

rule. This rulemaking process thus complies with the APA.

Regarding the contention that the regulatory requirements are critical pollution-control regulations and the DFR should be withdrawn, the DFR only postpones implementation of a requirement in 43 CFR 3179.71 that operators install certain gas measuring devices so that flared gas volumes may be measured (rather than using estimations based on pressure and duration, as is the current practice on many well sites). The use of a measuring device is not a pollution-control requirement. The presence of a meter does not change the volume of gas that is flared. The volume flared is dictated by other operational circumstances, such as pipeline capacity. While meters may affect the precision with which flared volumes are determined, they do not serve as pollution-control devices. The requirement is being postponed for 1 year because the BLM expects to propose revisions to the relevant regulation, 43 CFR 3179.71, in a new proposed rule. It is administratively expedient for the BLM to hold off on enforcing non-statutory requirements in a provision that may change soon. This one-year extension will reduce administrative costs for the BLM, as well as operational costs for operators, while the BLM reconsiders and potentially revises this provision.

Second, the DFR postpones implementation of a requirement that operators develop LDAR programs, 43 CFR 3179.100, which is something that commenters also characterize as critical pollution-control measures. However, very little gas is lost through leaks (by the BLM's 2024 estimations, just 0.5 percent of all lost gas on Federal and Indian leases is attributable to leaks, as further discussed below). This small amount of potential gas loss does not justify imposing the costly LDAR program requirements in § 3179.100 at this time, when the BLM expects to propose revising this requirement in a new proposed rule. Importantly, operators are already incentivized to repair leaks for worker safety, profitability, and compliance with State law in many instances.

In the Regulatory Impact Analysis for the 2024 WPR (the "RIA"), the BLM explained that the rule was expected to generate additional royalty income of \$51.26 million because there would be royalty paid on certain vented and flared gas that would otherwise be lost. 89 FR at 25422. These increased royalties were to be derived from two sources: (i) the 2024 WPR's limits on royalty-free flaring (*see* 43 CFR 3179.70); and (ii) LDAR (*see* 43 CFR

3179.100 through 102). As reflected in the RIA, the vast majority of the benefits of this conserved natural gas, specifically, 99.6 percent, was attributable to the first source—limits on royalty-free flaring, rather than from the LDAR program requirements. *See* RIA at 10 (Table 1.7). Only 0.4 percent of the estimated increased royalties were attributable to the LDAR requirements, *id.*, yet the annual cost to operators of maintaining LDAR programs was estimated in the RIA to be \$9.2 million annually.

The BLM estimated in the RIA that the LDAR requirement would allow for the annual capture of about 0.45 Bcf of gas, with an annual royalty value of \$220,000. *See* RIA at 62. Under the 2024 Rule, this small increase in royalty revenue would be achieved at an expense of \$9.2 million. *Id.* at 48. It would also come with an administrative cost to BLM resources, including annual review and approval of LDAR plans. Further, the volume of gas that the LDAR requirements were estimated to capture (0.45 Bcf) represents a very small fraction of the "lost gas" problem. Total annual gas losses (from venting, flaring, and leaks) were estimated at 86 Bcf from Federal and Indian mineral estates. *Id.* at 6. The 2024 LDAR requirements were forecast to eliminate a mere 0.5 percent of these estimated losses. *Id.* at 6, 9 (Section 1.4.1 (reflecting total lost gas of 86 Bcf), Table 1.5 (reflecting lost gas of 0.45 Bcf attributable to leaks)). Given this *de minimis* impact, the fact that no statute requires LDAR, the excessive cost to operators and the BLM, and the fact that the BLM will soon propose to revise the LDAR requirement in a forthcoming rule, a 1-year extension is reasonable and justified and need not be withdrawn.

Another commenter faulted the BLM for offering "no analysis of foregone royalties or lost benefits from delaying compliance, even though those benefits were quantified in the 2024 [WPR]." We note that the DFR discussed and cited the 2024 WPR, which relied on the published 2024 RIA, *see* 89 FR 25379–80, including its examination of the benefits and costs. Based on the discussion about royalty collection above, we disagree with this criticism. The BLM has examined these considerations, and they are available to the public.

In sum, the BLM's two 1-year postponements are reasonable and administratively justified and need not be withdrawn, particularly where the agency is considering changes to the requirements in question, and where the costs of compliance and enforcement so

greatly outweigh the benefits. *See Reginfo.gov*, enter "1004-AF33" into the Search Box. While there may be some minimal lost royalty and gas leakage, the 1-year delay is still appropriate, given the cost of compliance and the administrative costs for the BLM to implement the two measures, while preparing proposed rule changes.

The BLM has determined that the comments we have described here do not necessitate a change to the rule as published. Consequently, the BLM is not withdrawing the December DFR.

Lanny E. Erdos,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–08386 Filed 4–29–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4331–29–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 27

[WT Docket No.24–99; FCC 26–9; FR ID 343533]

Review of the Commission's Rules Governing the 896–901/935–940 MHz Band; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission (Commission or FCC) is correcting a final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** on March 31, 2026. The document contained minor formatting errors in the Final Rules sections detailed below.

