

(202) 744-1170, or by email at hannah.p.arnold@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Pursuant to section 111.96 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (19 CFR 111.96(c)), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) assesses an annual user fee for each customs broker permit granted to an individual, partnership, association, or corporation. The CBP regulations provide that this fee is payable each calendar year for a national permit held by a customs broker and must be paid by the due date published annually in the **Federal Register**. See 19 CFR 24.22(h) and (i); 19 CFR 111.96(c).

Section 24.22 of title 19 of the CFR (19 CFR 24.22) sets forth the terms and conditions for when fees for certain services, including specific customs user fees, are required. The specific customs user fee amounts that appear in 19 CFR 24.22 are not the actual fees but represent the base year amounts that are subject to adjustment each fiscal year in accordance with the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act) (Pub. L. 114-94, December 4, 2015). Section 32201 of the FAST Act amended section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c) by requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust certain customs COBRA user fees and corresponding limitations to reflect certain increases in inflation. Paragraph (k) of section 24.22 of title 19 of the CFR (19 CFR 24.22(k)) sets forth the methodology to adjust fees for inflation and to determine the change in inflation, including the factor by which the fees and limitations will be adjusted, if necessary.

Customs brokers are subject to an annual customs broker permit user fee calculated using the base year amount in Appendix A to 19 CFR part 24, as adjusted by the terms in 19 CFR 24.22(k). See 19 U.S.C. 58c(a)(7) and 19 CFR 24.22(h). In accordance with 19 CFR 24.22, CBP determines annually whether an adjustment to the fees and limitations is necessary and publishes a **Federal Register** notice specifying the amount of the fees and limitations for each fiscal year. On July 31, 2026, CBP published a **Federal Register** notice, entitled Customs User Fees To Be Adjusted for Inflation in Fiscal Year 2027 (CBP Decision 26-14), which announced, among other fee adjustments, that the annual customs broker permit user fee will increase to \$190.88 for calendar year 2027. See 91 FR 48398.

Thus, as required by 19 CFR 24.22, CBP provided notice in the **Federal Register** of the annual fee amount at least 60 days prior to the date that the payment is due for each customs broker national permit. This document notifies customs brokers that, for calendar year 2027, the due date for payment of the annual customs broker permit user fee is January 29, 2027. If a customs broker fails to pay the annual customs broker permit user fee by January 29, 2027, the national permit is revoked by operation of law. See 19 CFR 111.45(b) and 111.96(c).

Customs brokers are strongly encouraged to submit the payment electronically via the eCBP portal located at <https://e.cbp.dhs.gov/brokers/#/home>. Customs brokers who are first-time users of the eCBP portal must create a *Login.gov* account. Instructions and training resources—such as user and quick reference guides for customs brokers on how to create a *Login.gov* account and how to use the eCBP portal—can be found on CBP's website at <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/eCBP>. CBP will also accept payments at the processing center as defined in 19 CFR 111.1, in accordance with the remittance procedures in 19 CFR 24.22(i).

Susan S. Thomas,

Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Trade.

[FR Doc. 2026-21853 Filed 10-26-26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Suspension of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Economic Vitality & Security Travel Authorization Program (EVS-TAP)

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, DHS.

ACTION: General notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the decision of the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) to suspend the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Economic Vitality & Security Travel Authorization Program (EVS-TAP). EVS-TAP allows prescreened nationals of the People's Republic of China (PRC) to travel to the CNMI without a visa for temporary visits under specified conditions. Pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) regulations, the Secretary has broad authority to suspend the program for good cause, including threats to national security,

law enforcement interests, and immigration enforcement. The Secretary has determined that there is good cause to suspend EVS-TAP, while DHS, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior, evaluates the program.

