

PUERTO RICO MARGINAL TAX RATES BY EARNED INCOME LEVEL—TAX YEAR 1998

[The following table is to be used to determine the Puerto Rico marginal tax rate for computation of the RIT allowance as prescribed in § 302–11.8(e)(4)(i).]

Marginal tax rate	Single filing status		Any other filing status	
	Over	But not over	Over	But not over
Percent				
12				\$25,000
18		\$25,000		
31	\$25,000	50,000	\$25,000	50,000
33	50,000		50,000	

Dated: March 24, 1999

David J. Barram,

Administrator of the General Services.

[FR Doc. 99–8685 Filed 4–7–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–34–P

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

45 CFR Part 1611

Eligibility: Income Level for Individuals Eligible for Assistance

AGENCY: Legal Services Corporation.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Legal Services Corporation (“Corporation”) is required by law to establish maximum income levels for individuals eligible for legal assistance. This document updates the specified income levels to reflect the annual amendments to the Federal

Poverty Guidelines as issued by the Department of Health and Human Services.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 8, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Victor M. Fortuno, General Counsel, Legal Services Corporation, 750 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20002–4250; 202–336–8810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 1007(a)(2) of the Legal Services Corporation Act (“Act”), 42 U.S.C. 2996f(a)(2), requires the Corporation to establish maximum income levels for individuals eligible for legal assistance, and the Act provides that other specified factors shall be taken into account along with income.

Section 1611.3(b) of the Corporation’s regulations establishes a maximum income level equivalent to one hundred and twenty-five percent (125%) of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Since 1982,

the Department of Health and Human Services has been responsible for updating and issuing the Poverty Guidelines. The revised figures for 1999 set out below are equivalent to 125% of the current Poverty Guidelines as published on March 18, 1999 (64 FR 13428).

List of Subjects in 45 CFR Part 1611

Legal services.

For reasons set out in the preamble, 45 CFR 1611 is amended as follows:

PART 1611—ELIGIBILITY

1. The authority citation for Part 1611 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 1006(b)(1), 1007(a)(1) Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. 2996e(b)(1), 2996f(a)(1), 2996f(a)(2).

2. Appendix A of Part 1611 is revised to read as follows:

APPENDIX A OF PART 1611—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION 1998 POVERTY GUIDELINES¹

Size of family unit	48 contiguous States ²	Alaska ³	Hawaii ⁴
1	\$10,300	\$12,900	\$11,863
2	13,825	17,300	15,913
3	17,350	21,700	19,963
4	20,875	26,100	24,013
5	24,400	30,500	28,063
6	27,925	34,900	32,113
7	31,450	39,300	36,163
8	34,975	43,700	40,213

¹ The figures in this table represent 125% of the poverty guidelines by family size as determined by the Department of Health and Human Services.

² For family units with more than eight members, add \$3,525 for each additional member in a family.

³ For family units with more than eight members, add \$4,400 for each additional member in a family.

⁴ For family units with more than eight members, add \$4,050 for each additional member in a family.

Dated: April 5, 1999.

Victor M. Fortuno,

General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 99–8602 Filed 4–7–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7050–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 98–37; RM–9238]

Radio Broadcasting Services; Frankston and Palestine, TX

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document reallocates Channel 244C2 from Palestine, Texas, to Frankston, Texas, and modifies the authorization for Station KLIS, Palestine, to specify operation at Frankston, in response to a petition filed by Nicol/Excel Broadcasting, LLC. See 63 FR 17145, April 2, 1998. (On May 30, 1997, the license for Station KLIS, Palestine, Texas, was modified to

specify operation on Channel 244C2 in lieu of Channel 244A, BPH-970311C.) The coordinates for Channel 244C2 at Frankston are 32-02-02 NL and 95-24-30 WL. With this action, this proceeding is terminated.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 17, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathleen Scheuerle, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418-2180.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Report and Order, MM Docket No. 98-37, adopted March 10, 1999, and released April 2, 1999. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the Commission's Reference Center (Room 239), 1919 M Street, NW, Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractors, International Transcription Services, Inc., 1231 20th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 857-3800, facsimile (202) 857-3805.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio broadcasting.

Part 73 of title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 73—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 334 and 336.

§ 73.202 [Amended]

2. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Texas, is amended by removing Channel 244A at Palestine and adding Frankston, Channel 244C2.

Federal Communications Commission.

John A. Karousos,

Chief, Allocations Branch, Policy and Rules Division, Mass Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 99-8740 Filed 4-7-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

48 CFR Parts 1533 and 1552

[FRL-6320-1]

Acquisition Regulation: Incorporate Solicitation Notice for Agency Protests

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct Final Rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is taking direct final action on amending the EPA

Acquisition Regulation (EPAAR) (48 CFR Chapter 15) to include the solicitation notice of the filing requirements for Agency protests.

DATES: This rule is effective on July 7, 1999 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comments by June 7, 1999. If we receive adverse comments, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that this rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be submitted to the contact listed below at the following address: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Acquisition Management (3802R), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Comments and data may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: Avellar.Linda@epamail.epa.gov. Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments and data will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect in 6.1 format or ASCII file format. No confidential business information (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail. Electronic comments on this rule may be filed on-line at many Federal Depository Libraries.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Linda Avellar, U.S. EPA, Office of Acquisition Management, (3802R), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460, Telephone: (202) 564-4356.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

This direct final rule includes the notice of filing requirements for Agency protests. This notice of filing is in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 33.103(d)(4). EPA is publishing this rule without prior proposal because we view this as a non-controversial amendment and anticipate no adverse comment; usage of this notice of filing in Agency solicitations has been non-controversial. This rule will be effective on July 7, 1999 without further notice unless we receive adverse comments by June 7, 1999. If EPA receives adverse comments, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect. We also will publish a notice of proposed rulemaking in a future edition of the **Federal Register**. We will address the comments on the direct final rule as part of that proposed rulemaking.

B. Executive Order 12866

The direct final rule is not a significant regulatory action for the purposes of Executive Order 12866;

therefore, no review is required by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs within the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because this direct final rule does not contain information collection requirements that require the approval of OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The EPA certifies that this direct final rule does not exert a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The requirements to contractors under the rule impose no reporting, recordkeeping, or any compliance costs.

E. Unfunded Mandates

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Public Law 104-4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess their regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments, and the private sector. This direct final rule does not contain a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of \$100 million or more for State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in one year. Any private sector costs for this action relate to paperwork requirements and associated expenditures that are far below the level established for UMRA applicability. Thus, the rule is not subject to the requirements of sections 202 and 205 of the UMRA.

F. Executive Order 13045

Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), applies to any rule that: (1) is determined to be economically significant as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, the Agency must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children, and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the Agency.

This rule is not subject to E.O. 13045 because it is not an economically significant rule as defined by E.O. 12866, and because it does not involve decisions on environmental health or safety risks.