

document is not significant and does not reach the economic threshold and thus is not considered a major regulatory document. Per our analysis, the additional items being added to the prior authorization program have an estimated net savings of \$32.1 million. Gross savings is based upon a 20 percent reduction in the total amount paid for claims in CY 2022. We deducted from the gross savings the anticipated cost for performing the prior authorization reviews to estimate the net savings. Our gross savings estimate of 20 percent is based on previous results from other prior authorization programs, including prior authorization of other DMEPOS items.

The RFA requires agencies to analyze options for regulatory relief of small entities. For purposes of the RFA, small entities include small businesses, nonprofit organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions. Most hospitals and most other providers and suppliers are small entities, either by nonprofit status or by having revenues of less than \$9.0 million to \$47.0 million in any one year. Individuals and States are not included in the definition of a small entity. We are not preparing an analysis for the RFA because we have determined, and the Secretary certifies, that this regulatory document will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

In addition, section 1102(b) of the Act requires us to prepare an RIA if a rule may have a significant impact on the operations of a substantial number of small rural hospitals. This analysis must conform to the provisions of section 604 of the RFA. For purposes of section 1102(b) of the Act, we define a small rural hospital as a hospital that is located outside of a Metropolitan Statistical Area for Medicare payment regulations and has fewer than 100 beds. We are not preparing an analysis for section 1102(b) of the Act because we have determined, and the Secretary certifies, that this regulatory document will not have a significant impact on the operations of a substantial number of small rural hospitals.

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 also requires that agencies assess anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule whose mandates require spending in any 1 year of \$100 million in 1995 dollars, updated annually for inflation. In 2024, that threshold is approximately \$183 million. This regulatory document will have no consequential effect on State, local, or tribal governments or on the private sector.

Executive Order 13132 establishes certain requirements that an agency

must meet when it promulgates a proposed rule (and subsequent final rule or other regulatory document) that imposes substantial direct requirements costs on State and local governments, preempts State law, or otherwise has Federalism implications. Since this regulatory document does not impose any costs on State or local governments, the requirements of Executive Order 13132 are not applicable.

In accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 12866, this document was reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

The Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Chiquita Brooks-LaSure, having reviewed and approved this document, authorizes Chyana Woodyard who is the **Federal Register Liaison**, to electronically sign this document for purposes of publication in the **Federal Register**.

Chyana Woodyard,

Federal Register Liaison, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

[FR Doc. 2024–10356 Filed 5–10–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

43 CFR Parts 2800, 2860, 2880, and 2920

[BLM_HQ_FRN_MO4500175819]

RIN 1004–AE60

Update of the Communications Uses Program, Cost Recovery Fee Schedules, and Section 512 of FLPMA for Rights-of-Way; Corrections

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule; corrections.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is correcting a final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** on April 12, 2024.

DATES: Effective on May 13, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Stephen Fusilier, Branch Chief, Rights-of-Way, telephone: 202–309–3209, email: sfuslie@blm.gov, or by mail 1849 C St. NW, Washington, DC 20240, for information regarding the substance of this final rule.

Individuals in the United States who are deaf, blind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. 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. For a summary of the final rule, please see the final rule summary document in docket BLM–2022–0002 on www.regulations.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In **Federal Register** Document 2024–06997 appearing on page 25922 in the **Federal Register** of Friday, April 12, 2024, the following corrections are made:

§ 2801.2 [Corrected]

■ 1. On page 25957, in the second column, in amendatory instruction 3.b, in the definition of “Maintenance,” redesignate the second paragraph (ii) as paragraph (iii).

§ 2881.5 [Corrected]

■ 2. On page 25972, in the second column, in amendatory instruction 41, in the definition of “Processing activities,” redesignate the second paragraph (ii) as paragraph (iii).

This action by the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary is taken pursuant to an existing delegation of authority.