DATES: Suspension of the CNMI EVS-TAP is effective at 1400 EDT on October 30, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Melanie Mataxas, Traveler Authorization and Communications Program Management Office, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, at (202) 325-1372, or via email at melanie.d.mataxas@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Generally, under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. 1101 *et. seq.*, aliens seeking admission to the United States, including nonimmigrants visiting temporarily for business or pleasure, must obtain a visa before traveling to the United States. See section 212(a)(7)(B)(i) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(7)(B)(i). In 2008, Congress enacted the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (CNRA), Public Law 110-229, 122 Stat. 754, which generally applied the INA, including the standard visa requirements, to Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). See 48 U.S.C. 1806(a); sections 212 and 214 of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182 and 1184. Under the standard visa application process, nonimmigrant visitors must complete an application, submit fingerprints and certain biometrics, and participate in an interview at a U.S. Consulate or Embassy, subject to certain exceptions. See section 222 of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1202; 8 CFR 103.2; 22 CFR part 42.

As a part of the CNRA, however, Congress also authorized the creation of a specific visa waiver program for travel specific to Guam and the CNMI.¹ Section 212(l) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(l), as amended by the CNRA, sets forth the general parameters of this specific visa waiver authority. The

¹ The CNRA's Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Program replaced the pre-existing Guam-only Visa Waiver Program authorized under section 212(l) of the INA. See Public Law 99-396, sec. 14 (1986). The Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Program is separate from the U.S. Visa Waiver Program (U.S. VWP), which is authorized under section 217 of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1187. That program allows for citizens or nationals of countries designated as U.S. VWP participating countries to travel to the entire United States, after obtaining an Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA), for business or tourism stays for up to 90 days without a visa.

statute authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security (the Secretary), in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of State, to designate countries whose nationals can seek admission to Guam or the CNMI as nonimmigrant visitors for business or pleasure for a period up to 45 days without first obtaining a nonimmigrant visa if certain conditions are met. *See* section 212(l)(1) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(l)(1). The statute also provides for a consultation process that allows the Governors of Guam and the CNMI to request that certain countries be added to the list of countries whose nationals are eligible for admission without a visa. *See* section 212(l)(6) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(l)(6).

Importantly, section 212(l)(5) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(l)(5), directs the Secretary to monitor the admission of nonimmigrant visitors admitted under the Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Program (G-CNMI VWP), and mandates suspension of participation, on a country-by-country basis, if admissions lead to an unacceptable number of visitors from a country remaining unlawfully in Guam or the CNMI, unlawfully obtaining entry to other parts of the United States or seeking asylum or withholding of removal, or such visitors pose a risk to U.S. security, law enforcement, or immigration enforcement interests. Additionally, the statute further authorizes the Secretary to suspend the program at any time, on a country-by-country basis, for other good cause. *See* section 212(l)(5) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(l)(5). And it also provides that the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of State, may discontinue the G-CNMI VWP on a country-by-country basis entirely after considering relevant factors. *See* section 212(l)(3), (4) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(l)(3), (4).

As required by statute, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has issued a series of regulations and regulatory actions to create and implement the G-CNMI VWP and the above discussed statutory framework. *See* section 212(l)(3), 8 U.S.C. 1182(l)(3) (directing DHS to issue “all necessary regulations” to implement the G-CNMI visa waiver authority); 8 CFR 212.1(q), (r). In January 2009, DHS issued an interim final rule (IFR) amending DHS regulations to, among other things, set forth the requirements and procedures for an authorized country’s nationals to participate in G-CNMI VWP. *See* 74 FR 2824 (Jan. 16, 2009) (2009 IFR). The 2009 IFR also codified in DHS’s regulations the Secretary’s authority to suspend or terminate that participation

on a country-by-country basis. *See* 74 FR 2825–29.

At the time, the 2009 IFR announced the Secretary’s determination, after appropriate consultations, that the nationals of several countries were eligible for participation in the G-CNMI VWP. 74 FR 2827; *see also* 8 CFR 212.1(q)(2)(ii). DHS determined that PRC nationals would not be eligible to participate in the G-CNMI VWP due to political and security concerns. 74 FR 2826–27. However, in recognition of the economic significance of visitors from the PRC to the CNMI, the then-Secretary also announced that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) would favorably consider eligible PRC nationals for parole into the United States, on a case-by-case basis, pursuant to INA 212(d)(5), 8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5), rather than requiring these individuals to obtain nonimmigrant visas. *See* 89 FR 3299, 3302.

