

due to the changes in this rule, while not changing the information collection burden, USCIS will prepare and submit a non-substantive change worksheet for the affected forms to OMB.

List of Subjects in 8 CFR Part 103

Administrative practice and procedure, Authority delegations (Government agencies), Freedom of information, Immigration, Privacy, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Surety bonds.

Accordingly, DHS is amending part 103 of chapter I of title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations to read as follows:

PART 103—IMMIGRANT BENEFITS; BIOMETRIC REQUIREMENTS; AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 103 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301, 552, 552a; 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1304, 1356, 1356b, 1372; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 48 U.S.C. 1806; Public Law 107–296, 116 Stat. 2135 (6 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*); E.O. 12356, 47 FR 14874, 15557, 3 CFR, 1982 Comp., p. 166; 8 CFR part 2; Pub. L. 112–54, 125 Stat 550; 31 CFR part 223.

Subpart A—Applying for Benefits, Surety Bonds, Fees

■ 2. Amend section 103.2 by revising paragraph (a)(7)(ii)(A) to read as follows:

§ 103.2 Submission and adjudication of benefit requests.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(7) * * *

(ii) * * *

(A) Signed with valid signature.

(1) Every form, benefit request, or other document that requires a signature must be submitted with a valid signature.

(2) If USCIS accepts a benefit request and determines later that the request was not submitted with a valid signature, USCIS may reject or deny the request, except

(3) An Application for Certificate of Citizenship or Application for Citizenship and Issuance of Certificate Under Section 322 of the INA filed by an applicant seeking a certificate of citizenship may only be rejected if the only deficiency with the request is that it was not submitted with a valid signature;

* * * * *

Markwayne Mullin,

Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–09289 Filed 5–8–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 2

Official Seal

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC” or “Commission”) is adopting a final rule that revises the Commission’s regulations to adopt a new seal. This

final rule provides a description of the new seal and its image.

DATES: This rule is effective May 11, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Stephen Andrews, Deputy General Counsel for Regulation, *sandrews@cftc.gov*, 202–308–7563; Dhaval Patel, Assistant General Counsel, *dpatel@cftc.gov*, 202–418–5125; Office of the General Counsel, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Discussion

Commission Regulation 2.1(a) provides a description of the Commission’s seal. The Commission is revising Regulation 2.1(a) to adopt a new seal. The new seal has a navy background and depicts a stylized white American eagle and a navy and white shield emblazoned with 5 stripes and three stars beneath an arch of nine stars. The eagle is holding in its left talon an olive branch and in its right talon the scale of balanced justice, both in gold. These symbols are enclosed within two golden rings. Between the two rings, spanning the top, the words, in all capitals, “COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION”, and, spanning the bottom, the words, in all capitals, “UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.”

Commission Regulation 2.1(b) provides an illustration of the seal. The Commission is revising Regulation 2.1(b) to adopt a new image of the seal as illustrated below:



II. Related Matters

A. Notice Requirement

The Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”) ¹ requires federal agencies to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking and provide an opportunity for public comment before issuing a new rule. Rules are exempt from notice and comment if they are interpretive rules, general statements of policy, or rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice.² The Commission has determined that this exception applies. These amendments do not have any impact on the public and relate solely to agency organization, procedure and practice. Therefore, the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act, which generally require notice or proposed rulemaking and provide other opportunities for public participation, are inapplicable.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (“RFA”) requires federal agencies to

consider whether the rules they propose will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities and, if so, to provide a regulatory flexibility analysis regarding the economic impact on those entities.³ The Commission is obligated to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis for any rule for which the agency publishes a general notice of proposed rulemaking pursuant to section 553(b) of the Administrative Procedure Act or any other law.⁴ This rulemaking is excepted from the public rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.⁵ Accordingly, the Commission is not required to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis for this rulemaking.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act (“PRA”) imposes certain requirements on federal agencies in connection with their conducting or sponsoring any collection of information.⁶ This rule does not contain a “collection of

information,” as defined in the PRA. Accordingly, the requirements imposed by the PRA are not applicable to this rule.

D. Cost-Benefit Considerations

Section 15(a) of the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) provides that, before promulgating a regulation under the CEA or issuing an order, the Commission shall consider the costs and benefits of the action of the Commission.⁷ Section 15(a) further specifies that the costs and benefits shall be evaluated in light of five broad areas of market and public concern: (1) protection of market participants and the public; (2) efficiency, competitiveness, and financial integrity of the futures markets; (3) price discovery; (4) sound risk management practices; and (5) other public interest considerations.⁸ The proposed revisions relate solely to agency organization, procedure, and practice. Therefore, the Commission finds that the considerations enumerated in section

³ 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*

⁴ 5 U.S.C. 603(a).

⁵ 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B).

⁶ 5 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

⁷ 7 U.S.C. 19(a).

⁸ 7 U.S.C. 19(a)(2).

¹ 5 U.S.C. 553 *et seq.*

² 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(A).

15(a)(2) of the CEA are not applicable here.

List of Subjects in 17 CFR Part 2

Seals and insignia.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission amends 17 CFR part 2 as follows:

PART 2—OFFICIAL SEAL

■ 1. The authority citation for part 2 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 2(a)(11).

■ 2. Revise § 2.1 to read as follows:

§ 2.1 Description.

