

disagree on many remediation waste management issues.

EPA agreed with commenters' concerns that the Bright Line approach would be too difficult to implement, and that a Bright Line that would satisfy commenters who wanted the Bright Line levels to consist of very conservative levels would not sufficiently reform the system to remove the existing barriers to efficient, protective remediation waste management. EPA has concluded that pursuing broader regulatory reform would be a time- and resource-intensive process that would most likely result in a rule that would provoke additional years of litigation and associated uncertainty. This uncertainty would be detrimental to the program and have a negative effect on ongoing and future cleanups. Based on these conclusions, the Agency has decided not to finalize either the Bright Line or the Unitary Approach, and recognizes that a purely regulatory response will not solve all of the remediation waste management issues that HWIR-media was designed to solve.

While EPA believes the elements finalized in the final HWIR-media rule published in the **Federal Register** of November 30, 1998 along with the retention of the CAMU rule, will improve remediation waste management and expedite cleanups, the Agency is also convinced that additional reform is needed to expedite the cleanup program, especially to provide greater flexibility for non-media remediation wastes like remedial sludges, address certain statutory permitting provisions, and more appropriate treatment requirements for remediation wastes (for example, treatment that focuses on "principal threats" rather than all underlying hazardous constituents). Therefore, the Agency continues to support appropriate, targeted legislation to address application of RCRA Subtitle C land disposal restrictions, minimum technological and permitting requirements to remediation waste and will continue to participate in discussions on potential legislation. If legislation is not forthcoming, the Agency may reexamine its approach to remediation waste regulation and may take additional administrative action.

The elements finalized in the final HWIR-media rule published in the **Federal Register** of November 30, 1998 are:

1. streamlined permitting for treating, storing and disposing of remediation wastes generated at cleanup sites and the elimination of the requirement for facility-wide corrective action at remediation-only facilities;

2. a variation on the proposed remediation piles, called staging piles, modified in response to public comments;

3. a RCRA exclusion for dredged materials managed under Clean Water Act (CWA) or Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) permits; and

4. streamlined procedures for State authorization.

EPA also finalized, in a separate document (63 FR 28604 (May 26, 1998)), the LDR treatment standards specific to hazardous contaminated soil that were proposed in the HWIR-media proposal. EPA is deferring action on the Treatability Sample Exclusion Rule, that EPA requested comments on expanding in the HWIR-media proposal at 61 FR 18817.

EPA is withdrawing all other portions of the proposal, such as:

1. the proposal under the "Bright Line" option to distinguish between lower- and higher-risk contaminated media and give regulatory agencies the flexibility to exempt lower-risk contaminated media from RCRA requirements, and all other comprehensive options discussed in the preamble to the proposed rule (such as the "Unitary Approach");

2. the "Category 2" proposal for streamlined authorization, and;

3. the portion of the proposal that would have withdrawn the Corrective Action Management Unit or "CAMU" rule.

Existing areas of flexibility for managing remediation waste, such as the contained-in and AOC policies, and site-specific land disposal restrictions treatability variances, continue to be available.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6912(a), 6921, 6924, 6926, and 6927.

Dated: November 23, 1998.

Timothy Fields, Jr.,

Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Part 101-35

RIN 3090-AG79

User Fees; Network Registration Services

AGENCY: Office of Governmentwide Policy, GSA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule establishes fees for registration services provided by GSA to Government agencies and commercial organizations in order to provide and maintain unique global names and network addresses for X.400 Private Management Domains (PMRD) and the X.500 Organizational Units (OU), Administrative Authority Identifiers (AAI) and Internet .GOV Domain names.

DATES: Comments must be submitted February 1, 1999 to be considered in the formulation of the final rule.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to Mr. Jack L. Finley, Director, Center for Electronic Messaging Technologies (TOT), General Services Administration, 1800 F Street, NW, Suite G-222, Washington DC 20405. E-mail comments may be sent to jack.finley@fed.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Jack L. Finley, 202-501-3932.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

The Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Reference Model uses naming hierarchies in order to provide global unambiguous identities. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) defines two major naming hierarchies or "trees." The ISO 3166 Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries assigns the United States with an alpha-2 code of US and a numeric code of 840. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) has assigned the Federal Government with the alpha code of "GOV" and the numeric code of 101.

