

generic matter, that there is no adverse economic impact. The factual basis for the Agency's generic certification for tolerance actions published on May 4, 1981 (46 FR 24950), and was provided to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

#### B. Executive Order 12875

Under Executive Order 12875, entitled *Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership* (58 FR 58093, October 28, 1993), EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute and that creates a mandate upon a State, local or tribal government, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by those governments. If the mandate is unfunded, EPA must provide to OMB a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected State, local, and tribal governments, the nature of their concerns, copies of any written communications from the governments, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 12875 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of State, local, and tribal governments "to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory proposals containing significant unfunded mandates."

Today's rule does not create an unfunded Federal mandate on State, local, or tribal governments. The rule does not impose any enforceable duties on these entities. Accordingly, the requirements of section 1(a) of Executive Order 12875 do not apply to this rule.

#### C. Executive Order 13084

Under Executive Order 13084, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (63 FR 27655, May 19, 1998), EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly or uniquely affects the communities of Indian tribal governments, and that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on those communities, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by the tribal governments. If the mandate is unfunded, EPA must provide OMB, in a separately identified section of the preamble to the rule, a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected tribal governments, a summary of the nature of their concerns, and a statement supporting the need to issue the

regulation. In addition, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of Indian tribal governments "to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities."

Today's rule does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments. This action does not involve or impose any requirements that affect Indian tribes. Accordingly, the requirements of section 3(b) of Executive Order 13084 do not apply to this rule.

#### VIII. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the Agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

#### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: May 20, 1999.

**Peter Caulkins,**

*Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.*

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

#### PART 180—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 21 U.S.C. 321(q), (346a), and 371.

2. In § 180.412(a), by removing the expiration date for the entries asparagus, carrot, cranberry, peppermint, tops and spearmint tops and inserting  $\geq$ None $\geq$  in each place and adding a new entry for horseradish at 4.0 ppm to read as follows:

#### § 180.412 Sethoxydim; tolerances for residues.

(a) \* \* \*

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
* * *	* *	* *
Horseradish .....	4.0	None
* * *	* *	* *

\* \* \* \* \*

[FR Doc. 99-14865 Filed 6-15-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

#### 41 CFR Part 101-35

[FPMR Amendment F-1]

RIN 3090-AG79

#### User Fees; Network Registration Services

**AGENCY:** Office of Governmentwide Policy, GSA.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This final rule establishes fees for network registration services offered by the General Services Administration (GSA) to Government agencies and commercial organizations. These services include establishing and maintaining unique global names and network addresses for X.400 Private Management Domains (PMRD), X.500 Organizational Units (OU), Administrative Authority Identifiers (AAI), and Internet Domain names. This rule will allow State and local governments to be registered within the DOT-GOV.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** June 16, 1999.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Jack L. Finley, Director, Electronic Messaging, Directories and Registrations Branch (TOI), 202-501-3932, [jack.finley@fed.gov](mailto:jack.finley@fed.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### A. Background

The following outlines GSA's responsibilities with regard to assigning and managing network registrations.

##### X.400 PMRD

X.400 is a series of international standards that define components and protocols for electronic Messaging Handling Systems (MHS). Within X.400, top-level Management Domains (MD) are assigned and delegated to

Administrative Management Domains (ADMD) and subordinately to Private Management Domains (PRMD). GSA assigns the PRMDs for the U.S. Government using a prefix of "GOV+" followed by an assigned name. For example, a PRMD for the Department of Transportation (DOT) might be P=GOV+DOT. This GSA service allows the Government to use unique PRMD names, regardless of the ADMD service provider.

#### X.500/LDAP

The International Telecommunication Union Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) issued the X.500 Series of Recommendations, which define the components and protocols for distributed directory services. Many of the components and conventions defined by X.500 were subsequently adopted by the Internet community in the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) series of specifications. GSA registers and interconnects organizations operating X.500 or LDAP directory servers.

GSA has been delegated authority by the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) for the name space "U.S. Government" as an organization (O) domain subordinate to the country (C) level "US" for the purposes of Governmentwide directories. Based on X.500 and LDAP specifications, GSA has developed a schema for a Governmentwide Directory Information Tree (DIT). Through GSA, agencies can establish a directory container as an Organizational Unit (OU) under C=US, O=U.S. Government in the Governmentwide DIT.

