amendment as submitted on August 26, 1994, and as revised on March 1 and April 4, 1995.

The Director approves, as discussed in: finding No. 1, section 4(18) of ASCMRA, concerning the definition of the term “unanticipated event or condition;” and finding No. 3, section 5(b)(1) of ASCMRA, concerning the applicability of the 2-acre exemption.

With the requirement that Arkansas further revise its statutes, the Director approves, as discussed in: finding No. 2, section 4(19) of ASCMRA, concerning the definition of the term “lands eligible for remining;” and finding No. 4, section 13(k) of ASCMRA, concerning remining permit violations.

The Director approves the statute revisions as proposed by Arkansas with the provision that they be fully promulgated in identical form to the statute revisions submitted to and reviewed by OSM and the public. The Federal regulations at 30 CFR Part 904, codifying decisions concerning the Arkansas program, are being amended to implement this decision. This final rule is being made effective immediately to expedite the State into conformity with the Federal regulations.

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.).

The Department of the Interior has prepared and certification made that 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 such regulations 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 904
Intergovernmental relations, Surface mining, Underground mining.

Peter A. Rutledge, Acting Regional Director, Western Regional Coordinating Center.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, Title 30, Chapter VII, Subchapter T of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as set forth below:

PART 904—ARKANSAS

1. The authority citation for Part 904 continues to read as follows:
Authority: 30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.

2. Section 904.15 is amended by adding paragraph (m) to read as follows:

§ 904.15 Approval of amendments to State regulatory program.

(m) The following sections of the Arkansas Surface Coal Mining and Reclamation Act of 1979 (ASCMRA), as submitted to OSM on August 26, 1994, and as revised on March 1 and April 4, 1995, are approved effective on June 30, 1995:

4(18), definition of the term “unanticipated event or condition;”
4(19), definition of the term “lands eligible for remining;”
5(b)(1), applicability of the 2-acre exemption; and
13(k), remining permit violations.

3. Section 904.16 is added to read as follows:

§ 904.16 Required program amendments.

Pursuant to 30 CFR 732.17(f)(1), Arkansas is required to submit to OSM by the specified date the following written, proposed program amendment, or a description of an amendment to be proposed that meets the requirements of SMCRA or 30 CFR Chapter VII and a timetable for enactment that is consistent with Arkansas' established administrative or legislative procedures.

(a) By August 29, 1995, Arkansas shall revise section 4(19) of the Arkansas Surface Coal Mining and Reclamation Act of 1979 (ASCMRA), concerning the definition of the term “lands eligible for remining;” or otherwise modify its program, to exclude those lands addressed by section 411 of SCMRA.

(b) By August 29, 1995, Arkansas shall revise section 13(k) of ASCMRA, concerning remining permit violations, by deleting the phrase “and section 15(d)(1).”

[FR Doc. 95–15967 Filed 6–29–95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4310–05–M

30 CFR Part 904

Arkansas Regulatory Program

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, (OSM), Interior.
ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document explains and corrects OSM’s codified approval of an amendment to Arkansas’ permanent regulatory program under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). The proposed amendment revised Arkansas’ small operators assistance program (SOAP). OSM published its approval of the Arkansas proposed amendment in a November 17, 1994, final rule.
Program, final rule, published in the Federal Register on November 17, 1994 (59 FR 59365). OSM is correcting the amendatory instruction at 30 CFR 904.15, second column on page 59369 (to use the term “amending” rather than “revising,” and to add five asterisks between the amendatory instruction and the newly codified paragraph (I)), to read as follows:

Section 904.15 is amended by adding paragraph (I) to read as follows:

§904.15 Approval of amendments to the Arkansas regulatory program.

* * * * *

(I) Revisions to and/or addition of the following provisions of the Arkansas Surface Coal Mining and Reclamation Act of 1979, as submitted to OSM on March 31, 1993, as revised on July 22, 1993, and August 26, 1994, are approved effective November 14, 1994: Arkansas Code Annotated (ACA) 15–58–104(11), definition of “small operator;” ACA 15–58–503(a)(2)(A), activities associated with the development of a surface coal mining and reclamation permit application that are eligible for funding under the small operator’s assistance program (SOAP); ACA 15–58–503(a)(2)(B), the responsibility for training coal operators that meet the SOAP qualifications regarding the preparation of permit applications, and ensuring that qualified coal operators are aware of the available assistance; ACA 15–58–503(a)(2)(C), an operator’s obligation to reimburse the Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology for the cost of the services rendered under SOAP.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Chapter V

Compliance with 31 CFR Chapter V with Respect to Fully–Automated Financial Transactions

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Policy Statement.

SUMMARY: Due to the wide availability and use by financial institutions of name-recognition software to screen fully-automated financial transactions for potential violations of economic sanctions programs, the Office of Foreign Assets Control (“FAC”) will no longer treat fully-automated transactions differently from manually-processed transactions for civil penalty purposes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 1, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dennis P. Wood, Chief, Compliance Programs Division, tel.: 202/622–2490, or Mrs. B.S. Scott, Chief, Civil Penalties Program, tel.: 202/622–6140, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic A Availability

This document is available as an electronic file on The Federal Bulletin Board the day of publication in the Federal Register. By modem dial 202/512–1387 and type “FAC” or call 202/512–1530 for diskette requests. The file is accessible for downloading in WorldPerfect 5.1, ASCII, and Postscript formats. The document is also accessible for downloading in ASCII format without charge from Treasury’s Electronic Library (“TEL”) in the “Business, Trade and Labor Mall” of the FedWorld bulletin board. By modem dial 703/321–3339, and select self-expanding file “T11FR00.EXE” in TEL. For Internet access, use one of the following protocols: Telnet = fedworld.gov (192.239.93.3); World Wide Web (Home Page) = http://www.fedworld.gov; FTP = ftp.fedworld.gov (192.239.92.205).

Background

Essential elements of economic sanctions programs administered by FAC include prohibitions on transfers of property to or for the benefit of targeted governments, entities, and individuals, including the blocking of targeted persons’ property, when it comes within the jurisdiction of the United States. Civil monetary penalties may be imposed administratively by FAC for violations of these transfer prohibitions and blocking requirements pursuant to the statutes authorizing most FAC sanctions programs. See, e.g., 22 U.S.C. 5113(b) (repealed June 8, 1994, see Pub. L. 103–149, section 4(a), 107 Stat. 1504 (1993)); Pub. L. 101–513, section 586E, 105 Stat. 2047 (1999); 50 U.S.C. 1705; 50 U.S.C. App. 16.

A large proportion of financial transactions are now handled by computer, without intervention by bank or other financial institution personnel. In the past, FAC treated such fully-automated or “straight through” transactions as being beyond the knowledge of financial institutions. Thus, for purposes of administering its