Another ISO naming structure is ISO 6523, Structure for the Identification of Organizations. The British Standards Institute (under ISO authority) has issued an International Code Designator (ICD) of 0005 to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The NIST has delegated the responsibility of managing and administering the ICD of 0005 to the GSA. The NIST has also delegated to GSA the authority for the namespace "U.S. Government" as an organization domain subordinate to country level of "US" for the purposes of Governmentwide Directories (X.500/LDAP).

X.400 PRMD

The GOSIP standard is based on the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) profile, which incorporate several series of international protocol standards. The X.400 series define a protocol for electronic Messaging Handling Systems (MHS). Top level Management Domains (MD) are assigned and delegated into

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

X.500/LDAP

The International Telecommunication Union Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) issued a X.500 Series of Recommendations for distributed directory services. The GSA has developed a governmentwide X.500 schema for a Distributed Information Tree (DIT). Under C=US, O=U.S. Government, agencies may establish a directory container as an Organizational Unit (OU). The GSA also provides operational Directory Support Services at the C=US level to public entities in cooperation with ANSI. Services include root Directory Systems Agents (DSA) with links to other Top Level Domains (TLD). The Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) servers will also require registration services and operational services to connect with the distributed X.500 DSAs.

Object Identifier (OID)

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. The GSA is responsible for registration of technical objects identifiers under the arc joint-iso-ccitt(2) country(16) us(840) organization(1) us-government(101) as well as (joint-iso-ccitt(2) countries(16) usa(840) US Government). There is a second US branch of the OID tree, 1.2.840 (iso(1) member-bodies(16) usa(840) US Government(101), but new registrations are made under the 2.16.840.1.101 arc. Typical use of Object Identifiers (OID) is to identify attributes and object classes that are not currently described in OSI standards.

NSAP AAI

Globally unique network addresses are important in communicating across various networks. The GOSIP V2 profile established a method of assigning Network Service Access Point (NSAP) addresses using the ICD 47 0005 (ISO 6523) under the authority of the NIST. The administration and registration of the ICD is delegated to the GSA. The octet following the ICD is 80 to indicate that the remaining octets are in the

GOSIP V2 format. An Administrative Authority Identifier (AAI) consisting of three octets are delegated to organizations in order to complete the assignments of network addresses. Thus, a registration for a GOSIP NSAP AAI will be:

47 0005 80 NNNNNN (where N is assigned by GSA)

The organization may use the remaining octets to further define according to their requirements.

INTERNET .GOV and FED.US DOMAIN NAMES

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has delegated to GSA through the Federal Networking Council (FNC), the authority to manage and administer the GOV (dot-gov) domain used by Internet Domain Name Service (DNS). The GSA is also providing second-level domain registrations in the GOV domain (e.g. Fed.gov). Similarly, the GSA is providing second-level domain registrations in the fed.us domain under authority from 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, if USDA were to register usda.fed.us, the registrations such as region1.usda.fed.us would be the responsibility of the domain manager for USDA.

B. E.O. 12866

GSA has determined that this proposed rule is not a significant regulatory action for the purposes of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The proposed 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 proposed regulation does not impose recordkeeping or information collection requirements, or the collection of information from offerors, contractors, or members of the public which require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under 44 U.S.C. 501, *et seq.* This rule is also exempt from Congressional review prescribed under 5 U.S.C. 801 since it relates solely to agency management and personnel.

List of Subjects in 41 CFR Part 101-35

Archives and records, Computer technology, Government property management.

Therefore, it is proposed that 41 CFR 101-35 be amended as follows:

PART 101-35— TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT POLICY

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

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 486(c) and 31 U.S.C. 9701.

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

Subpart 101-35.7—Network Address Registration

Sec.

- 101-35.701 Scope of subpart.
- 101-35.702 Registration services.
- 101-35.703 Procedures for using GSA's registration services.
- 101-35.704 Fee schedule.
- 101-35.705 Method of payment.

Subpart 101-35.7—Network Address Registration

§ 101-35.701 Scope of subpart.

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

§ 101-35.702 Registration services.

(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). (See FIPS PUB 146-2, Section 5.2.1.) GOSIP registration is limited to government agencies, with the exception of NSAP AAI's, 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 "country=US" level and at the "O=U.S. Government" level. Federal Agencies may link operational directories to the "O=U.S. Government" and Commercial organizations may link "country=US" level in accordance with the fees set forth in section 101-35.704.

