

incorporated by reference may be inspected at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8, 1595 Wynkoop Street, MSC 8WD-SDU, Denver, Colorado 80202 and the Water Docket, EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC) EPA West, Room 3334, 1301

Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460. If you wish to obtain materials from the EPA Regional Office, please call (303) 312-7226; for materials from a docket in the EPA Headquarters Library, please call the Water Docket at (202) 566-2426. You may also inspect

the materials at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, email fedreg.legal@nara.gov, or go to www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)—EPA-APPROVED WYOMING SDWA § 1422 UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM STATUTES AND REGULATIONS FOR WELL CLASSES I, III, IV, V AND VI

State citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date ¹
Wyoming Statutes sections 35-11-101 through 35-11-115, and 35-11-301 through 35-11-305.	Wyoming Environmental Quality Act	1989	March 6, 1991, 56 FR 9421.
Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality Chapter III: Regulations for Permit to Construct, Install or Modify Public Facilities Capable or, (sic) Causing or Contributing to Pollution.	Regulations for Permit to Construct, Install or Modify Public Water Supplies, Wastewater Facilities, Disposal Systems, Biosolids Management Facilities, Treated Wastewater Reuse Systems and Other Facilities Capable of Causing or Contributing to Pollution.	1983	May 11, 1984, 49 FR 20197.
Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Chapter VIII: Quality Standards for Groundwaters of Wyoming.	Quality Standards for Groundwaters of Wyoming	1980	May 11, 1984, 49 FR 20197.
Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Chapter IX: Wyoming Groundwater Pollution Control Permit.	Wyoming Groundwater Pollution Control Permit	1980	May 11, 1984, 49 FR 20197.
Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Chapter XIII: Prohibitions of Permits for New Hazardous Waste Injection Wells.	Prohibitions of Permits for New Hazardous Waste Injection Wells.	1989	March 6, 1991, 56 FR 9421.
Land Quality Rules and Regulations, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Chapter XXI: In Situ Mining.	In Situ Mining	1981	May 11, 1984, 49 FR 20197.
Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Chapter XXIV: Class VI Injection Wells and Facilities Underground and Injection Control Program.	Class VI Injection Wells and Facilities Underground and Injection Control Program.	2020	October 9, 2020, [Insert Federal Register citation]

¹ In order to determine the EPA effective date for a specific provision listed in this table, consult the **Federal Register** notice cited in this column for the particular provision.

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(c) * * *
 (6) Memorandum of Agreement addendum between EPA, Region VIII, and Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, signed by the EPA Regional Administrator on March 20, 2020.

(7) Letter from Governor of Wyoming to Regional Administrator, EPA Region VIII, "Re: UIC Program Class VI Application," January 23, 2020.

(d) * * *
 (3) "Attorney General's Statement— "Attorney General's Statement to Accompany Wyoming's Underground Injection Control Program Class VI Primacy Application," signed by Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General for the State of Wyoming, January 9, 2020.

(4) Letter from the Attorney General for the State of Wyoming to Regional Counsel, EPA Region VIII, "Re: Wyoming Underground Injection

Control Program Class VI Regulations," October 25, 2019.

(e) The Program Description and any other materials submitted as part of the application or amendment thereto, and the Program Description and any other materials submitted as part of the revision application or amendment thereto.

[FR Doc. 2020-20544 Filed 10-8-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

43 CFR Part 3000

[20X.LLWO300000.L13100000.PP0000]

RIN 1004-AE74

Minerals Management: Adjustment of Cost Recovery Fees

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule updates the fees set forth in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) mineral resources regulations for the processing of certain minerals program-related actions. It also adjusts certain filing fees for minerals-related documents. These updated fees include those for actions such as lease

renewals and mineral patent adjudications.

DATES: This final rule is effective October 9, 2020.

ADDRESSES: You may send inquiries or suggestions to Director (630), Bureau of Land Management, 2134LM, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240; Attention: RIN 1004-AE74.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca Good, Acting Chief, Division of Fluid Minerals, 307-261-7633, rgood@blm.gov; Tim Barnes, Acting Chief, Division of Solid Minerals, 541-416-6858, tbarnes@blm.gov; or Faith Bremner, Regulatory Affairs, 202-912-7441, fbremner@blm.gov. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may leave a message for these individuals with the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1-800-877-8339, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The BLM has specific authority to charge fees for processing applications and other documents relating to public lands under section 304 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), 43 U.S.C. 1734. In 2005, the BLM published a final cost recovery rule (70 FR 58854) that established new fees or revised fees and service charges for processing documents related to its

minerals programs (“2005 Cost Recovery Rule”). In addition, the 2005 Cost Recovery Rule also established the method the BLM would use to adjust those fees and service charges on an annual basis.

