney General’s specific authority for issuing this rule is found in section 103(g) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1103(g), which authorizes the Attorney General to administer and enforce the immigration and nationality laws, as well as section 1101 of the HSA, 6 U.S.C. 521.

III. Technical Amendments

The Attorney General is making technical amendments to regulations of the Executive Office for Immigration Review (“EOIR”) to reflect that Congress has extended the statutory bar for asylum in the CNMI by fifteen years. See Workforce Act at sec. 3(a); 48 U.S.C. 1806(a)(2). These technical amendments (*i.e.*, a change of date) are being made in the following provisions of the EOIR regulations: 8 CFR 1208.1(a)(2), 1208.2(c)(1)(iii), (iv), (vii), (viii), 1208.4(a)(2)(ii), 1208.5(a), (b)(1)(iii), 1208.30(a), 1209.2(a)(3), 1212.1(q)(8)(i)(A), (ii)(A), and 1235.6(a)(1)(ii), (iii). These are the only changes being made in the EOIR regulations.

IV. Statutory and Regulatory Requirements**A. Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 13771**

This rule has been drafted and reviewed in accordance with Executive Order 12866, “Regulatory Planning and Review,” section 1(b), The Principles of Regulation; Executive Order 13563,

“Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review,” section 1(b), General Principles of Regulation; and Executive Order 13771, “Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs.” The rule merely revises regulations to conform to a new date set by the Workforce Act. The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, of the Office of Management and Budget, has determined that this final rule is not a “significant regulatory action” as defined in Executive Order 12866, section 3(f). Accordingly, this final rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

Finally, because this rule is not a significant regulatory action, it is not subject to the requirements of Executive Order 13771. There are no costs associated with this regulation. Because there are no costs associated with this final rule, there are no monetized benefits.

B. Executive Order 13132

This final rule will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the Federal Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with section 6 of Executive Order 13132, “Federalism,” the Attorney General has determined that this regulation does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement.

C. Executive Order 12988

This regulation meets the applicable standards set forth in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, “Civil Justice Reform.”

D. Administrative Procedure Act

Under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), an agency may, for good cause, find that the usual requirements of prior notice and comment are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. The rule merely makes technical amendments to the EOIR regulations to reflect that Congress has extended the statutory bar for asylum in the CNMI by fifteen years. Because the Department must follow the mandate of Congress and has no discretion in the matter, the Department has determined that publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking and providing opportunity for public comment is unnecessary.

E. Regulatory Flexibility Act

In accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 603, 604, and

¹ 84 FR 12380 (Apr. 1, 2019).

605(b), a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is not required for this final rule because the Department was not required to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking for this regulatory amendment.

F. 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 million or more in any one year, and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1535.

G. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This final rule does not impose any new reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3501–3521.

H. Congressional Review Act of 1996

This rule is not a major rule as defined by the Congressional Review Act of 1996, 5 U.S.C. 804.

List of Subjects

8 CFR Part 1208

Administrative practice and procedure, Aliens, Immigration, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

8 CFR Part 1209

Aliens, Immigration, Refugees.

8 CFR Part 1212

Administrative practice and procedure, Aliens, Immigration, Passports and visas, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

8 CFR Part 1235

Administrative practice and procedure, Aliens, Immigration, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, the Attorney General amends 8 CFR parts 1208, 1209, 1212, and 1235 as follows:

PART 1208—PROCEDURES FOR ASYLUM AND WITHHOLDING OF REMOVAL

- 1. The authority citation for part 1208 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1158, 1226, 1252, 1282; Title VII of Pub. L. 110–229; Pub. L. 115–218.

§§ 1208.1, 1208.2, 1208.4, 1208.5, and 1208.30 [Amended]

- 2. In part 1208, remove the date “January 1, 2015” and add in its place the date “January 1, 2030” in the following places:

- a. Section 1208.1(a)(2) (two occurrences);
- b. Section 1208.2(c)(1)(iii), (iv), (vii), and (viii);
- c. Section 1208.4(a)(2)(ii) (two occurrences);
- d. Section 1208.5(a) and (b)(1)(iii);
- e. Section 1208.30(a).

PART 1209—ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF REFUGEES AND ALIENS GRANTED ASYLUM

- 3. The authority citation for part 1209 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1228, 1252, 1282; Title VII of Pub. L. 110–229; Pub. L. 115–218.

§ 1209.2 [Amended]

- 4. In § 1209.2, remove the date “January 1, 2015” and add in its place the date “January 1, 2030” in paragraph (a)(3).

PART 1212—DOCUMENTARY REQUIREMENTS; NONIMMIGRANTS; WAIVERS; ADMISSION OF CERTAIN INADMISSIBLE ALIENS; PAROLE

- 5. The authority citation for part 1212 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1101 and note, 1102, 1103, 1182 and note, 1184, 1187, 1223, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1255; 8 U.S.C. 1185 note (section 7209 of Pub. L. 108–458); Title VII of Pub. L. 110–229; Pub. L. 115–218.

§ 1212.1 [Amended]

- 6. In § 1212.1, remove the date “January 1, 2015” and add in its place the date “January 1, 2030” wherever it appears in paragraphs (q)(8)(i)(A) and (q)(8)(ii)(A).

PART 1235—INSPECTION OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR ADMISSION

- 7. The authority citation for part 1235 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1101 and note, 1103, 1183, 1185 (pursuant to E.O. 13323, 69 FR 241, 3 CFR, 2003 Comp., p. 278), 1201, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1228, 1365a note, 1379, 1731–32; Title VII of Pub. L. 110–229; 8 U.S.C. 1185 note (section 7209 of Pub. L. 108–458); Public Law 115–218.

§ 1235.6 [Amended]

- 8. In § 1235.6, remove the date “January 1, 2015” and add in its place the date “January 1, 2030” in paragraphs (a)(1)(ii) and (iii).

Dated: March 17, 2020.

William P. Barr,
Attorney General.

[FR Doc. 2020–07616 Filed 4–29–20; 8:45 am]

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 72

[NRC–2019–0250]

RIN 3150–AK41

List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: Holtec International HI–STORM Flood/Wind Multipurpose Canister Storage System, Certificate of Compliance No. 1032, Amendment No. 4

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is amending its spent fuel storage regulations by revising the Holtec International HI–STORM Flood/Wind Multipurpose Canister Storage System listing within the “List of approved spent fuel storage casks” to include Amendment No. 4 to Certificate of Compliance No. 1032. Amendment No. 4 revises the certificate of compliance to: Add multipurpose canister (MPC)–32ML for storage and allow the fuel assembly class 16x16D as content for MPC–32ML; add the fuel assembly class 16X16E as content for MPC–37; and make changes to the final safety analysis report to separate the design pressure for the short-term operation from the off-normal condition (to provide clarity in Table 2.2.1), add cautionary notes to Sections 9.2.1 and 9.2.3, update a definition, and replace a test program. These changes are discussed in more detail in the “Discussion of Changes” section of this direct final rule.

DATES: This direct final rule is effective July 14, 2020, unless significant adverse comments are received by June 1, 2020. If this direct final rule is withdrawn as a result of such comments, timely notice of the withdrawal will be published in the **Federal Register**. Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but the NRC is able to ensure consideration only for comments received on or before this date. Comments received on this direct final rule will also be considered to be comments on a companion proposed rule published in the Proposed Rules section of this issue of the **Federal Register**.