

Affected Public: Private and Public Sector.

Number of Respondents: 20,000.

Estimated Time Per Respondent: 10 minutes.

Total Burden Hours: 3,333 hours.

Total Annual Burden Cost:
\$158,010.66.

Total Government Burden Cost:
\$366,514.16.

Robert J. Costello,

Chief Information Officer, Department of Homeland Security, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

[Docket No. CISA–2025–0040]

Agency Information Collection Activities: 1670–0048: SAFECOM Nationwide Surveys Generic Clearance

AGENCY: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: 30-Day notice of information collection; request for comment; this is a renewal of a previously approved information collection. OMB Control Number: 1670–0048.

SUMMARY: The Emergency Communications Division (ECD) within Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) submits the following information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance. CISA previously published this information collection request (ICR) in the **Federal Register** on September 25, 2025 for a 60-day public comment period. No comments were received by CISA. The purpose of this notice is to allow additional 30 days for public comments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until December 29, 2025. Submissions received after the deadline for receiving comments may not be considered.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function.

The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments which:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If additional information is required contact: Antonio Branham, Antonio.Branham@mail.cisa.dhs.gov,

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In 2006, Congress passed Public Law 109–295, which included SEC. 671. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS also known as the “21st Century Emergency Communications Act of 2006”. The legislation established the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Emergency Communications, which was re-designated in 2018 as the Emergency Communications Division (ECD) within the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), to lead the development and implementation of a comprehensive approach to advancing national interoperable communications capabilities. The following responsibilities were established: 6 U.S.C. 571(c) which requires the DHS Secretary through the ECD Assistant Director to: (4) Conduct extensive, nationwide outreach to support and promote the ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to continue to communicate in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters; (13) develop and update periodically, as appropriate, a National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP) under section 572 of this title; (14) perform such other duties of the Department necessary to support and promote the ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to continue to communicate in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other

man-made disasters; and (15) perform other duties of the Department necessary to achieve the goal of and maintain and enhance interoperable emergency communications capabilities. 6 U.S.C. 572(a) requires the Secretary in cooperation with State, local, and tribal governments, Federal departments and agencies, emergency response providers, and the private sector, to develop not later than 180 days after the completion of the baseline assessment under section 573 of this title, and periodically update the NECP.

Lastly, 6 U.S.C. 573 requires the DHS Secretary to conduct an assessment of Federal, State, local, and tribal governments that defines the range of capabilities needed by emergency response providers and relevant government officials, assesses the current available capabilities to meet such communications needs; identify the gaps between such current capabilities and defined requirements; at least every five years. These authorities, in addition to DHS responsibilities through Executive Order 13618 in the area of national security/emergency providers’ communications, require periodic reexamination of nationwide emergency communications capabilities.

To perform these statutory obligations, CISA seeks renewal of its PRA Generic Clearance to maintain flexibility in implementing surveys that are relevant to the current emergency communications environment. To meet the statutory requirements of 6 U.S.C. 573, ECD conducts the SAFECOM Nationwide Survey (SNS) to assess evolving capability needs and gaps and track progress against policy initiatives, status of strategic plans, and major industry or market shifts affecting the emergency communications capability.

The purpose of the SNS is to gather information to assess available emergency communications capabilities and identify gaps and needs for emergency response providers to effectively communicate during all types of natural or man-made hazards. CISA ECD uses this information to complete its statutorily mandated assessment and share the data with all stakeholders that have a role in emergency communications. In order to ascertain this information, the SNS is comprised of a battery of instruments designed and distributed to emergency response disciplines at the federal, state/territorial, tribal, and local (county and municipal) levels of government, as well as the private sector. Methods of administration (questionnaire or interview) and distribution (online web form distributed via email or print forms

distributed by mail) are used as appropriate to meet the needs and preferences of various segments of the target population. The SNS solicits responses regarding issues affecting the emergency communications to determine a jurisdiction's level of communications operability, interoperability, continuity, and security. CISA ECD analyzes the data collected from this general survey to identify major gaps and themes affecting emergency communications across levels of government. This analysis informs the development of supplemental surveys and information collections tailored to specific needs across the emergency response community, as well as future iterations of the Nationwide Baseline Communications Assessment (NCBA), Biennial Progress Report (BPR), National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP), and other products and initiatives that enable ECD to carry out its statutory responsibilities at 6 U.S.C. 571(c).

