

representatives from other government agencies. The panel discussions will address various topics of interest to the trade community. The 2026 TCSS agenda will be posted on the CBP website: <https://inevent.com/en/USCustomsandBorderProtection-1686596630/90-2026TCSSSummit-11160-1763664859/hotsite.php>.

Hotel accommodations have been made available at the Hyatt Regency Dallas at 300 Reunion Boulevard, Dallas, TX 75207. Hotel room block reservation information can be found on the event web page at <https://inevent.com/en/USCustomsandBorderProtection-1686596630/90-2026TCSSSummit-11160-1763664859/hotsite.php>.

Christopher J. Siepmann,

Executive Director, Office of Trade Relations.

[FR Doc. 2026-03216 Filed 2-18-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-14-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[267A2100DD/AAKC001030/
AOA501010.000000]

Indian Energy Service Center; Receipt of Tribal Energy Resource Agreement for the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public that the Department of the Interior (DOI) received a final proposed Tribal Energy Resource Agreement (TERA) for the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado (Tribe) to enter into energy-related leases, business agreements, and rights-of-way on Tribal lands, at the Tribe's discretion and without further Secretary's review and approval.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before March 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send your written comments regarding the final proposed TERA, or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) reviews related to the final proposed TERA, to:

- *Email:* TERA@bia.gov.
- *Mail:* 13922 Denver West Parkway, STE350, Lakewood, CO 80401.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Johnna Blackhair, Deputy Bureau Director, Office of Trust Services, Washington, DC 20240, (202) 809-2069.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Indian Tribal Energy Development and

Self-Determination Act of 2005, as amended by the Indian Tribal Energy Development and Self-Determination Act Amendments of 2017, authorizes Tribes, at their discretion, to apply for and enter into TERAs with the Secretary. A TERA allows Tribes to enter and manage energy-related leases, business agreements, and rights-of-way on Tribal land under 25 CFR part 224.

On January 30, 2026, the Secretary received a final proposed TERA from the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado.

- *Final Proposed TERA:* The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) is considering a final proposed TERA for approval or disapproval and is requesting public comment.

- *NEPA:* The Secretary is conducting review under NEPA and is requesting public comment.

Final Proposed TERA

The Secretary must approve or disapprove a final proposed TERA within 270 days of the Secretary's receipt of a complete application for a TERA, *see* 25 CFR 224.74. An original proposed TERA is the TERA submitted with the application. After determining that a TERA application is complete, the Secretary must take certain steps in accordance with 25 CFR 224.57, after which the Tribe may submit a final proposed TERA. A final proposed TERA is effective on the date of signature by the Secretary, *see* 224.75; or if the Secretary fails to approve or disapprove a final proposed TERA within 270 days, the TERA takes effect on the 271st day after the Secretary's receipt of a complete application from a qualified Tribe, *see* 25 CFR 224.74. As required under 25 CFR 224.68, the Secretary will review and consider public comments in deciding to approve or disapprove the final proposed TERA.

Request for Public Comment

Please see the **ADDRESSES** section for methods to comment on a final proposed TERA. Please see the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** for how to request and receive copies of or participate in any NEPA reviews, related to approval of the final proposed TERA.

Authority

The authority for this notice is 25 CFR part 224, the Indian Tribal Energy Development and Self-Determination Act of 2005, as promulgated in Title V of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Public Law 109-58, 25 U.S.C. 3501-3504, and as amended by the Indian Tribal Energy Development and Self-Determination

Act Amendments of 2017, Public Law 115-325.

William Henry Kirkland, III,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026-03309 Filed 2-18-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4337-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[A2407-014-004-065516, #O2509-014-004-125222]

Notice of Intent To Revise Resource Management Plans for Northwestern and Coastal Oregon and Southwestern Oregon in Oregon/Washington and Prepare an Associated Environmental Impact Statement

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: In support of the Oregon and California Revested Railroad Lands Act of 1937 (O&C Act), in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Oregon/Washington (OR/WA) State Office intends to prepare a revision of the Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Resource Management Plan and Southwestern Oregon Resource Management Plan (hereafter, the RMPs) with an associated environmental analysis. The magnitude of unprecedented and destructive wildfires and other threats to forest health over the last decade, approaches to management (including the barred owl management), and severely reduced timber production compared to historically higher levels (and its resulting adverse economic consequences) merit consideration in an RMP revision. This notice announces the beginning of the scoping period to solicit public comments and identify issues, provide planning criteria for public review, and seek comment on current and future land use designations in the planning areas. The RMP revisions would replace the existing RMPs.

