

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) because it does not contain any information collection activities.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

This action is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). This action merely delegates to the local agency the authority to implement the already applicable requirements of the Federal Rule.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain an unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538 and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13131 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). It 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.

G. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have Tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

H. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045 directs federal agencies to include an evaluation of the health and safety effects of the planned regulation on children in federal health and safety standards and explain why the regulation is preferable to potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f)(1) of Executive Order 12866, and because the EPA does not believe the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportionate risk to children. This action merely delegates to a State agency the authority to administer the already applicable RMP.

I. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001), because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This rulemaking does not involve technical standards. This action merely delegates to a State agency the authority to administer the already applicable RMP.

In addition, this action is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian Tribe has demonstrated that a Tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have Tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal Governments or preempt Tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

K. Congressional Review Act

This action is subject to the Congressional Review Act (CRA), and the EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by June 29, 2026. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. See section 307(b)(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 63

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Risk management program.

Dated: April 21, 2026.

James Macy,
Regional Administrator, Region 7.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, EPA amends 40 CFR part 63 as set forth below:

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 63 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart A—General Provisions

■ 2. Section 63.14 is amended by adding paragraph (n)(11) to read as follows:

§ 63.14 Incorporations by reference.

* * * * *

(n) * * *

(11) Missouri Department of Natural Resources regulations, 10 CSR 10–6.255, Chemical Accident Prevention for Agricultural Anhydrous Ammonia, effective February 28, 2025.

Incorporation by reference approved for § 63.99(a).

* * * * *

Subpart E—Approval of State Programs and Delegation of Federal Authorities

■ 3. Section 63.99 is amended by adding paragraph (a)(26) to read as follows:

§ 63.99 Delegated Federal authorities.

(a) * * *

(26) Affected agricultural anhydrous ammonia facilities within Missouri must comply with the Chemical Accident Prevention for Agricultural Anhydrous Ammonia 10 CSR 10–6.255 (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14). 10 CSR 10–6.255 of Missouri’s Code of State Regulations pertains to agricultural anhydrous ammonia facilities in the State of Missouri’s jurisdiction and have been approved under the procedures of § 63.93 and § 63.95 to be implemented and enforced in place of 40 CFR part 68 by the State.

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[FR Doc. 2026–08348 Filed 4–28–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Bureau of Land Management****43 CFR Part 3100**

[Docket No. BLM–2025–0138; A2407–014–004–065516, #O2509–014–004–125222]

RIN 1004–AF41

Revisions to Regulations Regarding Oil and Gas Leasing; Fees, Rentals, and Royalties

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Direct final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: This direct final rule (DFR) revises existing regulations pertaining to royalty on production to effectuate changes required by the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBA) enacted on July 4, 2025.

DATES: The final rule is effective on June 29, 2026, unless significant adverse comments are received by May 29, 2026. 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 any 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–2025–0138” 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–AF41.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Peter Cowan, Senior Minerals Leasing Specialist, email: picowan@blm.gov; telephone: 720–838–1641. 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–2025–0138 on www.regulations.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Oil and gas leasing on Federal lands managed by the BLM is governed by the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA), 30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*, and other pertinent statutes. See 43 CFR 3100.3. Section 226 of the MLA sets out the general provisions governing oil and gas leasing on Federal lands. Before 2022, section 226(b)(1)(A) prescribed the royalty rate for oil and gas leases to be set at a “rate of not less than 12.5 percent.” In 2022, Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), Public Law 117–169 (136 Stat. 2056). Section 50262(a) of the IRA amended section 226(b)(1)(A) to require the royalty rate to be changed to 16²/₃ percent. In 2024, the BLM issued the

final rule, “Fluid Mineral Leases and Leasing Process” (89 FR 30916, June 22, 2024), which implemented the provisions of the IRA. Some of those changes are contained in 43 CFR subpart 3103—Fees, Rents and Royalties. That subpart sets out the general fees, rents and royalty amounts and requirements for oil and gas leases. The regulations in 43 CFR 3103.31 specify the royalty rates applicable to both newly issued oil and gas leases, as well as those that may be reinstated under applicable law and regulations.