In conjunction with its X.500/LDAP registration service, GSA also provides operational directory support services. GSA operates a root-level directory server, which permits Government organizations to interconnect and communicate. Working in cooperation with ANSI, GSA also operates the C=US root directory, which interconnects non-government organizations, and connects the United States to other international directories.

#### Object Identifier (OID)

The Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Reference Model uses naming hierarchies to provide global unambiguous identities for objects in a networked environment. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) defines naming hierarchies or "trees." One naming tree is ISO 3166, Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries, which assigns the United States the two-letter code "US" and the numeric code

"840". Subsequently, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) has assigned the Federal Government the alpha code "GOV" and the numeric code "101".

Object Identifiers (OID) are used to identify technical objects, e.g., attributes, and object classes that are not currently described in OSI standards. OIDs are assigned as "arcs." In the context of this document, an arc is a point where branches of the hierarchical tree are connected together and to the superior reference. GSA is responsible for registration of OIDs under the arc "joint-iso-ccitt(2) country(16) us(840) organization(1) us-government(101)" or "2.16.840.1.101" for short. GSA has established an OID numbering scheme beneath the US Government arc. (Note that there are other US branches of the OID tree; however, new registrations are only established under the 2.16.840.1.101 arc.)

#### Network Service Access Point (NSAP) Administrative Authority Identifier (AAI)

A second ISO naming hierarchy is ISO 6523, Structure for the Identification of Organizations. Under ISO authority, the British Standards Institute issued the International Code Designator (ICD) "0005" to NIST. NIST, in turn, has delegated responsibility for managing and administering the 0005 ICD to GSA.

The US Government OSI Profile (GOSIP) V2 established a method of assigning Network Service Access Point (NSAP) addresses using the ICD "47 0005" under the authority of NIST. An octet "80" following the initial ICD (i.e., "47 0005 80") indicates that the next three octets are in "GOSIP V2" format. These three terminating octets are called Administrative Authority Identifiers (AAIs), which are delegated to an organization to further define its network addresses based on specific organizational requirements. GSA assigns AAIs for Government organizations. A registration for a GOSIP NSAP AAI would be: "47 0005 80 NNNNNN" (where N is assigned by GSA).

#### INTERNET .GOV and FED.US Domain Names

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has delegated to GSA the authority to manage and administer the .GOV Internet domain. GSA provides second-level domain registrations in the "GOV" domain (e.g., <Agency>.gov). Similarly, GSA provides third-level domain registrations in the "fed.us" domain under authority of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)

(e.g., <organization>.fed.gov). Internet registrations are limited to Federal, State, and local Government organizations. GSA is not responsible for and will not charge fees for any further delegation of a domain name assigned to an agency. For example, Treasury has registered "ustreas.gov," but registrations such as "irs.ustreas.gov" would be the responsibility of the domain manager for Treasury.

A proposed rule was published in the **Federal Register** at 63 FR 66102, December 1, 1998. No comments were received in response to the proposed rule.

#### B. Executive Order 12866

GSA has determined that this final rule is not a significant regulatory action as defined by Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993.

#### C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The final rule is not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*

#### D. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the regulation does not impose record keeping or information collection requirements, or the collection of information from offerors, contractors, or members of the public that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under 44 U.S.C. 501, *et seq.*

#### E. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This final rule is also exempt from congressional review prescribed under 5 U.S.C. 801 because it relates solely to agency management and personnel.

#### List of Subjects in 41 CFR Part 101-35

Archives and records, Computer technology, Government procurement, Government property management, Information technology, Intergovernmental relations, Telecommunications.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 41 CFR part 101-35 is amended to read as follows:

#### PART 101-35— TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT POLICY

1. The authority citation for part 101-35 is revised to read as follows:

**Authority:** 40 U.S.C. 486(c) and 1424(b). Subpart 101-35.7 also issued under authority of 31 U.S.C. 9701.

2. Subpart 101-35.7 is added to read as follows:

**Subpart 101-35.7—Network Address Registration**

Sec.

