

### Executive Order 13175—Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

The Department 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 1029–0103. 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 regulatory language. 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 875

Indians—lands, 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 amends 30 CFR part 875 as follows:

### PART 875—CERTIFICATION AND NONCOAL RECLAMATION

■ 1. The authority citation for part 875 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 2. Amend § 875.16 by:

- a. Revising paragraph (a);
- b. Removing paragraph (b)(2); and
- c. Redesignating paragraph (b)(3) as paragraph (b)(2)

The revision reads as follows:

### § 875.16 Exclusion of certain noncoal reclamation sites.

(a) You, the uncertified State or Indian tribe, may not use moneys from the Fund for the reclamation of sites and areas designated for remedial action under the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 7901 *et seq.*) or that have been listed for remedial action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*).

\* \* \* \* \*

[FR Doc. 2025-21442 Filed 11-26-25; 8:45 am]

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## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

### Copyright Royalty Board

#### 37 CFR Part 381

[Docket No. 2025-CRB-0011-PBR (2023–2027) COLA (2026)]

### Cost of Living Adjustment to Public Broadcasters Compulsory License Royalty Rate

**AGENCY:** Copyright Royalty Board, Library of Congress.

**ACTION:** Final rule; cost of living adjustment.

**SUMMARY:** The Copyright Royalty Judges announce a cost of living adjustment (COLA) to the royalty rate that noncommercial radio stations at certain colleges, universities, and other educational institutions that are not affiliated with National Public Radio must pay for the use in 2026 of published nondramatic musical compositions in the SESAC Performing Rights, LLC (SESAC), and Global Music Rights, LLC, (GMR), repertoires pursuant to the statutory license under the Copyright Act for noncommercial broadcasting.

#### DATES:

**Effective date:** November 28, 2025.

**Applicability dates:** These rates are applicable to the period January 1, 2026, through December 31, 2026.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Anita Brown, CRB Program Specialist, (202) 707–7658, [crb@loc.gov](mailto:crb@loc.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 118 of the Copyright Act, title 17 of the United States Code, creates a statutory license for the use of published nondramatic musical works and published pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works in connection with noncommercial broadcasting.

On June 28, 2023, the Copyright Royalty Judges (Judges) adopted final regulations governing the rates and terms of copyright royalty payments under section 118 of the Copyright Act for the license period 2023–2027. See 88 FR 41827. Pursuant to these regulations, on or before December 1 of each year, the Judges shall publish in the **Federal Register** notice of the change in the cost of living and a revised schedule of the rates codified at § 381.5(c)(3) and (4) relating to compositions in the repertory of SESAC and GMR. The adjustment, fixed to the nearest dollar, shall be the greater of (1) the change in the cost of living as determined by the Consumer Price Index (all consumers, all items) (“CPI-U”) “during the period from the most recent index published prior to the previous notice to the most recent index published prior to December 1 of that year” or (2) 1.5%. 37 CFR 381.10.

The change in the cost of living as determined by the CPI-U during the period from the most recent index published prior to the previous notice, *i.e.*, before December 1, 2024, to the most recent index published before December 1, 2025, is 2.9%.<sup>1</sup> In accordance with 37 CFR 381.10(b), the Judges announce that the COLA for calendar year 2026 shall be 2.9%. Application of the 2.9% COLA to the 2025 rates for the performance of published nondramatic musical compositions in the repertory of SESAC and GMR—\$199 per station—results in an adjusted rate of \$205 per station, rounded to the nearest dollar.

#### List of Subjects in 37 CFR Part 381

Copyright, Music, Radio, Rates, Television.

#### Final Regulations

In consideration of the foregoing, the Judges amend part 381 of title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

<sup>1</sup> The CPI-U announced on October 24, 2025, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its *Consumer Price Index News Release—Consumer Price Index*, is available at <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cpi.pdf> at Table 1. The Copyright Royalty Judges note that the October 24, 2025, publication is the most recent CPI-U published by the Secretary of Labor before December 1 of the preceding year of this COLA adjustment (*i.e.*, 2026). The Bureau of Labor statistics has explained “BLS could not collect October 2025 reference period survey data due to a lapse in appropriations.” See <https://www.bls.gov/bls/2025-lapse-revised-release-dates.htm> (last visited Nov. 25, 2025). The “change in the cost of living during the period from the most recent index published prior to the previous notice to the most recent index published prior to December 1” of this year, *i.e.*, the change from October 2024 to September 2025, is 2.9% ((324.800–315.664)/315.664).

## PART 381—USE OF CERTAIN COPYRIGHTED WORKS IN CONNECTION WITH NONCOMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING

■ 1. The authority citation for part 381 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 17 U.S.C. 118, 801(b)(1) and 803.

■ 2. Section 381.5 is amended by revising paragraphs (c)(3)(iv) and (c)(4)(iv) as follows:

### § 381.5 Performance of musical compositions by public broadcasting entities licensed to colleges and universities.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 (c) \* \* \*  
 (3) \* \* \*  
 (iv) 2026: \$205 per station.  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 (4) \* \* \*  
 (iv) 2026: \$205 per station.  
 \* \* \* \* \*

Dated: November 25, 2025.

**Christina L. Shifton,**  
*Interim Chief Copyright Royalty Judge.*

[FR Doc. 2025-21579 Filed 11-26-25; 8:45 am]

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R08-OAR-2024-0608; FRL-12597-02-R8]

#### Air Plan Approval; Montana; Regional Haze Plan for the Second Implementation Period

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a regional haze state implementation plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Montana on August 10, 2022 (Montana’s 2022 SIP submission), as satisfying applicable requirements under the Clean Air Act (CAA) and the EPA’s Regional Haze Rule (RHR) for the program’s second implementation period. The EPA is also finalizing approval of the prong 4 visibility portion of Montana’s October 1, 2018, Infrastructure SIP submission for the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). The EPA is taking this action pursuant to the CAA.

**DATES:** This rule is effective on December 29, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA-R08-OAR-2024-0608. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.*, Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available through <https://www.regulations.gov>, or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Amrita Singh, Air and Radiation Division, EPA, Region 8, Mailcode 8ARD-IO, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, Colorado 80202-1129, telephone number: (303) 312-6103; email address: [singh.amrita@epa.gov](mailto:singh.amrita@epa.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document “we,” “us,” and “our” means the EPA.

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#### I. What is being addressed in this document?

The EPA is approving a SIP revision submitted by the State of Montana to the EPA on August 10, 2022, addressing the requirements of the second implementation period of the RHR. As required by section 169A of the CAA, the RHR calls for state and federal agencies to work together to improve visibility in 156 national parks and wilderness areas. The rule requires the states, in coordination with the EPA, the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, the Forest Service, and other interested parties, to develop and implement air quality protection plans to reduce the pollution that causes visibility impairment in mandatory Class I Federal areas. Visibility impairing pollutants include fine and coarse particulate matter (PM) (*e.g.*, sulfates, nitrates, organic carbon, elemental carbon, and soil dust) and their precursors (*e.g.*, sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), and, in some cases, volatile organic compounds (VOC) and ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>)). As discussed in further detail in our proposed rule, this document, and the accompanying Response to Comments