

research in support of program operations, management, performance monitoring, evaluation, risk management, and policy development, or to otherwise support the Department's mission. Records under this routine use may not be used in whole or in part to make decisions that affect the rights, benefits, or privileges of specific individuals. The entity receiving information under this routine use may not further disclose the records in an identifiable form.

(9) To contractors, grantees, experts, consultants and their agents, or others performing or working under a contract, service, grant, cooperative agreement, or other agreement with HUD, when necessary to accomplish an agency function related to a system of records. Disclosure requirements are limited to only those data elements considered relevant to accomplishing an agency function.

(10) To the National Archives and Records Administration, Office of Government Information Services (OGIS), to the extent necessary to fulfill its responsibilities in 5 U.S.C. 552(h), to review administrative agency policies, procedures and compliance with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), and to facilitate OGIS' offering of mediation services to resolve disputes between persons making FOIA requests and administrative agencies.

(11) To the U.S. Department of the Treasury when disclosure of the information is relevant to review payment and award eligibility through the Do Not Pay Working System for the purposes of identifying, preventing, or recouping improper payments to an applicant for, or recipient of, Federal funds, including funds disbursed by a state (meaning a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, a territory or possession of the United States, or a federally recognized Indian tribe) in a state-administered, federally funded program.

(12) To the U.S. Treasury for transactions such as disbursements of funds and related adjustments.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

Electronic only.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

Name, Social Security Number, Taxpayer ID, Email Address, and User-ID.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

General Records Schedule 1:1; Financial Management and Reporting Records. Destroy 6 years after final

payment or cancellation, but longer retention is authorized if required for business use.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

All HUD employees have undergone background investigations. HUD buildings are guarded and monitored by security personnel, cameras, ID checks, and other physical security measures. Access is restricted to authorized personnel or contractors whose responsibilities require access. System users must take the mandatory security awareness training annually as mandated by the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA). Users must also sign a Rules of Behavior form certifying that they agree to comply with the requirements before they are granted access to the system. FDM resides in the HUD Office of Chief Information Officer (OCIO) Local Area Network (LAN). The HUD OCIO Infrastructure and Operations Office (IOO) secure the Data Centers where the LAN resides. FDM sends and receives data through HUD SFTP (Security File Transfer Protocol), which encrypts the data in the database. All users authenticate to the HUD LAN with PIV cards before they can access FDM. OCFO limits access to records that contain PII data on a need-to-know basis, user recertification is performed, audit logs are reviewed, security assessments are performed, and background checks are performed prior to granting access to privileged roles. Not all employees and contractors have access to the vendor table that includes the PII. Supervisors determine and authorize FDM access for their employees, and OCFO checks their suitability. The majority of FDM users are read-only and cannot enter data into FDM. A system user recertification is conducted to ensure each FDM user requires access to the system.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals requesting records of themselves should address written inquiries to the Department of Housing Urban and Development 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410-0001. For verification, individuals should provide their full name, current address, and telephone number. In addition, the requester must provide either a notarized statement or an unsworn declaration made under 24 CFR 16.4.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

The HUD rule for contesting the content of any record pertaining to the individual by the individual concerned

is published in 24 CFR 16.8 or may be obtained from the system manager.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Individuals requesting notification of records of themselves should address written inquiries to the Department of Housing Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410-0001. For verification purposes, individuals should provide their full name, office or organization where assigned, if applicable, and current address and telephone number. In addition, the requester must provide either a notarized statement or an unsworn declaration made under 24 CFR 16.4.

EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

None.

HISTORY:

Docket No. FR-7104-N-08, 90 FR 36176, August 1, 2025.