(c) The National Science Foundation (NSF) has delegated to GSA through the Federal Networking Council (FNC), the authority to manage and administer the

GOV (dot-gov) domain used by Internet Domain Name Service (DNS). The GSA is also providing second-level domain registrations in the GOV domain (e.g. Fed.gov). Similarly, the GSA is providing second-level domain registrations in the fed.us domain under authority from 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, if USDA were to register usda.fed.us, the registrations such as region1.usda.fed.us would be the responsibility of the domain manager for USDA.

§ 101-35.703 Procedures for using GSA's registration services.

Individuals or organizations who wish to register or would like more information should contact the registration officials at GSA by sending an e-mail message to registration@fed.gov or by web access at <http://registration.fed.gov>.

§ 101-35.704 Fee schedule.

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

Service	Set-up	Recurring (Annual)
(a) Network Address Registration (GOSIP)	\$1000.00	\$500.00
(b) Government-wide Directory Operation (X.500/LDAP)	1000.00	500.00
(c) Domain Name Registration	250.00	50.00

Note to 101-35.704. Set-up fees may be waived at the discretion of the GSA. When levied, set-up fees include annual fee for one year.

§ 101-35.705 Method of payment.

GSA will invoice registrants according to the fee schedule in section 101-35.704. Government registrations must be paid by credit card (IMPACT). 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: July 30, 1998.

G. Martin Wagner,

Associate Administrator for Governmentwide Policy.

[FR Doc. 98-31828 Filed 11-30-98; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 0, 73 and 76

[MM Docket No. 98-204, FCC 98-305]

Revision of Broadcast and Cable EEO Rules and Policies

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rules.

SUMMARY: In this *Notice of Proposed Rule Making* (NPRM), the Commission proposes new broadcast and cable Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) rules and policies. The NPRM proposes to retain the existing ban on discrimination and to promulgate recruitment-oriented outreach rules. The proposed EEO rules make clear that broadcasting and cable entities, including multichannel video programming distributors, are not required to employ a staff that reflects the racial or other composition of the community or to use racial preferences in hiring. The NPRM also proposes to streamline the Commission's broadcast EEO requirements, while, at the same time, maintaining an effective broadcast EEO program. These proposals include the possibility of granting administrative relief to small broadcasters and crediting joint recruitment efforts. Finally, the NPRM terminates the Commission's EEO streamlining proceeding in MM Docket No. 96-16, 60 FR 9964, March 12, 1996, with the exception of the one petition for reconsideration filed in that docket, which will now be considered in this proceeding. The intended effect of the NPRM is to invite comments on all aspects of the Commission's proposals and on the Commission's belief that it has the statutory authority to retain the anti-discrimination provisions of its broadcast EEO rule.

DATES: Comments are due January 19, 1999; reply comments are due February 18, 1999. Written comments by the public on the proposed information collections are due January 19, 1999. Written comments must be submitted by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on the proposed information collections on or before February 1, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, Office of the Secretary, 445 12th Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20554. Comments on the information collections contained herein should be submitted to Judy Boley, Federal Communications Commission, Room C-1804, 445 12th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20554, or via the Internet to jboley@fcc.gov, and to Timothy Fain, OMB Desk Officer, 10236 NEOB, 725-17th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20503 or via the Internet to fain_t@al.eop.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hope Cooper or Kathy Harvey, Mass Media Bureau, Enforcement Division. (202) 416-1450. For additional information concerning the information collections, contact Judy Boley at 202-418-0214, or via the Internet at jboley@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's Notice of Proposed Rule Making in MM Docket No. 98-204, adopted November 19, 1998, and released November 20, 1998.

The complete text of this NPRM, which was adopted in MM Docket No. 98-204, is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center (Room 239), 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC, and also may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Services, Inc., at 202-857-3800, 1231 20th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

Synopsis of Notice of Proposed Rule Making

1. The NPRM proposes and requests comments regarding new broadcast and cable EEO rules and policies consistent with the D.C. Circuit's decision in *Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod v. FCC*, 141 F.3d 344 (D.C. Cir. 1998) (*Lutheran Church*), rehearing denied, September 15, 1998. In *Lutheran Church*, the D.C. Circuit held that the Commission's broadcast EEO program requirements were unconstitutional because they pressured stations to maintain a workforce reflecting the racial composition of their communities, thus inducing them to grant illegal hiring preferences on the basis of race. The court also remanded the case back to the Commission to determine whether it had the authority to promulgate its ban on employment discrimination, which was not invalidated.

2. The NPRM proposes new broadcast and cable EEO rules which ensure non-discrimination in employment and broad dissemination of recruitment information. None of the proposals