In 2024, DHS published an IFR updating the G-CNMI-VWP, requiring, among other things, that nationals from authorized countries must seek electronic travel authorization under the G-CNMI VWP, and creating a restricted sub-program for PRC nationals seeking visa-exempt travel to the CNMI only. 89 FR 3299 (Jan. 18, 2024) (2024 IFR). This sub-program is known as the CNMI EVS-TAP. EVS-TAP regulations, codified at 8 CFR 212.1(r), were developed following consultations between the Federal Government of the United States and the Government of the CNMI, and were structured to balance the importance of the PRC tourism industry to the CNMI with national security, public safety, and immigration concerns related to PRC nationals traveling visa-exempt to the CNMI. *See* 89 FR 3302–3304, 3306. To that end, EVS-TAP regulations include additional restrictions that do not currently pertain to the rest of the G-CNMI VWP. For example, under EVS-TAP, travel authorizations are granted for a period of one year; travelers from the PRC are allowed to enter only the CNMI without a visa, are not permitted to enter Guam, the mainland, or any other U.S. location, and are generally authorized to remain in the CNMI for a maximum of 14 days per visit. *See* 8 CFR 212.1(r)(2), (9). In creating this regulatory program, DHS also explicitly preserved the Secretary’s broad statutory authority in section 212(l)(5) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(l)(5), to suspend EVS-TAP. The applicable DHS regulation, 8 CFR 212.1(r)(3)(i), authorizes the Secretary to suspend EVS-TAP for good cause, including where the admission of PRC national visitors to the CNMI under EVS-TAP

creates unacceptable risks to U.S. security interests, law enforcement, or immigration interests.

At the time these programs were established, to fully integrate the two automated systems in an efficient and cost-effective manner, DHS determined that EVS-TAP should be implemented after the system for G-CNMI VWP automation became fully operational. *See* 89 FR 3303, 3310 and 8 CFR 212.1(r)(11). The G-CNMI VWP automation became fully operational in November 2024 after a transition period provided by the IFR. *See* 90 FR 658, 659 (Jan. 6, 2025). On January 6, 2025, DHS published the required notice in the **Federal Register**, 90 FR 658, announcing implementation of EVS-TAP with an effective date of February 20, 2025.² Concurrently, the previous parole policy for PRC nationals seeking to enter the CNMI was discontinued on February 20, 2025. *See id.*

Suspension of EVS-TAP

After careful consideration, and consistent with the authorities provided under section 212(l)(5) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(l)(5), and the CNRA, as well as the DHS regulations at 8 CFR 212.1(r) establishing EVS-TAP and giving the Secretary broad authority to suspend the program, *see* 8 CFR 212.1(r)(3), the Secretary has determined there is good cause to suspend the EVS-TAP. This suspension is effective at 1400 EDT on October 30, 2026 for potential new applicants to EVS-TAP as well as previously approved travelers with an existing EVS-TAP travel authorization.³ PRC nationals already admitted under EVS-TAP and legally present in the CNMI on the effective date of this notice will be permitted to remain for their current authorized period of stay, however, these travelers will need to

² Note that the January 6, 2025, **Federal Register** notice contained a typo listing the implementation year as 2024 instead of 2025.

³ In addition to providing the Secretary with broad authority to suspend the Guam-CNMI visa waiver program on a country-by-country basis, section 212(l)(5) of the INA and the Department’s EVS-TAP regulations give the Secretary broad authority to take action to ensure the suspension is effective, including by authorizing the Secretary to revoke previously approved travel authorizations. *See* section 212(l)(5) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(l)(5) (authorizing the Secretary to suspend the “admission of nationals” when the nationals of that country pose a risk to law enforcement or the security interests of Guam, the CNMI, or the United States, and to suspend the “program at any time, on a country-by-country basis for good cause”); *see also* 8 CFR 212.1(r)(9)(vi)(C) (authorizing the Secretary to “revoke” in his discretion a determination under EVS-TAP that an alien is eligible to travel to the CNMI to apply for admission under the EVS-TAP).

obtain a visa for any future travel to the CNMI.

