

accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

All comments received in response to this notice, including names and addresses when provided, will be a matter of public record. Comments will be summarized and included in the submission request for Office of Management and Budget approval.

Valerie Hipkins,

Acting Deputy Chief, Research and Development.

[FR Doc. 2026-05815 Filed 3-24-26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Rescinding the Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Wood River Watershed, Custer County, Dawson County, Buffalo County, Hall County, and Merrick County, Nebraska

AGENCY: Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Notice; rescission.

SUMMARY: NRCS, in cooperation with the Central Platte Natural Resources District, is issuing this notice to advise Federal, State, and local government agencies and the public that USDA NRCS is rescinding the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Wood River Watershed in Buffalo, Custer, Dawson, Hall, and Merrick Counties, Nebraska, which was published in the **Federal Register** on February 9th, 2023. The measures proposed in the Lower Wood River Watershed Plan were determined to serve a drainage area that exceeds the statutory limit of 250,000 acres. No other feasible alternatives were identified during the planning process. NRCS is rescinding the NOI because the project has been terminated and an EIS is no longer necessary.

DATES: The NOI to prepare an EIS published in the **Federal Register** on

February 9, 2023 at 88 FR 8400, is rescinded as of March 25, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Melissa Baier, USDA-NRCS-NE Assistant State Conservationist for Water Resources and Easements; telephone: (402) 437-4065; email: melissa.baier@usda.gov.

Individuals who require alternative means for communication should contact the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Target Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and text telephone (TTY)) or dial 711 for Telecommunications Relay service (both voice and text telephone users can initiate this call from any telephone).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NRCS, in cooperation with the Central Platte Natural Resources District, is issuing this notice to advise the public that USDA-NRCS will not be preparing an EIS for the Lower Wood River Watershed Floodwater Reduction Project in Buffalo, Custer, Dawson, Hall, and Merrick Counties, Nebraska. NRCS issued the NOI to prepare an EIS in the **Federal Register** on February 9th, 2023, at 88 FR 8400.

The primary purpose for this watershed planning effort was to provide flood prevention or flood risk reduction measures to the communities and agricultural lands in the Wood River Watershed located in south-central Nebraska. Watershed planning is authorized by the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954, (Pub. L. 83-566), as amended, and the Flood Control Act of 1944 (Pub. L. 78-534).

The watershed planning process evaluated several alternatives including levees, diversion channels, detention cells, and dams. One feasible alternative was identified and carried forward for final analysis. The proposed action included construction of a diversion channel to divert floodwater from the Wood River and convey it south to the Platte River.

Planning activities for the Lower Wood River Watershed have been terminated because the project area does not conform to the statutory limits of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954, (Pub. L. 83-566), as amended. The preferred alternative works of improvement included a diversion channel that captured a drainage area of approximately 323,400 acres, which exceeds the maximum watershed acreage of 250,000 acres allowable for Flood Prevention (Flood Damage Reduction) projects as defined in Public Law 83-566. Planning did not identify any other feasible alternatives that meet

the statutory limitations of Public Law 83-566.

Questions concerning this notice of rescission should be directed to USDA NRCS through the contact provided above.

Robert Lawson,

Nebraska State Conservationist, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

[FR Doc. 2026-05783 Filed 3-24-26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Natural Resources Conservation Service

[Docket No. NRCS-2026-0001]

Changes in Hydric Soils Database Selection Criteria of the United States

AGENCY: Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Notice of changes to the National Soil Information System (NASIS) Database Selection Criteria for Hydric Soils of the United States.

SUMMARY: The National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) has updated the hydric criteria used to select map unit components for the hydric soils list. The former database selection criteria created to select soils that may meet the definition of hydric soils did not include subaqueous soils. As required by 7 CFR 12.31, NRCS is hereby providing notice of the changes to the selection criteria for hydric soils as set forth in the NTCHS publication "Hydric Soils of the United States," Miscellaneous Publication 1491, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, June 1991 (see also 60 FR 10349). These changes will add soil components that represent subaqueous landforms to the list of hydric soils and reflect refinements in knowledge of the soils of the United States as subaqueous soils are now mapped in previously unmapped areas. These soils have always met the hydric definition, whether identified by the criteria or not, and thus represent an insignificant change in acreage of hydric soils.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before April 24, 2026.

ADDRESSES: We invite you to submit comments in response to this notice. You may submit your comments through one of the following methods below:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search

for Docket ID NRCS–2026–0001. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments; or

- *Mail:* Cory Owens, National Resource Soil Scientist; active Chairperson for NTCHS, Soil and Plant Science Division, NRCS, USDA, 1201 NE Lloyd Blvd. Ste. 900, Portland, OR 97232. In your comment, please specify the Docket ID NRCS–2026–0001.

