

Department evaluated this direct final rule under E.O. 13175 and the Department's consultation policies and determined that it has no substantial, direct effects on federally recognized Indian tribes and that consultation under the Department's Tribal consultation policies is not required. The rule merely revises the Federal regulations to remove unnecessary regulatory language.

Paperwork Reduction Act

OMB previously approved the information collection activities contained in the existing regulations and assigned OMB Control Number 1004-0114. This rule does not impose any new or materially revised information collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), and a submission to the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act is not required.

National Environmental Policy Act

This direct final rule does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. A detailed statement under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) is not required because this rule is covered by a categorical exclusion applicable to regulatory functions "that are of an administrative, financial, legal, technical, or procedural nature." 43 CFR 46.210(i). In addition, the Department has determined that this rule does not involve any of the extraordinary circumstances listed in 43 CFR 46.215 that would require further analysis under NEPA.

E.O. 13211—Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This direct final rule is not a significant energy action as defined in E.O. 13211. Therefore, a Statement of Energy Effects is not required.

List of Subjects for 43 CFR Part 3830

Mineral royalties, Mines, Public lands—mineral resources, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Adam G. Suess,
Acting Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Bureau of Land Management amends 43 CFR part 3830 as follows:

PART 3830—LOCATING, RECORDING, AND MAINTAINING MINING CLAIMS OR SITES; GENERAL PROVISIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 3830 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 18 U.S.C. 1001, 3571; 30 U.S.C. 22, 28, 28k, 242, 611; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 43 U.S.C. 2, 1201, 1212, 1457, 1474; 115 Stat. 414; Pub. L. 112-74, 125 Stat. 786.

Subpart D—BLM Service Charge and Fee Requirements

■ 2. Revise § 3830.23 to read as follows:

§ 3830.23 What types of payment will BLM accept?

(a) BLM will accept the following types of payments:

- (1) U.S. currency;
- (2) Postal money order payable in U.S. dollars to the Department of the Interior—Bureau of Land Management;
- (3) Check or other negotiable instrument payable in U.S. dollars to the Department of the Interior—Bureau of Land Management; or
- (4) Valid credit card that is acceptable to the BLM.

(b) If the issuing institution of your check, negotiable instrument, or credit card refuses to pay and it is not because the institution made a mistake, BLM will treat the service charges and fees as unpaid.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

43 CFR Part 3834

[Docket No. BLM-2025-0014; Order #4820000251; Order #02412-014-004-047181.0]

RIN 1004-AF35

Rescission of Regulations Regarding Annual Fees for Oil Shale Placer Mining Claims

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Direct final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: This direct final rule rescinds the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) regulations that address the payment of annual maintenance fees for oil shale placer mining claims under the U.S. mining laws.

DATES: The final rule is effective September 15, 2025, unless significant adverse comments are received by August 18, 2025. If significant adverse

comments are received, notice will be published in the **Federal Register** before the effective date either withdrawing the rule or issuing a new final rule that responds to significant adverse comments.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. In the Search box, enter the Docket Number "BLM-2025-0014" and click the "Search" button. Follow the instructions at this website.
- *Mail, personal, or messenger delivery:* U.S. Department of the Interior, Director (630), Bureau of Land Management, 1849 C St. NW, Room 5646, Washington, DC 20240, Attention: 1004-AF35.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kirk Rentmeister, National Mining Law Program Lead, telephone: 775-435-5514; email: krentmei@blm.gov.

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. For a summary of the final rule, please see the abstract description of the document in Docket Number BLM-2025-0014 on www.regulations.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of the Interior's (Department) regulations governing payment of maintenance, location, and oil shale fees for mining claims and sites under the U.S. mining laws are contained in 43 CFR part 3834. Section 3834.11 addresses which fees mining claim owners must pay and when the fees must be paid. Upon reviewing these regulations, the Department has determined that paragraph (b) of 43 CFR 3834.11 should be rescinded due to obsolescence resulting from the fact that there are no longer any oil shale placer mining claims in the Bureau of Land Management's records. The content of existing paragraph (a) of 43 CFR 3834.11 will become the entire remaining section. The only changes made to the content of the existing section is to remove "(except oil shale placer claims)" from the introductory language in paragraph (a) and to redesignate the remaining section paragraphs.