- 101-35.705 What does this subpart contain?  
 101-35.710 What registration services are available through GSA?  
 101-35.715 Who should I contact for more information or to register?  
 101.35-720 Is there a fee for these services?  
 101.35.725 How and where do I pay these fees?

**Subpart 101-35.7—Network Address Registration**

**§ 101-35.705 What does this subpart contain?**

This subpart addresses registration services provided by GSA to Government agencies and the public.

**§ 101-35.710 What registration services are available through GSA?**

(a) The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Department of Commerce, has designated GSA as the Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile (GOSIP) Address Registration Authority for unique naming assignments of X.400 Private

Management Domains (PRMD), X.500 Organizational Units (OU), and Network Service Access Point (NSAP) Administrative Authority Identifiers (AAI). GOSIP registration is limited to Government agencies, with the exception of NSAP AAI, which may be used by commercial organizations to identify private asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) networks.

(b) For purposes of global interoperability, GSA will operate an X.500/LDAP Directory Service at the "C=US" level and at the "O=U.S. Government" level. Federal agencies may link operational directories to the "O=U.S. Government" level and commercial organizations may link to the "C=US" level in accordance with the fees set forth in § 101-35.704.

(c) The National Science Foundation (NSF) has delegated to GSA the authority to manage and administer the .GOV Internet domain. GSA provides second-level domain registrations in the GOV domain (e.g., <Agency>.gov). Similarly, GSA provides third-level domain registrations in the "fed.us" domain under authority of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). Internet registration services are limited

to Federal, State, and local Government organizations. GSA is not responsible for and will not charge fees for any further delegation of a domain name assigned to an agency. For example, the U.S. Department of the Treasury has registered "ustreas.gov," but registrations such as "irs.ustreas.gov" would be the responsibility of the domain manager for Treasury.

**§ 101-35.715 Who should I contact for more information or to register?**

Individuals or organizations that want to register or would like more information should contact the registration officials at GSA by sending an e-mail message to [registration@fed.gov](mailto:registration@fed.gov) or by using the Web site at <http://www.nic.gov>.

**§ 101-35.720 Is there a fee for these services?**

GSA will assess Government agencies and commercial organizations nominal fees to cover the cost of registration and other services as listed in the table in this section. The fees are based on anticipated costs for providing the services and are consistent with industry charges. The table follows:

Service	Setup	Recurring (annual)
(a) Network Naming and Address Registration (GOSIP) .....	\$1,000.00	\$500.00
(b) Governmentwide Directory Operation (X.500/LDAP) .....	1,000.00	500.00
(c) Internet Domain Name Registration .....	250.00	50.00

**Note to § 101-35.720:** Setup fees may be waived at the discretion of GSA. When levied, setup fees include the annual fee for 1 year.

**§ 101-35.725 How and where do I pay these fees?**

GSA will invoice registrants according to the fee schedule in § 101-35.720. Government registrations must be paid by Government credit card. Commercial organizations are encouraged to pay by credit card. All other payments should be made to: GSA Registration Services, 1800 F Street NW, Suite G-222, Washington, DC 20405.

Dated: May 11, 1999.

**David J. Barram,**

*Administrator of General Services.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**Health Care Financing Administration**

**42 CFR Part 416**

[HCFA-3831-F]

RIN 0938-AH15

**Medicare Program; Adjustment in Payment Amounts for New Technology Intraocular Lenses Furnished by Ambulatory Surgical Centers**

**AGENCY:** Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), HHS.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This final rule establishes a process under which interested parties may request a review of whether the current Medicare payment amount for intraocular lenses furnished by participating ambulatory surgical centers is appropriate for a class of new technology intraocular lenses. This rule implements section 141(b) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1994,

which requires us to develop and implement this process.

This rule also serves as the initial notice to those wishing to submit requests for review of the appropriateness of the payment amount with respect to a particular intraocular lens, in accordance with § 416.195 of this rule.

**DATES:** *Effective date:* These regulations are effective on July 16, 1999.

*Applicability date:* We will accept requests for review under this part 416, subpart F, until September 14, 1999.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Claude Mone, (410) 786-5666.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** *Copies:* To order copies of the **Federal Register** containing this document, send your request to: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Specify the date of the issue requested and enclose a check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or enclose your Visa or Master Card number and expiration date. Credit card orders can also be placed by calling the