The regulations at 43 CFR 3000.12(a) provide that the BLM will annually adjust fees established in Subchapter C (43 CFR parts 3000-3900) according to changes in the Implicit Price Deflator for Gross Domestic Product (IPD-GDP), which is published quarterly by the U.S. Department of Commerce. See also 43 CFR 3000.10. This final rule updates those fees and service charges consistent with that direction. The fee adjustments in this final rule are based on the mathematical formula set forth in the 2005 Cost Recovery Rule. The public had an opportunity to comment on that adjustment procedure as part of the 2005 rulemaking. Accordingly, the Department of the Interior for good cause finds under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and (d)(3) that notice and public comment procedures are unnecessary and that the fee adjustments in this final rule may be effective less than 30 days after publication. See 43 CFR 3000.10(c).

II. Discussion of Final Rule

As set forth in the 2005 Cost Recovery Rule, the fee updates are based on the change in the IPD-GDP. The BLM’s minerals program publishes the updated

cost recovery fees annually, at the start of each fiscal year (FY).

This final rule updates the current (FY 2020) cost recovery fees for use in FY 2021. The current fees were set by the cost recovery fee rule published on November 6, 2019 (84 FR 59730), effective November 6, 2019. The update in this final rule adjusts the FY 2020 fees based on the change in the IPD-GDP from the 4th Quarter of 2018 to the 4th Quarter of 2019.

Under this final rule, 30 fees will remain the same and 18 fees will increase. Of the 18 fees that are being increased by this final rule, 11 will increase by \$5 each, and five will increase by \$10 each. The largest increase, \$50, will be applied to the fee for adjudicating a mineral patent application containing more than 10 claims, which will increase from \$3,290 to \$3,340. The fee for adjudicating a patent application containing 10 or fewer claims will increase by \$25, from \$1,645 to \$1,670. It is important to note that the “real” values of the fees are not actually increasing, since real values account for the effect of inflation. In real terms, the values of the fees are simply being adjusted to account for the changes in the prices of goods and services produced in the United States.

The calculations that resulted in the new fees are included in the table below:

Fixed Cost Recovery Fees	Existing fee ¹ (FY 2020)	Existing value ²	IPD-GDP increase ³	New value ⁴	New fee ⁵ (FY 2021)
<i>Oil & Gas (parts 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3150):</i>					
Noncompetitive lease application	\$435	\$437,281	\$7.040	\$444.321	\$445
Competitive lease application	170	169.699	2.732	172.431	170
Assignment and transfer of record title or operating rights	100	97.894	1.576	99.470	100
Overriding royalty transfer, payment out of production	15	13.050	0.210	13.260	15
Name change, corporate merger or transfer to heir/ devisee	230	228.419	3.677	232.096	230
Lease consolidation	485	482.951	7.775	490.726	490
Lease renewal or exchange	435	437.281	7.040	444.321	445
Lease reinstatement, Class I	85	84.832	1.365	86.197	85
Leasing under right-of-way	435	437.281	7.040	444.321	445
Geophysical exploration permit application—Alaska ...	25	26.712	0.430	27.142	25
Renewal of exploration permit—Alaska	25	26.712	0.430	27.142	25
<i>Geothermal (part 3200):</i>					
Noncompetitive lease application	435	437.281	7.040	444.321	445
Competitive lease application	170	169.699	2.732	172.431	170
Assignment and transfer of record title or operating right	100	97.894	1.576	99.470	100
Name change, corporate merger or transfer to heir/ devisee	230	228.419	3.677	232.096	230
Lease consolidation	485	482.951	7.775	490.726	490
Lease reinstatement	85	84.832	1.365	86.197	85
Nomination of lands	120	122.176	1.967	124.143	125

¹ The Existing Fee was established by the 2019 (FY 2020) cost recovery fee update rule published November 6, 2019 (84 FR 59730), effective November 6, 2019.

² The Existing Value is the figure from the New Value column in the previous year’s rule.