Kimberly Morton,

Acting Chief Privacy Officer, Office of Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026-08218 Filed 4-27-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-67-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

[A2407-014-004-065516; #O2412-014-004-047181.1; LLHQ330000]

National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures for the Bureau of Land Management

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces a revision to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) implementing procedures for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) at DOI Handbook of NEPA Implementing Procedures (DOI NEPA Handbook) that supplements Chapter 1 of Part 516 of the Department of the Interior's (Department or DOI) Departmental Manual (516 DM 1). The revision adds a new categorical exclusion (CE) for geothermal resource exploration operations to the *DOI Handbook of NEPA Implementing Procedures, Appendix 2: Bureau Categorical Exclusions*.

DATES: The CE is effective April 28, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The new CE will be found at the web address for the DOI NEPA Handbook: <http://www.doi.gov/elips/>. The "Substantiation of Proposed National Environmental Policy Act Categorical Exclusion for Geothermal

Resource Exploration Operations” (Substantiation Report) for the CE is available at the BLM’s ePlanning site: <http://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2034945/510>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Amelia Savage, Senior Planning and Environmental Specialist Decision Support, Planning, and NEPA, at (303) 239–3635, or alsavage@blm.gov. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Department published the proposed CE and Substantiation Report for geothermal resource exploration operations on January 17, 2025, for a 30-day public comment period. Refer to the **Federal Register** notice (90 FR 5981) proposing the CE for more information regarding the background and rationale for establishment of the CE. This notice notifies the public of the Department’s establishment of the Geothermal Exploration Operations (GEO) CE and includes the BLM’s responses to comments from the public on the proposed CE. The BLM has made editorial edits to the CE text as explained in this notice. These edits do not change the scope of the CE as proposed.

Geothermal energy offers baseload energy as geothermal power plants use heat energy found in rock formations containing hot water or steam below the Earth’s surface to turn a turbine and generate electrical power. Additionally, geothermal energy is a steady source of electricity, generating energy 24 hours a day, regardless of changing weather patterns, as opposed to intermittent sources of power. Geothermal power plants also have one of the smallest amounts of surface disturbance relative to electricity produced, with a generation-weighted average of 0.34 acre/Gigawatt hour (GWh). Currently, approximately seventy (~70) percent (%) of geothermal installed capacity in the United States includes federal resources. For these reasons, the BLM’s Geothermal Energy Program is a critical component to the efforts of the administration and various western states to advance the nation’s energy portfolio.

Further, this CE advances President Trump’s Executive Order 14154, *Unleashing American Energy*, and Executive Order 14156, *Declaring a National Energy Emergency*, and Secretary Burgum’s ensuing Secretary’s Order 3417, *Addressing the National Energy Emergency*, and Secretary’s Order 3418, *Unleashing American Energy*.

The Department proposed the CE for use by the BLM to support approval of a notice of intent to conduct geothermal resource exploration operations (NOI) to streamline project authorization at the exploration operations phase (see definition at 43 CFR 3200.1) to simplify and focus the NEPA process. This increased efficiency will serve to expedite authorization of geothermal exploration activities that could be vital to the expansion of geothermal development on BLM managed lands.

NEPA, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*, requires Federal agencies to consider the environmental effects of their proposed actions in their decision-making processes and inform and engage the public in that process. To comply with NEPA, agencies determine the appropriate level of review of any major Federal action—an environmental impact statement (EIS), environmental assessment (EA), or a categorical exclusion (CE). See generally, 42 U.S.C. 4336 (b); 43 CFR part 46; DOI NEPA Handbook section 1.2 (2025). Where it is reasonably foreseeable that significant environmental effects are likely, the agency must prepare an EIS and document its decision. See generally, 42 U.S.C. 4336 (b)(1); DOI NEPA Handbook section 1.2(a)(5)(ii). Where appropriate, an agency may prepare an environmental assessment, and if it reaches a finding of no significant impact (FONSI), it need not prepare an EIS. See generally, 42 U.S.C. 4336(b)(2); DOI NEPA Handbook section 1.6; section 1.2(a)(4).

