The requirements for continuation determinations and awards are set forth in 34 CFR 75.253.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

The Secretary certifies that the waivers and extensions of the project periods with funding would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The extension of existing project periods imposes minimal compliance costs, and the activities required to support the additional year of funding would not impose additional regulatory burdens or require unnecessary Federal supervision. The only entities that are affected by the waivers and extensions of the project periods are the 43 ALN 84.250N and the ALN 84.250Z grantees.

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

The final waivers and extensions of the project periods with funding do not contain any information collection requirements.

Intergovernmental Review

These programs are not subject to Executive Order 12372 and the regulations in 34 CFR part 79.

Accessible Format: On request to the program contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, individuals with disabilities can obtain this document in an accessible format. The Department will provide the requestor with an accessible format that may include Rich Text Format (RTF) or text format (txt), a thumb drive, an MP3 file, braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc, or other accessible format.

Electronic Access to This Document: The official version of this document is the document published in the **Federal Register**. You may access the official edition of the **Federal Register** and the Code of Federal Regulations at *www.govinfo.gov.* At this site you can view this document, as well as all other documents of this Department published in the **Federal Register**, in text or Portable Document Format (PDF). To use PDF, you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at the site.

You may also access documents of the Department published in the **Federal Register** by using the article search feature at *www.federalregister.gov.* Specifically, through the advanced search feature at this site, you can limit your search to documents published by the Department.

Kelly S. Rogers,

Deputy Assistant Secretary and Acting Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.

[FR Doc. 2026–12376 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2024–0354; FRL–13403–01–OCSPP]

Resin Acids, Esters With Glycerol in Pesticide Formulations; Exemption From the Requirement for a Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of resin acids, esters with glycerol (CAS Reg. No. 8050–31–5) when used as an inert ingredient (surfactant) on growing crops and raw agricultural commodities pre- and post-harvest. Croda Inc. submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), requesting establishment of an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of resin acids, esters with glycerol when used in accordance with the terms of the exemption.

DATES: This regulation is effective June 18, 2026. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before August 17, 2026 and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of this document).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2024–0354, is available online at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Additional information about dockets generally, along with instructions for visiting the docket in person, is available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Smith, Registration Division (7505T), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; main telephone number: (202) 566–1030; email address: *RDFRNotices@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them.

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this proposed action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. What is EPA's authority for taking this action?

EPA is issuing this rulemaking under section 408 of the FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 346a. FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(A)(i) allows EPA to establish an exemption from the requirement for a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the exemption is ''safe.'' FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(A)(ii) defines ''safe'' to mean that ''there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.'' This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings but does not include occupational exposure. Pursuant to FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(B), in establishing or maintaining in effect an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance, EPA must take into account the factors set forth in FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(C), which require EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to ''ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue. . . . '' Additionally, FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D) requires that the Agency consider, among other things, ''available information concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues'' and ''other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.''

C. How can I file an objection or hearing request?

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a(g), any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. If you fail to file an objection to the final rule within the time period specified in the final rule, you will have waived the right to raise any issues resolved in the final rule. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify the docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2024–0354 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before August 17, 2026.

EPA's Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ), in which the Hearing Clerk is housed, urges parties to file and serve documents by electronic means only, notwithstanding any other particular requirements set forth in other procedural rules governing those proceedings. *See* ''Order Urging Electronic Filing and Service,'' dated December 3, 2025, which can be found at *https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-12/2025-12-03-order-urging-electronic-filing-and-service.pdf.* Although EPA's regulations require submission via U.S. Mail or hand delivery, EPA intends to treat submissions filed via electronic means as properly filed submissions; therefore, EPA believes the preference for submission via electronic means will not be prejudicial. When submitting documents to the OALJ electronically, a person should utilize the OALJ e-filing system at *https://yosemite.epa.gov/oa/eab/eab-alj_upload.nsf.*

In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in 40 CFR part 178, please submit a copy of the filing (excluding any Confidential Business Information (CBI)) for inclusion in the public docket at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. If you wish to include CBI in your request, please follow the applicable instructions at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets#rules* and clearly mark the information that you claim to be CBI. Information not marked confidential pursuant to 40 CFR part 2 may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice.

II. Petitioned for Exemption

In the **Federal Register** of August 27, 2024 (89 FR 68571, FRL–11682–07–OCSPP), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408, 21 U.S.C. 346a, announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP IN–11882) by Croda Inc. 300–A Columbus Circle, Edison, NJ 08837–3907. The petition requested that 40 CFR 180.910 be amended by establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of resin acids, esters with glycerol (CAS Reg. No. 8050–31–5) when used as an inert ingredient (surfactant) at a maximum concentration of 50% of the pesticide formulations applied to growing crops or raw agricultural commodities pre- and post-harvest. That document referenced a summary of the petition prepared by Croda Inc., the petitioner, which is available in the docket. There were no relevant comments received in response to the notice of filing.