Pursuant to section 2(a)(11) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2(a)(11), the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has adopted an official seal (the “Seal”), the description of which is as follows:

(a) Beneath an arch of nine stars, the seal has a navy background with a stylized white American eagle and a navy and white emblazoned shield with

5 stripes and three stars. The eagle is holding in its left talon an olive branch and in its right talon the scale of balanced justice, both in gold. These symbols are enclosed within two golden rings. Between the two rings, spanning the top, the words, in all capitals, “COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION”, and, spanning the bottom, the words, in all capitals, “UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.”

(b) The Seal of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission is illustrated as follows:



Issued in Washington, DC, on May 7, 2026, by the Commission.

Christopher Kirkpatrick,
Secretary of the Commission.

Note: The following appendix will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Appendix to Official Seal—Commission Voting Summary

On this matter, Chairman Selig voted in the affirmative. No Commissioner voted in the negative.

[FR Doc. 2026–09327 Filed 5–8–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

23 CFR Part 633

[Docket No. FHWA–2025–0012]

RIN 2125–AG19

Rescinding Requirements Regarding Required Contract Provisions for Federal-Aid Construction Contracts (Other Than Appalachian Contracts)

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: FHWA is rescinding the rule and certain regulations issued on October 2, 1987, Required Contract Provisions, because they are no longer necessary.

DATES: This final rule is effective June 10, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. James DeSanto, Office of Infrastructure, (614) 357–8515, james.desanto@dot.gov; or Mr. William Winne, Office of Chief Counsel, (202) 366–1397, william.winne@dot.gov, Federal Highway Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Office hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., E.T., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Access and Filing

This document, as well as the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), and all comments received may be viewed online through the Federal eRulemaking portal at www.regulations.gov. The website is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. An electronic copy of this document may also be downloaded by accessing the Office of the Federal Register’s home page at www.federalregister.gov and the U.S.

Government Publishing Office’s website at: www.GovInfo.gov.

Background

FHWA is rescinding portions of the rule issued on October 2, 1987, Required Contract Provisions for Federal-Aid Construction Contracts (Other than Appalachian Contracts), at 52 FR 36920, as amended on February 13, 2004, by 69 FR 7118, amending 23 CFR part 633 subpart A. The rule prescribed the method of inclusion of construction contract provisions required by existing statute and regulations. 23 CFR 633.101. Under the regulation, FHWA required Form FHWA–1273, “Required Contract Provisions, Federal-aid Construction Contracts” be physically incorporated in each Federal-aid highway construction contract, other than Appalachian construction contracts (23 CFR 633.102(b)) and any lower tier subcontracts that may be made (23 CFR 633.102(e)).

On May 30, 2025, at 90 FR 22876, FHWA published an NPRM to rescind the regulation requiring the use of Form FHWA–1273 and sought comments on all aspects of that proposal. FHWA received one comment in support of its proposal and now adopts the proposal without change.

FHWA finds the requirement to include Form FHWA–1273 unnecessary. To the extent provisions under other statutes or regulations currently listed in Form FHWA–1273 are required to be included in a construction contract, those provisions still must be included in the contract. Further, FHWA is not eliminating Form FHWA–1273 and will continue to make updates as necessary due to changes in applicable statutes or regulations. To the extent recipients, subrecipients, and contractors elect to use Form FHWA–1273 to satisfy their obligations, FHWA intends allowing them to continue to do so. FHWA is merely eliminating the requirement that those entities must use Form FHWA–1273 to fulfill these obligations. Those entities may choose other ways, besides incorporating Form FHWA–1273, if they find such alternatives preferable.

Rulemaking Analyses and Notices

A. Executive Orders 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review), Executive Order 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review), and DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures

This rule does not meet the criteria of a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order (E.O.) 12866, as amended by E.O. 14215 and 13563. Therefore, the Office of Management

and Budget (OMB) has not reviewed this rule under those orders.

This rule removes the requirement that Form FHWA–1273, which itself contains contract provisions required by statute and regulation, be physically incorporated into construction contracts. It does not remove the requirement for contract provisions within Form FHWA–1273 that are required by statute and regulation to be incorporated into construction contracts. As such, while FHWA is removing the requirement to use a single mechanism to ensure compliance, it is not removing the underlying requirements. For that reason, FHWA believes any monetary benefits or costs to this rule would be minimal.

These changes would not adversely affect, in a material way, any sector of the economy. In addition, these changes would not interfere with any action taken or planned by another agency and would not materially alter the budgetary impact of any entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs. Consequently, a full regulatory evaluation is not required.

B. Executive Order 14192 (Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation)

This final rule is an E.O. 14192 deregulatory action. Cost-savings are not quantified.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 United States Code (U.S.C.) 601–612) (as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996; 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), Agencies must prepare and make available for public comment a regulatory flexibility analysis describing the effect of the rule on small entities (*i.e.*, small businesses, small organizations, and small government jurisdictions). No regulatory flexibility analysis is required, however, if the head of an Agency or an appropriate designee certifies the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. FHWA has concluded and hereby certifies this rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities; therefore, an analysis is not included. This rescission would only rescind the requirement to incorporate Form FHWA–1273 in construction contracts. It does not add or remove any requirements referenced in Form FHWA–1273 that may continue to be applicable.