

the exception of those operated or contracted by DOW) carrying persons who have recently traveled from, or were otherwise present within, the DRC, Uganda, or South Sudan only land at the following airport:

- Washington-Dulles International Airport (IAD), Virginia.

This direction considers a person to have recently traveled from the DRC, Uganda, or South Sudan if that person departed from, or was otherwise present within, the DRC, Uganda, or South Sudan within 21 days of the date of the person's entry or attempted entry into the United States. Also, for purposes of this document, crew and flights carrying only cargo (*i.e.*, no passengers or non-crew), are excluded from the applicable measures set forth in this notification. This direction is subject to any changes to the airport landing destination that may be required for aircraft and/or airspace safety as directed by the Federal Aviation Administration.

This list of designated airports may be modified by the Secretary of Homeland Security in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Transportation. This list of designated airports may be modified by an updated publication in the **Federal Register** or by posting an advisory to follow at [www.cbp.gov](http://www.cbp.gov). The restrictions will remain in effect until superseded, modified, or revoked by publication in the **Federal Register**.

For purposes of this **Federal Register** document, "United States" means the territory of the several States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

**Markwayne Mullin,**

*Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 28 CFR Part 0

[Docket No. DEA1091; AG Order No. 6868-2026]

#### Authority of Drug Enforcement Administration Supervisory Diversion Investigators, Field Intelligence Managers, and Intelligence Group Supervisors To Sign and Issue Administrative Subpoenas

**AGENCY:** Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Drug Enforcement Administration ("DEA") is revising the Appendix to Department of Justice

regulations that contains delegations of certain functions under the Controlled Substances Act and its implementing regulations. This rule authorizes additional DEA personnel, specifically Supervisory Diversion Investigators, Field Intelligence Managers, and Intelligence Group Supervisors, to sign and issue administrative subpoenas.

**DATES:** This final rule is effective on May 21, 2026.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Heather E. Achbach, Regulatory Drafting and Policy Support Section, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration; Telephone: (571) 776-3882.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### I. Legal Authority and Background

By delegation from the Attorney General, the Administrator of Drug Enforcement ("Administrator") is responsible for carrying out all functions vested in the Attorney General by the Controlled Substances Act, with limited exceptions not relevant here.<sup>1</sup> The Administrator, in turn, is authorized to redelegate such functions to any subordinates of the Administrator.<sup>2</sup> Those functions that have been redelegated to the Administrator's subordinates are set forth in 28 CFR part 0, Appendix to subpart R.

The final rule being issued today amends section 4(a) of the Appendix to subpart R to delegate to additional DEA officials the authority to sign and issue subpoenas with respect to controlled substances, listed chemicals, tableting machines or encapsulating machines under 21 U.S.C. 875 and 876. Currently, within DEA, the Chief Inspector of DEA; the Deputy Chief Inspectors and Associate Deputy Chief Inspectors of the Office of Inspections and the Office of Professional Responsibility of DEA; all Special Agents-in-Charge of DEA; DEA Inspectors assigned to the Inspection Division; DEA Associate Special Agents-in-Charge; DEA Assistant Special Agents-in-Charge; DEA Resident Agents-in-Charge; DEA Diversion Program Managers; DEA Special Agent Group Supervisors; and DEA Regional Directors, Assistant Regional Directors, and Country Attachés have the authority to sign and issue such administrative subpoenas.<sup>3</sup> This final rule grants DEA Supervisory Diversion Investigators, Field Intelligence Managers, and Intelligence Group Supervisors, who, like DEA Special Agent Group

Supervisors, hold supervisory positions within their respective divisions (the Diversion Control Division and the Intelligence Division), the same authority to sign and issue administrative subpoenas as these DEA Special Agent Group Supervisors.

#### II. Regulatory Analyses

##### *Administrative Procedure Act*

This final rule relates to a matter of agency management or personnel, is a rule of agency organization, procedure, or practice, and is not a substantive rule. As such, this rule is exempt from the usual requirements for prior notice and comment and a 30-day delay in effective date.<sup>4</sup>

*Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 14192 (Regulatory Review)*

This final rule is limited to matters of agency organization, management, or personnel. Accordingly, it is excluded from the categories of regulations or rules that are subject to review under Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866, 13563, and 14192.

*Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform*

This final rule meets the applicable standards set forth in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of E.O. 12988 to eliminate ambiguity, minimize litigation, establish clear legal standards, and reduce burdens.

*Executive Order 13132, Federalism*

This final rule does not have federalism implications warranting the application of E.O. 13132. The final rule does 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.

*Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments*

This final rule does not have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

*Executive Order 14267, Reducing Anti-Competitive Regulatory Barriers*

This final rule does not reduce competition, entrepreneurship, and innovation.

<sup>1</sup> 28 CFR 0.100.

<sup>2</sup> 28 CFR 0.104.

<sup>3</sup> 28 CFR part 0, Appendix to subpart R, § 4(a).

<sup>4</sup> See 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2), (b)(A), & (d).

