

TABLE 2.—FEDERAL FACILITIES SECTION—Continued

State	Site name	City/county	Notes ^a
*	*	*	*
^(a) A=Based on issuance of health advisory by Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (if scored, HRS score need not be > 28.50).			
*	*	*	*
P=Sites with partial deletion(s).			
[FR Doc. 99–8086 Filed 4–2–99; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6560–50–P			
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION 41 CFR Chapter 301 [FTR Amendment 79—1998 Edition] RIN 3090–AG95 Federal Travel Regulation; Maximum Per Diem Rates in Michigan, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, and West Virginia AGENCY: Office of Governmentwide Policy, GSA. ACTION: Final rule. SUMMARY: This final rule amends the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) Amendment 75, as corrected, published in the Federal Register on Wednesday, February 10, 1999 (64 FR 6550), to add per diem localities in the States of Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and West Virginia, respectively, and to increase the maximum lodging amount in Charleston, South Carolina. DATES: This final rule is effective April 5, 1999, and applies for travel performed on or after April 5, 1999. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jim Harte, Office of Governmentwide Policy, Travel and Transportation Management Policy Division, telephone 202–501–1538. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A. Background The General Services Administration (GSA), after an analysis of additional data, has determined that current lodging allowances for Frankenmuth, Michigan; Tom's River, New Jersey; Syracuse, New York; Charleston, South Carolina; and Shepherdstown, West Virginia, do not adequately reflect the cost of lodging in those areas. To provide adequate per diem reimbursement for Federal employee travel to Frankenmuth (Saginaw County), Michigan, the maximum lodging allowance is \$64 and the meals and incidental expenses (M&IE) rate is \$34, resulting in a maximum per diem rate of \$98. For Federal employee travel to Tom's River (Ocean County), New Jersey, seasonal rates are: for the period June 1–September 30, the maximum lodging allowance is \$69 and the M&IE rate is \$38, resulting in a maximum per diem rate of \$107, and for the period October 1–May 31, the maximum lodging allowance is \$50 and the M&IE rate is \$38, resulting in a maximum per diem rate of \$88. The maximum lodging allowance for Syracuse (Onondaga County), New York, is \$70 and the M&IE rate is \$34, resulting in a maximum per diem rate of \$104. The maximum lodging allowance for Charleston (Charleston County), South Carolina, is changed to \$95 and the M&IE rate remains at \$42, resulting in a maximum per diem rate of \$137. The maximum lodging allowance for Shepherdstown (Jefferson County), West Virginia, is \$65 and the M&IE rate is \$38, resulting in a maximum per diem rate of \$103. B. Executive Order 12866 GSA has determined that this final rule is not a significant regulatory action for the purposes of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993. C. Regulatory Flexibility Act This final rule is not required to be published in the Federal Register for notice and comment; therefore, the Regulatory Flexibility Act does not apply. D. Paperwork Reduction Act The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the final rule 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 under 44 U.S.C. 501 <i>et seq.</i> E. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Act This final 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 Chapter 301 Government employees, Travel and transportation expenses. For the reasons set forth in the preamble, under 5 U.S.C. 5701–5709, 41 CFR chapter 301 is amended as follows: CHAPTER 301—TEMPORARY DUTY (TDY) TRAVEL ALLOWANCES Appendix A to chapter 301 is amended by adding, under the State of Michigan, an entry for Frankenmuth; under the State of New Jersey, an entry for Tom's River; under the State of New York, an entry for Syracuse, under the State of West Virginia, an entry for Shepherdstown; and by revising, under the State of South Carolina, the entry for Charleston as follows: Appendix A to Chapter 301—Prescribed Maximum per Diem Rates for Conus			
			* * * *
Per diem locality: key city 1 ¹	County and/or other defined location 2, 3	Maximum lodging amount (room rate only—no taxes) (a)	Maximum per diem rate 4 (c)
		+	=
		M&IE rate (b)	
*	*	*	*
MICHIGAN			
*	*	*	*
Frankenmuth	Saginaw	64	98

Per diem locality: key city ¹	County and/or other defined location ^{2, 3}	Maximum lodging amount (room rate only—no taxes) (a)	+	M&IE rate (b)	=	Maximum per diem rate ⁴ (c)
NEW JERSEY						
Tom's River	Ocean					
(June 1-September 30)	69		38		107
(October 1-May 31)	50		38		88
NEW YORK						
Syracuse	Onondaga	70		34		104
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Charleston	Charleston	95		42		137
WEST VIRGINIA						
Shepherdstown	Jefferson	65		38		103

Dated: March 22, 1999.

David J. Barram,

Administrator of General Services.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 69

[CC Docket No. 97-181; FCC 99-28]

Defining Primary Lines

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission adopts a location-based definition of "primary residential line." Under this definition, one residential line that a price cap local exchange carrier (LEC) provides to a particular location will be considered primary. Any other residential lines the price cap LEC provides to the same location shall be deemed non-primary residential lines. The Commission maintains the existing definition of "single line business line." These definitions will facilitate implementation of the Commission's access charge rules, which set higher caps for the subscriber

line charges (SLCs) and presubscribed interexchange carrier charges (PICCs) that price cap LECs may assess on non-primary residential lines and multi-line business lines than on primary residential lines and single line business lines. Adopting requirements for differentiating and identifying such lines will promote uniformity in the way price cap LECs assess SLCs and PICCs.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 1999.

ADDRESSES: The entire file is available for inspection and copying weekdays from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in the Commission's Reference Center, 445 Twelfth Street SW, Washington, DC 20554. Copies may be purchased from the Commission's duplicating contractor, ITS Inc., 1231 Twentieth St., NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 857-3800.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Neil Fried, Common Carrier Bureau, (202) 418-1520; TTY: (202) 418-0484.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

1. To provide interstate telecommunications services, interexchange carriers (IXCs) usually rely on some of the telephone infrastructure that incumbent LECs use to provide local telephone service. The

incumbent LEC's local loop, for example, connects a customer to the LEC network so that the customer can make and receive intrastate calls. The incumbent LEC's local loop also connects the customer to the networks of IXCs so that the customer can make and receive interstate calls. Consequently, a portion of the costs an incumbent LEC incurs in providing this common infrastructure is allocated to intrastate service and recovered pursuant to state regulation, and a portion is allocated to interstate service and recovered pursuant to regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.

2. The Commission adopted uniform access charge rules in 1983 to govern the way incumbent LECs recover that portion of the costs of the common infrastructure allocated to interstate service. Under these rules, the Commission allows incumbent LECs to recover some of the interstate costs of providing the local loop through a flat, monthly end-user common line charge (EUCL)—sometimes called a SLC—that they assess on end users. The Commission limited the amount of the SLC, however, because of concerns that an excessively high SLC might cause end users to disconnect their telephone service. The Commission allowed the incumbent LECs to recover the