³ From 4th Quarter 2018 (111.256) to 4th Quarter 2019 (113.043), the IPD-GDP increased by 1.61 percent. The value in the IPD-GDP Increase column is 1.61 percent of the “Existing Value.”

⁴ The sum of the “Existing Value” and the “IPD-GDP Increase” is the “New Value.”

⁵ The “New Fee” for FY 2021 is the “New Value” rounded to the nearest \$5 for values equal to or greater than \$1, or rounded to the nearest penny for values under \$1.

Fixed Cost Recovery Fees	Existing fee ¹ (FY 2020)	Existing value ²	IPD–GDP increase ³	New value ⁴	New fee ⁵ (FY 2021)
Plus per acre nomination fee	0.12	0.121	0.001	0.122	0.12
Site license application	65	65.263	1.050	66.313	65
Assignment or transfer of site license	65	65.263	1.050	66.313	65
<i>Coal (parts 3400, 3470):</i>					
License to mine application	15	13.050	0.210	13.260	15
Exploration license application	360	358.956	5.779	364.735	365
Lease or lease interest transfer	70	71.804	1.156	72.960	75
<i>Leasing of Solid Minerals Other Than Coal and Oil Shale (parts 3500, 3580):</i>					
Applications other than those listed below	40	39.162	0.630	39.792	40
Prospecting permit amendment	70	71.804	1.156	72.960	75
Extension of prospecting permit	115	117.475	1.891	119.366	120
Lease modification or fringe acreage lease	35	32.642	0.525	33.167	35
Lease renewal	560	561.287	9.036	570.323	570
Assignment, sublease, or transfer of operating rights	35	32.643	0.525	33.168	35
Transfer of overriding royalty	35	32.643	0.525	33.168	35
Use permit	35	32.643	0.525	33.168	35
Shasta and Trinity hardrock mineral lease	35	32.643	0.525	33.168	35
Renewal of existing sand and gravel lease in Nevada	35	32.643	0.525	33.168	35
<i>Multiple Use; Mining (Group 3700):</i>					
Notice of protest of placer mining operations	15	13.050	0.210	13.260	15
<i>Mining Law Administration (parts 3800, 3810, 3830, 3850, 3860, 3870):</i>					
Application to open lands to location	15	13.050	0.210	13.260	15
Notice of location	20	19.569	0.315	19.884	20
Amendment of location	15	13.050	0.210	13.260	15
Transfer of mining claim/site	15	13.050	0.210	13.260	15
Recording an annual FLPMA filing	15	13.050	0.210	13.260	15
Deferment of assessment work	115	117.475	1.891	119.366	120
Recording a notice of intent to locate mining claims on Stockraising Homestead Act lands	35	32.643	0.525	33.168	35
Mineral patent adjudication (more than ten claims)	3,290	3,289.392	52.959	3,342.351	3,340
(ten or fewer claims)	1,645	1,644.679	26.479	1,671.158	1,670
Adverse claim	115	117.475	1.891	119.366	120
Protest	70	71.804	1.156	72.960	75
<i>Oil Shale Management (parts 3900, 3910, 3930):</i>					
Exploration license application	345	344.294	5.543	349.837	350
Assignment or sublease of record title or overriding royalty	70	70.032	1.127	71.159	70

III. How Fees Are Adjusted

The BLM took the base values (or “existing values”) upon which it derived the FY 2020 cost recovery fees (or “existing fees”) and multiplied them by the percent change in the IPD–GDP (1.61 percent for this update) to generate the “IPD–GDP increases” (in dollars). The BLM then added the “IPD–GDP increases” to the “existing values” to generate the “new values.” The BLM then calculated the “new fees” by rounding the “new values” to the closest multiple of \$5 for fees equal to or greater than \$1, or to the nearest cent for fees under \$1. The “new fees” are the updated cost recovery fees for FY 2021.

The source for IDP–GDP data is the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, specifically, “Table 1.1.9. Implicit Price Deflators for Gross Domestic Product,” which the BLM accessed on July 6, 2020, on the web at <https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?reqid=19&step=2#reqid=>

19&step=3&isuri=1&1921=survey&1903=13.

IV. Procedural Matters

Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Order 12866)

This document is not a significant rule, and the Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed this final rule under Executive Order 12866.