III. Inert Ingredient Definition

Inert ingredients are all ingredients that are not active ingredients as defined in 40 CFR 153.125 and include, but are not limited to, the following types of ingredients (except when they have a pesticidal efficacy of their own): solvents such as alcohols and hydrocarbons; surfactants such as polyoxyethylene polymers and fatty acids; carriers such as clay and diatomaceous earth; thickeners such as carrageenan and modified cellulose; wetting, spreading, and dispersing agents; propellants in aerosol dispensers; microencapsulating agents; and emulsifiers. The term ''inert'' is not intended to imply nontoxicity; the ingredient may or may not be chemically active. Generally, EPA has exempted inert ingredients from the requirement of a tolerance based on the low toxicity of the individual inert ingredients.

IV. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

EPA establishes exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance only in those cases where it can be clearly demonstrated that the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide chemical residues under reasonably foreseeable circumstances will pose no harm to human health. In order to determine the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide inert ingredients, the Agency considers the toxicity of the inert in conjunction with possible exposure to residues of the inert ingredient through food, drinking water, and through other exposures that occur as a result of pesticide use in residential settings. If EPA is able to determine that a finite tolerance is not necessary to ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the inert ingredient, an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance may be established.

Consistent with FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(A), and the factors specified in FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(B), EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of and to make a determination on aggregate exposure for resin acids, esters with glycerol including exposure resulting from the exemption established by this action. EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with resin acids, esters with glycerol follows.

A. Toxicological Profile

EPA has evaluated the available toxicity data and considered their validity, completeness, and reliability as well as the relationship of the results of the studies to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children. Specific information on the studies received and the nature of the adverse effects caused by resin acids, esters with glycerol as well as the no-observed-adverse-effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL) from the toxicity studies are discussed in this unit.

The toxicity database for resin acids, esters with glycerol is robust with the exception of a chronic study. Therefore, the toxicological database of resin acids, esters with glycerol is supported by chronic data regarding rosin, pentaerythritol ester (CAS Reg. No. 8050–26–8). EPA has determined that it is appropriate to bridge rosin, pentaerythritol ester data to assess resin acids, esters with glycerol due to similarities in the manufacturing processes, structure, composition, and physical/chemical properties, and among the available human health toxicity and ecological toxicity data of the two substances.

Resin acids, esters with glycerol are expected to exhibit low levels of acute toxicity. In the rat, the oral lethal dose, 50% (LD_{50}) is >5,000 mg/kg, therefore, the dermal LD_{50} is also expected to be low although no acute dermal toxicity study is available. Similarly, although an acute inhalation study is not

available, inhalation exposure is not expected based on the physical and chemical properties of resin acids, esters with glycerol. It is not an eye irritant or a skin sensitizer, but it is slightly irritating to the skin.

The repeated-dose toxicity for resin acids, esters with glycerol is low. In subchronic toxicity studies, effects were mainly limited to changes in food consumption, secondary to the palatability of the test substance. No other adverse effects of treatment were reported below the limit dose of 1000 mg/kg/day. Similarly, no adverse effects of treatment were observed in the reproductive and developmental toxicity studies in rats up to the limit dose. No oral chronic or carcinogenicity studies are available for resin acids, esters with glycerol; however, there was no evidence of carcinogenicity in a 2-year study on the surrogate chemical rosin, pentaerythritol ester. In addition, there is low concern for genotoxicity or mutagenicity, based on negative results in mammalian and bacterial genotoxicity tests.

Neurotoxicity and immunotoxicity toxicity studies are not available for review. However, no evidence of neurotoxicity was observed in the neurotoxicity screening performed in the 90-day oral rat study and no evidence of immunotoxicity was seen in the available studies.

B. Toxicological Points of Departure/ Levels of Concern

Once a pesticide's toxicological profile is determined, EPA identifies toxicological points of departure (POD) and levels of concern to use in evaluating the risk posed by human exposure to the pesticide. For hazards that have a threshold below which there is no appreciable risk, the toxicological POD is used as the basis for derivation of reference values for risk assessment. PODs are developed based on a careful analysis of the doses in each toxicological study to determine the NOAEL and the LOAEL. Uncertainty/ safety factors are used in conjunction with the POD to calculate a safe exposure level, generally referred to as a population-adjusted dose (PAD) or a reference dose (RfD), and a safe margin of exposure (MOE). For non-threshold risks, the Agency assumes that any amount of exposure will lead to some degree of risk. Thus, the Agency estimates risk in terms of the probability of an occurrence of the adverse effect expected in a lifetime. For more information on the general principles EPA uses in risk characterization and a complete description of the risk assessment process, see *https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/overview-risk-assessment-pesticide-program.*

The hazard profile of resin acids, esters with glycerol is adequately defined. Overall, resin acids, esters with glycerol are of low acute, subchronic, and developmental toxicity. No systemic toxicity is observed up to 1,000 mg/kg/day. Since signs of toxicity were not observed, no toxicological endpoints of concern or PODs were identified. Therefore, a qualitative risk assessment for resin acids, esters with glycerol can be performed.

