

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.

**Abstract:** The USGS National Land Imaging (NLI) Program is currently planning for the next generation of Landsat satellites. These satellites will continue the multi-decadal continuous collection of moderate-resolution, multispectral, remotely-sensed imagery through the Landsat program. Landsat satellite imagery has been available at no cost to the public since 2008, which has resulted in the distribution of millions of scenes each subsequent year, as well tens of thousands of Landsat users registering with USGS to access the data. In order to continue to provide high quality imagery that meets the needs of users, NLI is collecting current and future user requirements for sensor and satellite attributes. These attributes include spatial resolution, spectral bands, frequency of acquisition, and many others. NLI will use the information from this collection to understand if they are currently meeting the needs of their user community and to help determine the features of future Landsat satellites. Questions will be asked to determine user characteristics, current uses of imagery, preferred attributes of Landsat imagery, and benefits of Landsat imagery. Previous surveys were provided to all U.S. Landsat imagery users who were registered with USGS and a large sample of international Landsat users were also invited. However, many changes have occurred, and many Landsat users are not registered with USGS, but instead access Landsat imagery through a variety of new platforms or cloud servers. The current and future user requirements for sensor and satellite attributes information from this user group has not been collected and is essential for future satellite decision-making within the NLI program.

To protect the confidentiality and privacy of survey respondents, the data from the survey will not be associated with any respondent's email address at any time and will only be analyzed and reported in aggregate. All files containing PII will be password-protected, housed on secure USGS servers, and only accessible to the research team. The data from the survey

will be aggregated and statistically analyzed and the results will be published in publicly available USGS reports.

**Title of Collection:** Current and Future Landsat User Requirements.

**OMB Control Number:** 1028–0123

**Form Number:** None.

**Type of Review:** Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

**Respondents/Affected Public:** General public.

**Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents:** 34,800.

**Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses:** 34,800.

**Estimated Completion Time per Response:** 20 minutes on average. We estimate that it will take 20 minutes per person to complete the full survey and 5 minutes per person to complete the non-response survey.

**Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours:** 8,900.

**Respondent's Obligation:** Voluntary.

**Frequency of Collection:** One time.

**Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost:** There are no "non-hour cost" burdens associated with this collection of information.

An agency may not conduct, or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

**Timothy Newman,**

*Program Coordinator, National Land Imaging Program, US Geological Survey.*

[FR Doc. 2021–08133 Filed 4–20–21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4338–11–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Indian Affairs

[212A2100DD/AAKC001030/  
AOA501010.999900]

### HEARTH Act Approval of Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota Leasing Ordinance

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) approved the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Leasing Ordinance under the Helping Expedite and Advance Responsible Tribal Homeownership Act of 2012 (HEARTH Act). With this approval, the Tribe is authorized to enter into business, residential, wind and solar leases without further BIA approval.

**DATES:** BIA issued the approval on April 14, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Sharlene Round Face, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Real Estate Services, 1001 Indian School Road NW, Albuquerque, NM 87104, [sharlene.roundface@bia.gov](mailto:sharlene.roundface@bia.gov), (505) 563–3132.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### I. Summary of the HEARTH Act

The HEARTH Act makes a voluntary, alternative land leasing process available to Tribes, by amending the Indian Long-Term Leasing Act of 1955, 25 U.S.C. 415. The HEARTH Act authorizes Tribes to negotiate and enter into business leases of Tribal trust lands with a primary term of 25 years, and up to two renewal terms of 25 years each, without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary). The HEARTH Act also authorizes Tribes to enter into leases for residential, recreational, religious or educational purposes for a primary term of up to 75 years without the approval of the Secretary. Participating Tribes develop Tribal leasing regulations, including an environmental review process, and then must obtain the Secretary's approval of those regulations prior to entering into leases. The HEARTH Act requires the Secretary to approve Tribal regulations if the Tribal regulations are consistent with the Department of the Interior's (Department) leasing regulations at 25 CFR part 162 and provide for an environmental review process that meets requirements set forth in the HEARTH Act. This notice announces that the Secretary, through the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, has approved the Tribal regulations for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota.

#### II. Federal Preemption of State and Local Taxes

The Department's regulations governing the surface leasing of trust and restricted Indian lands specify that, subject to applicable Federal law, permanent improvements on leased land, leasehold or possessory interests, and activities under the lease are not subject to State and local taxation and may be subject to taxation by the Indian Tribe with jurisdiction. See 25 CFR 162.017. As explained further in the preamble to the final regulations, the Federal government has a strong interest in promoting economic development, self-determination, and Tribal sovereignty. 77 FR 72,440, 72,447–48 (December 5, 2012). The principles supporting the Federal preemption of

State law in the field of Indian leasing and the taxation of lease-related interests and activities applies with equal force to leases entered into under Tribal leasing regulations approved by the Federal government pursuant to the HEARTH Act.