The BLM has determined that this final rule will not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more. It will not adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities. The changes in today’s rule are much smaller than those in the 2005 Cost Recovery Rule, which did not approach the threshold in Executive Order 12866. For instructions on how to view a copy of the analysis prepared in conjunction with the 2005 Cost Recovery Rule, please contact one of the persons listed

in the FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT section above.

This final rule will not create inconsistencies or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency. This rule does not change the relationships of the onshore minerals programs with other agencies’ actions. These relationships are included in agreements and memoranda of understanding that will not change with this rule.

In addition, this final rule does not materially affect the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, or loan programs, or the rights and obligations of their recipients. This rule applies an inflationary adjustment factor to existing user fees for processing certain actions associated with the onshore minerals programs.

Finally, this final rule will not raise novel legal or policy issues. As explained above, this rule simply implements an annual process to account for inflation that was adopted

by and explained in the 2005 Cost Recovery Rule.

Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs (E.O. 13771)

This action is not an E.O. 13771 regulatory action because it is not significant under E.O. 12866.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act

This final rule will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities as defined under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). As a result, a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is not required. The Small Business Administration defines small entities as individual, limited partnerships, or small companies considered to be at arm's length from the control of any parent companies if they meet the following size requirements as established for each North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code:

- Iron ore mining (NAICS code 212210): 750 or fewer employees
- Gold ore mining (NAICS code 212221): 1,500 or fewer employees
- Silver ore mining (NAICS code 212222): 250 or fewer employees
- Uranium-Radium-Vanadium ore mining (NAICS code 212291): 250 or fewer employees
- All Other Metal ore mining (NAICS code 212299): 750 or fewer employees
- Bituminous Coal and Lignite Surface Mining (NAICS code 212111): 1,250 or fewer employees
- Bituminous Coal Underground Mining (NAICS code 212112): 1,500 or fewer employees
- Crude Petroleum Extraction (NAICS code 211120): 1,250 or fewer employees
- Natural Gas Extraction (NAICS code 211130): 1,250 or fewer employees
- All Other Non-Metallic Mineral Mining (NAICS code 212399): 500 or fewer employees

The SBA would consider many, if not most, of the operators with whom the BLM works in the onshore minerals programs to be small entities. The BLM notes that this final rule does not affect service industries, for which the SBA has a different definition of "small entity."

The final rule may affect a large number of small entities because 18 fees for activities on public lands will be increased. The adjustments result in no increase in the fees for processing 30 actions relating to the BLM's minerals programs. The highest adjustment, in dollar terms, is for adjudications of mineral patent applications involving

more than 10 mining claims; that fee will increase by \$50. It is important to note that the "real" values of the fees are not actually increasing, since real values account for the effect of inflation. In real terms, the values of the fees are simply being adjusted to account for the changes in the prices of goods and services produced in the United States. Accordingly, the BLM has concluded that the economic effect of the rule's changes will not be significant, even for small entities.

For the 2005 Cost Recovery Rule, the BLM completed a Regulatory Flexibility Act threshold analysis, which is available for public review in the administrative record for that rule. For instructions on how to view a copy of that analysis, please contact one of the persons listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above. The analysis for the 2005 Cost Recovery Rule concluded that the fees would not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities. The fee increases implemented in this rule are substantially smaller than those provided for in the 2005 Cost Recovery Rule.

The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This final rule is not a "major rule" as defined at 5 U.S.C. 804(2). The final rule will not have an annual effect on the economy greater than \$100 million; it will not result in major cost or price increases for consumers, industries, government agencies, or regions; and it will not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises. Accordingly, a Small Entity Compliance Guide is not required.

Executive Order 13132, Federalism

This final rule will not have a substantial direct effect 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. In accordance with Executive Order 13132, the BLM therefore finds that the final rule does not have federalism implications, and a federalism assessment is not required.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This final rule does not contain information collection requirements that require a control number from the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521). After the effective date of this

rule, the new fees may affect the non-hour burdens associated with the following control numbers:

Oil and Gas

- (1) 1004–0034 which expires June 30, 2021;
- (2) 1004–0137 which expires October 31, 2021
- (3) 1004–0162 which expires October 31, 2021;
- (4) 1004–0185 which expires December 31, 2021;

Geothermal

- (5) 1004–0132 which expires July 31, 2020;⁶

Coal

- (6) 1004–0073 which expires April 30, 2023;

Mining Claims

- (7) 1004–0025 which expires February 28, 2022;
- (8) 1004–0114 which expires April 30, 2023; and

Leasing of Solid Minerals Other Than Oil Shale

- (9) 1004–0121 which expires October 31, 2022.