The Secretary has found good cause for the suspension because the United States is facing evolving and sophisticated threats which, combined with a significant number of PRC nationals entering the CNMI under EVS–TAP, creates a significant risk to the security and law enforcement interests of the United States. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2025, more than 3,000 PRC nationals utilized EVS–TAP to enter the CNMI under the streamlined travel authorization process.⁴ These PRC nationals are vetted through CBP instead of by a State Department consular officer. While the program was intended to facilitate economic travel and enhance security over the prior parole policy, this volume of visa-exempt entries presents unacceptable security and law enforcement risks. DHS judges that PRC nationals are almost certainly exploiting EVS–TAP. Prior incidents involving PRC nationals who used the former parole process or other streamlined travel to the CNMI demonstrate an enduring vulnerability involving unauthorized onward travel and activity near sensitive military installations. EVS–TAP continued to permit travel without the additional screening associated with a nonimmigrant visa and therefore did not eliminate this underlying vulnerability.

One significant national security concern is that EVS–TAP may be exploited to facilitate PRC espionage and intelligence collection directed against sensitive U.S. defense infrastructure in the region. The Indo-Pacific region and the security of Guam and the CNMI are of vital strategic importance to the United States. In the CNMI, the Department of War (DOW) is restoring the Tinian Air Base to support U.S. military strategic interests in the Indo-Pacific. Additionally, neighboring Guam is also home to several DOW military installations critical to homeland defense and U.S. military interests. Despite the strict regulatory prohibition against PRC nationals traveling beyond the CNMI, PRC nationals have the ability to illegally travel from the CNMI to Guam aboard smuggling vessels.

For example, prior to the implementation of EVS–TAP, in March 2024, the United States Attorney for the Districts of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, announced sentencing of a PRC national for conspiring to transport illegal aliens. In this case, the PRC national smuggler was engaged in

smuggling nine other PRC nationals from CNMI to Guam.⁵ Similarly, in February 2025, the United States Attorney for the Districts of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands in Saipan and Guam announced sentencing of a PRC national who had engaged in conspiracy to transport illegal aliens, by smuggling seven other PRC nationals from CNMI to Guam. Most of these PRC nationals were later encountered in or near sensitive military installations. As the United States Attorney at the time stated, these aliens “took advantage of unique federal immigration regulations that permit certain foreign nationals to visit the CNMI as tourists. Any local economic benefits from these provisions are lost when those persons later attempt to unlawfully enter another part of the United States” and linger around sensitive military installations.⁶ DHS believes that circumventing onward travel restrictions, potentially exposing critical U.S. military installations, present unacceptable risks to U.S. national security interests, which DHS must take action to prevent.

In addition to espionage, EVS–TAP may create immigration enforcement challenges by aliens who seek to exploit EVS–TAP to engage in birth tourism and secure U.S. citizenship for children with no lasting ties to the United States. While birth tourism has long been an issue in the CNMI, the availability of visa-exempt travel and reduced vetting under EVS–TAP may lower barriers to this practice. Birth tourism can strain medical infrastructure in the CNMI and harm local citizens. Additionally, birth tourism may also be utilized to facilitate long-term intelligence or espionage activities. Suspending EVS–TAP allows DHS to evaluate measures to mitigate this threat.

Furthermore, the CNMI’s history of PRC-linked criminal activity demonstrates the risks that must be considered when assessing streamlined, visa-exempt travel under EVS–TAP. The CNMI has previously experienced criminal activity, including significant money laundering and labor abuses from enterprises operated by PRC-linked entities, most notably the development of a casino gaming operation in Saipan.

