

clearance and settlement of those specific instruments as well as will help to reduce risk with respect to the emerging market marketplace generally.

(B) Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

EMCC does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition.

(C) Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received from Members, Participants or Others

No written comments relating to the proposed rule change have been solicited or received. EMCC will notify the Commission of any written comments received by EMCC.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Within thirty-five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period (i) as the Commission may designate up to ninety days of such date if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

- (a) By order approve such proposed rule change or
- (b) Institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Persons making written submissions should file six copies thereof with the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549-0609. Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for inspection and copying in the Commission's Public Reference Section, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. Copies of such

filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of EMCC. All submissions should refer to File No. SR-EMCC-99-4 and should be submitted by July 14, 1999.

For the Commission by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.⁴

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-15911 Filed 6-22-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA)/Joint Planning Advisory Group (JPAG)

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Synopsis of June 9, 1999, meeting with VISA participants.

On June 9, 1999, a Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA) Joint Planning Advisory Group (JPAG) meeting was held via video telephonic conference (VTC). The sites connected by the VTC were the Military Sealift Command headquarters, Washington, DC, the Military Traffic Management Command, Falls Church, Virginia, and the U.S. Transportation Command, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois.

Meeting attendance was by invitation only, due to the classified nature of the information discussed and the requirement for a government-issued security clearance. Of the 35 U.S.-flag carrier corporate participants enrolled in VISA at the time of the meeting, 12 cleared carrier representative companies participated in the JPAG VTC. In addition, JPAG attendance included representatives from the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Maritime Administration (MARAD).

The purpose of the JPAG was to update VISA participants about current and future sealift operations in support of NATO operation "Allied Force" and Balkan region humanitarian support. The meeting convened at 9:00 a.m. EDT and adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

The full text of the VISA program is published in 64 FR 8214-8222, dated February 18, 1999. One of the program requirements is that MARAD periodically publish a list of VISA participants in the **Federal Register**. As of June 9, 1999, the following commercial U.S.-flag vessel operators were enrolled in VISA with MARAD: Alaska Cargo Transport Inc., American

Auto Carriers, Inc., American Automar, Inc., American President Lines, Ltd., American Ship Management, LLC, Central Gulf Lines, Inc., Crowley American Transport, Inc., Crowley Marine Services, Inc., Dixie Fuels II, Limited, Double Eagle Marine, Inc./Caribe USA, Inc., Farrell Lines Incorporated, First American Bulk Carrier Corp., Foss Maritime Company, Lykes Line Limited, L.L.C., Lynden Incorporated, Maersk Line, Limited, Matson Navigation Company, Inc., Maybank Navigation Company, LLC, McAllister Towing & Transportation Company, Inc., Moby Marine Corporation, NPR, Inc., OSG Car Carriers, Inc., Osprey Shipholding Corporation, L.L.C., Resolve Towing & Salvage, Inc., Seacor Marine International Inc., Sealift Inc., Sea-Land Service, Inc., Smith Maritime, Totem Ocean Trailer Express, Inc., Trailer Bridge, Inc., Trico Marine Operators, Inc., Troika International, Ltd., Van Ommeren Shipping (USA) LLC, Waterman Steamship Corporation, and Weeks Marine, Inc.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Raymond R. Barberesi, Director, Office of Sealift Support, (202) 366-2323.

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

Dated: June 17, 1999.

Joel C. Richard,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-15848 Filed 6-22-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-81-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Research and Special Programs Administration

Compliance Policy for Year 2000 (Y2K) Problems

AGENCY: Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA); U.S.

Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice; compliance policy.

SUMMARY: RSPA has developed safety standards, procedures and reporting requirements, found at 49 CFR Parts 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195 and 199, for ensuring the safe operation of pipeline facilities. Civil enforcement action (civil penalty or compliance order) can be taken for violations of pipeline safety regulations. RSPA can also issue a corrective action order if it determines a pipeline facility poses a hazard to life, property, or the environment. RSPA can also seek injunctive relief.

We do not intend to pursue applicable pipeline safety compliance actions for regulatory violations or for environmental or safety problems

⁴ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

caused by tests that are specifically designed to identify and eliminate Year 2000-related malfunctions. For example, we would not pursue any compliance actions should an over-pressurization, hazardous liquid or natural gas release, fire, or explosion occur as a result of component failure during Year 2000 testing, as long as no substantial environmental damage or serious harm results and the failure is promptly corrected. The proposed stays of compliance actions are limited to testing-related problems disclosed to RSPA by February 1, 2000, if certain criteria have been met, such as ensuring that the tests are designed to protect human health and the environment, ensuring that the tests are conducted well in advance of the Year 2000 critical dates, and ensuring that all testing-related problems are immediately corrected. If a testing-related problem does occur, testing plans should be available to document that these criteria have been met.

