Consistency of State and Federal standards is required by SMCRA.

## VI. 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 12550) 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 of 1969 (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 effect upon 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 918

Intergovernmental relations, Surface mining, Underground mining.

Dated: January 13, 1995.

# Charles E. Sandberg,

Acting Assistant Director, Western Support 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 918—LOUISIANA

1. The authority citation for part 918 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.

2. Section 918.15 is amended by adding paragraph (e) to read as follows:

# § 918.15 Approval of amendments to the Louisiana regulatory program.

(a) Davisions to the fello

(e) Revisions to the following rules, as submitted to OSM on November 2, 1994, are approved effective January 24, 1995:

LSMR 5423.B.4.a, revegetation success standards on reclaimed land developed for use as forestry, and

Policy Statement PS-5, Revegetation Success Standards for Tree and Shrub Stocking on Lands with a Postmining Land Use of Forestry.

3. Section 918.16 is amended by revising the introductory paragraph, removing and reserving paragraph (a), and removing paragraph (b) to read as follows:

# § 918.16 Required program amendments.

Pursuant to 30 CFR 732.17(f)(1), Louisiana 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 and 30 CFR Chapter VII and a timetable for enactment that is consistent with Louisiana's established administrative or legislative procedures.

(a) [Reserved].

[FR Doc. 95–1707 Filed 1–23–95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4310–05–M

## **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

Office of the Secretary

32 CFR Part 23

RIN 0790-AF87

# **Grants and Agreements—Military Recruiting on Campus**

**AGENCY:** Office of the Secretary, DoD.

**ACTION:** Interim rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Defense adopts this interim rule to implement Section 558 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 [Public Law 103-337 (1994)], as it applies to grants. Section 558 states that funds available to the Department of Defense may not be provided by grant or contract to any institution of higher education that has a policy of denying, or which effectively prevents, the Secretary of Defense from obtaining for military recruiting purposes: entry to campuses; access to students on campuses; or access to directory information pertaining to students. The rule implements the law, as it applies to grants, by requiring inclusion of an appropriate clause in DoD grants with institutions of higher education. It also extends the requirement, as a matter of policy, to DoD cooperative agreements, because they are very similar to grants. **DATES:** This interim rule is effective on January 24, 1995. Written comments on this rule must be received by March 27, 1995.

**ADDRESSES:** Forward comments to the Director for Research, 3080 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–3080.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Herbst, (703) 614–0205.

# SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

## **Executive Order 12866**

This rule is not a "significant regulatory action," as defined by Executive Order 12866. The Department of Defense believes that it will not: (1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or 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; (2) create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or (4) raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or