While a permanent casino was under construction, a PRC company opened a temporary casino that was linked to money laundering and labor abuses. This temporary facility, located in a former shopping mall, reported more than \$2 billion monthly in VIP bets, rivaling Macau.⁷ Meanwhile, the construction of the permanent facility was plagued by labor violations resulting in millions of dollars in fines. The executives of the operating company were eventually indicted on Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act charges.⁸ Yet, open-source reporting indicates that individuals linked to the prior operators have since purchased and resumed construction on the permanent casino.⁹ Given these developments, DHS believes that facilitating visa-exempt access to the CNMI for PRC nationals contributes to an unacceptable risk of fueling organized criminal networks, financial crimes, and labor abuses in the CNMI.

Consideration of Potential Reliance Interests

Section 212(l)(5) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(l)(5), and 8 CFR 212.1(r)(3)(i) authorize suspension for good cause based on risks to national security, law enforcement, and immigration enforcement. These provisions do not require the Secretary to balance national security or law enforcement interests, including immigration, against any economic or other reliance interests that may be impacted by a suspension. Rather, the statute and regulation commit the evaluation of good cause to the broad and sole discretion of the Secretary, focusing squarely on whether the admission of PRC nationals threatens the security and law enforcement interests of the United States and its territories, including the CNMI.

Although the suspension standard does not prescribe a separate economic balancing test, the Secretary has considered the potential reliance interests of CNMI businesses and affected travelers. DHS acknowledges that certain businesses in the CNMI may have developed business plans based on tourism and commercial travel from EVS–TAP or the prior parole policy that

⁵ The Department of Justice, PRC Citizen Sentenced for Conspiring to Transport Illegal Aliens to Guam, Mar. 20, 2024. <https://www.justice.gov/usao-gu/pr/prc-citizen-sentenced-conspiring-transport-illegal-aliens-guam>, last accessed: Sept. 30, 2026.

⁶ The Department of Justice, Citizen from the People’s Republic of China Sentenced for Conspiracy to Transport Illegal Aliens, Feb. 25, 2025. <https://www.justice.gov/usao-gu/pr/citizen-peoples-republic-china-sentenced-conspiracy-transport-illegal-aliens>, last accessed: Sept. 30, 2026.

⁷ Campbell, Matthew. “A Chinese Casino Has Conquered a Piece of America.” Bloomberg, Feb. 15, 2018.

⁸ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Public Affairs. “Imperial Pacific International and MCC International Saipan Executives Indicted on Federal Charges.” Press release, Aug. 4, 2020. Updated Feb. 5, 2025.

⁹ Dale, Oliver. “Failed Saipan Casino Sells for \$13 Million After Years of Controversy.” Parameter, Aug. 27, 2025.

⁴ Data obtained from internal CBP Arrival and Departure Information System, October 2025.

EVS-TAP replaced. Similarly, DHS recognizes that prospective travelers from the PRC may be inconvenienced or face financial loss from this suspension and revocation of travel authorizations. DHS believes, however, that any such impacts are mitigated by the fact that bona fide visitors for business or pleasure from the PRC remain able to obtain a nonimmigrant visa to travel to the CNMI. See 8 CFR 212.1(r)(9)(vi)(B). In any event, DHS has determined that the identified acute risks to the national security, immigration, and law enforcement interests of the United States outweigh any countervailing personal or economic interests.

Notice of Suspension of EVS-TAP

For the above discussed reasons, and in accordance with section 212(l)(5) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(l)(5), and 8 CFR 212.1(r)(3), the Secretary is suspending EVS-TAP, which includes both future applicants for EVS-TAP travel authorization as well as any currently active EVS-TAP travel authorizations, except that PRC nationals already admitted under EVS-TAP and legally present in the CNMI on the effective date of this notice will be permitted to remain for their authorized period of stay. This suspension is effective at 1400 EDT on October 30, 2026.

