may be especially useful for self-represented parties by offering ''new, highly accessible tools that provide answers to basic questions, including where to find templates and court forms, how to fill them out, and where to bring them for presentation to the judge—all without leaving home.[9]

At the same time, there are potential risks associated with parties' and representatives' use of the developing technology. Most prominently, GenSI tools can hallucinate (generating false or misleading information), and there have been well-publicized instances in which parties and representatives cited nonexistent legal authorities, inaccurately represented legal authorities, or relied on false or misleading information.[10] The use of GenSI tools may implicate representatives' responsibilities to engage fairly, truthfully, and ethically with tribunals and clients.[11] And concerns have been raised that GenSI tools could be used to fabricate deepfake evidence.[12]

Agencies have taken different approaches to regulating the use of GenSI by parties, representatives, and other participants in agency adjudications. The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, for example, have published specific policies on parties' and representatives' use of GenSI.[13] Some adjudicators independently inform parties and representatives about proper and improper uses of GenSI. Adjudicators at some agencies affirmatively require representatives to disclose when and how they used GenSI. Some adjudicators require representatives to certify that they did not use GenSI or that they analyzed its output before relying on it. Adjudicators at several agencies have considered alleged misuse of GenSI in the context of individual proceedings, including how existing rules of representative conduct should apply in such cases.

This project will identify best practices to help agencies develop specific policies regarding the use of GenSI by parties, representatives, and other participants in agency adjudications. In addition to identifying best practices for developing, disseminating, and periodically reevaluating such policies, it will identify practices that promote the effective use of GenSI and innovation in adjudication while guarding against misuse and undue risks.

Specific Topics for Public Comment

ACUS welcomes views, information, and data on all aspects of the development of policies regarding the use of GenSI by agency adjudicators, other agency personnel, parties, representatives, and other participants in federal agency adjudications. ACUS also seeks specific feedback on the following questions:

1. How are you using, or have you considered using, GenSI to accomplish any tasks associated with federal agency adjudications, such as drafting filings, conducting legal or nonlegal research, summarizing evidence, conducting discovery, transcribing depositions? What GenSI tools do you use? What benefits and drawbacks have you experienced in using GenSI to accomplish tasks associated with agency adjudications?

2. How do you feel about how agency adjudicators and other agency personnel are using, or might someday use, GenSI to assist in adjudicating cases? What are the benefits and drawbacks of agency adjudicators and other agency personnel using GenSI tools?

3. Do existing agency rules and policies regarding the qualifications and conduct of representatives—such as rules regarding competence, diligence, communication, confidentiality, fees, and candor with the tribunal—provide sufficient guidance regarding proper and improper uses of GenSI in agency adjudications?

4. Do you think it would be useful for agencies to issue specific rules, regulations, policies, guidance, practice guides, benchbooks, standing orders, or other materials regarding the use of GenSI in agency adjudications? Why or why not?

5. Have you encountered any agency rules, regulations, policies, guidance, practice guides, benchbooks, standing orders, or other materials regarding the use of GenSI in agency adjudications? If so, what do they do well, and how could they be improved?

6. Do you have thoughts on rules, regulations, policies, guidance, practice guides, benchbooks, standing orders, and other materials adopted or considerd by federal courts, state courts, state and local agencies, and state bars and other professional associations?

7. What restrictions, if any, should agencies place on the use of GenSI by agency adjudicators, other agency personnel, parties, representatives, and other participants in agency adjudications?

8. Should agencies require parties and/or representatives in agency adjudications to disclose when and how they used GenSI, or at least require parties and/or representatives to certify that they reviewed any content generated by a GenSI tool for accuracy? Why or why not?

9. What consequences, if any, should parties and/or representatives face for using GenSI improperly in agency adjudications?

10. Should the same or different rules apply to private representatives who are lawyers, private representatives who are not lawyers, self-represented parties, and lawyers who represent an agency in agency adjudications?

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 595.

Dated: November 16, 2026.

Shawne C. McGibbon,

General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2026–23539 Filed 11–18–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6110–01–P

[9] Chief Justice John Roberts, 2023 Year-End Report on the Federal Judiciary 5 (2023), *https://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/2025year-endreport.pdf.*

[10] *See id.* at 6.

[11] *See Am. Bar. A.B.A. Comm. on Ethics & Pro. Resp., Formal Op. 512 (2024).*

[12] *See, e.g.,* Exec. Off. of the President, Winning the Race: America's AI Action Plan 13 (2025), *https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Americas-AI-Action-Plan.pdf* (recommending that the Administration, led by the Department of Justice, ''issue guidance to agencies that engage in adjudications to explore adopting a deepfake standard similar to the proposed Federal Rules of Evidence Rule 901(c) under consideration by the Advisory Committee on Evidence Rules.'').