Section 5 of the Indian Reorganization Act, 25 U.S.C. 5108, preempts State and local taxation of permanent improvements on trust land. *Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation v. Thurston County*, 724 F.3d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 2013) (citing *Mescalero Apache Tribe v. Jones*, 411 U.S. 145 (1973)). Similarly, section 5108 preempts State taxation of rent payments by a lessee for leased trust lands, because “tax on the payment of rent is indistinguishable from an impermissible tax on the land.” See *Seminole Tribe of Florida v. Stranburg*, 799 F.3d 1324, 1331, n.8 (11th Cir. 2015). In addition, as explained in the preamble to the revised leasing regulations at 25 CFR part 162, Federal courts have applied a balancing test to determine whether State and local taxation of non-Indians on the reservation is preempted. *White Mountain Apache Tribe v. Bracker*, 448 U.S. 136, 143 (1980). The *Bracker* balancing test, which is conducted against a backdrop of “traditional notions of Indian self-government,” requires a particularized examination of the relevant State, Federal, and Tribal interests. We hereby adopt the *Bracker* analysis from the preamble to the surface leasing regulations, 77 FR at 72,447–48, as supplemented by the analysis below.

The strong Federal and Tribal interests against State and local taxation of improvements, leaseholds, and activities on land leased under the Department’s leasing regulations apply equally to improvements, leaseholds, and activities on land leased pursuant to Tribal leasing regulations approved under the HEARTH Act. Congress’s overarching intent was to “allow Tribes to exercise greater control over their own land, support self-determination, and eliminate bureaucratic delays that stand in the way of homeownership and economic development in Tribal communities.” 158 Cong. Rec. H. 2682 (May 15, 2012). The HEARTH Act was intended to afford Tribes “flexibility to adapt lease terms to suit [their] business and cultural needs” and to “enable [Tribes] to approve leases quickly and efficiently.” H. Rep. 112–427 at 6 (2012).

Assessment of State and local taxes would obstruct these express Federal policies supporting Tribal economic development and self-determination,

and also threaten substantial Tribal interests in effective Tribal government, economic self-sufficiency, and territorial autonomy. See *Michigan v. Bay Mills Indian Community*, 572 U.S. 782, 810 (2014) (Sotomayor, J., concurring) (determining that “[a] key goal of the Federal Government is to render Tribes more self-sufficient, and better positioned to fund their own sovereign functions, rather than relying on Federal funding”). The additional costs of State and local taxation have a chilling effect on potential lessees, as well as on a Tribe that, as a result, might refrain from exercising its own sovereign right to impose a Tribal tax to support its infrastructure needs. See *id.* at 810–11 (finding that State and local taxes greatly discourage Tribes from raising tax revenue from the same sources because the imposition of double taxation would impede Tribal economic growth).

Similar to BIA’s surface leasing regulations, Tribal regulations under the HEARTH Act pervasively cover all aspects of leasing. See 25 U.S.C. 415(h)(3)(B)(i) (requiring Tribal regulations be consistent with BIA surface leasing regulations). Furthermore, the Federal government remains involved in the Tribal land leasing process by approving the Tribal leasing regulations in the first instance and providing technical assistance, upon request by a Tribe, for the development of an environmental review process. The Secretary also retains authority to take any necessary actions to remedy violations of a lease or of the Tribal regulations, including terminating the lease or rescinding approval of the Tribal regulations and reassuming lease approval responsibilities. Moreover, the Secretary continues to review, approve, and monitor individual Indian land leases and other types of leases not covered under the Tribal regulations according to the Part 162 regulations.

Accordingly, the Federal and Tribal interests weigh heavily in favor of preemption of State and local taxes on lease-related activities and interests, regardless of whether the lease is governed by Tribal leasing regulations or Part 162. Improvements, activities, and leasehold or possessory interests may be subject to taxation by the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota.

**Bryan Newland,**

*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.*

[FR Doc. 2021–08201 Filed 4–20–21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4337–15–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

[20X.LLAK980600. L18200000.  
LXSIARAC0000]

#### Notice of Public Meeting: Resource Advisory Council Subcommittee on Public Lands, Alaska

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of public meeting.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Alaska Resource Advisory Council (RAC) will meet as indicated below.

**DATES:** The Alaska RAC will hold a virtual meeting on May 25, 2021. The meeting will be held from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., but may end earlier or later depending on the needs of group members.

**ADDRESSES:** The meeting will be held online through the Zoom meeting application. The public can watch the meeting and provide comments through this link: <https://blm.zoomgov.com/j/1611843868>. Written comments can be mailed to: BLM Alaska State Office, Office of Communications, Attn: RAC Coordinator Melinda Bolton; 222 W. 7th Avenue #13, Anchorage, AK 99513. Comments can also be submitted by email ([mbolton@blm.gov](mailto:mbolton@blm.gov)) to the coordinator with the subject line: BLM AK RAC Meeting.

Meeting links, guidance for attendees and the final agenda will be available on the BLM Alaska RAC web page at <https://www.blm.gov/Alaska/RAC> and linked on BLM Alaska news releases and social media posts.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Melinda Bolton, RAC Coordinator, by telephone at (907) 271–3342, or by email at [mbolton@blm.gov](mailto:mbolton@blm.gov). Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1–800–877–8339 to contact Ms. Bolton during normal business hours. The FRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The 15-member Alaska RAC serves in an advisory capacity concerning issues relating to land use planning and the management of the public land resources located within the State of Alaska. All meetings are open to the public in their entirety. The meeting