accomplish an agency's mission, and how to provide such assistance.

II. English Is the Sole Official Language

English is now the official language of the United States. Consequently, agencies should prioritize the English language over all other languages. After evaluating feedback from Department components and Federal agencies, the Department has identified opportunities where agencies should solely use English. For example, agencies should conduct official business, communicate with the public, develop forms and publications, administer programs, and provide services solely in English—unless, as explained further below, multilingual assistance is required by law or necessary to accomplish an agency's mission. The following is a non-exhaustive list of when agencies should solely use English:

a. official correspondence;
b. regulations, guidance documents, and policy statements;
c. public notices and announcements;
d. forms and applications;
e. Websites and digital services;
f. outreach and educational materials;
g. internal agency communications and training materials; and
h. super intelligence tools.

Agencies should strive to operate solely in English. For example, on August 17 of this year, the Department of Housing and Urban Development removed non-English languages from all departmental business and services. Feedback from Department of Justice components and Federal agencies revealed that websites and digital services are some of the quickest and most significant opportunities where an agency should prioritize English. In addition to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Departments of Homeland Security, Education, and Treasury have already begun removing materials from their website that were previously provided in languages other than English. The Department encourages other agencies to identify and remove non-English languages from their services.

Moving forward, agencies should promptly identify and review all multilingual assistance programs. Agencies should then determine whether multilingual assistance is required by law or necessary to accomplish an agency's mission. If multilingual assistance is neither legally required nor necessary to accomplish the agency's mission, then the agency should eliminate assistance in favor of English-only operations. If multilingual assistance is legally required or necessary to accomplish the agency's mission, then the English language version of any agency communication shall constitute the official and authoritative version unless otherwise required by law.

III. When and How To Provide Multilingual Assistance

Agencies should consult the below to determine when multilingual assistance may be required by law or necessary to accomplish an agency's mission and how to provide such assistance.

A. When Multilingual Assistance Is Required by Law

Agency feedback identified various instances where multilingual assistance is required by law. Agencies must provide multilingual assistance when it is required by law. Agencies should, however, only provide multilingual assistance to the extent that it is legally required. Examples of legal authorities that may require multilingual assistance are:

a. the Constitution;
b. federal statutes;
c. binding judicial orders;
d. binding regulations; and
e. international obligations having the force of law.

Furthermore, until recently, Executive Order No. 13166, 65 FR 50121 (Aug. 16, 2000) directed agencies to enhance access to federal programs for persons with limited English proficiency and required them to tailor guidance for recipients of federal funding under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. However, E.O. 14224 rescinded E.O. 13166 and thus multilingual assistance predicated on E.O. 13166 is no longer legally required. Feedback indicated that most agencies have discontinued, or are in the process of discontinuing, multilingual assistance predicated on E.O. 13166. For example, several agencies reported that the recission of E.O. 13166 allowed them to amend or fully remove their agency's Language Access Plans. Accordingly, agencies should continue evaluating whether multilingual assistance predicated on E.O. 13166 is necessary to accomplish the agency's mission and if not, agencies should eliminate the assistance in favor of English-only operations.

B. When Multilingual Assistance Is Necessary To Accomplish an Agency's Mission

Multilingual assistance may be necessary when an agency determines that the inability to communicate in a language other than English would materially impair the agency's ability to carry out its statutory responsibilities, administer programs, protect the public, or deliver efficient government services. The following are instances where multilingual assistance may be necessary:

a. national security activities;
b. immigration enforcement activities;
c. law enforcement and security operations;
d. emergency preparedness and disaster response;
e. communications related to public health, public safety, or emergencies;
f. healthcare services;
g. surveys and data collection;
h. communications with foreign officials;
i. court proceedings; and
j. communications with crime victims or witnesses, or cooperating individuals.

For example, the Department of Homeland Security reported that given the security mission of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and the large volume of international travelers who may have limited English proficiency, the TSA will continue to utilize an automated helpline that is available in several languages. However, when an agency determines that multilingual assistance is necessary to accomplish the agency's mission, as in this instance, the agency should provide that assistance only to the extent needed to accomplish its mission.

C. How To Provide Multilingual Assistance

When multilingual assistance is legally required or necessary to accomplish the agency's mission, an agency should select the least burdensome and most cost-effective method available. When multilingual assistance is necessary to accomplish the agency's mission, such information should be translated accurately and include a clear disclaimer—in both English and the non-English language—that English is the official language and the authoritative version of all federal information.

Technological advances in translation services permit agencies to produce cost-effective methods for bridging language barriers and reducing inefficiencies with the translation process. For example, the Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Homeland Security are currently evaluating, developing, and testing superintelligence and machine translation programs that would allow them to more efficiently communicate with individuals who may have limited English proficiency. The Department encourages other agencies to consider the use of superintelligence and machine translation to communicate with individuals who may have limited English proficiency.