Steven H. Feldgus,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

[FR Doc. 2024–10398 Filed 5–10–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4331–29–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

49 CFR Parts 171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 178, and 180

[Docket No. PHMSA–2021–0092 (HM–215Q)]

RIN 2137–AF57

Hazardous Materials: Harmonization with International Standards

Correction

In rule document 2024–06956 beginning on page 25434 in the issue of Wednesday, April 10, 2024, make the following correction:

§ 172.101 [Corrected]

■ On pages 25473 through 25475, in § 172.101, the Hazardous Material Table should appear as follows:

§ 172.101 Hazardous Materials Table [Corrected]

(1) Symbols	(2) Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names	(3) Hazard class or division	(4) Identification Numbers	(5) PG	(6) Label Codes	(7) Special Provisions (§ 172.102) (7)	(8) Packaging (§ 173.***)			(9) Quantity limitations (see §§ 173.27 and 175.75)		(10) Vessel stowage		
							Exceptions (8A)	Non-bulk (8B)	Bulk (8C)	Passenger aircraft/rail (9A)	Cargo aircraft only (9B)	Location (10A)	Other (10B)	
[REMOVE].														
G	Desensitized explosives, solid, n.o.s..	4.1	UN3380	I		4.1 164, 197	*	None	*	211	None	Forbidden	D	28, 36
	Ethyl bromide	6.1	UN1891	II		6.1 IB2, IP8, T7, TP2, TP13.	*	153	*	202 243	5 L	60 L	B	40, 85
	Extracts, aromatic, liquid.	3	UN1169	II		3 149, IB2, T4, TP1, TP8.	*	150	*	202 242	5 L	60 L	B	
	Extracts, aromatic, liquid.	3	UN1169	III		3 B1, IB3, T2, TP1	*	150	*	203 242	60 L	220 L	A	
	Extracts, flavoring, liquid.	3	UN1197	II		3 149, IB2, T4, TP1, TP8.	*	150	*	202 242	5 L	60 L	B	
	Extracts, flavoring, liquid.	3	UN1197	III		3 B1, IB3, T2, TP1	*	150	*	203 242	60 L	220 L	A	
	Hypochlorite solutions.	8	UN1791	II		8 148, A7, B2, B15, IB2, IP5, N34, T7, TP2, TP24.	*	154	*	202 242	1 L	30 L	B	26, 53, 58
	[ADD].		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
G	Desensitized explosive, solid, n.o.s..	4.1	UN3380	I		4.1 164, 197	*	None	*	211	None	Forbidden	D	28, 36
	Cobalt dihydroxide powder, containing not less than 10% respirable particles.	6.1	UN3550	I		6.1 IP22, TP33	*	None	*	211 242	5 kg	50 kg	A	
	Ethyl bromide	3	UN1891	II		3, 6.1 IB2, IP8, T7, TP2, TP13.	*	150	*	202 243	1 L	60 L	B	40, 85
	Extracts, liquid, for flavor or aroma.	3	UN1197	II		3 149, IB2, T4, TP1, TP8.	*	150	*	202 242	5 L	60 L	B	
	Extracts, liquid, for flavor or aroma.	3	UN1197	III		3 B1, IB3, T2, TP1	*	150	*	203 242	60 L	220 L	A	

8	UN1791	Hypochlorite solutions.	*	II	*	8	148, A7, B2, B15, IB2, IP5, N34, T7, TP2, TP24.	154	*	202	242	*	1 L	30 L	*	B	26
		[REVISE]	*		*				*			*			*		
G	9 UN3548	Articles containing miscellaneous dangerous goods, n.o.s.	*		*	391, A224	None	None	*	232	232	*	Forbidden	Forbidden	*	A	
	2.2 UN3538	Articles containing non-flammable, non-toxic gas, n.o.s.	*		*	2.2 391, 396, A225	None	None	*	232	232	*	Forbidden	Forbidden	*	A	
	8 UN2794	Batteries, wet, filled with acid, electric storage.	*		*	8 A51	159	159	*	159	159	*	30 kg	400 kg	*	A	53, 58, 146
	8 UN2795	Batteries, wet, filled with alkali, electric storage.	*		*	8 A51	159	159	*	159	159	*	30 kg	400 kg	*	A	52, 146
	2.1 UN1012	Butylene see also Petroleum gases, liquefied.	*		*	2.1 19, 398, T50	306	306	*	304	314, 315	*	Forbidden	150 kg	*	E	40
	4.3 UN3292	Batteries, containing sodium.	*		*	4.3	189	189	*	189	189	*	Forbidden	400 kg	*	A	13, 148
G	8 UN2922	Corrosive liquids, toxic, n.o.s.	*	I	*	8, 6.1 A4, A7, B10, T14, TP2, TP13, TP27.	None	None	*	201	243	*	0.5 L	2.5 L	*	B	40
G	8 UN2923	Corrosive solids, toxic, n.o.s.	*	I	*	8, 6.1 A5, IB7, T6, TP33.	None	None	*	211	242	*	1 kg	25 kg	*	B	40
	1.4B UN0512	Detonators, electronic pro-grammable for blasting.	*		*	1.4B 148	63(f), 63(g)	63(f), 63(g)	*	62	None	*	Forbidden	75 kg	*	05	25
	4.1 UN2556	Nitrocellulose with alcohol with not less than 25 percent alcohol by mass, and with not more than 12.6 percent nitrogen, by dry mass.	*	II	*	4.1 W31	None	None	*	212	None	*	1 kg	15 kg	*	D	12, 25, 28, 36