*Executive Order 14294,  
Overcriminalization of Federal  
Regulations*

E.O. 14294 specifies that all notices of proposed rulemaking and final rules published in the **Federal Register**, the violation of which may constitute criminal regulatory offenses, should include a statement identifying that the rule or proposed rule is a criminal regulatory offense, the authorizing statute, and the mens rea requirement for each element of the offense. This final rule does not involve a criminal regulatory offense, and thus E.O. 14294 does not apply.

*Regulatory Flexibility Act*

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (“RFA”)<sup>5</sup> applies to rules that are subject to the notice-and-comment requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act.<sup>6</sup> DEA is not required to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking before issuing this final rule. Consequently, the RFA does not apply to this final rule.

*Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995*

In accordance with the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (“UMRA”) of 1995,<sup>7</sup> DEA has determined that this action will not result in “any Federal mandate that may result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100,000,000 or more (adjusted annually for inflation) in any 1 year . . . .”<sup>8</sup> Therefore, neither a Small Government Agency Plan nor any other action is required under the UMRA of 1995.

*Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995*

This final rule does not impose a new collection or modify an existing collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.<sup>9</sup> Also, this final rule does not impose a recordkeeping or reporting requirement on State or local governments, individuals, businesses, or other organizations.

*Congressional Review Act*

Because this is a rule of agency management or personnel and a rule of agency organization, procedure, or practice that does not substantially affect the rights or obligations of non-agency parties, the reporting requirement under 5 U.S.C. 801 does not apply.

**List of Subjects in 28 CFR Part 0**

Authority delegations (Government agencies), Government employees, Organization and functions (Government agencies), Privacy, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Whistleblowing.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Department of Justice amends 28 CFR part 0 as follows:

**PART 0—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

■ 1. The authority citation for part 0 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 301; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510, 515–519.

■ 2. In Appendix to subpart R of part 0, in section 4, amend paragraph (a), by adding the words “DEA Supervisory Diversion Investigators; DEA Field Intelligence Managers; DEA Intelligence Group Supervisors;” after the words “DEA Special Agent Group Supervisors;”.

Dated: May 18, 2026.

**Todd Blanche,**

*Acting Attorney General.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement**

**30 CFR Part 917**

[SATS No. KY–263–FOR; Docket ID: OSM–2020–002; S1D1S SS08011000 SX064A000 267S180110; S2D2S SS08011000 SX064A000 26XS501520]

**Kentucky Regulatory Program**

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

**ACTION:** Final rule; approval of amendment.

**SUMMARY:** The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) is approving an amendment to the Kentucky regulatory program (hereinafter, the Kentucky program), under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA or the Act). OSM is approving revisions to Kentucky’s administrative regulations that reflect the repeal of its interim program regulations and make unrelated editorial updates and corrections.

**DATES:** The effective date is June 22, 2026.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Justin Adams, Acting Lexington Field

Office Director, Telephone (304) 977–7177, Email: [jadams@osm.gov](mailto:jadams@osm.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

- I. Background on the Kentucky Program
- II. Submission of the Amendment
- III. OSM’s Findings
- IV. Summary and Disposition of Comments
- V. OSM’s Decision
- VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

**I. Background on the Kentucky Program**

Subject to OSM’s oversight, section 503(a) of the Act permits a State to assume primacy for the regulation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations on non-Federal and non-Indian lands within its borders by demonstrating that its program includes, among other things, State laws and regulations that govern surface coal mining and reclamation operations in accordance with the Act and consistent with the Federal regulations. *See* 30 U.S.C. 1253(a)(1) and (7).

On the basis of these criteria, the Secretary of the Interior conditionally approved the Kentucky program effective May 18, 1982. You can find background information on the Kentucky program, including the Secretary’s findings, the disposition of comments, and conditions of approval of the Kentucky program in the May 18, 1982, **Federal Register** (47 FR 21434). You can also find later actions concerning the Kentucky program and program amendments at 30 CFR 917.11, 917.12, 917.13, 917.15, 917.16, and 917.17.

**II. Submission of the Amendment**

By letter dated May 18, 2020, (Administrative Record No. KY–2005), the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet (KEEC or Cabinet), Department of Natural Resources sent OSM an amendment to its program under SMCRA (30 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.*). Through this submission, Kentucky seeks to repeal its administrative regulation at Title 405 of the Kentucky Administrative Regulations (KAR), Chapter 026, Regulation 001, 405 KAR 26:001 (Operation of two (2) acres or less), because such operations are no longer allowed in the Commonwealth due to a change in State law, discussed below. Likewise, Kentucky seeks to remove or revise provisions that relate to its interim program regulations, formerly at 405 KAR Chapters 1 and 3, which Kentucky repealed in 2018. *See* 44 Ky.R. 2708–2711 (June 1, 2018). Kentucky’s repeal of its interim regulations did not require OSM approval because the interim regulations were by definition not part of the permanent regulatory program

<sup>5</sup> 5 U.S.C. 601–612.

<sup>6</sup> 5 U.S.C. 553.

<sup>7</sup> 2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*

<sup>8</sup> 2 U.S.C. 1532.

<sup>9</sup> 44 U.S.C. 3501–3521.