

Port Sector Upper Mississippi River (COTP) or a designated representative.

(2) When the water flow rate as measured from Lock and Dam 12 is less than 100kcfs, vessels may transit southbound through the RNA only under the following conditions:

(i) Vessels operate at their slowest safe speed; and

(ii) Vessels avoid contacting any part of the Sabula Railroad Drawbridge and the unprotected rest pier located on the right descending side of the Sabula Railroad Drawbridge.

(3) When the water flow rate as measured from Lock and Dam 12 is less than 100kcfs, vessels engaged in towing may transit southbound through the RNA only under the following conditions:

(i) The size of the tow does not exceed 15 barges; and

(ii) The towing vessel possesses a minimum of 250 horsepower per loaded barge in the tow; and

(iii) When pushing three or more barges, an assist vessel of at least 1,000 horsepower is utilized.

(4) If an assist vessel is required under this section, before entering the RNA:

(i) The assist vessel and the tow vessel shall discuss a plan to transit through the bridge, and

(ii) Both the assist vessel and the towing vessel shall be capable of continuous two-way voice communication while transiting through the bridge.

(5) The COTP or a designated representative may review, on a case-by-case basis, alternatives to the minimum operating or towing requirements and conditions set forth in subparagraphs (d)(2)–(d)(4) of this section and may approve a deviation to these requirements and conditions should they provide an equivalent level of safety.

(6) The COTP or a designated representative may determine, on a case-by-case basis, that although the conditions triggering the RNA may be met, the current potential hazards do not require that each requirement of the RNA be enforced and that only certain of the above-prescribed restrictions are necessary under the circumstances. The COTP or a designated representative may consider environmental factors, the water flow rate at Lock and Dam 12, mitigating safety factors, and the completion progress of bridge the repairs among other factors. The COTP or a designated representative shall broadcast such notice of such determination and any changes under the provisions of paragraph (e).

(e) *Notice of requirements.* Notice that these vessel operational conditions are

anticipated to be put into effect, or are in effect, will be given by Broadcast Notice to Mariners, Local Notices to Mariners, Marine Safety Information Broadcasts, and/or actual notice, as appropriate.

Dated: September 24, 2018

P.F. Thomas,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 2018–21135 Filed 9–27–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

43 CFR Part 3000

[18X.LLWO310000.L13100000.PP0000]

RIN 1004–AE57

Minerals Management: Adjustment of Cost Recovery Fees

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule updates the fees set forth in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) mineral resources regulations for the processing of certain minerals program-related actions. It also adjusts certain filing fees for minerals-related documents. These updated fees include those for actions such as lease renewals and mineral patent adjudications.

DATES: This final rule is effective October 1, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may send inquiries or suggestions to Director (630), Bureau of Land Management, 2134LM, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240; Attention: RIN 1004–AE57.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steve Wells, Chief, Division of Fluid Minerals, 202–912–7143; Mitch Leverette, Chief, Division of Solid Minerals, 202–912–7114; or Mark Purdy, Regulatory Affairs, 202–912–7635. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may leave a message for these individuals with the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1–800–877–8339, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The BLM has specific authority to charge fees for processing applications and other documents relating to public lands under section 304 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), 43 U.S.C. 1734. In 2005,

the BLM published a final cost recovery rule (70 FR 58854) establishing or revising fees and service charges for processing documents related to its minerals programs (2005 Cost Recovery Rule). In addition, the 2005 Cost Recovery Rule also established the method the BLM would use to adjust those fees and service charges on an annual basis.

At 43 CFR 3000.12(a), the regulations provide that the BLM will annually adjust fees established in subchapter C (43 CFR parts 3000 through 3900) according to changes in the Implicit Price Deflator for Gross Domestic Product (IPD–GDP), which is published quarterly by the U.S. Department of Commerce. See also 43 CFR 3000.10. This final rule updates those fees and service charges consistent with that direction. The fee adjustments in this rule are based on the mathematical formula set forth in the 2005 Cost Recovery Rule. The public had an opportunity to comment on that adjustment procedure as part of the 2005 rulemaking. Accordingly, the Department of the Interior for good cause finds under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and (d)(3) that notice and public comment procedures are unnecessary and that the fee adjustments in this rule may be effective less than 30 days after publication. See 43 CFR 3000.10(c).

II. Discussion of Final Rule

As set forth in the 2005 Cost Recovery Rule, the fee updates are based on the change in the IPD–GDP. The BLM's minerals program publishes the updated cost recovery fees, which become effective on October 1, the start of the fiscal year (FY).

