

*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 language made obsolete by a 1999 court ruling.

*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 1029–0048. 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 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.

**List of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 817**

Environmental protection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, 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 817 as follows:

**PART 817—PERMANENT PROGRAM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS—UNDERGROUND MINING ACTIVITIES**

■ 1. The authority citation for part 817 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 2. In § 817.121:

■ a. Lift the suspension of paragraphs (c)(4)(i) through (iv); and

■ b. Revising paragraph (c)(4).

The revision reads as follows:

**§ 817.121 Subsidence control.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) \* \* \*

(4) *Rebuttable presumption of causation by subsidence.* In any determination whether damage to protected structures was caused by subsidence from underground mining, all relevant and reasonably available information will be considered by the regulatory authority.

\* \* \* \* \*

[FR Doc. 2025–21444 Filed 11–26–25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310–05–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement****30 CFR Part 870**

[Docket No. OSM–2025–0004 S1D1S  
SS08011000 SX064A000 256S180110;  
S2D2S SS08011000 SX064A000  
25XS01520]

**RIN 1029–AC88**

**Rescission of Fee Rates**

**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 expired fee rates for coal produced for sale, transfer, or use from October 1, 2012, through September 30, 2021. New rates have been established and are in effect beginning October 1, 2021, through September 30, 2034.

**DATES:** The final rule is effective January 27, 2026, unless significant adverse comments are received by December 29, 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–2025–0004]. 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](mailto: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 implementing the version of 30 U.S.C. 1232(a) that was in effect before the amendments made to that section by Public Law 117–58 (2021) are contained in 30 CFR 870.13(a). These regulations set fees for coal produced for sale, transfer, or use from October 1, 2012, through September 30, 2021. Upon reviewing these regulations, the Department of the Interior (Department) and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) have determined that this provision should be rescinded due to obsolescence resulting from the passage of time. The content of existing paragraph (b) of 30 CFR 870.13 will become the entire remaining section. No changes were made to the content of existing paragraph (b).

The Department has determined that this reason, independently and alone, justifies rescission of 30 CFR 870.13(a). 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 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 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.

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Federal regulations to remove obsolete regulatory language.

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*Paperwork Reduction Act*

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to the information collection requirements.

*Regulatory Flexibility Act*

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*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.

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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.

**List of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 870**

Coal, Fees, 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 Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement amends 30 CFR part 870 as follows:

**PART 870—ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND—FEE COLLECTION AND COAL PRODUCTION REPORTING**

■ 1. The authority citation for part 870 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 28 U.S.C. 1746, 30 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.*, and Public Law 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681.

■ 2. Revise § 870.13 to read as follows:

**§ 870.13 Fee rates.**

(a) Fees for coal produced for sale, transfer, or use from October 1, 2021, through September 30, 2034. Fees for coal produced for sale, transfer, or use from October 1, 2021, through September 30, 2034, are shown in the following table:

Type of fee	Type of coal	Amount of fee
(1) Surface mining fee.	Anthracite, bituminous, and subbituminous, including reclaimed.	(i) If value of coal is \$2.24 per ton or more, fee is 22.4 cents per ton.
(2) Underground mining fee.	Anthracite, bituminous, and subbituminous.	(ii) If value of coal is less than \$2.24 per ton, fee is 10 percent of the value.
(3) Surface and underground mining fee.	Lignite .....	(i) If value of coal is \$0.96 per ton or more, fee is 9.6 cents per ton.
(4) In situ coal mining fee.	All types other than lignite .....	(ii) If value of coal is less than \$0.96 per ton, fee is 10 percent of the value.
(5) In situ coal mining fee.	Lignite .....	(i) If value of coal is \$3.20 per ton or more, fee is 6.4 cents per ton.
		(ii) If value of coal is less than \$3.20 per ton, fee is 2 percent of the value.
		9.6 cents per ton based on Btus per ton in place equated to the gas produced at the site as certified through analysis by an independent laboratory.
		6.4 cents per ton based on the Btus per ton of coal in place equated to the gas produced at the site as certified through analysis by an independent laboratory.