Takings Implication Assessment (Executive Order 12630)

As required by Executive Order 12630, the BLM has determined that this final rule will not cause a taking of private property. No private property rights will be affected by a rule that merely updates fees. The BLM therefore certifies that this final rule does not represent a governmental action capable of interference with constitutionally protected property rights.

Civil Justice Reform (Executive Order 12988)

In accordance with Executive Order 12988, the BLM finds that this final rule will not unduly burden the judicial system and meets the requirements of sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of the Executive Order.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

The BLM has determined that this final rule qualifies as a routine financial transaction and a regulation of an administrative, financial, legal, or procedural nature that is categorically excluded from environmental review under NEPA pursuant to 43 CFR 46.205 and 46.210(c) and (i). The final rule does not meet any of the 12 criteria for

⁶ A renewal request for control number 1004–0132 was submitted to the Office of Management and Budget on February 20, 2020

exceptions to categorical exclusions listed at 43 CFR 46.215. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required in connection with the rule (40 CFR 1508.4).

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

The BLM has determined that this final rule is not significant under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, 2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*, because it will not result in State, local, private sector, or tribal government expenditures of \$100 million or more in any one year, 2 U.S.C. 1532. This rule will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, the BLM is not required to prepare a statement containing the information required by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments (Executive Order 13175)

In accordance with Executive Order 13175, the BLM has determined that this final rule does not include policies that have tribal implications. Specifically, the rule would not have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes. Consequently, the BLM

did not utilize the consultation process set forth in Section 5 of the Executive Order.

Information Quality Act

In developing this final rule, the BLM did not conduct or use a study, experiment, or survey requiring peer review under the Information Quality Act (Pub. L. 106–554).

Effects on the Nation’s Energy Supply (Executive Order 13211)

In accordance with Executive Order 13211, the BLM has determined that this final rule is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. It merely adjusts certain administrative cost recovery fees to account for inflation.

Author

The principal author of this final rule is Faith Bremner of the Division of Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Land Management.

List of Subjects in 43 CFR Part 3000

Public lands—mineral resources, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For reasons stated in the preamble, the Bureau of Land Management amends 43 CFR part 3000 as follows:

PART 3000—MINERALS MANAGEMENT: GENERAL

■ 1. The authority citation for part 3000 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 3101 *et seq.*; 30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*, 301–306, 351–359, and 601 *et seq.*; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 40 U.S.C. 471 *et seq.*; 42 U.S.C. 6508; 43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; and Pub. L. 97–35, 95 Stat. 357.

Subpart 3000—General

■ 2. Amend § 3000.12 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 3000.12 What is the fee schedule for fixed fees?

(a) The table in this section shows the fixed fees that must be paid to the BLM for the services listed for FY 2021. These fees are nonrefundable and must be included with documents filed under this chapter. Fees will be adjusted annually according to the change in the Implicit Price Deflator for Gross Domestic Product (IPD–GDP) by way of publication of a final rule in the **Federal Register** and will subsequently be posted on the BLM website (<http://www.blm.gov>) before October 1 each year. Revised fees are effective each year on October 1.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)—FY 2021 PROCESSING AND FILING FEE TABLE

Document/action	FY 2021 fee
<i>Oil & Gas (parts 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3150):</i>	
Noncompetitive lease application	\$445.
Competitive lease application	170.
Assignment and transfer of record title or operating rights	100.
Overriding royalty transfer, payment out of production	15.
Name change, corporate merger or transfer to heir/devisee	230.
Lease consolidation	490.
Lease renewal or exchange	445.
Lease reinstatement, Class I	85.
Leasing under right-of-way	445.
Geophysical exploration permit application—Alaska	25.
Renewal of exploration permit—Alaska	25.
<i>Geothermal (part 3200):</i>	
Noncompetitive lease application	445.
Competitive lease application	170.
Assignment and transfer of record title or operating rights	100.
Name change, corporate merger or transfer to heir/devisee	230.
Lease consolidation	490.
Lease reinstatement	85.
Nomination of lands	125.
plus per acre nomination fee	0.12.
Site license application	65.
Assignment or transfer of site license	65.
<i>Coal (parts 3400, 3470):</i>	
License to mine application	15.
Exploration license application	365.
Lease or lease interest transfer	75.
<i>Leasing of Solid Minerals Other Than Coal and Oil Shale (parts 3500, 3580):</i>	
Applications other than those listed below	40.
Prospecting permit application amendment	75.
Extension of prospecting permit	120.
Lease modification or fringe acreage lease	35.
Lease renewal	570.
Assignment, sublease, or transfer of operating rights	35.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)—FY 2021 PROCESSING AND FILING FEE TABLE—Continued