DATES: To be considered, comments concerning the scope of the analysis, potential alternatives and identification of relevant information, studies, and ACEC nominations must be received by March 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You must submit comments on issues and planning criteria related

to this planning effort by any of the following methods:

- Website: <https://eplanning.blm.gov>, Project Number DOI-BLM-ORWA-0000-2026-0001-RMP-EIS.

- Email: BLM_OR_Revision_Scoping@blm.gov.

- Mail: Attention BLM OR930: 1220 SW 3rd Ave, Portland OR 97204.

Documents pertinent to this proposal may be examined online at <https://eplanning.blm.gov> and at the BLM Oregon/Washington Portland State Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Elizabeth Burghard, Medford District Manager, Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington Portland State Office, telephone (503) 808-6056; address 1220 SW 3rd Ave, Portland, OR 97204; email BLM_OR_Revision_Scoping@blm.gov. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services for contacting the Portland State Office. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The planning area is located in Benton, Clackamas, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Klamath, Lane, Lincoln, Jackson, Josephine, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill Counties in Oregon and encompasses approximately 2,460,000 acres of public land, most of which are Revested Oregon and California Railroad (O&C) lands, or Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands, and are managed under the statutory authority of the Oregon and California Revested Railroad Lands Act of 1937 (O&C Act, Pub. L. 75-405). The BLM-administered lands are within the Coos Bay, Medford, Northwest Oregon, and Roseburg Districts, and the Klamath Falls Field Office of the Lakeview District.

Purpose and Need

The purpose of the RMP revision is to seek an increase in sustained yield of timber harvest that aligns with the historically higher levels of production on BLM-administered public lands governed by the O&C Act and contribute to one of the six principal or major uses of the public lands identified in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, which recognizes “the Nation’s need for domestic sources of timber and fiber.” The need for this

RMP revision is established by the requirements of the O&C Act to determine the productive capacity of O&C timberlands, declare the allowable sale quantity and offer it for sale annually and consider information in the period following adoption of the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan, during which time timber production substantially decreased compared to historically higher levels, with a corresponding decrease in economic output. During this time local businesses and counties have experienced unpredictability and a significant decrease in revenue, lost businesses, and faced economic difficulty. Moreover, counties entitled to timber revenue sharing payments under the O&C Act and Coos Bay Wagon Road Act of 1939 have faced declining revenue payments as a result of policy decisions that have reduced allowable timber harvest on these lands. Through this planning effort, the BLM seeks to lawfully address these longstanding issues and increase revenue from these lands, which pursuant to the O&C Act are shared with rural counties and support essential services, such as roads, schools and law enforcement.

Historic timber harvests on the BLM’s Western Oregon O&C and CBWR lands were robust through the 1960s and 1970s, with annual volumes often exceeding one billion board feet. Harvests peaked in 1964 at approximately 1.638 billion board feet and averaged about 1.078 billion board feet annually from 1960 through 1989, prior to the Northern Spotted Owl listing. Following the 1990 listing, harvests fell sharply—from 704 MMbf in 1990 to under 100 MMbf by 1994 and have remained far below historic levels. Post-2000 volumes stabilized at modest levels, generally between 45 and 275 MMbf, with recent years showing slight increases, including 267 MMbf in 2025. These trends reflect a long-term shift from high-yield timber production to constrained harvests under modern conservation policies, marking a structural change in resource management and revenue patterns for Western Oregon counties.

As noted, the listing of the Northern Spotted Owl (1990) and Marbled Murrelet (1992) under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) drastically reduced timber harvests on O&C lands, severely reducing county timber receipts from over \$109 million in 1989 to just \$21 million by 1995. This revenue collapse triggered mill closures, job losses, and shrinking tax bases, devastating local communities and forcing counties to cut services and raise local taxes. Federal relief measures, including “Spotted Owl

Safety Net” payments (1993) and the Secure Rural Schools Act (2000), temporarily stabilized funding, peaking at \$116.1 million in 2006 before declining to \$18.8 million by 2016, as a result of declining payments from subsequent renewals, and reduced harvest limits resulting in recent payments around \$25–\$30 million, still far below pre-ESA highs. The BLM’s 2016 Western Oregon RMPs restricted harvest limits with recent payments.

