- (a) You must be a private helium merchant and demonstrate to BLM in writing that you have:
- (1) Adequate financial resources to pay for BLM helium and helium related services;
- (2) Adequate facilities and equipment to meet delivery schedules and quality standards required by Federal helium buyers; and

(3) A satisfactory record of performance in the distribution of helium or other compressed gases.

(b) You must fill out and execute BLM's In-Kind Crude Helium Sales Contract and submit it to BLM for approval.

§ 3195.31 What are the general terms of an In-Kind Crude Helium Sales Contract?

A BLM helium In-Kind Crude Helium Sales Contract requires you to:

- (a) Deliver helium to a Federal agency specified helium use location;
- (b) Purchase crude helium from BLM equivalent to the amount of refined helium you sold to Federal agencies;
- (c) Report to BLM the amount of refined helium you sold to Federal agencies; and
- (d) Maintain records for inspection and audit by BLM in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 17.13(b).

§ 3195.32 Where can I find a list of Federal agencies that use helium?

You must request from BLM in writing the list of Federal agencies that have purchased a major helium requirement during the past year.

§ 3195.33 What information must I report to BLM?

- (a) In accordance with the In-Kind Crude Helium Sales Contract, within 45 days of the end of each quarter, you must report to BLM (see § 3195.13) the following:
- (1) The name of the Federal agency to which you supplied helium;
- (2) The amount of helium you delivered and the date you delivered it; and
- (3) The helium use location.
- (b) In accordance with the In-Kind Crude Helium Sales Contract, by November 15 of each year, you must report to BLM (see § 3195.13) the following:
- (1) The name of the Federal agency to which you supplied helium; and
- (2) The cumulative amount of helium delivered during the previous fiscal year for each Federal agency.

§ 3195.34 What happens to my Helium Distribution Contracts?

Helium Distribution Contracts between BLM and a helium distributor have been terminated. You must execute an In-Kind Crude Helium Sales Contract before you sell a major helium requirement to a Federal agency.

§ 3195.35 What happens if I have an outstanding obligation to purchase refined helium under a Helium Distribution Contract?

If you were obligated to buy refined helium under a Helium Distribution Contract, your In-Kind Crude Helium Sales Contract requires you to buy an equivalent amount of crude helium in lieu of that obligation.

§ 3195.36 What happens if there is a shortage of helium?

If there is a shortage of helium (either company specific or industry wide) which would cause you to defer helium shipments to a buyer, you must, in accordance with your In-Kind Crude Helium Sales Contract, give the United States priority over non-government requirements.

§ 3195.37 Under what circumstances can BLM terminate me as an authorized Federal helium supplier?

BLM has the authority to terminate you as an authorized Federal helium supplier for:

- (a) Nonpayment for a like amount of crude helium;
- (b) Not reporting helium deliveries according to your In-Kind Crude Helium Sales Contract and these regulations;
- (c) Not taking delivery of a purchase of a like amount of crude helium not covered by a valid helium storage contract; or
- (d) Any other breach of contract or violation of these regulations.

[FR Doc. 98–20003 Filed 7–27–98; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4310–84–P

POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 20

Changes in International Special Service Fees

AGENCY: Postal Service. **ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to its authority under 39 U.S.C. 407, the Postal Service is changing fees for international special mail services to become effective simultaneously with changes to domestic rates and fees.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Walter J. Grandjean, (202) 314–7256. EFFECTIVE DATE: 12:01 a.m., January 10, 1999.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service (Postal

Service) is a member of the Universal Postal Union (UPU). By virtue of that membership, the Postal Service adheres to the agreements of the UPU to which it is signatory. Specifically, the Universal Postal Convention (Convention) and the Postal Parcels Agreement (Parcels Agreement) contain provisions concerning the fees member countries can charge for special mail services.

The Convention provides charges for nonstandard letters, return receipts, registered mail service, restricted delivery, and recorded delivery and the Parcels Agreement provides charges for insured mail service. The charges provided in these agreements are less than the Postal Service charges for the equivalent domestic service. The agreements authorize member countries whose internal service charges are higher than those that are fixed in the agreements to apply their domestic charges in the international service.

The Postal Service charges international special service fees that are the same as the equivalent domestic special service fees to avoid having international fees that are less than those charged domestically.

Accordingly, the Postal Service is adjusting the following international special service fees concurrently with changes adopted by the Governors of the Postal Service as a result of the recent proceedings before the Postal Rate Commission (Docket R97–1):

A. Certificate of Mailing.

	Fee
Individual Pieces:	
Basic service (Form	\$0.60 (per article).
3817).	
Firm mailing book	0.25 (per article list-
(Form 3877).	ed).
Duplicate of Form	0.60 (per page).
3817 or 3877.	
Bulk Mailings:	
Up to 1,000 iden-	3.00.
tical pieces.	
Each additional	0.40.
1,000 pieces.	
Duplicate copy	0.60.
.,,	1

B. Insured Mail.

	Limit of indemnity	Fee		
Canada				
\$50		\$0.85		
		1.80		
200		2.75		
300		3.70		
400		4.65		
500		5.60		
600		6.55		
700		7.50		
730		8.45		

(The insured mail fees for all countries other than Canada are unchanged.)