All comments received will be made publicly available on <https://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cory Owens, National Resource Soil Scientist; active Chairperson for NTCHS, Soil and Plant Science Division, NRCS, USDA, 1201 NE Lloyd Blvd. Ste. 900, Portland, OR 97232; telephone: (503) 414–3261; email: cory.owens@usda.gov. Individuals who require alternative means for communication should contact the USDA TARGET Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and text telephone (TTY)) or dial 711 for Telecommunications Relay Service (both voice and text telephone users can initiate this call from any telephone).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NRCS is responsible for developing database selection criteria, maintaining official lists, and implementing procedures to identify and list hydric soils under the Food Security Act. These criteria and approved lists of potentially hydric soil map unit components are developed in consultation with the NTCHS and made available to the public on the NTCHS national web page: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/conservation-basics/natural-resource-concerns/soil/national-technical-committee-for-hydric-soils#criteria>. The lists of hydric soils are created by using National Soil Information System (NASIS) database selection criteria. These criteria are selected soil properties documented in “Soil Taxonomy” (Soil Survey Staff, 1999). The NTCHS has updated the criteria to include the taxonomic subgroup *Wassents* to accurately represent newly mapped subaqueous soils.

Hydric soil lists have a number of agricultural and nonagricultural applications. These include assistance in land-use planning, conservation planning, and assessment of potential wildlife habitat. These activities potentially interface with wetland functions and the environmental services they provide, including potential direct benefits to both urban and rural populations and wildlife habitat. Hydric soils lists play a critical role in environmental planning and wetland identification.

The changes to the criteria were thoroughly discussed and approved by the NTCHS at the annual business meeting in May 2024 in Charlotte, North Carolina. This decision was part of formal deliberations recorded in the meeting minutes as posted on the NRCS Hydric Soils web page, found at <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/conservation-basics/natural-resource-concerns/soil/hydric-soils>. The changes have also been addressed and acknowledged at several of the Hydric Soils Committee meetings during the 2024 Regional Conferences of the National Cooperative Soil Survey held in respective regions of the United States. As shown below, criteria 1 is updated to include the subgroup of *Wassents*.

The updated criteria, with changes underlined, are as follows:

(1) All *Histels* except *Folistels*, all *Histosols* except *Folistels*, and all *Wassents*; or

(2) Map unit components in *Aquic* suborders, great groups, or subgroups, *Albolls* suborder, *Historthels* great group, *Histoturbels* great group, or *Andic*, *Cumulic*, *Pachic*, or *Vitrandic* subgroups that:

(a) Based on the range of characteristics for the soil series, will at least in part meet one or more field indicators of hydric soils in the United States, or

(b) Show evidence that the soil meets the definition of a hydric soil;

(3) Map unit components that are frequently ponded for long duration or very long duration during the growing season that:

(a) Based on the range of characteristics for the soil series, will at least in part meet one or more field indicators of hydric soils in the United States, or

(b) Show evidence that the soil meets the definition of a hydric soil;

(4) Map unit components that are frequently flooded for long duration or very long duration during the growing season that:

(a) Based on the range of characteristics for the soil series, will at least in part meet one or more field indicators of hydric soils in the United States, or

(b) Show evidence that the soils meet the definition of a hydric soil.

Glossary of Terms Used in Hydric Soils Criteria

Anaerobic means a situation in which molecular oxygen is virtually absent from the environment.

Artificial hydric soil means a soil that meets the definition of a hydric soil as a result of an artificially induced hydrologic regime and did not meet the

definition before the artificial measures were applied.

Drained means a condition in which ground or surface water has been removed by artificial means.

Flooded means a condition in which the soil surface is temporarily covered with flowing water from any source, such as streams overflowing their banks, runoff from adjacent or surrounding slopes, inflow from high tides, or any combination of sources.

Frequently flooded, ponded, saturated is a frequency class in which flooding, ponding, or saturation is likely to occur often under usual weather conditions (more than 50 percent chance in any year, or more than 50 times in 100 years).

Hydric soil means a soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. This definition includes soils that developed under anaerobic conditions in the upper part but no longer experience these conditions due to hydrologic alteration such as those hydric soils that have been artificially drained or protected (e.g., ditches or levees).

Long duration means a duration class in which inundation for a single event ranges from 7 days to 1 month.

Map unit means a collection of areas defined and named the same in terms of their soil components or miscellaneous areas or both.

Map unit components means the collection of soils and miscellaneous areas found within a map unit.

Phase, map unit means a subdivision of a map unit based on features that affect its use and management (e.g., slope, surface texture, stoniness, and thickness).

Ponded means a condition in which water stands in a closed depression. The water is removed only by percolation, evaporation, or transpiration.