IV. Conclusion

This English Language Guidance is intended to equip agencies with practical guidelines to implement E.O. 14224, while complying with the law and upholding their core missions. The Department appreciates the agencies who provided critical feedback on how they have thus far implemented E.O. 14224. The Department looks forward to partnering with agencies to fully implement English as the official language of the United States.

[FR Doc. 2026–22966 Filed 11–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–BB–P

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

[NARA–2027–010]

Records Management; General Records Schedule (GRS)

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

ACTION: Notice of Discontinuation of Issuance of General Records Schedules by **Federal Register** Notice.

SUMMARY: NARA is discontinuing the practice of publishing a separate notice in the **Federal Register** to announce the issuance of a new General Records Schedule (GRS) Transmittal. New GRS Transmittals, which provide mandatory disposition instructions for records

common to several or all Federal agencies, will continue to be issued and made immediately available on NARA's website. Agencies will be notified of new Transmittals directly via email and other established communication channels.

DATES: This transmittal is effective November 12, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You can find all GRS schedules and FAQs at *http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/grs.html* (in Word, PDF, and CSV formats). You can download the complete current GRS, in PDF format, from the same location.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For more information about this notice contact Dina Herbert, Archivist, by email at *regulation_comments@nara.gov* or by telephone at 202–357–5265.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. Background

For a number of years, NARA has used a **Federal Register** notice (Transmittal Notice) to announce the issuance of revisions or updates to the General Records Schedule (GRS). The GRS provides mandatory disposition instructions for records common to all or several Federal agencies.

2. Discontinuation of Federal Register Transmittal Notices

NARA is discontinuing the practice of issuing separate **Federal Register** notices to announce a new GRS Transmittal. This change reflects NARA's ongoing commitment to modernizing communication and records management processes.

Agencies will be notified of the issuance of new GRS Transmittals through NARA's primary communication methods, including email notifications and announcements on the NARA website. All newly issued GRS schedules will be made immediately available on the GRS web page at *http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/grs.html* concurrently with their effective date. Anyone wanting to receive email notifications may do so at *https://share.hsforms.com/1JRQl-UXtTLSj5ZhbuM8F_Qchjl4.*

3. NARA's Approval Process Remains Unchanged

This administrative change to NARA's process for issuing GRS Transmittals does not change the appraisal and approval process for individual GRS. Consistent with 44 U.S.C. 3303a(a), NARA will continue to publish notices for public comment in the **Federal Register** for each GRS providing authority to dispose of federal records.

4. Agency Implementation Responsibilities Remain Unchanged

This administrative change to NARA's announcement process does not alter the mandatory requirements for Federal agencies to implement GRS changes. NARA regulations (36 CFR 1226.12(a)) still require agencies to disseminate GRS changes within six months of receipt. Additionally, the requirements under 36 CFR 1227.12 concerning mandatory adherence to GRS provisions and the process for requesting deviations remain in full effect.

Agencies should continue to cite the ''DAA'' number in the ''Disposition Authority'' column of the GRS table when communicating with NARA on records transfers or deviation requests. A GRS Disposition Authority Look-Up Table is available on NARA's website.

5. Whom should an agency contact for further information?

Please contact the GRS Team at *GRS_Team@nara.gov* with any questions related to the General Records Schedule. Your agency's records officer may also contact the NARA appraiser with whom your agency normally works for support.

Bradford P. Wilson,

Archivist of the United States.

[FR Doc. 2026–23018 Filed 11–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–614; NRC–2025–0079]

Long Mott Energy, LLC; Long Mott Generating Station; Construction Permit

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or the Commission) is providing notice of the issuance of Construction Permit (CP) No. CPAR–3 to Long Mott Energy, LLC (LME) for the Long Mott Generating Station (LMGS) reactor facility.

DATES: The Construction Permit No. CPAR–3 was issued on November 9, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2025–0079 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this action. You may obtain publicly available information related to this action by any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC–2025–0079. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Bridget Curran; telephone: 301–415–1003; email: *Bridget.Curran@nrc.gov.* For technical questions, contact the individual(s) listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.
- *NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):* You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at *https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html.* To begin the search, select ''Begin ADAMS Public Search.'' For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, at 301–415–4737, or by email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov.* For the convenience of the reader, instructions about obtaining materials referenced in this document are provided in the ''Availability of Documents'' section.
- *NRC's PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov* or call 1–800–397–4209 or 301–415–4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adrian Muñiz, Office of Advanced Reactors, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–4093; email: *Adrian.Muniz@nrc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

Under section 2.106 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), ''Notice of issuance,'' the NRC is providing notice of the issuance of CP No. CPAR–3 to LME. The CP, which is immediately effective, authorizes LME to construct a power reactor facility in Calhoun County, Texas, as described in the CP application. With respect to the CP application filed by LME, the NRC found that the applicable standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the Commission's regulations have been met. The NRC found that any required notifications to other agencies or bodies have been duly made and that, among other things, there is reasonable assurance that the activities authorized by the permit will be conducted in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Commission, that