

operations at an airport exceeds PANCAP significantly, the frequency and length of delays will increase, with a potential concurrent risk of accidents. Under this program, FAA develops ways of increasing airport capacity at congested airports.

Airport Improvement

The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 includes a revenue passenger enplanement formula that is used by the FAA to allocate airport improvement program (entitlement) funds to owners of primary airports. A primary airport is one which accounts for more than 0.01 percent of the total passengers enplaned at U.S. airports. The passenger enplanement data, both summary and by airport, contained in T-100, T-100(f) and the supplementary schedules are used in calculating the monies due each primary airport. The T-100 System is the sole data base used by FAA in determining U.S. certificated and foreign air carrier enplanements.

War Air Service Program

The Department is responsible under Executive Order 11490, as amended, for emergency preparedness planning in the event of war or national emergency. To fulfill its mobilization responsibilities for airlift in the event of a national emergency, the Department needs timely traffic and capacity data. Data elements used in assessing total available airlift capacity include for each aircraft operator: the number of aircraft by type, the airframe license number, the payload or capacity (passenger and/or cargo), and whether or not the aircraft is approved for over-water operations. Revenue aircraft miles, revenue aircraft hours (airborne), aircraft fuels issued (gallons), aircraft days assigned to service, and aircraft hours (ramp-to-ramp) are also needed for each reported aircraft type to assess aircraft fleet mobilization characteristics and capabilities.

International Civil Aviation Organization

Under Article 67 of the 1944 Chicago Convention, the United States is obligated to report certain individual U.S. air carrier data to the International

Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Much of the traffic data supplied to ICAO are extracted from T-100 and the supplementary schedules.

Donald W. Bright,

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Bureau of Transportation Statistics.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Fiscal Service

Fee Schedule for the Transfer of U.S. Treasury Book-Entry Securities Held on the National Book-Entry System

AGENCY: Bureau of the Public Debt, Fiscal Service, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury is announcing a new fee schedule for the transfer of book-entry securities maintained on the National Book-Entry System (NBES). This new fee schedule will commence on April 1, 2000. The new basic fee for a Treasury book-entry security transfer, will result in a 13% savings for our NBES customers. Based on current projected volumes, this should amount to a savings of about \$1.7 million annually. Concurrent with Treasury's fee reduction, the Federal Reserve will be reducing the fee for the movement of funds resulting from a securities transfer. The combined savings will be 18%, and should amount to about \$2.6 million annually.

In addition to the basic fee, off-line transfers have a surcharge. The surcharge for an off-line Treasury book-entry transfer will be increasing 38%.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The new fees will go into effect April 1, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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Bureau of the Public Debt, Room 510, 999 E Street NW, Washington, DC 20239-0001, telephone (202) 691-3550.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

On October 1, 1985, the Department of the Treasury established a fee structure for the transfer of Treasury book-entry securities maintained on NBES.

Based on the latest review of book-entry costs and volumes, Treasury will decrease the basic fee and increase the off-line surcharge from the levels currently in effect. Beginning April 1, 2000, the basic fee will be \$.65 for each securities transfer and reversal sent and received, a 13% fee reduction per transfer. The current off-line surcharge of \$13.00 will increase to \$18.00, which is a 38% increase.

The basic transfer fee assessed to both senders and receivers reflects the decreased costs to process a transfer. The increased off-line surcharge reflects the additional costs associated with the processing of off-line security transfers.

The Treasury does not charge a fee for account maintenance, the stripping and reconstituting of Treasury securities, or the wires associated with original issues, or interest and redemption payments. The Treasury currently absorbs these costs and will continue to do so.

The fees described in this notice apply only to the transfer of Treasury book-entry securities held on NBES. The Federal Reserve System assesses a fee to recover the costs associated with the processing of the funds component of Treasury book-entry transfer messages, as well as the costs of providing book-entry services for Government agencies on NBES. Information concerning book-entry transfers of government agency securities, which are priced by the Federal Reserve System, is set out in a separate **Federal Register** notice published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in this issue of the **Federal Register** (Docket No. 1054).

The following is the Treasury fee schedule that will be effective April 1, 2000, for the book-entry transfers on NBES:

TREASURY-NBES FEE SCHEDULE ¹

Effective April 1, 2000 [In Dollars]

Transfer type	Basic fee	Off-line surcharge	Funds ² movement fee	Total fee
On-line transfer originated .....	.65	.00	.05	.70
On-line transfer received .....	.65	.00	.05	.70
On-line reversal transfer originated .....	.65	.00	.05	.70
On-line reversal transfer received .....	.65	.00	.05	.70
Off-line transfer originated .....	.65	18.00	.05	18.70
Off-line transfer received .....	.65	18.00	.05	18.70
Off-line account switch received .....	.65	.00	.05	.70
Off-line reversal transfer originated .....	.65	18.00	.05	18.70
Off-line reversal transfer received .....	.65	18.00	.05	18.70

¹ The Treasury does not charge a fee for account maintenance, the stripping and reconstituting of Treasury securities, or the wires associated with original issues, or interest and redemption payments. The Treasury currently absorbs these costs and will continue to do so.

² The funds movement fee is not a Treasury fee, but is charged by the Federal Reserve for the cost of moving funds associated with the transfer of a Treasury book-entry security.

Authority: 31 CFR 357.45.

Dated: December 17, 1999.

Donald V. HAMMOND,

Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

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