C. Exposure Assessment

1. *Dietary Exposure from Food and Feed Uses.* In evaluating dietary exposure to resin acids, esters with glycerol EPA considered exposure under the proposed exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. EPA assessed dietary exposures from resin acids, esters with glycerol in food as follows.

Dietary exposure (food and drinking water) to resin acids, esters with glycerol may occur following ingestion of foods with residues from their use in accordance with this exemption. However, a quantitative dietary exposure assessment was not conducted since a toxicological endpoint for risk assessment was not identified.

2. *From Non-Dietary Exposure.* The term ''residential exposure'' is used in this document to refer to non-occupational, non-dietary exposure (*e.g.,* textiles (clothing and diapers), carpets, swimming pools, and hard surface disinfection on walls, floors, tables).

Resin acids, esters with glycerol may be present in pesticide and non-pesticide products that may be used in and around the home. However, a quantitative residential exposure assessment was not conducted since a toxicological endpoint for risk assessment was not identified.

3. *Cumulative Effects from Substances with a Common Mechanism of Toxicity.* Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) of FFDCA requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider ''available information'' concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues and ''other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.''

Based on the lack of toxicity in the available database, EPA has not found resin acids, esters with glycerol to share a common mechanism of toxicity with any other substances, and resin acids, esters with glycerol does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance exemption, therefore, EPA has assumed that resin acids, esters with glycerol does not have a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. For information regarding EPA's efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see EPA's website at *https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/cumulative-assessment-risk-pesticides.*

D. Additional Safety Factor for the Protection of Infants and Children

Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold (10X) margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the database on toxicity and exposure unless EPA determines based on reliable data that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. This additional margin of safety is commonly referred to as the Food Quality Protection Act Safety Factor. In applying this provision, EPA either retains the default value of 10X, or uses a different additional safety factor when reliable data available to EPA support the choice of a different factor.

Based on an assessment of resin acids, esters with glycerol EPA, has concluded that there are no toxicological endpoints of concern for the U.S. population, including infants and children. Because there are no threshold effects associated with resin acids, esters with glycerol, EPA conducted a qualitative assessment. As part of that assessment, the Agency did not use safety factors for assessing risk, and no additional safety factor is needed for assessing risk to infants and children.

E. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety

Because no toxicological endpoints of concern were identified, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, or to infants and children from aggregate exposure to resin acids, esters with glycerol residues.

F. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

An analytical method is not required for enforcement purposes since the Agency is not establishing a numerical tolerance for residues of resin acids, esters with glycerol in or on any food commodities. EPA is establishing a limitation on the amount of resin acids, esters with glycerol that may be used in

pesticide formulations applied pre- and post-harvest. This limitation will be enforced through the pesticide registration process under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.* EPA will not register any pesticide formulation for food use that exceeds 50% resin acids, esters with glycerol in the final pesticide formulation.

G. Conclusions

Therefore, an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of resin acids, esters with glycerol (CAS Reg. No. 8050–31–5) when used as an inert ingredient (surfactant) at a maximum concentration of 50% in the finished pesticide formulation applied to growing crops and raw agricultural commodities after harvest under 40 CFR 180.910.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive Orders can be found at *https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/and-executive-orders*.

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

This action is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), because it establishes or modifies a pesticide tolerance or a tolerance exemption under FFDCA section 408 in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866.

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

Executive Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) does not apply because actions that establish a tolerance under FFDCA section 408 are exempted from review under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.,* because it does not contain any information collection activities.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

This action is not subject to the RFA, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.* The RFA applies only to rules subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other statute. This rule is not subject to the APA but is subject to FFDCA section 408(d), which does not require notice and comment rulemaking to take this action in response to a petition.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain an unfunded mandate of $100 million or more (in 1995 dollars and adjusted annually for inflation) as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. The action imposes no enforceable duty on any State, local or Tribal governments or the private sector.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), because it will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

G. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have Tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because it will not have substantial direct effects on Tribal governments, on the relationship between the Federal Government and the Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes.

H. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f)(1) of Executive Order 12866, and because EPA does not believe the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportionate risk to children.