[13] U.S. Dep't of Labor, Off. of Admin. L. Judges, Case No. 2026–MIS–0004, In the Matter of: On the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Proceedings Before the Office of Administrative Law Judges, United States Department of Labor (July 8, 2026), *https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/OALJ/OFFICE_OF_ADMINISTRA_v_Standing_Order_on_AI_2026MIS00004_(JUL_08_2026)_091853_CADEC_SD_202678942.pdf;* Memorandum from Sirce E. Owen, Acting Dir., Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., PM 25–40, Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence in EOIR Proceedings (Aug. 8, 2025), *https://www.justice.gov/eoir/media/1410621/dl?inline;* Guidance on the Use of Artificial Intelligence-Based Tools in Practice Before the United States Patent and Trademark Office, 89 FR 25609 (Apr. 11, 2024).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census Bureau

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; National Survey of Children's Health

AGENCY: U.S. Census Bureau, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of information collection, request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on

proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment on the proposed revision of the National Survey of Children's Health, prior to the submission of the information collection request (ICR) to OMB for approval.

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before January 19, 2027.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments by email to *ADDP.NSCH.List@census.gov.* Please reference National Survey of Children's Health in the subject line of your comments. You may also submit comments, identified by Docket Number USBC–2026–0793, to the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: *http://www.regulations.gov.* All comments received are part of the public record. No comments will be posted to *http://www.regulations.gov* for public viewing until after the comment period has closed. Comments will generally be posted without change. All Personally Identifiable Information (for example, name and address) voluntarily submitted by the commenter may be publicly accessible. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information. You may submit attachments to electronic comments in Microsoft Word, Excel, or Adobe PDF file formats.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or specific questions related to collection activities should be directed to Christine Flanagan Borman, Survey Director, by way of phone (301–763–4315) or email (*christine.flanagan.borman@census.gov*).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

Sponsored primarily by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Health Resources and Services Administration's Maternal and Child Health Bureau (HRSA MCHB), the National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) is designed to produce data on the physical and emotional health of children under 18 years of age who live in the United States. For each year of the NSCH annual survey, there are a variety of partnering agencies that sponsor supplemental content on the NSCH. Partnering agencies that have participated in prior cycles of the NSCH include the United States Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Partnering agencies may decide to provide support between now and the submission of the full ICR. A full list of these partnering agencies will be included within the Supporting Statements. The upcoming cycle of the NSCH also plans to include state oversamples again. These oversamples are sponsored by the interested state and support more targeted assessment, program planning, and evaluation within their state.

The NSCH collects information on factors related to the well-being of children, including access to health care, in-home medical care, family interactions, parental health, school and after-school experiences, and neighborhood characteristics. The goal of the 2027 NSCH is to provide HRSA MCHB, the supplemental sponsoring agencies, states, and other data users with the necessary data to support the production of national estimates yearly and state- or region-based estimates with pooled samples on the health and well-being of children, their families, and their communities as well as estimates of the prevalence of and impact on children with special health care needs. The MCHB sponsored NSCH sample plus the separately sponsored state-based oversamples will be approximately 500,000 addresses for the 2027 NSCH.

NSCH is seeking clearance to make the following changes:

- *Increased sample size*—The MCHB sponsored NSCH sample plus the separately sponsored age-, state-, or region-based oversamples will be approximately 500,000 addresses for the 2027 NSCH, compared with approximately 375,000 in 2026. The increased sample will allow individual states and agencies to produce statistically sound child health estimates in a fewer number of pooled years than if the sample were to remain the same annually, thereby resulting in more timely state- and region-based health estimates of children. For example, with this sample size, more states can anticipate having approximately 2,000 interviews within two years of data collection, an important threshold for a number of state-level health indicators.
- *Revised questionnaire content*—Newly proposed and revised NSCH content from the sponsors at HRSA MCHB underwent both expert review and two rounds of cognitive testing. This testing request was submitted under the generic clearance package and approved by OMB.[1] Based on the results, a list of modified content will be included in the full OMB ICR for the 2027 NSCH.
- *Oversamples*[2]—To inform various priorities that are otherwise not supported by the NSCH base sample, some stakeholders are interested in sponsoring an oversample of particular populations as part of the annual NSCH administration. Currently, there are eight states interested in contributing to an oversample as part of the 2027 NSCH. Seven (7) states (California, Kansas, Minnesota, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia), have been oversampled in one or more previous cycle(s) of the NSCH since 2020 and are likely continuing with the option as part of the 2027 NSCH. The District of Columbia may pursue an oversample for the first time in 2027.
- *Digital incentive test*—To evaluate the feasibility of digital incentives for the NSCH, the sponsors at HRSA MCHB would like to conduct a small test using pre-paid digital incentives that are comparable to the current design element of a $5 cash incentive to evaluate its impact at reducing non-response bias as well as to assess how they perform operationally. Results of this test will be used to inform mailout strategies used in future cycles of the survey.
- *Web topical invite*—Previously, due to limitations within legacy systems, providing a topical web instrument for respondents who completed (and returned) a paper screener was not possible. Since the transition of the NSCH survey into the new DICE (Data Ingest and Collection for the Enterprise) system, the feasibility of loading the required data needed for directing the respondent into the correct age-based topical instrument is now something that can be done. Due to this, HRSA MCHB would like to evaluate the feasibility of this new mode offering at the topical stage within the instrument while still providing a topical paper questionnaire as a method of response.