Under NEPA, the Department recently revised its 43 CFR part 46 regulations and its procedural and interpretive guidance (see 90 FR 29498, July 3, 2025) (explaining the Department’s decision to move most of its NEPA procedures to the DOI NEPA Handbook). Before publishing these procedures, the Department and the BLM consulted with CEQ to ensure the procedures conform to NEPA and applicable regulations. Consistent with those revisions, the Department may establish CEs—categories of actions that the agency has determined normally do not have a significant effect on the human environment—in its NEPA procedures. See 42 U.S.C. 4336(a)(2); 43 CFR 46.205. If the BLM determines that a CE covers

a proposed action, it then evaluates the proposed action for extraordinary circumstances, which are factors or circumstances that indicate a normally categorically excluded action may have a significant effect. 43 CFR 46.205, 46.215. If the BLM cannot categorically exclude the proposed action following review for extraordinary circumstances, it will prepare an EA or EIS, as appropriate, before issuing any decision to authorize the action. 43 CFR 46.205(c); 42 U.S.C. 4336(b). For establishing a CE, the BLM developed a written record containing information sufficient to substantiate its determination that the category of actions does not have a significant effect on the human environment. This substantiation and the establishment of the CE is made publicly available by publishing this notice in the **Federal Register**. See 43 CFR 46.205(h).

In developing the GEO CE, the Department and BLM consulted with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(B) and its past guidance to agencies. The BLM also provided an opportunity for public review of the proposed CE and the Substantiation Report (See 90 FR 5981, January 17, 2025).

II. Categorical Exclusion as Proposed

The text of the proposed CE, as provided in the January 17, 2025, **Federal Register** notice, was as follows:

Approval of a notice of intent to conduct geothermal resource exploration operations that:

- Does not include the direct testing of geothermal resources or resource utilization;
- Does not exceed 10 acres of total (contiguous or noncontiguous) surface disturbance;
- Requires reclamation of surface disturbances when their intended purpose has been fulfilled;
- Requires reclamation of temporary routes when their intended purpose(s) has been fulfilled, unless through a separate review and decision-making process the BLM incorporates and appropriately designates the route as part of its transportation system.
- Does not make a temporary route available for public use unless the temporary route is specifically intended to accommodate public use;
- Requires temporary routes to be constructed or used so as to allow for the reclamation, by artificial or natural means, of vegetative cover on the temporary route and areas where the vegetative cover was disturbed by the construction or use of the route, and requires such treatment to be designed

to reestablish vegetative cover as soon as possible, but at most within 10 years after approved reclamation commences; and,

- Includes design elements to protect resources and resource uses consistent with the applicable resource management plan, laws, regulations, and any lease terms (as applicable).

III. Comments on the Proposed CE

The BLM received 10 comment letters during the 30-day public comment period on the proposed CE. Comments were submitted by State agencies, interest groups, non-profit organizations, and private citizens. The BLM received comments both in support of and in opposition to the proposed CE. Some comments were beyond the scope of the proposed CE, such as a recommendation for the BLM to update the 2008 “Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Geothermal Leasing in the Western United States.”

The BLM considered all comments to date and responds in this notice to all four substantive issues raised in the public comments. The BLM appreciates the interest and participation of all respondents. The BLM, where appropriate, grouped together similar or related comments, and responds to the comments as follows:

Comment 1—Support for the GEO CE: At least nine commenters expressed support for establishing the CE, stating that it would substantially reduce permitting timelines for geothermal energy authorizations and advance the responsible development of clean and reliable energy on public lands while keeping in place strong commitments to environmental stewardship. In addition, commenters noted that the availability of the CE for the BLM’s use could help the BLM to expedite approval of new geothermal projects and promote the realization of their associated economic benefits while allowing the BLM’s staff to focus on other proposals that may have a significant environmental effect.

Response 1: The BLM will continue to conduct the appropriate level of NEPA review for proposed Federal actions, including, where appropriate, reliance on available CEs, and public engagement, as necessary, and consider potential adverse effects of proposed activities through the NEPA process.