As of 1400 EDT on October 30, 2026, PRC nationals seeking to travel to the CNMI for a temporary visit for business or pleasure must obtain an appropriate nonimmigrant visa before traveling to the CNMI unless another lawful exception applies. This suspension does not reinstate the prior parole policy for PRC nationals seeking to enter the CNMI, which was discontinued on February 20, 2025. See 90 FR 658.

Markwayne Mullin,

Secretary of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026-21880 Filed 10-26-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-14-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-6615-N-01]

Notice of Regulatory Waiver Requests Granted for the First Quarter of Calendar Year 2026

AGENCY: Office of the General Counsel, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Section 106 of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989 (the HUD Reform Act) requires HUD to publish quarterly **Federal Register** notices of all

regulatory waivers that HUD has approved. Each notice covers the quarterly period since the previous **Federal Register** notice. The purpose of this notice is to comply with the requirements of section 106 of the HUD Reform Act. This notice contains a list of regulatory waivers granted by HUD during the period beginning on January 1, 2026 and ending on March 31, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information about this notice, contact Amanda Wahlig, Acting Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 10282, Washington, DC 20410-0500, telephone 202-708-3055 (this is not a toll-free number). HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit: <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs>.

For information concerning a particular waiver that was granted and for which public notice is provided in this document, contact the person whose name and address follow the description of the waiver granted in the accompanying list of waivers that have been granted in the first quarter of calendar year 2026.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 106 of the HUD Reform Act added a new section 7(q) to the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3535(q)), which provides that:

1. Any waiver of a regulation must be in writing and must specify the grounds for approving the waiver;

2. Authority to approve a waiver of a regulation may be delegated by the Secretary only to an individual of Assistant Secretary or equivalent rank, and the person to whom authority to waive is delegated must also have authority to issue the particular regulation to be waived;

3. Not less than quarterly, the Secretary must notify the public of all waivers of regulations that HUD has approved, by publishing a notice in the **Federal Register**. These notices (each covering the period since the most recent previous notification) shall:

- Identify the project, activity, or undertaking involved;
- Describe the nature of the provision waived and the designation of the provision;
- Indicate the name and title of the person who granted the waiver request;

d. Describe briefly the grounds for approval of the request; and

e. State how additional information about a particular waiver may be obtained.

Section 106 of the HUD Reform Act also contains requirements applicable to waivers of HUD handbook provisions that are not relevant to the purpose of this notice.

This notice follows procedures provided in HUD's Statement of Policy on Waiver of Regulations and Directives issued on April 22, 1991 (56 FR 16337). In accordance with those procedures and with the requirements of section 106 of the HUD Reform Act, waivers of regulations are granted by the Assistant Secretary with jurisdiction over the regulations for which a waiver was requested. In those cases in which a General Deputy Assistant Secretary granted the waiver, the General Deputy Assistant Secretary was serving in the absence of the Assistant Secretary in accordance with the office's Order of Succession.

This notice covers waivers of regulations granted by HUD from January 1, 2026 through March 31, 2026. For ease of reference, the waivers granted by HUD are listed by HUD program office (for example, the Office of Community Planning and Development, the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, the Office of Housing, and the Office of Public and Indian Housing, etc.). Within each program office grouping, the waivers are listed sequentially by the regulatory section of title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) that is being waived. For example, a waiver of a provision in 24 CFR part 58 would be listed before a waiver of a provision in 24 CFR part 570.

Where more than one regulatory provision is involved in the grant of a particular waiver request, the action is listed under the section number of the first regulatory requirement that appears in 24 CFR and that is being waived. For example, a waiver of both § 58.73 and § 58.74 would appear sequentially in the listing under § 58.73.

Waiver of regulations that involve the same initial regulatory citation are in time sequence beginning with the earliest-dated regulatory waiver.

Should HUD receive additional information about waivers granted during the period covered by this report (the first quarter of calendar year 2026) before the next report is published (the second quarter of calendar year 2026), HUD will include any additional waivers granted for the first quarter in the next report.