Besides the proposed changes listed above, the 2027 NSCH will proceed with a slightly modified design as outlined in the previous OMB ICR package, including the use of incentives. Response rates for the unconditional monetary incentive group continues to

[1] Paperwork Reduction Act Guidance *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewIC?ref_nbr=202512-0607-004&icID=280764.*

[2] State Oversampling in the National Survey of Children's Health: Feasibility, Cost, and Alternative Approaches *https://census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/nsch/NSCH_State_Oversample_Summary_Document.pdf.*

show a statistically significant difference over the control group that did not receive an unconditional monetary incentive. As part of the initial screener mailing, approximately 95% will include a $5 incentive (cash with a small treatment group receiving digital) and approximately 5% will not receive an incentive (serving as the control.) The incentive assignment to each sampled address will still be random as was done in prior cycles and approved by OMB. In the final screener mailing, a subset of approximately 10,000 households with children that started the web instrument but did not finish will receive a final web push invite with a secondary unconditional incentive in an attempt to have the household log back into the web instrument and finish the survey. For those households that are eligible for an initial paper topical mailing, this package will also include an additional $5 cash incentive. Additional incentives, mailing, and contact strategies may be used to both reduce nonresponse bias and improve response rates, including email, text, and telephone reminders, per request of the sponsor and as funding allows. We will continue to make modifications to data collection strategies based on modeled information about paper or internet response preference. Results from prior survey cycles will continue to be used to inform the decisions made regarding future cycles of the NSCH.

From prior cycles of the NSCH, using American Association for Public Opinion Research definitions of response, we can expect for the 2027 NSCH an overall screener completion rate to be about 38.8% and an overall response rate to be about 34.7%.[3]

II. Method of Collection

The 2027 NSCH plan for the web push data collection design includes approximately 70% of the production addresses receiving an initial invite with instructions on how to complete an English or Spanish-language screener questionnaire via the web. This group will receive two web survey invitation letters requesting their participation in the survey prior to receiving up to two additional paper screener questionnaires in the second and third follow-up mailings. Households that decide to complete the web-based survey will be taken through the screener questionnaire to determine if they are eligible for one of three topical instruments. Households that list at least one child who is 0 to 17 years old in the screener are directed into a topical questionnaire immediately after the last screener question. If a household in the web push treatment group decides to complete the paper screener, the household will receive an additional topical questionnaire incentive.

The 2027 NSCH plan for the mixed-mode data collection design includes up to 30% of the production addresses receiving a paper screener questionnaire in the initial mailing with instructions on how to complete an English or Spanish language screener questionnaire via the web as well. This group will receive both a web survey invitation letter along with a mailed paper screener questionnaire with either the initial invitation or the first follow-up and each additional nonresponse follow-up mailing. Households that decide to complete the web-based survey will follow the same screener and topical selection path as the web push. Households that choose to complete the paper screener questionnaire rather than completing the survey on the internet and that have eligible children will be mailed a topical questionnaire invitation package upon receipt of their completed paper screener at the Census Bureau's National Processing Center. If a household in the mixed-mode group chooses to complete the paper screener instead of completing the web-based screener via the internet, then the household will receive an additional topical questionnaire incentive.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0607–0990.

Form Number(s): NSCH–S1 (English Screener), NSCH–T1 (English Topical for 0- to 5-year-old children), NSCH–T2 (English Topical for 6- to 11-year-old children), NSCH–T3 (English Topical for 12- to 17-year-old children), NSCH–S–S1 (Spanish Screener), NSCH–S–T1 (Spanish Topical for 0- to 5-year-old children), NSCH–S–T2 (Spanish Topical for 6- to 11-year-old children), and NSCH–S–T3 (Spanish Topical for 12- to 17-year-old children).

Type of Review: Regular submission, Request for a Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.

Affected Public: Individuals and households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 150,260.

Estimated Time per Response: 5 minutes per screener response and 35–36 minutes per topical response, which in total is approximately 40–41 minutes for households with eligible children.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 49,460.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: $0 (This is not the cost of respondents' time, but the indirect costs respondents may incur for such things as purchases of specialized software or hardware needed to report, or expenditures for accounting or records maintenance services required specifically by the collection.)

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Title 13 U.S.C. 8(b); Section 501(a)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 701).

IV. Request for Comments

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department/Bureau to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) Evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include, or summarize, each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. 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 may 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.

Sheleen Dumas,

Departmental PRA Compliance Officer, Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Commerce Department.

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[3] Overall Response Rate is the probability a resolved address completes a screener questionnaire and then, when eligible, completes a topical questionnaire.