We will pursue enforcement action or other applicable compliance action against companies that do not prepare for potential Year 2000 problems and thereby endanger the public and the environment. Such actions will include assessing maximum civil penalties for any pipeline safety regulatory violation. Failure to identify and correct Year 2000 problems before 2000 could result in serious safety problems, such as unexpected shutdowns or other safety and operational malfunctions. The federal pipeline safety regulations require companies to prepare for and address any adverse or abnormal operations on its pipeline system, including those associated with Year 2000 issues. Every company must ensure Year 2000 readiness of its system through testing, repair, and contingency planning.

The millennium date change is near and substantial progress in assessing and remediating Year 2000 non-compliant computer code and hardware should already have occurred. Therefore, we are encouraging companies to focus on preparing business continuity and contingency plans. These plans need to ensure that the impact of any Year 2000 failure is minimized and that appropriate and adequate preparations are in place to ensure continuous, safe service to customers.

ADDRESSES: This document can be viewed on the Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) home page at: <http://ops.dot.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roger Little, (202) 366-4569.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Year 2000 issue arises because a number of computerized functions require recognition of a specific year, day, and time, but many computers and computerized equipment recognize only the last two digits of a year's date (e.g., 1998 is 98; 2000 is 00). Therefore, when the calendar changes to the year 2000, computers and equipment with embedded computer chips may have difficulty interpreting the correct date. They may interpret the year to be 1900 or some other year. As a result, some computers and equipment containing embedded computer chips could become permanently unable to function properly. Others may continue to operate, but erroneously, while others simply may stop and need to be restarted. Some may create data that look correct, but in reality contain errors, and some may continue to operate correctly. In addition, some computer-related systems may have trouble functioning properly on other dates such as a leap year, and on September 9, 1999, where the date string 9-9-99 was commonly used as an end-of-operation command or for other purposes than for representing the date. Our policy to stay compliance actions encompasses any facility or computer-related testing problems that may arise as a result of the generally recognized suspect dates associated with Year 2000 non-compliance. We are referring to all of these dates as Year 2000 problems for purposes of this compliance policy.

Emphasis on Testing

The public expects compliance with the nation's environmental and safety laws. The regulated pipeline community must take all steps necessary to anticipate and resolve potential environmental and safety compliance problems that may result from Year 2000-related equipment problems. In an effort to ensure timely compliance, RSPA adopts this compliance policy to encourage any necessary testing of computer systems and their related pipeline facilities (e.g., Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition systems, overpressure protection devices, or other pipeline system components). We recognize that regulated companies need to understand how RSPA will react should such testing result in pipeline safety violations or other compliance problems.

Relationship to Year 2000 Dates

Although the focus of this policy is on testing-related problems that occur prior to January 1, 2000, RSPA notes that with respect to problems occurring after

January 1, 2000, we will continue to recognize good faith efforts and other potentially mitigating factors in determining an appropriate response. In that regard, companies that test and prepare necessary plans in accordance with the terms of this policy are likely to be in a more favorable position to avoid compliance action than companies that do not, should a company not be able to correct all Year 2000-related deficiencies in a timely manner.

Criteria Justifying Application of This Policy

Companies must address potentially adverse conditions on their pipelines. The pipeline safety regulations require procedures to assure safety from adverse, abnormal and emergency operating conditions. RSPA will fully consider a company's preparations if a violation or incident results from a Year 2000 problem and will mitigate any subsequent compliance action if necessary preparations have been taken. However, RSPA will pursue strong enforcement action, including assessing maximum civil penalties, for regulatory violations or other safety problems resulting from a pipeline company not having prepared for potential Year 2000 problems.

As noted above, RSPA will exercise its discretion to forego applicable compliance actions for problems resulting from specific tests, where the company can demonstrate to RSPA that it has satisfied all of the nine (9) applicable criteria below.

(1) *Systematic Design of Testing Protocols.* Written testing protocols were (a) designed in advance of the testing period, (b) reflect a good faith effort to evaluate the company's Year 2000-related safety and environmental compliance status, (c) will not circumvent pipeline safety regulatory compliance, (d) were designed to prevent or limit violations or other compliance problems that may result from such testing (e.g., through adoption or revision of appropriate contingency plans) and (e) include provisions to protect the public, employees and the environment.

(2) *Problems Caused By Testing.* The specific Year 2000-related testing was the direct cause of the potential compliance problems.

(3) *Testing Need, Timing and Length.* The specific testing that caused the problem was:

(a) Necessary to determine the effectiveness of specific Year 2000-related modifications or existing operations in ensuring pipeline safety compliance;

(b) Part of a comprehensive testing program designed to correct Year 2000 deficiencies at the facility;

(c) Conducted well in advance of the Year 2000 dates in question (i.e., normally at least 30 days in advance of the dates in question);

(4) *Absence of Harm.* Testing problems do not result in substantial environmental damage or serious actual harm to the public;

(5) *Immediate Correction.* The company corrected all problems caused by the testing as soon as possible (i.e., normally within 24 hours).

(6) *Expeditious Remediation.* The company expeditiously remediated any hazardous liquid release in accordance with the company response plan required by 49 CFR Part 194.