(1) Symbols	(2) Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names	(3) Hazard class or division	(4) Identification Numbers	(5) PG	(6) Label Codes	(7) Special Provisions (§ 172.102) (7)	(8) Packaging (§ 173.***)			(9) Quantity limitations (see §§ 173.27 and 175.75)		(10) Vessel stowage	
							Exceptions (8A)	Non-bulk (8B)	Bulk (8C)	Passenger aircraft/rail (9A)	Cargo aircraft only (9B)	Location (10A)	Other (10B)
	Nitrocellulose, with not more than 12.6 percent nitrogen, by dry mass mixture with or without plasticizer, with or without pigment.	4.1	UN2557	II	4.1	44, W31	None	212	None	1 kg	15 kg	D	28, 36
	Nitrocellulose with water with not less than 25 percent water, by mass.	4.1	UN2555	II	4.1	W31	None	212	None	15 kg	50 kg	E	28, 36
G	Pesticides, liquid, flammable, toxic, flash point less than 23 degrees C.	3	UN3021	I	3, 6.1	B5, T14, TP2, TP13, TP27.	None	*	201 243	Forbidden	30 L	B	40
			*				*				*		
			II		3, 6.1	IB2, T11, TP2, TP13, TP27.	150	202 243		1 L	60 L	B	40
G	Polymerizing substance, liquid, stabilized, n.o.s.	4.1	UN3532	III	4.1	387, IB3, IP19, N92, T7, TP4, TP6.	None	*	203 241	10 L	25 L	D	25, 52, 53
G	Polymerizing substance, liquid, temperature controlled, n.o.s.	4.1	UN3534	III	4.1	387, IB3, IP19, N92, T7, TP4, TP6.	None	203 241	Forbidden	Forbidden	Forbidden	D	2, 25, 52, 53
G	Polymerizing substance, solid, stabilized, n.o.s.	4.1	UN3531	III	4.1	387, IB7, IP19, N92, T7, TP4, TP6, TP33.	None	213 240		10 kg	25 kg	D	25, 52, 53
G	Polymerizing substance, solid, temperature controlled, n.o.s.	4.1	UN3533	III	4.1	387, IB7, IP19, N92, T7, TP4, TP6, TP33.	None	213 240	Forbidden	Forbidden	Forbidden	D	2, 25, 52, 53
G	Water-reactive liquid, corrosive, n.o.s.	4.3	UN3129	I	4.3.8	T14, TP2, TP7, TP13.	None	*	201 243	Forbidden	1 L	D	13, 148
G			II		4.3.8	IB1, T11, TP2, TP7.	151	202 243		1 L	5 L	E	13, 85, 148
G			III		4.3.8	IB2, T7, TP2, TP7.	151	203 242		5 L	60 L	E	13, 85, 148

G	Water-reactive liquid, n.o.s.	4.3	UN3148	I	4.3	T13, TP2, TP7, W31.	None	201	244	Forbidden	1 L	E	13, 40, 148
G	.....	.....	.....	II	4.3	T13, TP2, TP7, W31.	151	201	244	Forbidden	1 L	E	13, 40, 148
G	.....	.....	.....	III	4.3	IB2, T7, TP2, TP7, W31.	151	203	242	5 L	60 L	E	13, 40, 148
			*	*			*	*			*		

[FR Doc. C1–2024–06956 Filed 5–10–24; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 0099–10–C

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 25

[Docket No. FWS–HQ–NWRS–2022–0092;
FXRS12610900000–245–FF09R25000]