Since the BLM did not publish a fee update for FY 2018, this rule updates the cost recovery fees from FY 2017 for FY 2019. The update is based on the change in the IPD–GDP from the 4th Quarter of 2015 to the 4th Quarter of 2017 and reflects the rate of inflation over a two-year time period (or eight calendar quarters).

Under this rule, 17 fees will remain the same and 31 fees will increase. Of the 31 fees that are being increased by this rule, 18 of the increases are equal to \$5 each. The largest increase, \$105, will be applied to the fee for adjudicating a mineral patent application containing more than 10 claims, which will increase from \$3,110 to \$3,215. The fee for adjudicating a patent application containing 10 or fewer claims will increase by \$50, from \$1,555 to \$1,605.

The calculations that resulted in the new fees are included in the table below:

Fixed cost recovery fees	Existing fee ¹ (FY 2017)	Existing value ²	IPD–GDP increase ³	New value ⁴	New fee ⁵ (FY 2019)
Oil & Gas (parts 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3150):					
Noncompetitive lease application	\$415	\$413.233	\$14.050	\$427.283	\$425
Competitive lease application	160	160.367	5.452	165.819	165
Assignment and transfer of record title or operating rights	95	92.511	3.145	95.656	95
Overriding royalty transfer, payment out of production Name change, corporate merger or transfer to heir/ devisee	10	12.333	0.419	12.752	15
Lease consolidation	215	215.858	7.339	223.197	225
Lease renewal or exchange	455	456.392	15.517	471.909	470
Lease reinstatement, Class I	415	413.233	14.050	427.283	425
Leasing under right-of-way	80	80.167	2.726	82.893	85
Geophysical exploration permit application—Alaska ⁶	415	413.233	14.050	427.283	425
Renewal of exploration permit—Alaska ⁷	25	25
Geothermal (part 3200):					
Noncompetitive lease application	25	25
Competitive lease application	415	413.233	14.050	427.283	425
Assignment and transfer of record title or operating right	160	160.367	5.452	165.819	165
Name change, corporate merger or transfer to heir/ devisee	95	92.511	3.145	95.656	95
Lease consolidation	215	215.858	7.339	223.197	225
Lease reinstatement	455	456.392	15.517	471.909	470
Nomination of lands	80	80.167	2.726	82.893	85
Plus per acre nomination fee	115	115.457	3.926	119.383	120
Site license application	0.12	0.116	0.004	0.12	0.12
Assignment or transfer of site license	60	61.674	2.097	63.771	65
Coal (parts 3400, 3470):					
License to mine application	60	61.674	2.097	63.771	65
Exploration license application	10	12.333	0.419	12.752	15
Lease or lease interest transfer	340	339.216	11.533	350.749	350
Leasing of Solid Minerals Other Than Coal and Oil Shale (parts 3500, 3580):					
Applications other than those listed below	70	67.856	2.307	70.163	70
Prospecting permit amendment	110	111.015	3.775	114.79	115
Extension of prospecting permit	30	30.848	1.049	31.896	30
Lease modification or fringe acreage lease	530	530.420	18.034	548.454	550
Lease renewal	30	30.848	1.049	31.896	30
Assignment, sublease, or transfer of operating rights Transfer of overriding royalty	30	30.848	1.049	31.897	30
Use permit	30	30.848	1.049	31.897	30
Shasta and Trinity hardrock mineral lease	30	30.848	1.049	31.897	30
Renewal of existing sand and gravel lease in Nevada	30	30.848	1.049	31.897	30
Multiple Use; Mining (Group 3700):					
Notice of protest of placer mining operations	15	12.333	0.419	12.752	15
Mining Law Administration (parts 3800, 3810, 3830, 3850, 3860, 3870):					
Application to open lands to location	10	12.333	0.419	12.752	15
Notice of Location	20	18.493	0.629	19.122	20
Amendment of location	10	12.333	0.419	12.752	15
Transfer of mining claim/site	10	12.333	0.419	12.752	15
Recording an annual FLPMA filing	10	12.333	0.419	12.752	15
Deferment of assessment work	110	111.015	3.775	114.79	115
Recording a notice of intent to locate mining claims on Stockraising Homestead Act lands	30	30.848	1.049	31.897	30
Mineral Patent adjudication (more than ten claims)	3,110	3,108.492	105.689	3,214.181	3,215
(ten or fewer claims)	1,555	1,554.230	52.844	1,607.074	1,605
Adverse claim	110	111.015	3.775	114.79	115
Protest	70	67.856	2.307	70.163	70
Oil Shale Management (parts 3900, 3910, 3930):					
Exploration License Application	325	325.360	11.062	336.422	335
Assignment or sublease of record title or overriding royalty	65	66.181	2.250	68.431	70