C. Express Mail International Service. Fee in addition to postage, for additional Express Mail merchandise insurance:

Insurance coverage	Fee
\$0.01 to \$500.00 500.01 to 5,000.00	None \$0.95 for each \$100 or fraction thereof over \$500.

Express Mail merchandise maximum liability: \$5,000.00.

Document reconstruction maximum liability: \$500.00.

- D. Pickup Fee (for Express Mail International Service, Global Priority Mail, and parcel post): \$8.25.
 - E. Recorded Delivery: \$1.40.
 - F. Registered Mail.

Limit of indemnity	Fee		
1. Canada			
\$100.00	\$6.20 6.75 7.30		
2. All Other Countries			
\$42.30	\$6.00		

G. Return Charge for return publishers' periodicals originally mailed to Canada by publishers or registered news agents (see International Mail Manual 781.5a): The applicable surface regular printed matter rate that would be paid from the United States to Canada.

H. Return Receipt: \$1.25.

This notice does not address charges for services that do not have corresponding domestic service. These charges will be addressed in a separate notice in conjunction with anticipated adjustments in international postage rates.

The Postal Service is exempted by 39 U.S.C. 410(a) from the advance notice requirements of the Administration Procedure Act regarding proposed rulemaking (5 U.S.C. 553).

List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 20

Foreign relations, Incorporation by reference, International postal services.

PART 20—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for 39 CFR part 20 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552(a); 39 U.S.C. 401, 404, 407, 408.

2. The International Mail Manual is amended as follows:

Chapter 2 Conditions for Mailing

* * * * *

211.51 EMS Merchandise Insurance

Express Mail merchandise insurance coverage is provided against loss, damage, or rifling up to \$500 at no additional charge. Additional insurance coverage above \$500 may be purchased at the sender's option. The fee for optional Express Mail International Service merchandise insurance coverage is changed to \$0.95 for each \$100 or fraction thereof, up to a maximum of \$5,000 per shipment. See the Individual Country Listings for the applicable Express Mail insurance fees.

* * * * * * * 212.24 Pickup Service

On-call and scheduled pickup service is available for an added charge of \$8.25 for each pickup stop, regardless of the number of pieces picked up. Only one pickup fee will be charged if domestic Express Mail, domestic Priority Mail, international Parcel Post, and/or domestic Parcel Post is also picked up at the same time. No pickup fee will be charged when international Express Mail is picked up during a delivery stop or during a scheduled stop made to collect other mail not subject to a pickup fee. Pickup service is provided in accordance with DMM D010.

226.83 Pickup Service

On-call and scheduled pickup service are available for Global Priority Mail acceptance cities. There is a charge of \$8.25 for each pickup stop, regardless of the number of pieces picked up. (See DMM D010 for standards of pickup service.) Pickup is not available for Global Priority Mail pieces if paid by permit imprint or claimed at the volume rate.

272.3 Pickup Service

Scheduled pickup service is available for an added charge of \$8.25 for each pickup stop regardless of the number of pieces picked up. Only one pickup fee will be charged if domestic Express Mail, international Express Mail, domestic Priority Mail, and/or domestic Parcel Post is also picked up at the same time. No pickup fee will be charged when international Parcel Post is picked up during a delivery stop or during a scheduled stop made to collect other mail not subject to a pickup fee. Pickup service is provided in accordance with DMM D010.

Chapter 3 Special Services

* * * * *

313.1 Individual Pieces

The fee for certificates of mailing for ordinary Postal Union mail and ordinary Parcel Post is \$0.60 per piece. whether the item is listed individually on PS Form 3817, Certificate of Mailing, or on firm mailing bills. Additional copies of either PS Form 3817 or firm mailing bills are available for \$0.60 per page. PS Form 3877, Firm Mailing Book for Accountable Mail, or forms printed at the mailer's expense may be used for certificates for three or more pieces of mail of any class presented at one time. If mailer-printed forms are used instead of PS Form 3877, these forms must contain, at a minimum, the same information as PS Form 3877. The fee is \$0.25 per article listed.

313.2 Bulk Pieces

Identical pieces of ordinary Postal Union mail that are paid for with regular postage stamps, precanceled stamps, or meter stamps are subject to the following Certificate of Mailing fees:

the following Certificate of Mailing	rees.
Up to 1,000 pieces	\$3.00
For each additional 1,000 pieces or	
fraction	0.40
Duplicate copy	0.60
also also also also	

333.1 Registration Fee

The Registry fee for all countries is changed to \$6.00. Exception: See the individual country listing for Canada.

