

(g) Inspection and Other Actions

(1) For airplanes identified in paragraph (c)(1) of this emergency AD: As of December 1, 2025 (the effective date of Emergency AD 2025–23–51), further flight is prohibited until the airplane is inspected and all applicable corrective actions are performed using a method approved by the Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA.

(2) For airplanes identified in paragraphs (c)(2) and (3) of this emergency AD: As of the effective date of this emergency AD, further flight is prohibited until the airplane is inspected and all applicable corrective actions are performed using a method approved by the Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA.

(h) Special Flight Permit

Special flight permits, as described in 14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199, are not allowed unless approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (i)(1) of this emergency AD.

(i) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this emergency AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the Continued Operational Safety Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (j) of this emergency AD. Information may be emailed to: AMOC@faa.gov. Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(2) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair, modification, or alteration required by this emergency AD if it is approved by The Boeing Company Organization Designation Authorization (ODA) that has been authorized by the Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA, to make those findings. To be approved, the repair method, modification deviation, or alteration deviation must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this emergency AD.

(j) Additional Information

For more information about this emergency AD, contact Brian Knaup, Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 817–222–5390; email: OperationalSafety@faa.gov.

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

None.

Issued on November 20, 2025.

Lona C. Saccomando,

Acting Deputy Director, Integrated Certificate Management Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–20804 Filed 11–21–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement****30 CFR Part 700**

[Docket No. OSM–2025–0021; S1D1S SS08011000 SX064A000 256S180110; S2D2S SS08011000 SX064A000 25XS501520]

RIN 1029–AD02

Scope of Federal Regulations Implementing the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Interior.

ACTION: Direct final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: This direct final rule revises the Federal regulations to rescind obsolete regulations related to the scope of the regulations implementing the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA).

DATES: The final rule is effective January 23, 2026, unless significant adverse comments are received by December 24, 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:

- *Electronically:* Go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket Number OSM–2025–0021. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *By hard copy:* Submit by U.S. mail to Division of Regulatory Support, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, Attn: James Tyree, 1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 4557, Washington, DC 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

James Tyree, Chief, Division of Regulatory Support, (202) 208–4479, jtyree@osmre.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.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal regulations at 30 CFR 700.1 describe the structure and organization of the regulations contained in chapter VII of 30 CFR. Each subsection of § 700.1 lists the contents and a brief description of a subchapter within chapter VII. Included within this list is subsection (n), which explains that “Subchapter S sets forth the regulations that apply to grants for mining and mineral research institutes and grants for mineral research projects.” However, subchapter S was removed from chapter VII in 1989, when, pursuant to Secretary’s Order 3073, the Secretary of the Interior transferred responsibility and operation for that program to the Bureau of Mines.¹ See 54 FR 38377 (Sept. 18, 1989). Thus, subchapter S is currently reserved and contains no content; therefore, the Department of the Interior (Department) and OSMRE have determined that this subsection should be rescinded because it is obsolete.

The Department has determined that this reason, independently and alone, justifies rescission of 30 CFR 700.1(n). The Department has no interest in maintaining rules that are 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.* § 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 regulations and raise, alone or in combination, (1) reasons why the rescission of the regulations 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

¹ The regulations related to the Bureau of Mines were later vacated and removed from the CFR. See 67 FR 30803 (May 8, 2002).

how this direct final rule would be ineffective without the addition.

Procedural Determinations

Executive Order 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 Executive Order 12630. The rule rescinds obsolete regulatory provisions; therefore, the rule will not result in private property being taken for public use without just compensation. A takings implication assessment is not required.

Executive Order 12866—Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563—Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

Executive Order 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.

Executive Order 13563 reaffirms the principles of Executive Order 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. Executive Order 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. Executive Order 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.

Executive Order 12988—Civil Justice Reform

This direct final rule complies with the requirements of Executive Order 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.

Executive Order 13132—Federalism

Under the criteria of section 1 of Executive Order 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.

Executive Order 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 Executive Order 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 obsolete regulatory language.

Executive Order 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 Executive Order 13211. Therefore, a Statement of Energy Effects 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.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not impose any new information collection burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. OMB previously approved the information collection activities contained in the existing regulations and assigned OMB control number 1029-0054. This rule does not impose an information collection burden because the Department is not making any changes to the information collection requirements.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA, 5 U.S.C. 601–612) 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 obsolete language 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.

List of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 700

Administrative practice and procedure, Reporting and recordkeeping

requirements, Surface mining, Underground mining.

Leslie Shockley Beyer,
Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Department of the Interior amends 30 CFR part 700 as follows:

PART 700—GENERAL

■ 1. The authority citation for part 700 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.*

§ 700.1 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend § 700.1 by removing paragraph (n).

[FR Doc. 2025–20835 Filed 11–21–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

30 CFR Part 872

[Docket No. OSM–2025–0012 S1D1S
SS08011000 SX064A000 256S180110;
S2D2S SS08011000 SX064A000
25XS501520]

RIN 1029–AC95

Prior Balance Replacement Funds

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Interior.

ACTION: Direct final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: This direct final rule revises the Federal regulations to rescind provisions that required the distribution and awarding of prior balance replacement funds, which are moneys from the United States Treasury's General Fund that replaced State or Tribal share funds that were allocated before October 1, 2007, but never appropriated by Congress.

DATES: The final rule is effective January 23, 2026, unless significant adverse comments are received by December 24, 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:

- **Electronically:** Go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket Number OSM–2025–0012. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- **By hard copy:** Submit by U.S. mail to Division of Regulatory Support, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, Attn: James Tyree, 1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 4557, Washington, DC 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

James Tyree, Chief, Division of Regulatory Support, (202) 208–4479, jtyree@osmre.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.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal regulations at 30 CFR 872.30 describe how the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) distributes and awards prior balance replacement funds, which are moneys from the United States Treasury's General Fund that replaced State or Tribal share funds that were allocated before October 1, 2007, but never appropriated by Congress. Section 411(h)(1) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) required OSMRE to distribute prior balance replacement funds to eligible States and Tribes for seven years, beginning October 1, 2008. As the distribution of prior balance replacement funds is complete, the Department of the Interior (Department) and OSMRE have determined that 30 CFR 872.30 should be rescinded because it is obsolete. To the extent States or Tribes may have any unspent prior balance replacement funds, those funds will be governed by the regulations that were in place at the time of the initial grant award.

The Department has determined that this reason, independently and alone, justifies the rescission of 30 CFR 872.30. 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.* § 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 Determinations

Executive Order 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 Executive Order 12630. The rule rescinds obsolete regulatory language; therefore, the rule will not result in private property being taken for public use without just compensation. A takings implication assessment is not required.

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