The Department has determined that this reason, independently and alone, justifies rescission of 43 CFR 3834.11(b). The Department has no interest in maintaining a rule that is obsolete.

The Department is issuing this rule as a direct final rule. Although the Administrative Procedure Act (APA, 5 U.S.C. 551–559) generally requires agencies to engage in notice and comment rulemaking, section 553 of the APA provides an exception when the agency “for good cause finds” that notice and comment are “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” *Id.* section 553(b)(B). The Department has determined that notice and comment are unnecessary because this rule is noncontroversial; of a minor, technical nature; involves little agency discretion; and is unlikely to receive any significant adverse comments. Significant adverse comments are those that oppose the rescission of the rule and raise, alone or in combination; (1) reasons why the rescission of the rule is inappropriate, including challenges to the rescission’s underlying premise, or (2) serious unintended consequences of the rescission. A comment recommending an addition to the rule will not be considered significant and adverse unless the comment explains how this direct final rule would be ineffective without the addition.

Procedural Matters

Executive Order (E.O.) 12866—Regulatory Planning and Review and E.O. 13563—Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

E.O. 12866 provides that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) will review all significant rules. OIRA has determined that this rule is not significant.

E.O. 13563 reaffirms the principles of E.O. 12866, while calling for improvements in the Nation’s regulatory system to promote predictability, reduce uncertainty, and use the best, most innovative, and least burdensome tools for achieving regulatory ends. E.O. 13563 directs agencies to consider regulatory approaches that reduce burdens and maintain flexibility and freedom of choice for the public where these approaches are relevant, feasible, and consistent with regulatory objectives. E.O. 13563 emphasizes further that agencies must base regulations on the best available science and that the rulemaking process must allow for public participation and an open exchange of ideas. The Department developed this rule in a manner consistent with these requirements.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA, 5 U.S.C. 601 through 612) requires an agency to prepare a regulatory flexibility

analysis for all rules unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The RFA applies only to rules for which an agency is required to first publish a proposed rule. *See* 5 U.S.C. 603(a) and 604(a). As the Department is not required to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking for this direct final rule, the RFA does not apply.

Congressional Review Act

This rule is not a major rule under the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 804(2). Specifically, the direct final rule: (a) will not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more; (b) will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; and (c) will not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic and export markets.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

This rule does not impose an unfunded mandate on State, local, or Tribal governments, or the private sector, of more than \$100 million per year. The rule does not have a significant or unique effect on State, local, or Tribal governments, or the private sector. The rule merely revises the Federal regulations to remove an obsolete provision that is no longer used. Therefore, a statement containing the information required by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) is not required.

E.O. 12630—Governmental Actions and Interference With Constitutionally Protected Property Rights

This rule does not result in a taking of private property or otherwise have regulatory takings implications under E.O. 12630. The rule rescinds an obsolete regulatory provision; therefore, the rule will not result in private property being taken for public use without just compensation. A takings implication assessment is therefore not required.

E.O. 13132—Federalism

Under the criteria of section 1 of E.O. 13132, this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement. This rule will not have substantial direct effects 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. A federalism summary impact statement is not required.

E.O. 12988—Civil Justice Reform

This direct final rule complies with the requirements of E.O. 12988. Among other things, this rule:

(a) Meets the criteria of section 3(a) requiring that all regulations be reviewed to eliminate errors and ambiguity and be written to minimize litigation;

(b) Meets the criteria of section 3(b)(2) requiring that all regulations be written in clear language and contain clear legal standards.

E.O. 13175—Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

The Department of the Interior strives to strengthen its government-to-government relationship with Indian tribes through a commitment to consultation with Tribes and recognition of their right to self-governance and Tribal sovereignty. The Department evaluated this direct final rule under E.O. 13175 and the Department’s consultation policies and determined that it has no substantial, direct effects on federally recognized Indian tribes and that consultation under the Department’s Tribal consultation policies is not required. The rule merely revises the Federal regulations to remove unnecessary regulatory language.

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