

services to our account holders” and that it believed that college savings plan, “pose a low threat as a money laundering vehicle”.¹² For these and other reasons expressed in the letter, T. Rowe believes that a five-month compliance delay, specifically in relation to brokers and dealers who distribute the college saving plan, would not threaten the government’s anti-terrorism goals.¹³

III. Discussion and Commission Findings

Section 19(b) of the Act¹⁴ requires the Commission to approve the proposed rule change filed by the MSRB if the Commission finds that the proposed rule change consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder. After careful review of the proposed rule change and the related comments, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, which govern the MSRB.¹⁵ The language of section 15B(b)(2)(C) of the Act requires that the MSRB’s rules must be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principals of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in the regulating, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market in municipal securities, and in general, to protect investors and the public interest.¹⁶ The commission believes that the MSRB’s proposed rule change meets this statutory threshold.

Since the passage of the USA PATRIOT Act, the Commission has worked with self-regulatory organizations to coordinate rules requiring programs designed to help identify and prevent money laundering abuses that jeopardize the integrity of the U.S. capital markets. Title III of the USA PATRIOT Act, also known as the International Money Laundering Abatement and Anti-Terrorist Financing Act of 2001 (“AML Act”). Imposes certain obligations on financial institutions and the dealer community. Section 352 of the AML Act requires financial institutions to establish certain minimum anti-money laundering

standards. Furthermore, section 352 requires dealers to develop and implement a written anti-money laundering compliance program by April 24, 2002.¹⁷ The Commission notes that the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act are mandates of federal law. As a result, MSRB members should have already established anti-money laundering compliance programs.

The Commission believes that Rule G-41 will facilitate compliance with the federal government’s anti-terrorism goals. The purpose of Rule G-41 is to ensure that all brokers, dealers and municipal securities dealers who effect transactions in municipal securities, especially sole municipal securities dealers, are aware of their obligations under section 352 and know where to look for guidance concerning appropriate anti-money laundering programs. Moreover, the Commission notes that Rule G-41 will provide clarification to dealers and examiners of the rules and regulations with which dealers who effect transactions in municipal securities must comply concerning anti-money laundering compliance programs.

IV. Conclusion

It Is Therefore Ordered, pursuant to section 19(b)(2) of the Act,¹⁸ that the proposed rule change (File No. SR-MSRB-2003-04) be and hereby is, approved.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁹

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 03-18190 Filed 7-17-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010-01-P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Declaration of Disaster #3526]

State of Indiana

As a result of the President’s major disaster declaration on July 11, 2003, and subsequent amendment also on July 11, I find that Adams, Allen, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Carroll, Cass, Clinton, Delaware, Fountain, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jasper, Jay, Kosciusko, Madison, Marion, Miami, Montgomery, Noble, Pulaski, Randolph, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Wabash, Warren, Wayne, Wells, White, and Whitley Counties in the State of Indiana constitute a disaster area due to

damages caused by severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding occurring on July 4, 2003 and continuing. Applications for loans for physical damage as a result of this disaster may be filed until the close of business on September 9, 2003 and for economic injury until the close of business on April 12, 2004 at the address listed below or other locally announced locations:

U.S. Small Business Administration, Disaster Area 2 Office, One Baltimore Place, Suite 300, Atlanta, GA 30308.

In addition, applications for economic injury loans from small businesses located in the following contiguous counties may be filed until the specified date at the above location: DeKalb, Elkhart, Fayette, Fulton, Hendricks, Johnson, LaGrange, Lake, LaPorte, Marshall, Morgan, Newton, Parke, Porter, Putnam, Rush, Shelby, Starke, Steuben, Union, and Vermillion in the State of Indiana; Iroquois and Vermilion Counties in the State of Illinois; Darke, Defiance, Mercer, Paulding, Preble, and Van Wert Counties in the State of Ohio.

The interest rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners with credit available elsewhere	5.625
Homeowners without credit available elsewhere	2.812
Businesses with credit available elsewhere	5.906
Businesses and non-profit organizations without credit available elsewhere	2.953
Others (including non-profit organizations) with credit available elsewhere	5.500
For Economic Injury:	
Businesses and small agricultural cooperatives without credit available elsewhere	2.953

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 352611. For economic injury, the numbers are 9W2900 for Indiana; 9W3000 for Illinois; and 9W3100 for Ohio.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008)

Dated: July 14, 2003.

Herbert L. Mitchell,

Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. 03-18328 Filed 7-17-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

¹² *Id* at 3.

¹³ *Id* at 2.

¹⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b).

¹⁵ Additionally, in approving this rule the Commission notes that it has considered the proposed rule’s impact on efficiency, competition and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

¹⁶ 15 U.S.C. 780-4(b)(2)(C).

¹⁷ See 31 U.S.C. 5318(h) (amended by section 352 of the AML Act).

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

¹⁹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).