However, EPA's 2026 *Policy on Children's Health* applies to this action. This rule finalizes tolerance actions under the FFDCA, which requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to ''ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue . . .'' (FFDCA 408(b)(2)(C)). The Agency's consideration is documented in the pesticide-specific review documents, located in the applicable docket at *https://www.regulations.gov*.

I. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355) (May 22, 2001) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This action does not involve technical standards that would require Agency consideration under NTTAA section 12(d), 15 U.S.C. 272.

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* and EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Charles Smith,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, EPA is amending 40 CFR chapter I as follows:

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN FOOD

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. In § 180.910, amend Table 1 to 180.910 by adding, in alphabetical order, an entry for ''Resin acids, esters with glycerol (CAS Reg. No. 8050–31–5)'' to read as follows:

§ 180.910 Inert ingredients used pre- and post-harvest; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

* * * * *

TABLE 1 TO 180.910

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
* * * *	* *	*
Resin acids, esters with glycerol (CAS Reg. No. 8050–31–5)	Maximum of 50% in pesticide formulation	Surfactant.
* * * *	* *	*

[FR Doc. 2026–12272 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

45 CFR Part 1336

RIN 0970–AD36

Reducing Bureaucracy and Burden for Native American Programs

AGENCY: Administration for Native Americans (ANA), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families amends the Native American Programs Act regulations to eliminate unnecessary or obsolete regulations.

DATES: This rule is effective August 17, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adam N. Jones, Deputy Chief of Staff, Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC 202–417–0115 or *Deregulation@acf.hhs.gov.* A plain language summary of the final rule is posted at *https://www.regulations.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Statutory Authority

This final rule is being issued under the authority granted to the Secretary of Health and Human Services by the Native American Programs Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2991 *et seq.*), hereafter referred to as the ''Act.''

II. Background

The Native American Programs Act of 1974 (NAPA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 2991 *et seq.*), authorizes the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) to promote social development and economic self-sufficiency in Native communities through competitive grant funding. Under Section 803 of NAPA (42 U.S.C. 2991b), ANA provides financial assistance on a single-year or multi-year basis to public and nonprofit private agencies, including governing bodies of Indian Tribes on federal and state reservations, Alaska Native villages and regional corporations established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and public and nonprofit agencies serving Native Hawaiians and Indian and Alaska Native organizations in urban or rural areas that are not reservations or Alaska Native villages. ANA implements its mission through competitive discretionary grants that support Native-led, community-based projects aimed at strengthening families and communities and reducing long-term dependency through social and economic development, Native language preservation, and environmental regulatory enhancement. ANA typically provides short-term ''seed'' funding ranging from 12 to 60 months to help communities launch or expand sustainable efforts. In Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2025, ANA awarded a total of $50,738,495, which included new awards and continued funding for previously awarded projects.

III. Executive Summary

This final rule rescinds multiple regulations that are either unnecessary or wholly obsolete. The regulations removed and reserved by this final rule can be categorized into three groups: those that are duplicative, those that are better suited as a different type of sub-regulatory format, and those that are obsolete.

The duplicative regulations are those that exist yet, carry no impact as the authority and requirements stated in the regulation exist or are stated elsewhere such as in statute. This renders the language found in the regulation to be either duplicative or otherwise generally unnecessary.

The regulations that are better suited to a different format, *i.e.,* as a sub-regulatory document, are those that generally read like a Frequently Asked Questions document, or are overly prescriptive and carry technical details that belong to programmatic instruction. ACF is rescinding this category of regulations to allow for publication in a more appropriate format following the effective date of this final rule.

Finally, obsolete regulations are those that are outdated. This includes regulations that refer to grant programs that are no longer funded, practices that are no longer followed, or are no longer relevant.

Effective Date

This final rule will become effective 60 days from the date of its publication.

Severability

The provisions of this final rule are intended to be severable, such that, in the event a court were to invalidate any particular provision or deem it to be unenforceable, the remaining provisions would continue to be valid. None of the provisions in the final rule contained herein are central to an overall intent of the final rule, nor are any provisions dependent on the validity of other, separate provisions.

IV. Discussion of Changes

HHS published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) in the **Federal Register** on March 27, 2026, (91 FR 14800) proposing revisions to 45 CFR 1336. HHS provided a 30-day comment period during which interested parties could submit comments in writing electronically through *Regulations.gov* or via email to the Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary.

During the 30-day comment period, HHS received 20 comments from advocacy groups, individual villages, Tribal consortiums, individuals ranging from students to professionals working with and for Native Communities, and one State Agency. Of the comments received, all 20 were posted on *www.regulations.gov.*

Of the 20 comments posted on *www.regulations.gov,* 18 comments were unique and 2 were duplicates. Individuals often spoke using their own practical experience, and of the groups representing multiple tribes, used their own stories and unique situations to elucidate the issues in question here.