

water quality standards established under the Clean Water Act or the Safe Drinking Water Act.

7. (revoked)

8. Proposed action involving construction impacts on or near an active, inactive, or abandoned contaminated or hazardous waste site, or involving non-permitted generation, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal of substances hazardous to human health or the environment, unless NTIA determines the action is consistent with an approved remedial action plan for the site.

9. Proposed action would involve human exposure to ionizing or non-ionizing radiation or use of any radiation more than the Federal Communications Commission's established Maximum Permissible Exposure limits for human exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Energy fields.

10. Proposed action would involve highly scientifically unknown or uncertain effects because of the introduction or employment of unproven technology, substantial disagreement over the possible size, nature, or effect on the environment, or likelihood of degrading already existing poor environmental conditions.

11. Proposed action may violate a Federal, Tribal, state, or local law, regulation, policy, or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment.

12. Proposed size or scope of action is greater than is normal for an action of its type.

13. Proposed action may cause other significant effects on human health or the environment that have not been otherwise addressed."

FBI's Extraordinary Circumstances

The FBI's list of extraordinary circumstances can be found at Appendix E to Part 61, Title 28 and are as follows:

"(i) An adverse effect on public health or safety.

(ii) An adverse effect on federally listed endangered or threatened species, marine mammals, or critical habitat.

(iii) An adverse effect on archaeological resources or resources listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

(iv) An adverse effect on an environmentally sensitive area, including floodplains, wetlands, streams, critical migration corridors, and wildlife refuges.

(v) A material violation of a Federal, state, or local environmental law by the FBI.

(vi) An effect on the quality of the human or natural environment that is likely to be highly scientifically controversial or uncertain, or likely to involve unique or unknown environmental risks.

(vii) Establishment of precedents or decisions in principle for future actions that have the potential for significant impacts (e.g., master plans, Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans, Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans).

(viii) Significantly greater scope or size than normally experienced for a particular category of action.

(ix) Potential for substantial degradation of already existing poor environmental conditions. Also, initiation of a potentially substantial environmental degrading influence, activity, or effect in areas not already substantially modified.

(x) A connection to other actions with individually insignificant, but cumulatively significant, impacts."

IV. Interagency Consultation

NASA consulted with the establishing agencies to ensure that adoption of the CATEXs for the intended category of actions is appropriate. NASA consulted with the FRA on August 11, 2025, the FBI on August 18, 2025, the DOE on August 22, 2025, the NTIA on August 22, 2025, the TVA on August 22, 2025, the USCG on August 29, 2025, the USFS on August 29, 2025, the DON on September 5, 2025, the DAF on December 15, 2025, the MDA on January 20, 2026 and the DTRA on January 26, 2026. NASA reviewed the originating agencies' experience with their respective CATEXs and consulted with them regarding the types of actions for which NASA intends to use these CATEXs. The consultations confirmed that the actions NASA plans to undertake are consistent with the types of projects for which the originating agencies have applied the CATEXs. NASA has determined that its proposed use of the CATEXs, as described in this notice, is appropriate. While this notice describes several examples, NASA's use of these CATEXs is not limited to these examples and could be used in any other circumstances for which their application is appropriate.

V. Notice to the Public and Documentation of Adoption

This notice serves to identify to the public and document NASA's adoption of the CATEXs described in this notice. The notice identifies the types of actions to which NASA will apply the CATEXs, as well as the considerations that NASA will use in determining whether an

action is within the scope of the CATEXs.

Nanette Smith,

Team Lead, NASA Directives and Regulations.

[FR Doc. 2026-03109 Filed 2-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510-13-P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Proposal Review Panel for Emerging Frontiers and Multidisciplinary Activities; Committee Renewal

AGENCY: National Science Foundation.

ACTION: Committee Management Renewal.

SUMMARY: The National Science Foundation (NSF) is renewing the committee for Emerging Frontiers and Multidisciplinary Activities.

DATES: NSF approves the continuation of this committee on 2/12/2026. Effective date for renewal is February 27, 2026. For more information, please contact Crystal Robinson, NSF, at (703) 292-8687.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Crystal Robinson, Committee Management Officer, NSF, at (703) 292-8687, or by mail to National Science Foundation, Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NSF management officials having responsibility for the advisory committee listed below have determined that renewing this committee for another two years is necessary and in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed upon the Director, National Science Foundation (NSF), by 42 U.S.C. 1861 *et seq.* This determination follows consultation with the Committee Management Secretariat, General Services Administration.

Committee

Proposal Review Panel for Emerging Frontiers and Multidisciplinary Activities, #34558.

Pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 102-3.60(a), to establish, renew, reestablish, or merge a discretionary (agency discretion) advisory committee, an agency must first consult with the General Services Administration's Committee Management Secretariat (the Secretariat) and, as part of the consultation, provide a written public interest determination approved by the head of the agency to the Secretariat with a copy to the Office of Management and Budget. In addition, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 102-3.35, an agency shall follow the same

consultation process and document in writing the same determination of need before creating a subcommittee under a discretionary committee that is not made up entirely of members of a parent advisory committee. Information on the following factors for the committee is provided to the Secretariat to demonstrate that renewing the committee is in the public interest:

1. *Annual budget:* \$117,500.
 - a. Federal personnel on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis: 1.5 FTE.
 - b. Other Federal internal costs: \$2,000.
 - c. Proposed payments to members: \$108,000.
 - d. Proposed number of members: 270.
 - e. Reimbursable costs: \$7,500.
2. *If applicable, the total dollar value of grants expected to be recommended during the fiscal year:* \$50,000,000.
3. *Criteria for selecting members to ensure the committee has the necessary.*

Committee members are selected based on their scientific and technical expertise, professional experience, and ability to provide informed, objective advice on proposals within the scope of EFMA activities. Membership is drawn from a broad range of disciplines to ensure representation of the scientific areas encompassed by the committee's review portfolio. Membership consists of approximately 270 members considering all meetings. The subject matter and volume of proposals to be reviewed determine the number of members participating in any given meeting. Every effort is made to ensure balanced membership, including representation across scientific disciplines, institutions, and geographic regions. Members are selected to provide complementary perspectives and the depth of technical expertise necessary to conduct thorough and credible proposal reviews. The majority of committee members are anticipated to be comprised of Special Government Employees (SGEs) with a small percentage of Regular Government Employees (RGEs) when subject matter expertise requires.

4. *List of all other Federal advisory committees of the agency:*

- 84684 Advisory Committee for Technology, Innovation and Partnerships
- 1172 Alan T. Waterman Award Committee
- 13883 Astronomy and Astrophysics Advisory Committee
- 1173 Committee on Equal Opportunities in Science and Engineering
- 1186 Proposal Review Panel for Astronomical Sciences

- 10751 Proposal Review Panel for Atmospheric and Geospace Sciences
- 10747 Proposal Review Panel for Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences
- 10743 Proposal Review Panel for Biological Infrastructure
- 1189 Proposal Review Panel for Chemical, Bioengineering, Environmental, and Transport Systems
- 1191 Proposal Review Panel for Chemistry
- 1194 Proposal Review Panel for Civil, Mechanical, and Manufacturing Innovation
- 1207 Proposal Review Panel for Computer and Network Systems
- 1192 Proposal Review Panel for Computing & Communication Foundations
- 1185 Proposal Review Panel for Cyberinfrastructure
- 1569 Proposal Review Panel for Earth Sciences
- 1196 Proposal Review Panel for Electrical, Communications, and Cyber Systems
- 44011 Proposal Review Panel for Emerging Frontiers in Biological Sciences
- 173 Proposal Review Panel for Engineering Education and Centers
- 10744 Proposal Review Panel for Environmental Biology
- 1756 Proposal Review Panel for Geosciences
- 57 Proposal Review Panel for Graduate Education
- 1200 Proposal Review Panel for Information and Intelligent Systems
- 84685 Proposal Review Panel for Innovation and Technology Ecosystems
- 2469 Proposal Review Panel for Integrative Activities
- 10745 Proposal Review Panel for Integrative Organismal Systems
- 10749 Proposal Review Panel for International Science and Engineering
- 1203 Proposal Review Panel for Materials Research
- 1204 Proposal Review Panel for Mathematical Sciences
- 10746 Proposal Review Panel for Molecular and Cellular Biosciences
- 10752 Proposal Review Panel for Ocean Sciences
- 1208 Proposal Review Panel for Physics
- 1209 Proposal Review Panel for Polar Programs
- 59 Proposal Review Panel for Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings
- 10748 Proposal Review Panel for Social and Economic Sciences
- 1766 Proposal Review Panel for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences

- 84683 Proposal Review Panel for Translational Impacts
- 1214 Proposal Review Panel for Undergraduate Education

5. *Justification that the information or advice provided by the Federal advisory committee or subcommittee is not available from another Federal advisory committee, another Federal Government source, or any other more cost-effective and less burdensome source.*

Proposal peer review is central to NSF processes. Specific advisory committees (*i.e.*, review panels) are impaneled for individual programs to directly provide the technical expertise relevant to the proposals under review. This therefore requires distinct membership for committees responsible for review of distinct subject areas. Notably, the EFMA Office supports multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary activities that encompass a wide range of engineering and scientific areas necessitating the recruitment of committee members with unique combinations of technical expertise.