Further, the BLM seeks to enhance its ability to implement forest treatments to mitigate the devastating effects of wildfire and to salvage timber killed by wildfire, drought, and other disturbances. Between 2000 and 2024, the U.S. averaged 7.3 million acres burned annually (<https://www.nifc.gov>). On BLM-managed lands, wildfire burned an average of 236,530 acres of forest annually between 2009 and 2024. High-profile events such as the 2018 Camp Fire in California—which burned 153,336 acres (including 4,070 acres of BLM land), resulted in 85 fatalities, and caused billions of dollars in damages—highlight the urgent need for proactive management. Between January 1, 2025, and November 28, 2025, 4,927,904 acres burned due to wildfires on federal land. This RMP revision will assist in reducing fuel loads in order to battle these unprecedented and destructive fires and will aid in keeping the American people safe.

The need for the RMP revision is further established by Executive Order (E.O.) 14223, *Addressing the Threat to National Security From Imports of Timber, Lumber, and Their Derivative Products* and E.O. 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*. Through this planning effort, the BLM will also consider information relating to the invasive barred owl and management strategy to address threats to the northern spotted owl.

Preliminary Action Alternatives

In addition to the no action alternative, BLM has developed a preliminary alternative that would meet the purpose of providing an increase in timber harvest levels of production to align with historically higher levels of volume on BLM-administered public lands in the decision area. The preliminary alternative would manage BLM-administered lands to provide a sustained yield of timber production consistent with the maximum productive capacity of the lands.

Under all action alternatives, the BLM would reserve from sustained-yield timber harvest all Congressionally designated lands (lands designated by

Congress for purposes other than sustained yield timber production) (approximately 4 percent of the decision area); lands not capable of supporting sustained-yield timber production, including non-forest lands (approximately 13 percent of the decision area); and streamside buffers ranging from 25 to 100 feet, depending on stream type, to comply with the Clean Water Act (approximately 6 percent of the decision area).

The BLM welcomes comments on preliminary alternatives and suggestions for additional alternatives.

Planning Criteria

The planning criteria guide the planning effort and lay the groundwork for effects analysis by identifying the preliminary issues and their analytical frameworks. The BLM has identified preliminary issues for this planning effort's analysis related to sustained-yield timber harvest as required by the O&C Act, ACECs, air quality, botany, cultural resources, fire and fuels management, fisheries, forest management, hydrology, invasive species, lands and realty, lands with wilderness characteristics, livestock grazing, minerals, National Trail System, recreation, socioeconomic, soils, Tribal interests, visual resources, wild horse, wildlife, and Wild and Scenic Rivers. The planning criteria are available for public review and comment at the ePlanning website (see **ADDRESSES**).

Summary of Expected Impacts

The preliminary alternatives would result in a range of outcomes related to timber harvest, fire hazard, and wildlife habitat. As a result of these changes, the BLM will declare a new allowable sale quantity of timber.

Public Scoping Process

This notice of intent initiates the scoping period and public review of the planning criteria, which guide the development and analysis of the Draft RMP/EIS.

The BLM does not intend to hold any public meetings during the public scoping period. Should the BLM later determine to hold public meetings, the specific date and location of any meeting will be announced at least 15 days in advance through the project ePlanning page (see **ADDRESSES**). The BLM will provide additional opportunities for public participation consistent with the NEPA and land use planning requirements, refer to the project ePlanning page for updates (see **ADDRESSES**).