Comment 2—Suggested revisions to the scope of covered activities: At least one commenter expressed concern that the scope of covered exploration activities under the proposed CE is too broad and suggested that the BLM restrict use of the proposed CE to existing types of geothermal resource

exploration activities and not allow reliance on the CE for novel or experimental geothermal resource exploration methods yet to be developed.

Response 2: Within the Substantiation Report, the BLM reviewed different types of exploration project requirements, including well pads, well diameter, and access road requirements for geothermal resource exploration projects. For example, as described within the Substantiation Report, the 10 acres of disturbance provides flexibility to address the various types of exploration project requirements considered within the 28 projects analyzed in the EAs reviewed, such as, construction of temporary roads for site access, construction of well pads, and drilling of temperature gradient wells or core holes. The commenter did not identify any specific kind of “novel or experimental” geothermal resource exploration activity that the BLM did not adequately consider in developing this CE.

Moreover, before relying on the CE to approve any proposed action, the BLM must consider extraordinary circumstances (43 CFR 46.215) including whether a project would have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risks. This review would be documented and included in the information posted on the BLM’s NEPA register. If the responsible official cannot rely on the CE because of extraordinary circumstances, the responsible official will prepare an EA or EIS, consistent with 43 CFR 46.205(c).

Comment 3—Potential effects to wildlife resources: At least one commenter expressed concern that geothermal resource exploration can affect wildlife and recommended that the BLM incorporate protections for species into the CE text.

Response 3: The BLM’s NOI review process includes several layers of protection, which ensure that exploration projects will not significantly impact wildlife, regardless of the level of NEPA review. Actions that are proposed to take place on BLM-managed lands must be reviewed for conformance with the applicable BLM resource management plan (RMP) as part of the BLM’s compliance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, as amended, 43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*, and its implementing regulations (43 CFR 1610.5–3). The BLM ensures that design elements are included in NOI approvals for conformance with the applicable RMP, lease terms (as

applicable), and other relevant requirements. BLM professionals review each proposed action for potential resource conflicts and incorporate appropriate design elements into any approval.

BLM’s Substantiation Report and project EA summaries illustrate these considerations. Geothermal resource exploration projects may impact wildlife resources (e.g., migratory birds, bald and golden eagles, raptors, wild horses and burros, mule deer, small mammals and reptiles). Due to the non-contiguous nature of disturbed acreage, one common environmental impact consideration is the potential for species displacement due to habitat fragmentation, including edge effects associated with dispersed surface disturbance. Other common effects are loss of habitat from vegetation removal, and mortality of small, less mobile mammals and reptiles due to increased vehicle traffic (Levine et al. 2018; Substantiation Report, appendix A). However, in the 28 EAs/FONSIs analyzed, BLM made findings that population-level effects to species were not expected to occur; effects of habitat fragmentation due to removal of vegetation and construction of drill sites and new roads in areas used by wildlife were short-term and negligible because the project size was small in comparison to the amount of surrounding lands with suitable habitat. Moreover, common design elements ensured restoration of disturbed habitat.

The BLM reviewed published reports from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and other reliable sources analyzing potential environmental effects and associated project design elements implemented for protection of wildlife and resources in geothermal resource exploration projects as a comparison to the effects analyzed within the EAs selected for analysis.

Further, before relying on the CE to approve any proposed action, the BLM must consider extraordinary circumstances (43 CFR 46.215), which include consideration of effects on, among others: natural resources; park, recreation, or refuge lands; wilderness areas; wild or scenic rivers; wetlands; floodplains; national monuments; migratory birds; other ecologically significant or critical areas; listed or proposed species or critical habitat; and contribution to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of invasive plants or non-native invasive species. This review would be documented and included in the information posted on the BLM’s NEPA register.

BLM contacted the field offices and relevant staff that had prepared each of the 48 EAs and requested information as to (1) whether the projects had been completed or at least substantially implemented, (2) whether project activities had resulted in any unanticipated effects (*e.g.*, effects not contemplated, discussed), and (3) if unanticipated effects had occurred, what they were. For each of the 48 EAs included for analysis, BLM staff positively confirmed that no unanticipated effects occurred for any of the studied projects.