6. *If the consultation is a committee renewal, a summary of the previous accomplishments of the committee and the reasons it needs to continue.*

Past committees have been instrumental in identifying cutting edge topics and projects that pursue bold, innovative research that addresses national needs, strengthens U.S. leadership and fosters advances in new areas of fundamental or applied research, catalyzes development of new industries or capabilities that increase the leadership position for the country, and/or makes significant progress towards addressing a national need or grand challenge, particularly in current priority areas including, but not limited to, artificial intelligence, bioengineering, quantum engineering, robotics, and nuclear engineering. An example of a groundbreaking area identified by the committee is Quantum research in 2016 before it became a priority topic at NSF and subsequently a national initiative: the National Quantum Initiative.

7. *Explanation of why the committee/subcommittee is essential to the conduct of agency business.*

The ENG FACA committees are essential to the conduct of agency business as they align with the agency's usage of the merit review process and criteria in keeping with 42 U.S. Code § 1862s, which outlines that "the Foundation's intellectual merit and broader impacts criteria are appropriate for evaluating grant proposals" and directs the Foundation to "maintain the intellectual merit and broader impacts criteria, among other specific criteria as

appropriate, as the basis for evaluating grant proposals in the merit review process.”

NSF’s mission, as described in the 1950 NSF act, is “to promote the progress of science, advance national health, prosperity, and welfare, and secure the national defense. This is achieved by investing in research to expand knowledge in science, engineering, and education, and by increasing the capacity of the U.S. to conduct and benefit from such research. Merit review panels under these FACA committees serve as the basis for the gold standard merit review to support the most compelling research to advance the NSF mission.

This public interest determination documents that renewing the committee is essential to the conduct of agency business and that the information to be obtained is not already available through another advisory committee or source within the Federal Government.

Dated: February 13, 2026.

Crystal Robinson,

Committee Management Officer, National Science Foundation.

[FR Doc. 2026–03164 Filed 2–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes: Charter Renewal

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice of renewal of the Charter of the Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes.

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has determined that renewal of the charter for the Advisory Committee of the Medical Uses of Isotopes (ACMUI) until February 27, 2028, is in the public interest in connection with duties imposed on the Commission by law. This action is being taken in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, 5 U.S.C. chapter 10, after consultation with the Committee Management Secretariat, General Services Administration.

The purpose of the ACMUI is to provide advice to the NRC on policy and technical issues that arise in regulating the medical use of byproduct material for diagnosis and therapy. Responsibilities include providing guidance and comments on current and proposed NRC regulations and regulatory guidance concerning medical use; evaluating certain non-routine uses

of byproduct material for medical use; and evaluating training and experience of proposed authorized users. The members are involved in preliminary discussions of major issues in determining the need for changes in NRC policy and regulation to ensure the continued safe use of byproduct material. Each member provides technical assistance in his/her specific area(s) of expertise, particularly with respect to emerging technologies. Members also provide guidance as to NRC’s role in relation to the responsibilities of other Federal agencies as well as of various professional organizations and boards. ACMUI is in the public interest because the advice received from it helps the NRC ensure the safety of the public, patients, and workers who might be exposed to radiation from such medical usage.

To ensure the committee has the necessary expertise and fairly balanced membership, members are selected based on demonstrated professional qualifications and expertise in both scientific and non-scientific disciplines including nuclear medicine; nuclear cardiology; radiation therapy; medical physics; nuclear pharmacy; State medical regulation; patient’s rights and care; health care administration; and Food and Drug Administration regulation. Because the NRC does not have this expertise on staff, it leverages the Committee’s well-recognized specialists from different parts of the United States to provide advice and expert opinion on standards and guides used in diagnostic and therapeutic practices in the United States. The NRC continues to emphasize improving performance of medical use licensees and ACMUI’s experts will continue to be needed to assist the Commission in this area. To develop and maintain a cost-effective and less burdensome in-house capability to match the quality and quantity of expert advice embodied in the ACMUI is not viable. A summary of specific accomplishments of ACMUI over the last charter term (February 2024–February 2026) can be reviewed at <https://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/advisory/acmui/recommendations>.

ACMUI is one of three advisory committees at the NRC. The others are the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards and the Licensing Support Network Advisory Review Panel.

Estimated costs for ACMUI include federal personnel and other costs of \$366,000; payments to members of \$70,000 for 13 members; and reimbursable costs of \$19,000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sarah Hoenig, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555; Email: Sarah.Hoenig@nrc.gov.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland this 13th day of February, 2026.

For the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Russell E. Chazell,

Federal Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–03144 Filed 2–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–255; NRC–2026–0497]

Holtec Palisades, LLC; Palisades Nuclear Plant; Exemption

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has issued an exemption in response to a June 26, 2025, request from Holtec Palisades, LLC (Holtec) that allows Holtec to submit a subsequent license renewal application for Palisades Nuclear Plant at least 3 years prior to the expiration of the existing license and, if the NRC staff finds it acceptable for docketing, the existing license will be in timely renewal under NRC regulations until the NRC has made a final determination on whether to approve the subsequent license renewal application.

DATES: The exemption was issued on February 10, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2026–0497 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC–2026–0497. 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 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/>