¹ The Existing Fee was established by the 2016 (FY 2017) cost recovery fee update rule. The 2016 cost recovery fee update rule was published on September 23, 2016 (81 FR 65558) and effective on October 1, 2016. The existing fees were not updated for FY18.

² The Existing Value was used to derive the Existing Fee column for the 2016 (FY 2017) cost recovery fee update rule. The numbers in the Existing Value column appear in the New Value column in the 2016 cost recovery fee update rule. The values in this column are rounded to 3 decimal places for display purposes only.

³ From 4th Quarter 2015 (110.513) to 4th Quarter 2017 (114.275), the IPD–GDP increased by 3.4 percent. The values in this column equal 3.4 percent multiplied by the corresponding Existing Value. The values in this column are rounded to 3 decimal places for display purposes only.

⁴ The New Value is used to calculate the new cost recovery fees for FY19. The New Value equals the sum of the corresponding Existing Value and the IPD–GDP Increase. The New Values may not sum due to rounding. The values in this column are rounded to 3 decimal places for display purposes only.

⁵ The New Fee for FY 2019 is the corresponding New Value rounded to the nearest \$5 for values equal to or greater than \$1 or rounded to the nearest penny for values under \$1.

⁶ Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109–58) directed in subsection (i) that “the Secretary shall not implement a rulemaking that would enable an increase in fees to recover additional costs related to processing drilling-related permit applications and use authorizations.” In the 2005 cost recovery rule, the BLM interpreted this prohibition to apply to geophysical exploration permits. 70 FR 58854–58855. While the \$25 fees for geophysical exploration permit applications for Alaska and renewals of exploration permits for Alaska pre-dated the 2005 cost recovery rule and were not affected by the Energy Policy Act prohibition, the BLM interprets the Energy Policy Act provision as prohibiting it from increasing this \$25 fee.

⁷ The BLM interprets the Energy Policy Act prohibition discussed in footnote 6, above, as prohibiting it from increasing this \$25 fee, as well. Source for Implicit Price Deflator for Gross Domestic Product data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (May 30, 2018).

III. How Fees Are Adjusted

The BLM took the base values (or “existing values”) upon which it derived the FY 2017 cost recovery fees (or “existing fees”) and multiplied it by the percent change in the IDP–GDP (3.4 percent for this update) to generate the “IDP–GDP increases” (in dollars). The BLM then added the “IDP–GDP increases” to the “existing values” to generate the “new values.” The BLM then calculated the “new fees” by rounding the “new values” to the closest multiple of \$5 for fees equal to or greater than \$1, or to the nearest cent for fees under \$1. The “new fees” are the updated cost recovery fees for FY 2019.

IV. Procedural Matters

Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Order 12866)

This document is not a significant rule, and the Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed this rule under Executive Order 12866.

The BLM has determined that the rule will not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more. It will not adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities. The changes in this rule are much smaller than those in the 2005 final rule, which did not approach the threshold in Executive Order 12866. For instructions on how to view a copy of the analysis prepared in conjunction with the 2005 final rule, please contact one of the persons listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above.

This rule will not create inconsistencies or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency. This rule does not change the relationships of the onshore minerals programs with other agencies’ actions. These relationships are included in agreements and memoranda of understanding that will not change with this rule.

In addition, this final rule does not materially affect the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, or loan programs,

or the rights and obligations of their recipients. This rule applies an inflationary adjustment factor to existing user fees for processing certain actions associated with the onshore minerals programs.

Finally, this rule will not raise novel legal or policy issues. As explained above, this rule simply implements an annual process to account for inflation that was adopted by and explained in the 2005 Cost Recovery Rule.

Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs (E.O. 13771)

This action is not an E.O. 13771 regulatory action because it is not significant under E.O. 12866.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act

This final rule will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities as defined under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). As a result, a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is not required. The Small Business Administration defines small entities as individual, limited partnerships, or small companies considered to be at arm’s length from the control of any parent companies if they meet the following size requirements as established for each North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code:

- Iron ore mining (NAICS code 212210): 750 or fewer employees
- Gold ore mining (NAICS code 212221): 1,500 or fewer employees
- Silver ore mining (NAICS code 212222): 250 or fewer employees
- Uranium-Radium-Vanadium ore mining (NAICS code 212291): 250 or fewer employees
- All Other Metal ore mining (NAICS code 212299): 750 or fewer employees
- Bituminous Coal and Lignite Surface Mining (NAICS code 212111): 1,250 or fewer employees
- Bituminous Coal Underground Mining (NAICS code 212112): 1,500 or fewer employees
- Crude Petroleum Extraction (NAICS code 211120): 1,250 or fewer employees
- Natural Gas Extraction (NAICS code 211130): 1,250 or fewer employees

- All Other Non-Metallic Mineral Mining (NAICS code 212399): 500 or fewer employees

The SBA would consider many, if not most, of the operators with whom the BLM works in the onshore minerals programs to be small entities. The BLM notes that this final rule does not affect service industries, for which the SBA has a different definition of “small entity.”

The final rule may affect a large number of small entities because 31 fees for activities on public lands will be increased. The adjustments result in no increase in the fees for processing 17 actions relating to the BLM’s minerals programs. The highest adjustment, in dollar terms, is for adjudications of mineral patent applications involving more than 10 mining claims; that fee will increase by \$105. Accordingly, the BLM has concluded that the economic effect of the rule’s changes will not be significant, even for small entities.

For the 2005 Cost Recovery Rule, the BLM completed a Regulatory Flexibility Act threshold analysis, which is available for public review in the administrative record for that rule. For instructions on how to view a copy of that analysis, please contact one of the persons listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above. The analysis for the 2005 rule concluded that the fees would not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities. The fee increases implemented in this rule are substantially smaller than those provided for in the 2005 rule.

The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This final rule is not a “major rule” as defined at 5 U.S.C. 804(2). The final rule will not have an annual effect on the economy greater than \$100 million; it will not result in major cost or price increases for consumers, industries, government agencies, or regions; and it will not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises. Accordingly, a Small Entity Compliance Guide is not required.

Executive Order 13132, Federalism

This final rule will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. In accordance with Executive Order 13132, the BLM therefore finds that the final rule does not have federalism implications, and a federalism assessment is not required.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This rule does not contain information collection requirements that require a control number from the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521). After the effective date of this rule, the new fees may affect the non-hour burdens associated with the following control numbers:

Oil and Gas

- (1) 1004–0034 which expires June 30, 2021;
- (2) 1004–0137 which expires September 30, 2018;⁸
- (3) 1004–0162 which expires October 31, 2018;⁹
- (4) 1004–0185 which expires March 31, 2019;

Geothermal

- (5) 1004–0132 which expires February 29, 2020;

Coal

- (6) 1004–0073 which expires January 31, 2020;

Mining Claims

- (7) 1004–0025 which expires March 31, 2019;
- (8) 1004–0114 which expires January 31, 2020; and

Leasing of Solid Minerals Other Than Oil Shale

- (9) 1004–0121 which expires August 31, 2019.

Takings Implication Assessment (Executive Order 12630)

As required by Executive Order 12630, the BLM has determined that this rule will not cause a taking of private property. No private property rights will be affected by a rule that merely updates fees. The BLM therefore certifies that this final rule does not represent a governmental action capable

of interference with constitutionally protected property rights.

Civil Justice Reform (Executive Order 12988)

In accordance with Executive Order 12988, the BLM finds that this final rule will not unduly burden the judicial system and meets the requirements of sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of the Executive Order.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

The BLM has determined that this final rule qualifies as a routine financial transaction and a regulation of an administrative, financial, legal, or procedural nature that is categorically excluded from environmental review under NEPA pursuant to 43 CFR 46.205 and 46.210(c) and (i). The final rule does not meet any of the 12 criteria for exceptions to categorical exclusions listed at 43 CFR 46.215. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required in connection with the rule (40 CFR 1508.4).

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

The BLM has determined that this final rule is not significant under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, 2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*, because it will not result in State, local, private sector, or tribal government expenditures of \$100 million or more in any one year, 2 U.S.C. 1532. This rule will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, the BLM is not required to prepare a statement containing the information required by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments (Executive Order 13175)

In accordance with Executive Order 13175, the BLM has determined that this final rule does not include policies that have tribal implications. Specifically, the rule would not have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes. Consequently, the BLM did not utilize the consultation process set forth in Section 5 of the Executive Order.