(7) *Reporting.* The company has met all applicable reporting requirements including those for releases from a pipeline facility (49 CFR Parts 191 and 195) and safety related condition reports (49 CFR Parts 191 and 195).

(8) *Retesting.* Any retesting conducted prior to the Year 2000 dates in question met all the criteria outlined in this policy and included modifications to earlier testing and/or applicable operating conditions that are reasonably designed to achieve compliance.

(9) *Cooperation.* The company provides any information RSPA requests as necessary to determine whether to forego compliance action.

Emphasis on Business Continuity and Contingency Planning

Time is running out for solving Year 2000 problems. Some companies may not be able to fully test and remediate all of their mission-critical systems and may face disruptions in their operations. Systems that have been tested and remediated may still encounter unanticipated Year 2000 problems. Despite best efforts of dedicated staff to assess, remediate, validate, and implement mission-critical systems, companies remain vulnerable to disrupted business processes. Because most companies are highly dependent on information technology to carry out their business, Year 2000-induced failures may have a severe impact on their ability to deliver critical services and assure safety. Additionally, the risk of failure is not limited to the company's internal information systems. Many companies depend on information and data provided by business partners such as other pipeline companies, state and local agencies, international suppliers, and private sector entities. Every company depends on key infrastructure services such as power, water, transportation, and

telecommunications. Because of these risks, it is important that companies conduct business continuity and contingency planning to reduce the risk of Year 2000 business and facility failures.

Each company should ensure the continuity of core business processes by identifying, assessing, managing, and mitigating its Year 2000 risks. This effort should not be limited to the risks posed by the Year 2000-induced failures of internal information systems, but should include potential Year 2000 failures of others, including business partners and infrastructure service providers.

The business continuity planning process focuses on reducing the risk of Year 2000-induced business and facility failures. It safeguards a company's ability to maintain safety functions and produce a minimum acceptable level of services in the event of failures of critical information systems and services. It also helps to identify alternate resources and processes needed to operate the core business processes. Although it does not offer a long-term solution to Year 2000-induced failures, it will help the company to prepare for a potential crisis, and may facilitate the restoration of normal service at the earliest possible time in the most cost-effective manner.

Cooperation With States

RSPA is strongly encouraging States participating in the pipeline safety program to adopt this or a similar approach to address Year 2000 compliance issues. RSPA is coordinating closely with State agencies concerning Year 2000-related testing issues.

Disclaimer

This policy does not constitute a final Department action. It does not create any rights, duties, obligations, or defenses, implied or otherwise, in any persons or entities. It sets forth factors that RSPA intends to use in the exercise of its compliance discretion, and it is not intended for use in pleading, at hearing, at trial, or in any adjudicatory context.

Specific Compliance Concerns

Individual facility-specific concerns may be directed to the RSPA Office of Pipeline Safety Regional offices listed below:

EASTERN REGION, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Room 7130, DPS-24, Washington, D.C. 20590, Telephone: (202) 366-4580, Fax: (202) 366-3274
SOUTHERN REGION, 61 Forsyth Street, Suite 16T15, DPS-25, Atlanta, GA

30303, Telephone: (404) 562-3530, Fax: (404) 562-3569
CENTRAL REGION, 1100 Main Street, Suite 1120, DPS-26, Kansas City, MO 64105, Telephone: (816) 426-2654, Fax: (816) 426-2598
SOUTHWEST REGION, 2320 LaBranch Street, Room 2100, DPS-27, Houston, TX 77004, Telephone: (713) 718-3746, Fax: (713) 718-3724
WESTERN REGION, 12600 W. Colfax Avenue, Suite A-250, DPS-28, Lakewood, CO 80215-3736, Telephone: (303) 231-5701, Fax: (303) 231-5711

Issued in Washington, D.C., on June 16, 1999.

Stacey L. Gerard,

Director, Office of Policy, Regulations and Training.

[FR Doc. 99-15988 Filed 6-22-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-06-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Surface Transportation Board

[STB Ex Parte No. 290 (Sub No. 5) (99-3)]

Quarterly Rail Cost Adjustment Factor

AGENCY: Surface Transportation Board, DOT.

ACTION: Approval of rail cost adjustment factor.

SUMMARY: The Board has approved the third quarter 1999 rail cost adjustment factor (RCAF) and cost index filed by the Association of American Railroads. The third quarter 1999 RCAF (Unadjusted) is 1.002. The third quarter 1999 RCAF (Adjusted) is 0.586. The third quarter 1999 RCAF-5 is 0.579.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: H. Jeff Warren, (202) 565-1533. TDD for the hearing impaired: (202) 565-1695.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Additional information is contained in the Board's decision. To purchase a copy of the full decision, write to, call, or pick up in person from: DC NEWS & DATA, INC., Suite 210, 1925 K Street, NW., Washington, DC 20423-0001, telephone (202) 289-4357. (Assistance for the hearing impaired is available through TDD services (202) 565-1695.)

This action will not significantly affect either the quality of the human environment or energy conservation.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 605(b), we conclude that our action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.