1. How much lead-time is necessary for market participants to be able to comply with such a new regulation?

Treasury staff consulted with staff of the SEC, Federal Reserve Board, FRBNY and CFTC in developing the questions that are contained in this ANPR. As the rulemaking process continues in the months ahead, we will continue to solicit the views of these agencies, share information with them and include them in the deliberative process.

The preliminary views expressed in this notice may change in light of comments received. In any case, the Treasury will publish proposed large position reporting rules for public comment after we have had an opportunity to review the comments that we receive in response to this ANPR.

List of Subjects
17 CFR Part 404
Banks, banking, Brokers, Government securities, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

17 CFR Part 405
Brokers, Government securities, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.


I. Background on the Utah Program

On January 21, 1981, the Secretary of the Interior conditionally approved the Utah program. General background information on the Utah program, including the Secretary's findings, the disposition of comments, and the conditions of approval of the Utah program can be found in the January 21, 1981, Federal Register (46 FR 5899). Subsequent actions concerning Utah's program and program amendments can be found at 30 CFR 944.15, 944.16, and 944.30.

II. Proposed Amendment

By letter dated September 9, 1994, Utah submitted a proposed amendment to its program pursuant to SMCRA (administrative record No. UT-971). Utah submitted the proposed amendment in response to the required program amendment at 30 CFR 944.16(a). The provisions of the Utah Coal Mining Rules that Utah proposed to revise were at Utah Administrative Rule (Utah Admin. R.) 645-203-200, Confidentiality.

OSM announced receipt of the proposed amendment in the September 27, 1994, Federal Register (59 FR 49227), provided an opportunity for a public hearing or meeting on its substantive adequacy, and invited public comment on its adequacy (administrative record No. UT-976). Because no one requested a public hearing or meeting, none was held. The public comment period ended on October 27, 1994.


Utah proposes revisions to Utah Admin. R. 645-203-200, by deleting the phrase "or that the information is confidential under the standards of the Federal Act." In addition, Utah provides additional explanatory information pertaining to Utah Admin. R. 645-203-210, by stating that there is some question as to the repetitious aspects of Utah Admin. R. 645-203-210. Utah states that Utah Admin. R. 654-203-210 requires the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining (Division) to "keep" information confidential while Utah Admin. R. 645-203-200 directs the Division to "not make" information available.

III. Public Comment Procedures

OSM is reopening the comment period on the proposed Utah program amendment to provide the public an opportunity to reconsider the adequacy of the proposed amendment in light of the additional materials submitted. In accordance with the provisions of 30 CFR 732.17(h), OSM is seeking comments on whether the proposed amendment satisfies the applicable program approval criteria of 30 CFR 732.15. If the amendment is deemed adequate, it will become part of the Utah program.

Written comments should be specific, pertain only to the issues proposed in this rulemaking, and include explanations in support of the commenter's recommendations. Comments received after the time indicated under Dates or at locations other than the Albuquerque Field Office will not necessarily be considered in the final rulemaking or included in the administrative record.
IV. Procedural Determinations

1. Executive Order 12866

This rule is exempted from review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review).

2. Executive Order 12778

The Department of the Interior has conducted the reviews required by section 2 of Executive Order 12778 (Civil Justice Reform) and has determined that this rule meets the applicable standards of subsections (a) and (b) of that section. However, these standards are not applicable to the actual language of State regulatory programs and program amendments since each such program is drafted and promulgated by a specific State, not by OSM. Under sections 503 and 505 of SMCRA (30 U.S.C. 1253 and 1255) and the Federal regulations at 30 CFR 730.11, 732.15, and 732.17(h)(10), decisions on proposed State regulatory programs and program amendments submitted by the States must be based solely on a determination of whether the submittal is consistent with SMCRA and its implementing Federal regulations and whether the other requirements of 30 CFR parts 730, 731, and 732 have been met.

3. National Environmental Policy Act

No environmental impact statement is required for this rule since section 702(d) of SMCRA (30 U.S.C. 1292(d)) provides that agency decisions on proposed State regulatory program provisions do not constitute major Federal actions within the meaning of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)).

4. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not contain information collection requirements that require approval by OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3507 et seq.).

5. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Department of the Interior has determined that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.). The State submittal that is the subject of this rule is based upon counterpart Federal regulations for which an economic analysis was prepared and certification made that such regulations would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Accordingly, this rule will ensure that existing requirements previously promulgated by OSM will be implemented by the State. In making the determination as to whether this rule would have a significant economic impact, the Department relied upon the data and assumptions for the counterpart Federal regulations.

List of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 944

Intergovernmental relations, Surface mining, Underground mining.


Charles E. Sandberg,
Acting Assistant Director, Western Support Center.

[FR Doc. 95-1708 Filed 1-23-95; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Corps of Engineers

33 CFR Part 334

Danger Zone and Restricted Area Regulations

AGENCY: Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is proposing to amend the regulations in 33 CFR part 334 to add a clause that alerts mariners that potential navigation and charting errors may occur in the boundaries of some danger zones and restricted areas as a result of the updating and replacement of the North American Datum of 1927 with the North American Datum of 1983. The promulgation of these regulations will notify mariners that geographic coordinates establishing danger zone and restricted area boundaries, promulgated in 33 CFR part 334 are not to be used for plotting on maps and charts where NAD 83 is referenced unless the geographic coordinates in the regulations are expressly labeled "NAD '83". Geographic coordinates without the NAD 83 reference may be plotted on charts or maps which are referenced to NAD 83 only after applying the correct formula that is published on the map or chart being used.

DATES: Comments must be submitted in writing on or before February 23, 1995.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Ralph Eppard at (202) 272-1783.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A datum is a reference point, line or surface used as a reference in surveying and mapping. Through the use of satellites and other modern surveying techniques, it is now possible to establish global reference systems. The North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), a new adjustment of the U.S. network of horizontal control, has been adopted as a standard reference datum by the United States and Canada. In March 1988, the National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, commenced publishing charts in NAD 83. The parameters of the Ellipsoid of reference used with NAD 83 are very close to those used for the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). The ellipsoid used for NAD 83, Geodetic Reference System 1980 (GRS 80), is earth-centered or geocentric as opposed to the nongeocentric ellipsoids previously employed. This means that the center of the ellipsoid coincides with the center of the mass of the earth. Any inquiries and requests for further information regarding NAD 83 and National Ocean Service nautical charts should be addressed to: Director, Coast Survey (NCG2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, 1315 East-West Highway, Station 6147, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Pursuant to its authorities in Section 7 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1917 (40 Stat. 266; 33 U.S.C. 1) and Chapter XIX of the Army Appropriations Act of 1919 (40 Stat. 892; 33 U.S.C. 3), the Corps of Engineers is proposing to amend the regulations in 33 CFR part 334 by inserting the following clause that alerts mariners to the potential for navigation and charting errors in consequence of the NAD 83.

"Geographic coordinates expressed in terms of latitude or longitude, or both, are not intended for plotting on maps or charts whose reference horizontal datum is the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), unless such geographic coordinates are expressly labeled NAD 83. Geographic coordinates without the NAD 83 reference may be plotted on maps or charts referenced to NAD 83 only after application of the appropriate corrections that are published on the particular map or chart being used".

Notes

1. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has determined that this proposed rule is not a major rule within the meaning of Executive Order 12866 and is in accordance with the exemption provided military functions.

2. This proposed rule has been reviewed under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96-354) which requires preparation of a regulatory flexibility analysis for a rule that will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small