Information Quality Act

In developing this rule, the BLM did not conduct or use a study, experiment, or survey requiring peer review under

the Information Quality Act (Pub. L. 106–554).

Effects on the Nation's Energy Supply (Executive Order 13211)

In accordance with Executive Order 13211, the BLM has determined that this final rule is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. It merely adjusts certain administrative cost recovery fees to account for inflation.

Author

The principal author of this rule is Mark Purdy of the Division of Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Land Management.

List of Subjects in 43 CFR Part 3000

Public lands—mineral resources, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Joseph R. Balash,

Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management.

For reasons stated in the preamble, the Bureau of Land Management amends 43 CFR part 3000 as follows:

PART 3000—MINERALS MANAGEMENT: GENERAL

■ 1. The authority citation for part 3000 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 3101 *et seq.*; 30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*, 301–306, 351–359, and 601 *et seq.*; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 40 U.S.C. 471 *et seq.*; 42 U.S.C. 6508; 43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; and Pub. L. 97–35, 95 Stat. 357.

Subpart 3000—General

■ 2. Amend § 3000.12 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 3000.12 What is the fee schedule for fixed fees?

(a) The table in this section shows the fixed fees that must be paid to the BLM for the services listed for Fiscal Year (FY) 2019. These fees are nonrefundable and must be included with documents filed under this chapter. Fees will be adjusted annually according to the change in the Implicit Price Deflator for Gross Domestic Product (IPD–GDP) by way of publication of a final rule in the **Federal Register** and will subsequently be posted on the BLM website (<http://www.blm.gov>) before October 1 each year. Revised fees are effective each year on October 1.

Table 1 to paragraph (a)—

⁸ A request for renewal is pending with the Office of Management and Budget.

⁹ A request for renewal is pending with the Office of Management and Budget.

FY 2019 PROCESSING AND FILING FEE TABLE

Document/action	FY 2019 Fee
Oil & Gas (parts 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3150):	
Noncompetitive lease application	\$425
Competitive lease application	165
Assignment and transfer of record title or operating rights	95
Overriding royalty transfer, payment out of production	15
Name change, corporate merger or transfer to heir/devisee	225
Lease consolidation	470
Lease renewal or exchange	425
Lease reinstatement, Class I	85
Leasing under right-of-way	425
Geophysical exploration permit application—Alaska	25
Renewal of exploration permit—Alaska	25
Geothermal (part 3200):	
Noncompetitive lease application	425
Competitive lease application	165
Assignment and transfer of record title or operating rights	95
Name change, corporate merger or transfer to heir/devisee	225
Lease consolidation	470
Lease reinstatement	85
Nomination of lands	120
plus per acre nomination fee	0.12
Site license application	65
Assignment or transfer of site license	65
Coal (parts 3400, 3470):	
License to mine application	15
Exploration license application	350
Lease or lease interest transfer	70
Leasing of Solid Minerals Other Than Coal and Oil Shale (parts 3500, 3580):	
Applications other than those listed below	40
Prospecting permit application amendment	70
Extension of prospecting permit	115
Lease modification or fringe acreage lease	30
Lease renewal	550
Assignment, sublease, or transfer of operating rights	30
Transfer of overriding royalty	30
Use permit	30
Shasta and Trinity hardrock mineral lease	30
Renewal of existing sand and gravel lease in Nevada	30
Public Law 359; Mining in Powersite Withdrawals: General (part 3730):	
Notice of protest of placer mining operations	15
Mining Law Administration (parts 3800, 3810, 3830, 3850, 3860, 3870):	
Application to open lands to location	15
Notice of location *	20
Amendment of location	15
Transfer of mining claim/site	15
Recording an annual FLPMA filing	15
Deferment of assessment work	115
Recording a notice of intent to locate mining claims on Stockraising Homestead Act lands	30
Mineral patent adjudication	13,215
	² 1,605
Adverse claim	115
Protest	70
Oil Shale Management (parts 3900, 3910, 3930):	
Exploration license application	335
Application for assignment or sublease of record title or overriding royalty	70

* To record a mining claim or site location, this processing fee along with the initial maintenance fee and the one-time location fee required by statute (43 CFR part 3833) must be paid.

¹ More than 10 claims.

² 10 or fewer claims.

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[FR Doc. 2018-21298 Filed 9-27-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-P