RIN 1018–BG80

National Wildlife Refuge System; Drain Tile Setbacks

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), promulgate new regulations pertaining to wetland easements to bring consistency, transparency, and clarity for both easement landowners and the Service in the administration of conservation easements, pursuant to the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act of 1966, as amended by the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997. These regulations codify the process by which landowners can request and the Service will provide drain tile setbacks under wetland easement contracts. Under these regulations, if landowners fully comply with Service-provided setbacks when installing drain tile and do not later replace or modify the drain tile, the Service grants the landowners a safe harbor from legal action in the event that the setback drain tile nevertheless results in the draining of an easement wetland. Setback distances are calculated based upon the best available science considering soil characteristics, tile diameter, the depth of the tile below the surface, and/or topography sufficient to the easement contract's standard of protection that ensures no drainage of adjacent protected wetland areas. The regulations apply only to setbacks provided by the Service beginning on the effective date of this final rule.

DATES: This rule is effective June 12, 2024.

Information collection requirements: If you wish to comment on the information collection requirements in this rule, please note that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is required to make a decision concerning the collection of information contained in this rule between 30 and 60 days after the date of publication of this rule in the **Federal Register**. Therefore, comments

should be submitted to OMB by June 12, 2024.

ADDRESSES: *Information collection requirements:* Written comments and suggestions on the information collection requirements should be submitted within 30 days of publication of this document to <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain>. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function. Please provide a copy of your comments to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: PRB (JAO/3W), Falls Church, VA 22041–3803 (mail); or Info_Coll@fws.gov (email). Please reference OMB Control Number 1018–0196 in the subject line of your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Debbie DeVore, (251) 604–1383. 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. 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:

Background

Wetland habitat in the Prairie Pothole Region (PPR) of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota is critically important to waterfowl and other migratory bird populations. The unique topography of the PPR includes numerous small wetlands and potholes that were formed through glaciation thousands of years ago. Prairie potholes are freshwater depressions and marshes, often less than 2 feet deep and 1 acre in size, that are a permanent feature of these landscapes barring deliberate alteration of the topography or hydrology. What makes the PPR so biologically important to waterfowl is the seasonal fluctuation of surface water through these permanent wetlands basins. The PPR is responsible for producing approximately 50 to 75 percent of the primary species of ducks on the North American continent, providing habitat for more than 60 percent of the breeding population. Waterfowl fledged in the PPR are a significant natural resource. Waterfowl are a diverse group of birds that are important to many aquatic and wetland ecosystems throughout the country. Additionally, waterfowl hunting and associated industries

support thousands of jobs and in 2016 produced an estimated \$2.9 billion in economic benefit.

Congress, recognizing the impact that widespread drainage was having on wetlands and waterfowl populations in the PPR, officially created the Small Wetlands Acquisition Program on August 1, 1958, by amending the 1934 Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (commonly referred to as the “Duck Stamp Act”). The amendment allowed proceeds from the sale of Federal Duck Stamps to be used to conserve and protect “small wetland and pothole areas” through the acquisition and establishment of areas designated as Waterfowl Production Areas (WPAs). The Service purchased the first fee-title WPA in South Dakota in 1959, and began to purchase wetland easements soon thereafter. The acquisition of wetland easements accelerated across the PPR following the passage of the 1961 Wetlands Loan Act (Pub. L. 87–383), which authorized appropriations to advance funding for the purchase of wetland easements. Wetland easements are part of the National Wildlife Refuge System, governed by the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (hereafter, “the Administration Act”); 16 U.S.C. 668dd *et seq.*)

Wetland Easements

This rulemaking action codifies new regulations pertaining to easement lands protected by a Service easement for waterfowl management rights (commonly referred to as a “wetland easement”) in the PPR. The easements are areas of land or water acquired and administered by the Service with a less than fee interest for the purpose of maintaining small wetland or pothole areas suitable for use as WPAs.

A wetland easement is a voluntary legal agreement with the Service that pays landowners to permanently protect wetlands. The easement contains restrictions on the use or development of the land to protect its conservation values. The Service's wetland easements are minimally restrictive conservation easements, meaning that they have a minimal impact on the property value and limit the landowner's use and enjoyment of the property to a minor degree. Landowners who sell a wetland easement to the Service agree that wetlands protected by an easement cannot be drained, filled, leveled, or burned. If these wetlands dry up naturally, they can be farmed, grazed, or hayed.

Drain Tiles

Traditionally, the purpose of subsurface agricultural drainage has