Findings from the SNS provide invaluable insights that CISA ECD shares with emergency communications partners at all levels of government which assists with: (1) Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) development, (2) Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Analysis (THIRA) development, (3) state-level grant programs and guidance, and (4) funding and resource sharing strategy development.

CISA ECD also conducts supplemental surveys to complete statutorily mandated activities (6 U.S.C. 571(c), 572(a), and 573) and will share the data with relevant emergency communications partners. The SAFECOM supplemental surveys deploy topic-specific or targeted surveys to various emergency response disciplines at the federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local levels of government, as appropriate, as well as the private sector. The instruments solicit responses regarding targeted issues affecting specific segments of the emergency response community. CISA ECD analyzes the data collected from these supplemental surveys to identify changing requirements, mitigate risks, and help further inform the data collected from the SNS.

Analysis

Agency: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Title: Generic Clearance: SAFECOM Nationwide Surveys Generic Clearance.
OMB Number: 1670-0048.

Frequency: Annually.
Affected Public: State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments.
Number of Respondents: 7,215.
Estimated Time Per Respondent: 0.5 hours.
Total Burden Hours: 3,643 hours.
Total Annual Burden Cost: \$179,570.66.
Total Annual Cost to Government: \$168,515.35.

Robert J. Costello,

Chief Information Officer, Department of Homeland Security, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[CIS No. 2843-26; DHS Docket No. USCIS-2014-0001]

RIN 1615-ZB70

Termination of the Designation of Haiti for Temporary Protected Status

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Through this notice, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) newly announces that the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) is terminating the designation of Haiti for Temporary Protected Status. Because of interference by a federal district court judge, the designation of Haiti is set to expire on February 3, 2026. After reviewing country conditions and consulting with appropriate U.S. Government agencies, the Secretary determined that Haiti no longer meets the conditions for the designation for Temporary Protected Status. The Secretary, therefore, is newly terminating the Temporary Protected Status designation of Haiti as required by statute. This termination is effective February 3, 2026. After February 3, 2026, nationals of Haiti (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Haiti) who have been granted Temporary Protected Status under Haiti's designation will no longer have Temporary Protected Status. This determination to terminate the TPS designation for Haiti supersedes the determination announced in the July 1, 2025 notice, "Termination of the Designation of Haiti for Temporary Protected Status."

DATES: The designation of Haiti for Temporary Protected Status is terminated, effective at 11:59 p.m., local time, on February 3, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Humanitarian Affairs Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, (240) 721-3000.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

List of Abbreviations

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations
DHS—U.S. Department of Homeland Security
EAD—Employment Authorization Document
FR—Federal Register
FRN—Federal Register Notice
Government—U.S. Government
INA—Immigration and Nationality Act
Secretary—Secretary of Homeland Security
TPS—Temporary Protected Status
UN—United Nations
USCIS—U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
U.S.C.—United States Code

What is Temporary Protected Status?

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with appropriate agencies of the U.S. Government, to designate a foreign state (or part thereof) for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) if the Secretary determines that certain country conditions exist. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(1), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1). The Secretary, in her discretion, may grant Temporary Protected Status to eligible nationals of that foreign state (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in the designated foreign state). *See* INA sec. 244(a)(1)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(a)(1)(A).

At least 60 days before the expiration of a foreign state's Temporary Protected Status designation or extension, the Secretary—after consultation with appropriate U.S. Government agencies—must review the conditions in the foreign state designated for Temporary Protected Status to determine whether the conditions for the Temporary Protected Status designation continue to be met. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(3)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A). If the Secretary determines that the conditions in the foreign state continue to meet the specific statutory criteria for the designation, Temporary Protected Status will be extended for an additional period of 6 months or, in the Secretary's discretion, 12 or 18 months. *See* INA sec. 244(b)(3)(A), (C), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A), (C). If the Secretary determines that the foreign state no longer meets the conditions for Temporary Protected Status designation, the Secretary must terminate the