If the responsible official cannot rely on the CE to support a decision on a particular proposed action due to extraordinary circumstances, the responsible official will prepare an EA or EIS, consistent with 43 CFR 46.205(c) and 42 U.S.C. 4336(b). Finally, reliance on a CE constitutes compliance only with NEPA; the BLM must separately comply with requirements under any other applicable law, such as the Endangered Species Act.

Comment 4—Suggested revisions to allowable disturbed acreage: At least one commenter suggested that the BLM expand the acreage amount of allowable surface disturbance.

Response 4: To support the development of the CE, in its Substantiation Report, the BLM examined the range of surface disturbance types and extent in 28 geothermal projects analyzed in EAs that all supported FONSIs, and that were completed between 2003 and 2019, to identify potential effects resulting from the kinds of activities normally included in NOIs, as outlined in the Department's regulations at 43 CFR part 3200, subpart 3250. As discussed in the Substantiation Report, the BLM reviewed these EAs and associated FONSIs to determine the scope of environmental effects anticipated to result from the exploration operations and compared the various disturbed acreage statistics. The size and scale of geothermal resource exploration projects evaluated in those documents were the basis of the surface disturbance limitations chosen for the CE. This analysis together with BLM's consultations with CEQ and the Department's Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance support the 10-acre surface disturbance limitation. Therefore, the BLM declines to modify the allowable disturbed acreage.

IV. Additional Clarifying Changes

While considering the comments and recommendations the BLM received during the public comment period on the proposed CE revisions, the BLM

incorporated three changes to the CE text proposed in January 2025. These changes include updating the format from a bulletized list to an alphabetized list; to add "or resource production" to better track the definition of geothermal exploration operations (43 CFR 3200.1); and to add ", pursuant to 43 CFR part 3200 subpart 3250," before "that" in the main CE text to qualify the regulations and define the scope of activities to which the CE pertains.

Categorical Exclusion Justification

The BLM finds that the category of actions described in the CE (below) does not normally have a significant effect on the human environment. This finding is based on the analysis of the proposal to establish the CE in the BLM's Substantiation Report and supporting record documents. The Substantiation Report explains that the restrictions on the proposed CE limit surface disturbance and access road construction and the required design elements incorporated into the NOI approvals and enforced by conditions of approval, as needed, are effective to address environmental effects. Consequently, the BLM concludes that the category of actions included in this CE does not normally result in significant environmental effects.

The Substantiation Report summarizes the review of 28 geothermal EAs that supported FONSIs, 20 similar oil and gas drilling project EAs that also supported FONSIs, as well as benchmarking similar CEs supporting geophysical investigations that are in use by other agencies by analyzing 6 U.S. Forest Service and 1 Department of the Navy project to demonstrate the finding that actions under the revised CE would not normally result in significant effects to the human environment. The Substantiation Report includes evaluation of the BLM NEPA analyses and available scientific research on the effects of actions similar to those included in the new CE over time and over different geographic areas and following consideration of comments from the public.

The Department and the BLM consulted with CEQ on the proposed and final CE. CEQ found the CE to comply with NEPA and agreed that the CE is appropriate to establish. Therefore, the Department adds this CE to the DOI NEPA Handbook, Appendix 2.

When applying this CE, responsible officials within the BLM will evaluate proposed actions covered by the CE to determine whether any extraordinary circumstances are present in accordance with the requirements in the

Department's NEPA implementing procedures at 43 CFR 46.205 and 46.215. This review would be documented and included in the information posted on the BLM's NEPA register. If the responsible official cannot rely on this CE to support a decision to authorize geothermal resource exploration operation activities due to extraordinary circumstances, the responsible official will prepare an EA or EIS before doing so, consistent with 43 CFR 46.205(c) and 42 U.S.C. 4336(b). When applying this CE, the BLM will document its reliance on the CE and publish the documentation on the BLM NEPA website.