ACECs

The following ACECs are currently designated in the planning area: Baker Cypress, Bear Gulch RNA, Beatty Creek RNA, Beaver Creek, Bobby Creek RNA, Brewer Spruce RNA, Bumpheads, Bushnell-Irwin Rocks RNA, Callahan Meadows RNA, Cobleigh Road, Crabtree Complex RNA, Dakubetede, Deer Creek, East Fork, East Fork Whiskey Creek RNA, Eight Dollar Mountain, Elk Creek, Esmond Lake, Ferguson Creek, Forest Peak RNA, Fox Hollow RNA, French Flat, Garoutte Prairie, Glades RNA, Grandmother's Grove, Grass Mountain RNA, Grassy Mountain, Grayback, Grayback Glades RNA, Green Springs Mountain Scenic, Heceta Sand Dunes, High Peak—Moon Creek RNA, Hole-In-The-Rock, Holton Creek RNA, Horse Rock Ridge RNA, Hoxie Creek, Hult Marsh, Iron Creek, Jordan Creek, King Mountain Rock Garden, Lake Creek Falls, Little North Fork Wilson River, Little Sink RNA, Lorane Ponderosa Pine, Lost Lake RNA, Lost Prairie, Low Elevation Headwaters of the McKenzie River, Lower Scappoose Eagle, Mary's Peak ONA, McCully Mountain, McGowan Meadow, Middle Santiam Terrace, Mill Creek Ridge, Mohawk RNA, Molalla Meadows, Moon Prairie, Myrtle Island RNA, Nails Creek, Nestucca River, North Bank, North Fork Silver Creek RNA, North Myrtle Creek RNA, Oak and Pine Area, Oak Basin Prairies, Old Baldy RNA, Pickett Creek, Pipe Fork RNA, Poverty Flat, Red Ponds RNA, Reeves Creek, Rickreall Ridge, Rough and Ready, Round Top Butte RNA, Saddle Bag Mountain RNA, Sandy River ONA, Silt Creek, Snow Peak, Soosap Meadows, Spencer Creek, Sterling Mine Ditch, Surveyor, Table Rocks, Tater Hill RNA, The Butte RNA, Tin Cup, Tunnel Creek, Upper Elk Meadows RNA, Upper Klamath River, Upper Klamath River Addition, Upper Willamette Valley Margin, Valley of the Giants, Waldo-Takilma, Walker Flat, Waterloo, Whiskey Creek RNA, White Rock Fen, Wilhoit Springs, Willamette Valley Prairie, Williams Lake, Woodcock Bog RNA, Yainax Butte, Yaquina Head ONA, and Yellowstone Creek. Information about each existing ACEC, including the size, relevant and important values, etc., is available online on the project ePlanning page (see **ADDRESSES**). The BLM will reevaluate these designated ACECs for consideration in the Draft RMP/EIS. The BLM will evaluate nominated ACECs for consideration in the Draft RMP/EIS. To assist the BLM in evaluating nominations for consideration in the Draft RMP/EIS, you must provide supporting descriptive materials, maps,

and evidence of the relevance and importance of resources or hazards by the close of the public comment period. The BLM has identified the anticipated issues related to the consideration of ACECs in the planning criteria.

Responsible Official

The Oregon and Washington State Director is the deciding official for this planning effort.

Nature of Decision To Be Made

The nature of the decision to be made will be the State Director's selection of land use planning decisions pursuant to this RMP revision for managing BLM-administered lands under the O&C Act (Pub. L. 75-405) and other applicable laws in a manner that best addresses the purpose and need.

Interdisciplinary Team

The BLM will use an interdisciplinary approach to develop the plan revision in order to consider the variety of resource issues and concerns identified. Specialists with expertise in the following disciplines will be involved in this planning effort: forest management, fuels, geographic information systems, fisheries, and wildlife.

Additional Information

The BLM will utilize and coordinate the NEPA and land use planning processes for this planning effort to help support compliance with applicable procedural requirements under the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1536) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. 306108) as provided in 36 CFR 800.2(d)(3), including public involvement requirements of Section 106. The information about historic and cultural resources and threatened and endangered species within the area potentially affected by the proposed plan revision will assist the BLM in identifying and evaluating impacts to such resources.

The BLM will consult with Indian Tribal Nations on a government-to-government basis in accordance with Executive Order 13175, BLM MS 1780 and other Departmental policies and laws. Tribal concerns, including impacts on Indian trust assets and potential impacts to cultural resources, will be given due consideration. Federal, State, and local agencies, along with Indian Tribal Nations, and stakeholders that may be interested in or affected by the proposed RMP revision that the BLM is evaluating, are invited to participate in the scoping process and, if eligible, may request or be

requested by the BLM to participate in the development of the environmental analysis as a cooperating agency.

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 can 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.

(Authority: 43 CFR 1610.2)

Kimberly Prill,

BLM Oregon and Washington State Director (Acting).