Section 50101(a)(1) of the OBBA repealed section 50262(a) of the IRA, stating that any provision of law amended or repealed by that subsection is restored or revived as if that subsection had not been enacted into law. Based on the language in the OBBA, the applicable royalty provision in the MLA is once again set at an amount of not less than 12.5 percent. The BLM is issuing this DFR to return the royalty rate required for production from Federal oil and gas leases issued after the enactment of the OBBA to “not less than 12.5 percent” or “minimum of 12.5 percent.” Issuance of this DFR will avoid any confusion on the part of the regulated community as to the royalty rate for production from Federal oil and gas leases.

The BLM has determined that 43 CFR 3103.31(a) must be revised to reflect the correct royalty rate applicable to production from Federal oil and gas leases issued after the enactment of the OBBA such that this section will now include a statement that the royalty is not less than 12.5 percent. The regulations at 43 CFR 3103.31(a)(2) and (3) are removed in their entirety as these paragraphs included royalty rates that are no longer applicable. The regulations at 43 CFR 3103.31(a)(4) will be redesignated to § 3103.31(a)(2) and all references to 16.67 percent will be removed and replaced with 12.5 percent to reflect the royalty rate required by the OBBA. A new 43 CFR 3103.31(a)(3) is added to address the royalty rate for non-competitive leases, which were reinstated by the OBBA with this royalty rate. The existing 43 CFR 3103.31(a)(5) will be redesignated to become paragraph (a)(4) and will be revised to conform to the requirements of the OBBA to address the royalty rate for reinstated leases.

The BLM has determined that enactment of the OBBA, independently and alone, justifies the revisions to 43 CFR 3103.31(a)(1) through (5). The BLM has no interest in maintaining a regulation that is inconsistent with more recent controlling legislation and that could lead to confusion if left in place.

This regulatory change does not amend existing oil and gas leases with royalty rates that are higher than 12.5 percent. The BLM is taking action outside of this rulemaking to implement this royalty rate change for new leases going forward.

The BLM is issuing this rule as a DFR. Although the Administrative Procedure Act (APA, 5 U.S.C. 551 through 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 BLM has determined that notice and comment are unnecessary because the revisions reflected in this rule implement requirements for which the agency has no discretion; and is unlikely to receive any significant adverse comments given the statutory mandate in the OBBA. Significant adverse comments are those that oppose the revision of the rule and raise, alone or in combination, (1) Reasons why the revision of the rule is inappropriate, including challenges to the revision’s underlying premise; or (2) Serious unintended consequences of the revision. A comment recommending an addition to the rule will not be considered significant and adverse unless the comment explains how this DFR would be ineffective without the addition.

Procedural Matters

Executive Order (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 revises provisions that no longer reflect existing statutory authority and removes and replaces obsolete regulatory provisions, as required by the OBBA. The rule will not result in private property being taken for public use without just compensation. A takings implication assessment is not required.

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 significant.

The incremental or decremental change in royalties are changes in

revenue to the U.S. Government, State governments, and funds, and they are costs or cost savings to operators of new onshore Federal oil and gas leases. As such, they are transfer payments that do not affect the total resources available to society. An important, but sometimes difficult, problem in cost estimation is to distinguish between real costs and transfer payments. While transfers should not be included in the estimates of the benefits and costs of a regulation, they may be important for describing the distributional effects of a regulation.

Overall, economic theory suggests that the quantity of Federal oil or gas produced may increase due to the new OBBB provisions compared to the IRA provisions, which increased production costs.

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.

E.O. 12988—Civil Justice Reform

This DFR 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. 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. 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 DFR 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 obsolete regulatory language.

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

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

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

This DFR does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. A detailed statement under 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 BLM 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 1004–0185. 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 BLM is not required to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking for this DFR, 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 DFR: (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 in compliance with the OBBB. 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 43 CFR Part 3100

Government contracts, Government employees, Mineral royalties, Oil and gas exploration, Oil and gas reserves, Public lands—mineral resources, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Surety bonds.

Lanny E. Erdos,

Director, Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement, Exercising Authority of the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Bureau of Land Management amends 43 CFR part 3100 as follows:

PART 3100—OIL AND GAS LEASING

■ 1. The authority citation for part 3100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 25 U.S.C. 396d and 2107; 30 U.S.C. 189, 306, 359, and 1751; 43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; and 42 U.S.C. 15801.

■ 2. Amend § 3103.31 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 3100.31 Enforceability.

(a) Royalty on production will be payable only on the mineral interest owned by the United States. Royalty must be paid in the amount or value of the production removed or sold as follows:

(1) The royalty rate prescribed in the lease will be not less than 12.5 percent.