V. Text Added to the U.S. Department of the Interior Handbook of NEPA Implementing Procedures, Appendix 2: Bureau Categorical Exclusions

The DOI Handbook of NEPA Implementing Procedures, Appendix 2: Bureau Categorical Exclusions includes the following language:

* * * * *

Bureau of Land Management

11.9 Actions Eligible for a Categorical Exclusion (CE)

* * * * *

B. Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Energy

* * * * *

(8) Approval of a notice of intent to conduct geothermal resource exploration operations, pursuant to 43 CFR part 3200 subpart 3250, that:

(a) Does not include the direct testing of geothermal resources or resource production or utilization;

(b) Does not exceed 10 acres of total (contiguous or noncontiguous) surface disturbance;

(c) Requires reclamation of surface disturbances when their intended purpose has been fulfilled;

(d) Requires reclamation of temporary routes when their intended purpose(s) has been fulfilled, unless through a separate review and decision-making process the BLM incorporates and appropriately designates the route as part of its transportation system.

(e) Does not make a temporary route available for public use unless the temporary route is specifically intended to accommodate public use;

(f) Requires temporary routes to be constructed or used so as to allow for the reclamation, by artificial or natural means, of vegetative cover on the temporary route and areas where the vegetative cover was disturbed by the construction or use of the route, and requires such treatment to be designed to reestablish vegetative cover as soon as possible, but at most within 10 years after approved reclamation commences; and,

(g) Includes design elements to protect resources and resource uses consistent with the applicable resource management plan,

laws, regulations, and any lease terms (as applicable).

* * * * *

(Authority: NEPA, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*))

Stephen G. Tryon,

Director, Director, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2026-08235 Filed 4-27-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4331-29-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[A2407-014-004-065516, #O2509-014-004-125222]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Permits for Recreation on Public Land

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) proposes to renew an information collection.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before May 28, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for this information collection request (ICR) should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request additional information about this ICR, contact Josh Travers by email at jtravers@blm.gov, or by telephone at (970) 256-4915. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States. You may also view the ICR at <http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1), we invite the public and other Federal

agencies to comment on new, proposed, revised and continuing collections of information. This helps the BLM assess impacts of its information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand BLM information collection requirements and ensure requested data are provided in the desired format.

A **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day public comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published on September 15, 2025 (90 FR 44393). No comments were received in response to that notice.

As part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, we are again inviting the public and other Federal agencies to comment on the proposed ICR described below. The BLM is especially interested in public comment addressing the following:

(1) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility.

(2) The accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.

(3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) How might the agency minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of response.

Comments submitted in response to this notice are a matter of public record. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: The BLM is required to manage special recreation permits and individual use of special areas as defined in section 802 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6801, as amended by section 311 of the EXPLORE Act). The BLM collects the information on the special recreation application to assess,

evaluate, and authorize (permit) activities proposed to be conducted on public land. This OMB control number is currently scheduled to expire on June 30, 2026. The BLM request that OMB renew this OMB Control Number for an additional three (3) years.

Title of Collection: Permits for Recreation on Public Lands (43 CFR part 2930).

OMB Control Number: 1004-0119.

Form Number: 2930-001—Special Recreation Application.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Applicants for recreational use of public lands managed by the BLM.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 1,400.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 1,400.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: 4 hours.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 5,600.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Total Estimated Annual Non-hour Burden Cost: None.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

The authority for this action is the PRA of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Darrin King,

Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026-08229 Filed 4-27-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1413]

Certain Wireless Front-End Modules and Devices Containing the Same; Notice of a Commission Determination To Grant a Joint Motion To Terminate the Investigation Based on a Stipulation for Dismissal; Termination of the Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission (the "Commission") has determined to grant a joint motion to terminate the investigation based on a stipulation regarding dismissal. The investigation is hereby terminated.