[FR Doc. 2026-03290 Filed 2-18-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4331-24-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6904; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0042034; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville, FL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after March 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to David Blackburn, University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History, 1659 Museum Road, Gainesville, FL 32611, email NagpraOffice@floridamuseum.ufl.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the FLMNH and additional information on the

determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing at least a total of 416 individuals have been identified from 24 sites across Citrus, Pinellas, Volusia, Highland, Hardee, Indian River, Pasco, Hernando, Polk, and Manatee Counties in Florida. The combined 21,895 objects, includes 21,855 individual catalogs, 13 thin sections, 10 bags, one box, and 14 lots of associated funerary objects consisting of beads, shell, mica, lithics, pottery fragments, fauna, plant material, charcoal, and concretions.

Caladesi Island/Hog Island 8PI9: Human remains representing at least one individual has been identified. There are no associated funerary objects. The site, also known as Hog Island, includes a burial mound located in mangroves east of the island. The accession (Acc. 4633) from this site was collected during a joint expedition with the Florida State Museum, Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials, and the Safety Harbor Area Historical Society on August 4, 1968. They were collected from the spoil of the burial mound. On August 1, 2002, part of this accession (Cat no. 104035) was repatriated to the Miccosukee Tribe.

Tierra Verde Mound 8PI51: Human remains representing at least 78 individuals have been identified. The 6,548 associated funerary objects include pottery, shell, thin sections of pottery, and fauna. The site, also known as Cabbage Key Mound, is a large burial mound in Cabbage Key, a small island in the Tampa Bay Area. Collections at the FLMNH originate from donations and a museum expedition led by William Sears. Sears (1966) believed that the numerous burials (concentrated on the eastern portion of the site) were associated with ceremonial pottery and pottery sherds (page 30 & 65).

Cockroach Key 8HI2: Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified. The 19 associated funerary objects include pottery fragments. The site is a small island on the eastern shore of Tampa Bay. The site was made entirely of shells and midden deposits. There are burials from two areas, an oval burial mound and a level area southeast of the mound. The FLMNH houses accessions from this site that were transferred from the Florida Park Service and the Florida State Geological Survey.

Davis Burial Mound 8HR1: Human remains representing at least one

individual has been identified. The 12 associated funerary objects include pottery, lithics, fauna, and shells. The site is 12 miles east-southeast of Zolfo Springs town. Ripley P. Bullen and John Taylor, from the Florida State Museum, performed excavations under a museum expedition before the mound was bulldozed and turned into an orange grove. According to Bullen (1954), the mound was already partially bulldozed by the time Bullen and Taylor arrived. Bullen states that they discovered 12 burials, the majority of which were bundle burials and one cremation.

Peace River/Zolfo Springs site 8HRxxxx: Human remains representing at least one individual has been identified. There are no associated funerary objects. The site is located in Hardee County. The collection from this area, housed in the FLMNH, was found by Eric Kendrew two miles down Peace River from the town of Zolfo Springs. Kendrew donated this collection to the FLMNH Vertebrate Paleontology (VP) department. Later, the VP department transferred the collection to the FLMNH Environmental Archaeology department. Little is known about the precise location and provenience of this collection from this site.

Republic Groves site 8HR4: Human remains representing at least three individuals have been identified. The 17 associated funerary objects include fauna. The site is located six miles southeast of Zolfo Springs town. The site was a Late Archaic period cemetery discovered in 1968 after a bulldozer and dragline operation uncovered the cemetery, according to Wharton et al. (1981). Wharton et al. also states how the site includes two elements, the cemetery and a habitation zone. According to FLMNH records, Mitchell E. Hope, coauthor with Wharton, performed salvage excavations on the site, beginning in 1968. The collections from this site were originally housed by Hope, and then Dr. Audry Sublet of the Florida Atlantic University (FAU) requested the collections, including skeletal materials, to be housed at FAU for future graduate studies. In 1988, Hope requested the skeletal materials be donated to the FLMNH; the donation finally occurred in 1993.

Hudson Burial Mound 8PAxxxx: Human remains representing at least three individuals have been identified. The 158 associated funerary objects include pottery fragments. The site is located near Aripeka in Pasco County, Florida. The mound was found off US 19 going north and is possibly identified as Reedy Site (8PA214). The FLMNH houses collections from this site that were donated by Albert C. Goodyear III