Document/action	FY 2021 fee
Transfer of overriding royalty	35.
Use permit	35.
Shasta and Trinity hardrock mineral lease	35.
Renewal of existing sand and gravel lease in Nevada	35.
<i>Public Law 359; Mining in Powersite Withdrawals: General (part 3730):</i>	
Notice of protest of placer mining operations	15.
<i>Mining Law Administration (parts 3800, 3810, 3830, 3850, 3860, 3870):</i>	
Application to open lands to location	15.
Notice of location *	20.
Amendment of location	15.
Transfer of mining claim/site	15.
Recording an annual FLPMA filing	15.
Deferment of assessment work	120.
Recording a notice of intent to locate mining claims on Stockraising Homestead Act lands	35.
Mineral patent adjudication	3,340 (more than 10 claims). 1,670 (10 or fewer claims).
Adverse claim	120.
Protest	75.
<i>Oil Shale Management (parts 3900, 3910, 3930):</i>	
Exploration license application	350.
Application for assignment or sublease of record title or overriding royalty	70.

* To record a mining claim or site location, this processing fee along with the initial maintenance fee and the one-time location fee required by statute (43 CFR part 3833) must be paid.

* * * * *

Casey Hammond,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Exercising the Authority of the Assistant
Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.
[FR Doc. 2020-20542 Filed 10-8-20; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-84-P

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION**

47 CFR Part 1

[WC Docket No. 17-84; WT Docket No. 17-79, FCC 18-111; FRS 17035]

**Accelerating Wireline and Wireless
Broadband Deployment by Removing
Barriers to Infrastructure Investment**

AGENCY: Federal Communications
Commission.

ACTION: Correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: Revisions to certain of the Federal Communications Commission’s pole attachment rules were published in the **Federal Register** on September 14, 2018. However, that document incorrectly listed a cross-reference in one section of the Commission’s rules, and this document corrects those final regulations.

DATES: Effective October 9, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Wireline Competition Bureau,
Competition Policy Division, Michael
Ray, at (202) 418-0357, michael.ray@
fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FCC published a rule in the September 14,

2018 edition of the **Federal Register** at 83 FR 46812 entitled “Accelerating Wireline and Wireless Broadband Deployment by Removing Barriers to Infrastructure Investment.” That rule contained an error in a cross-reference in § 1.1413(b). The FCC is publishing this correcting amendment to fix the cross-reference to prevent any confusion among the regulated community and the general public.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 1

Administrative practice and procedure, Communications common carriers, Pole attachment complaint procedures, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Telecommunications.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the FCC amends 47 CFR part 1 as follows:

**PART 1—PRACTICE AND
PROCEDURE**

- 1. The authority for part 1 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. chs. 2, 5, 9, 13; 28 U.S.C. 2461, unless otherwise noted.

- 2. Amend § 1.1413 by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 1.1413 Complaints by incumbent local exchange carriers.

* * * * *

(b) In complaint proceedings challenging utility pole attachment rates, terms, and conditions for pole attachment contracts entered into or renewed after the effective date of this section, there is a presumption that an

incumbent local exchange carrier (or an association of incumbent local exchange carriers) is similarly situated to an attacher that is a telecommunications carrier (as defined in 47 U.S.C. 251(a)(5)) or a cable television system providing telecommunications services for purposes of obtaining comparable rates, terms, or conditions. In such complaint proceedings challenging pole attachment rates, there is a presumption that incumbent local exchange carriers (or an association of incumbent local exchange carriers) may be charged no higher than the rate determined in accordance with § 1.1406(d)(2). A utility can rebut either or both of the two presumptions in this paragraph (b) with clear and convincing evidence that the incumbent local exchange carrier receives benefits under its pole attachment agreement with a utility that materially advantages the incumbent local exchange carrier over other telecommunications carriers or cable television systems providing telecommunications services on the same poles.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,
Secretary.

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