343 Fee

The fee for a return receipt is \$1.25, which is to be paid in addition to postage and other applicable charges. Return receipt service is available at no additional charge for Express Mail International Service to certain countries.

Note: Include the weight of the return receipt when determining the postage for mailing the item.

363 Fees and Charges

* * * * *

363.1 List of Fees and Charges

[Replace existing text with the following]

At the International Claims and Inquiry Office (ICIO) (see 931.21), when the request is sent to the foreign administration by either: 1. Telegraph or cable. (If this method is used, a \$20 de- Cost of telegram posit must be collected from the sender and held at post office of inquiry. The post office will be notified of the exact cost and any excess must be returned to the send-

Prepay.

postage.

Prepay.

385.3 Recorded Delivery Fee

The recorded delivery fee is \$1.40. It is an addition to postage and other special services fees, if applicable.

Chapter 7 Treatment of Inbound Mail

781.5a Return Charges for Postal **Union Mail**

The return charge paid by publishers or registered news agents who originally mailed publishers' periodicals to Canada is now the same as the surface postage rate for a regular printed matter item of the same weight mailed from the United States to Canada. See Individual Country Listings for fees.

An appropriate amendment to 39 CFR part 20 will be published.

Stanley F. Mires,

Chief Counsel, Legislative. [FR Doc. 98-20164 Filed 7-27-98; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 7710-12-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 300

[FRL-6130-9]

National Priorities List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA" or "the Act"), as amended, requires that the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan ("NCP") include a list of national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States. The National Priorities List ("NPL") constitutes this list. The NPL is intended primarily to guide the **Environmental Protection Agency** ("EPA" or "the Agency") in determining which sites warrant further investigation to assess the nature and

extent of public health and environmental risks associated with the site and to determine what CERCLAfinanced remedial action(s), if any, may be appropriate.

This rule adds 9 new sites to the NPL. 7 to the General Superfund Section and 2 to the Federal Facilities Section.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date for this amendment to the NCP shall be August 27, 1998.

ADDRESSES: For addresses for the Headquarters and Regional dockets, as well as further details on what these dockets contain, see Section II, "Availability of Information to the Public" in the "Supplementary Information" portion of this preamble.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Terry Keidan, phone (703) 603-8852, State and Site Identification Center, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (mail code 5204G), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC, 20460, or the Superfund Hotline, phone (800) 424-9346 or (703) 412-9810 in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Contents

I. Background What are CERCLA and SARA? What is the NCP? What is the National Priorities List (NPL)? How are Sites Listed on the NPL? What Happens to Sites on the NPL? How are Site Boundaries defined? How are Sites Removed From the NPL? Can Portions of Sites be Deleted From the NPL as They are Cleaned up? What is the Construction Completion List

(CCL)?

II. Availability of Information to the Public Can I Review the Documents Relevant to This Final Rule?

What Documents are Available for Review at the Headquarters Docket? What Documents are Available for Review

at the Regional Dockets? How do I Access the Documents?

How can I Obtain a Current List of NPL Sites?

III. Contents of This Final Rule Additions to the NPL Status of NPL

Withdrawal of 3 Sites From Proposal to the

What did EPA do With the Public Comments it Received? IV. Executive Order 12866

What is Executive Order 12866?

Is this final rule subject to Executive Order 12866 Review?

V. Unfunded Mandates

What is the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)?

Does UMRA apply to this final rule? VI. Effects on Small Businesses

What is the Regulatory Flexibility Act? Does the Regulatory Flexibility Act apply to this final rule?

VII. Possible Changes to the Effective Date of the Rule

Has this rule been submitted to Congress and the General Accounting Office?

Could the effective date of this final rule change?

What could cause the effective date of this rule to change?

VIII. National Technology and Advancement Act

What is the National Technology and Advancement Act?

Does the National Technology and Advancement Act apply to this final rule?

IX. Executive Order 13045 What is Executive Order 13045? Does Executive Order 13045 apply to this final rule?

X. Paperwork Reduction Act What is the Paperwork Reduction Act? Does the Paperwork Reduction Act apply to this final rule?

XI. Executive Order 12875

What is Executive Order 12875 and is it applicable to this final rule?

I. Background

What are CERCLA and SARA?

In 1980, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9601-9675 ("CERCLA" or "the Act"), in response to the dangers of uncontrolled releases of hazardous substances. CERCLA was amended on October 17, 1986, by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act ("SARA"), Public Law 99-499, 100 Stat. 1613 et seq.

What is the NCP?

To implement CERCLA, EPA promulgated the revised National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan ("NCP"), 40 CFR Part 300, on July 16, 1982 (47 FR 31180), pursuant to CERCLA section 105 and Executive Order 12316 (46 FR 42237, August 20, 1981). The NCP sets guidelines and procedures for responding to releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants under