Arizona SHPO agreed with OSM's determination that no aspects of the proposed amendment pertain to cultural or historic resources (administrative record No. NA–239). As such, the Arizona SHPO determined that the amendment would have no effect on cultural resources under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and 36 CFR part 800.

(b) Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department.

By letter dated February 21, 1995, the Department agreed with OSM's determination that the proposed changes to the Navajo Nation AMLR Code of 1987 do not pertain to cultural resources. Therefore, ti stated that the amendment will have no effect on cultural resources (administrative record No. NA–237).

(c) *U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs*. The Bureau of Indian Affairs stated in a memorandum dated March 13, 1995, that a technical review had been completed by its Area Real Estate Services, Rights Protection Section, and that it had no comments (administrative record No. NA–238).

VI. Director's Decision

Based on the above findings, the Director approves the Navajo Nation's proposed plan amendment as submitted on January 12, 1995, and as revised on February 23, 1995.

As discussed in finding No. 1, the Director approves nonsubstantive revisions to the Navajo Nation AMLR Code of 1987 at sections 404(a) and (c), eligible lands and water.

As discussed in finding No. 2, the Director approves substantive revisions to the Navajo Nation AMLR Code of 1987 at section 404(b), reclamation of interim program coal sites.

The Director approves the proposed revisions of the Navajo Nation AMLR Code of 1987 with the provision that they be fully promulgated in identical form to the code submitted to and reviewed by OSM and the public.

The Federal regulations at 30 CFR part 756, codifying decisions concerning the Navajo plan, are being amended to implement this decision. This final rule is being made effective immediately to expedite the Tribal plan amendment process and to encourage Tribes to bring their plans into conformity with the Federal standards without undue delay. Consistency of Tribal and Federal standards is required by SMCRA.

VII. 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 or Tribal AMLR plans and revisions thereof since each such plan is drafted and promulgated by a specific State or Tribe, not by OSM. Decisions on proposed State or Tribal AMLR plans and revisions thereof submitted by a State or Tribe are based on a determination of whether the submittal meets the requirements of Title IV of SMCRA (30 U.S.C. 1231-1243) and the applicable Federal regulations at 30 CFR parts 884 and 888.

3. National Environmental Policy Act

No environmental impact statement is required for this rule since agency decisions on proposed State or Tribal AMLR plans and revisions thereof are categorically excluded from compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332) by the Manual of the Department of the Interior (516 DM 6, appendix 8, paragraph 8.4B(29)).

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 Tribal submittal which is the subject of this rule is based upon Federal regulations for which an economic analysis was prepared and certification made that such regulations would not have a significant economic effect upon a substantial number of small entities. Accordingly, this rule will ensure that existing requirements established by SMCRA or previously promulgated by OSM will be implemented by the Tribe. In making the determination as to whether this rule would have a significant economic impact, the Department relied upon the data and assumptions in the analyses for the corresponding Federal regulations.

List of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 756

Abandoned mine land reclamation program, Indian lands.

Dated: April 19, 1995.

Charles E. Sandberg,

Acting Assistant Director, Western Support Center.

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

PART 756—INDIAN TRIBE ABANDONED MINE LAND RECLAMATION PROGRAMS

1. The authority citation for part 756 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.* and Pub. L. 100–71.

2. Section 756.14 is amended by adding paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 756.14 Approval of amendments to the Navajo Nation's Abandoned Mine Land Plan.

(c) Revisions to sections 404 (a), (b), and (c) of the Navajo Nation Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AMLR) Code of 1987, pertaining to eligible lands and water, as submitted to OSM on January 12, 1995, and as subsequently revised on February 23 1995, are approved effective April 25, 1995.

[FR Doc. 95–10169 Filed 4–24–95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4310–05–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

37 CFR Parts 1 and 3

[Docket No. 950404087-5087-01]

RIN 0651-AA76

Changes To Implement 20-Year Patent Term and Provisional Applications

AGENCY: Patent and Trademark Office,

Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) is amending the rules of practice in patent cases to establish procedures for: filing and processing provisional application papers; calculating the length of any patent term extension to which an applicant is entitled where the issuance of a patent on an application filed on or after June 8, 1995 (the implementation date of the 20-year patent term provisions of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act), other