(2) A minimum royalty rate of 12.5 percent on all leases issued under subpart 3109 of this part;

(3) For all non-competitive leases, a royalty rate of 12.5 percent.

(4) For reinstated leases, the rate used for royalty determination that applies to new leases at the time of the reinstatement plus 4 percentage points, plus an additional 2 percentage points for each succeeding reinstatement. In no cases will the royalty rate on the reinstated lease be less than 16.67 percent.

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[FR Doc. 2026-08280 Filed 4-28-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4331-29-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 260410-0095; RTID 0648-XF683]

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Recreational Fishing for Chinook Salmon in the Cook Inlet Exclusive Economic Zone Area

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS is prohibiting recreational fishing for Chinook salmon in the Cook Inlet exclusive economic zone (EEZ) Area. This action is necessary for the conservation of Cook Inlet Chinook salmon stocks that continue to be in a low state of abundance as assessed in the NMFS 2026 stock assessment and fisheries evaluation (SAFE) report and the 2026 State of Alaska forecasts of very low run strength.

DATES: Effective 0001 hours, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), May 1, 2026, through 2400 hours, A.l.t., August 15, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adam Zaleski, 907-206-5802.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the Cook Inlet EEZ Area according to the Fishery Management Plan for Salmon Fisheries in the EEZ off Alaska (Salmon FMP). The intended effect of this action is to conserve and manage the salmon resources in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). Regulations governing fishing by U.S. vessels in accordance with the Salmon FMP appear at subpart H of 50 CFR part 600 and 50 CFR part 679.

In accordance with 50 CFR 679.118(c)(1)(ii), the Regional Administrator, Alaska Region, NMFS (Regional Administrator) has determined it is necessary to close Chinook salmon recreational fishing for conservation and management purposes and is therefore prohibiting recreational fishing for Chinook salmon in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area. In making this determination, the Regional Administrator has considered the following factors: the low proposed 2026 Chinook salmon acceptable biological catch (ABC) in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area (proposed ABC of 261 Chinook salmon; 91 FR 20085, April 15, 2026), which is based on the assessment of Chinook salmon in NMFS's 2026 SAFE report, found at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/commercial-fishing/cook-inlet-exclusive-economic-zone-salmon-stock-assessment-and-fishery>; anticipated harvest rates, expected mortality, and the potential number of participants in the commercial and recreational fisheries in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area; and the State of Alaska's 2026 prediction of run sizes. Newly released 2026 Chinook salmon forecasts from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) predict very low run sizes for Chinook salmon stocks in Cook Inlet, which is likely to negatively impact the achievement of spawning escapement targets and returns during future years. The ADF&G Chinook salmon forecasts can be found at <https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/EONR/index.cfm?ADFG=region.NR&Year=2026&NRID=3989>. As such, ADF&G has issued a closure of recreational fishing in State marine waters of Upper

Cook Inlet effective May 1, 2026 through August 15, 2026, found at <https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/EONR/index.cfm?ADFG=region.NR&Year=2026&NRID=3976>. This action parallels the closure in State marine waters and prohibits recreational fishing for Chinook salmon in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area May 1, 2026 through August 15, 2026.

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is authorized by 50 CFR 679.118(c)(1)(ii), which was issued pursuant to section 304(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and is necessary to carry out the Salmon FMP. This action is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), there is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this action. Notice and comment would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest, as it would prevent NMFS from responding to the most recent information regarding the status of Cook Inlet Chinook salmon stocks in a timely fashion and would delay the closure of recreational fishing for Chinook salmon in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area. A delay of this closure could result in recreational harvest of Chinook salmon that is not supported by current stock levels, which would prevent the conservation and management objectives for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area salmon fishery. NMFS developed this action as quickly as possible based on the relevant information on stock levels for Chinook salmon, primarily NMFS's finalization of the SAFE report that informs NMFS's proposed 2026 ABC for Chinook salmon (91 FR 20085, April 15, 2026) and the State's release of 2026 Chinook salmon forecasts for Cook Inlet.

There is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to establish an effective date less than 30 days after date of publication. This finding is based upon the reasons provided above for waiver of prior notice and opportunity for public comment.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: April 27, 2026.

Kelly Denit,

Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2026-08321 Filed 4-28-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P