DATES: Effective April 30, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Morgan Mendenhall of the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, at Morgan.Mendenhall@fcc.gov or 202–418–0154.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In FR Doc. 2026–06239, at 91 FR 15889 in the **Federal Register** of Tuesday, March 31, 2026, the following corrections are made:

■ 1. On page 15911, in the first column, in § 27.1503, paragraph (a)(2)(ii) is corrected to read as follows:

§ 27.1503 [Corrected]

(a) * * *

(2) * * *

(ii) As it pertains to the 897.5–900.5 MHz and 936.5–939.5 MHz bands, either:

(A) Hold a 3/3 900 MHz broadband license in the relevant county; or

(B) Meet a threshold of at least 90% of combined licensed channels by:

(1) Holding spectrum in the 3/3 900 MHz broadband segment; and/or

(2) Reaching an agreement to clear through relocation of or cancellation of the license(s) or acquisition of spectrum held by covered incumbents, including credit for spectrum included in an application filed with the Commission on or after March 14, 2019; and/or

(3) Demonstrating how it will provide interference protection to covered incumbents' site-channels in the county and within 70 miles of the county boundary, and geographically licensed channels where the license area completely or partially overlaps the county; and

■ 2. On page 15912, beginning in the first column, in § 27.1505, paragraphs (b) through (d) are corrected to read as follows:

§ 27.1505 [Corrected]

(b) *Coverage requirements.* A 900 MHz broadband licensee must offer broadband service and meet a population coverage requirement or, alternatively, a geographic coverage requirement, by the applicable deadlines as follows:

(1) For a 3/3 broadband license, or a 5/5 broadband license that is not issued in exchange for a 3/3 900 MHz broadband license, the licensee is subject to the following benchmarks:

(i) *Interim performance requirement.* Within six years of license grant, a 900 MHz broadband licensee shall offer broadband service and either:

(A) Provide reliable signal coverage to at least 45% of the population in its license area; or

(B) Demonstrate that it provides reliable signal coverage for at least 25% of the geographic license area.

(ii) *Final performance requirement.* Within 12 years of license grant, a 900 MHz broadband licensee shall offer broadband service and either:

(A) Provide reliable signal coverage to at least 80% of the population in its license area; or

(B) Demonstrate that it provides reliable signal coverage for at least 50% of the geographic license area.

(2) For a 5/5 900 MHz broadband license issued in exchange for a 3/3 900 MHz broadband license prior to the 3/3 broadband license interim performance deadline, the licensee is subject to the following benchmarks:

(i) *Interim performance requirement.* Within two years from the date of the applicable interim performance deadline for the 3/3 broadband license, the 5/5 broadband licensee shall offer broadband service and either:

(A) Provide reliable signal coverage to at least 45% of the population in its license area; or

(B) Demonstrate that it provides reliable signal coverage for at least 25% of the geographic license area.

(ii) *Final performance requirement.*

Within two years from the date of the applicable final performance deadline for the 3/3 broadband license, a 5/5 broadband licensee shall offer broadband service and either:

(A) Provide reliable signal coverage to at least 80% of the population in its license area; or

(B) Demonstrate that it provides reliable signal coverage for at least 50% of the geographic license area.

(3) For a 5/5 900 MHz broadband license issued in exchange for a 3/3 900 MHz broadband license after the 3/3 broadband licensee has met its applicable interim performance deadline but prior to its applicable final performance deadline for the 3/3 license, the licensee will be subject to the following final performance requirement: within two years from the date of the applicable final performance deadline for the 3/3 broadband license, a 5/5 broadband licensee shall offer broadband service and either:

(i) Provide reliable signal coverage to at least 80% of the population in its license area; or

(ii) Demonstrate that it provides reliable signal coverage for at least 50% of the geographic license area. Such licensee will not be subject to an interim performance requirement for the 5/5 broadband license.

(4) For a 5/5 900 MHz broadband license issued in exchange for a 3/3 900 MHz broadband license after the 3/3 broadband licensee has met its applicable final performance requirement, the 5/5 broadband licensee will be subject to the following final performance requirement: within two years from the date of grant of the 5/5 broadband license, a 5/5 broadband licensee shall offer broadband service and either:

(i) Provide reliable signal coverage to at least 80% of the population in its license area; or

(ii) Demonstrate that it provides reliable signal coverage for at least 50% of the geographic license area. Such licensee will not be subject to an interim performance requirement for the 5/5 broadband license.

(c) *Penalties.* (1)(i) A 3/3 broadband licensee that fails to meet its interim performance benchmark will be required to meet its final performance benchmark two years sooner (*i.e.*, at 10 years into the license term), and its license term will be reduced to 13 years.

(ii) Except in cases where a licensee received its 5/5 900 MHz broadband license in exchange for a 3/3 900 MHz broadband license, a 5/5 broadband licensee that fails to meet its applicable interim performance benchmark will be required to meet its final performance benchmark two years sooner (*i.e.*, at 10 years into the license term), and its license term will be reduced to 13 years.

(iii) A 5/5 broadband licensee that received its 5/5 license in exchange for a 3/3 900 MHz broadband license and that fails to meet its applicable interim performance benchmark, as described in paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section, will be subject to a revised final performance deadline that is accelerated by two years, and its applicable license term will be reduced by two years.

(2) If a 900 MHz broadband licensee fails to meet the final performance benchmark, its authorization for that license area will terminate automatically without Commission action.

(d) *Continuity of operations.* After satisfying its final performance benchmark, a licensee is required to continue to provide coverage and offer broadband service at or above that same level for the remaining period of the license term and thereafter. See 47 CFR 1.949.

Federal Communications Commission
Marlene Dortch,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-08433 Filed 4-29-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[**MB Docket No. 25-243; RM-12006, RM-12019; DA 26-395; FR ID 343182**]

Radio Broadcasting Services; Enterprise, Orderville, and Page, Utah

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Table of FM Allotments, of the Federal Communications Commission's (Commission) rules, by allotting alternate Channel 265C3 at Enterprise, Utah, as the community's second local service. Channel 265C3 can be allotted to Enterprise, Utah consistent with the Commission's minimum distance separation requirements with a site restriction of 15 kilometers (9.3 miles) west of the community. The reference coordinates are 37-35-27 NL and 113-54-02 WL. The window period for filing