Very long duration means a duration class in which inundation for a single event is greater than 1 month.

What’s included on the hydric soils lists?

“Hydric Soils of the United States” is a compilation of all map units with either a major or minor component that is at least in part hydric. This could include components that are soil series, components that are classified at categories higher than the series level in Soil Taxonomy, and miscellaneous land types. Because the list includes both major and minor (small) percentages for map units, in some cases most of the map unit may not be hydric. Also, some components may be phases of soil series

that have a range of characteristics that both meet and do not meet hydric indicator requirements; therefore, only a portion of that component's concept (or range in characteristics) may in fact be hydric. The list is useful in identifying map units that may contain hydric soils.

The NRCS Hydric Soil List is available as a full national list or by state using the State Soil Data Access Hydric Soil List web report: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/publications/query-by-state.html>; or by soil survey area using the Soil Data Access Hydric Soils List web report: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/publications/query-by-ssa.html>.

Colton Buckley,
Associate Chief, Natural Resources
Conservation Service.

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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

The Department of Commerce will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice. We invite 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. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on December 5, 2025 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

Agency: U.S. Census Bureau,
Department of Commerce.

Title: National Survey of Children's
Health.

OMB Control Number: 0607-0990.

Form Number(s): NSCH-S1 (English Screener), CH-S2-2A (Screener Card), 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 Request: Regular submission, Request for a Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.

Number of Respondents: 66,879 for the screener only, 5,000 for the screener card, and 54,824 for the combined screener and topical, for a total of 126,703 respondents.

Average Hours per Response: 1 minute per screener card, 5 minutes per screener response, and 35-36 minutes per topical response, which in total is approximately 40-42 minutes for households with eligible children.

Burden Hours: 42,553.

Needs and Uses: The National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) enables the Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) of the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) along with supplemental sponsoring agencies, states, and other data users to produce national and state-based estimates on the health and well-being of children, their families, and their communities as well as estimates of the prevalence and impact of children with special health care needs.

Data will be collected using one of two modes. The first mode is a web instrument survey that contains the screener and topical instruments. The web instrument first will take the respondent through the screener questions. If the household screens into the study, the respondent will be taken directly into one of the three age-based topical sets of questions. The second mode is a mailout/mailback of a self-administered paper-and-pencil interviewing (PAPI) screener instrument followed by a separate mailout/mailback of a PAPI age-based topical instrument. A PAPI screener card instrument will also be used to ease the burden for households without children by eliminating the need to send back an 8-page paper screener instrument that indicates the household doesn't have children. Also planned for 2026 NSCH is the collection of respondent contact information on both the PAPI screener and screener card to better target households with children. Examples of better targeting households with children would include using respondent information to send more personalized contact attempts through mail, email, or auto-dialer operations.

The National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) is a large-scale (sample size is approximately 375,000 addresses) national survey with approximately 42,000 of those addresses included as part of nine separate state-

based or region-based oversamples. As in prior cycles of the NSCH, there remain two key, non-experimental design elements. The first non-experimental design element is the use of an unconditional incentive (\$5) in the initial screener and topical invitations. For the initial screener invitation, 90% of sampled addresses receive the cash incentive; the remaining 10% (the control) do not receive an incentive. This approach is used to consistently monitor the effectiveness of the cash incentive each cycle. The second non-experimental design element is a data collection procedure based on the block group-level paper-only response probability used to identify households (30% of the sample) that would be more likely to respond by paper and send them a paper questionnaire in the initial mailing and every nonresponse follow-up mailing.

The 2026 NSCH will again include a web targeted secondary unconditional screener incentive envelope test that will be sent to a subset of the sample that started the web questionnaire but did not finish. Prior cycles of the survey have included a \$5 unconditional cash incentive with both the initial screener mailing as well as the initial paper topical mailing as outlined in the paragraph above. The incentive has proven to be a cost-effective intervention for increasing survey response and reducing nonresponse bias. The test will continue to be used to evaluate envelope and delivery method effectiveness (FedEx vs. visible incentive). Preliminary results of this test conducted in the 2025 NSCH indicate the use of visible incentive envelopes (USPS) also helps to boost response and is less costly than FedEx. Since 2025 NSCH data collection is still ongoing, we would like to continue this test again in 2026 for further evaluation purposes.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Frequency: The 2026 collection is the eleventh administration of the NSCH. It is an annual survey, with a new sample drawn for each administration.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Census Authority: Title 13, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 8(b) (13 U.S.C. 8(b)).

HRSA MCHB Authority: Section 501(a)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 701).

United States Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Division of Nutrition Physical Activity, and Obesity (DNPAO); National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities (NCBDDD) Division of