

## 1058 and 1030 errors revisited

**Source:**

[http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/Windows/microsoft.public.windows.group\\_policy/2004-10/0134.html](http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/Windows/microsoft.public.windows.group_policy/2004-10/0134.html)

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I would also like to submit a problem with our Domain GPO and the notorious 1058 event. I have read everything about it on this site, the eventid site and on the Microsoft support site; however, the problem(s) described there do not correspond to our problems (Q842804 deals with computers resuming from standby of restart – ours are not in these modes when this happens); and, although I have tried all the suggestions mentioned at these sites, the problem still won't go away.

But before I discuss this, I would like to contribute with a solution to a possible diagnosis of the origin of some of the problems I have seen. This is because I inadvertently managed to produce the 1058 event through a mistake in configuration. What happened was this: when I first install a 2003 server I usually try to avoid virus infection by immediately downloading and installing the newest updates. However, the computer is exposed for a very short time to the Internet without any protection. So I usually turn on the firewall and turn off NetBios and file-sharing on the NIC. Normally, I turn file-sharing back on afterwards, but in this one case I forgot to do so. Everything seemed ok, so I ran dcpromo and rebooted, but then I got the infamous 1058 – 1030 event pair. When I tried to run the gpfix utility I got a "network path not found" error which tipped me off to the fact that I had forgotten to switch file-sharing back on. I did so and rebooted the pc, but this didn't help at all. The point is: it seems that having file-sharing off when running dcpromo messes up AC somehow. I ran dcpromo again to uninstall AC rebooted and reinstalled AC. At this point everything worked just fine. A hint to the programmers at Microsoft: have dcpromo check the pc to see if all of the conditions (like filesharing) for AC are met before installing AC.

Now to our problem:

We have very successfully run a w2k domain at our school for the last three years or so. We have four servers to share the workload: one for AD, one for Exchange 2000, one for ISA 2000 and one for NAS. There are about sixty client pc's running XP Pro and these all connect through high capacity HP Procurve switches. The clients all have 100 Mbps NICs, whereas the servers all have two gigabit adapters each. We have never experienced any networking problems – the switch monitors show few or no packets dropped, and, with the exception of the occasional printer error, the event logs on both clients and servers have been error free for the last three years – which is impressive, considering that we are talking about a school here.

However, the servers were beginning to show their age – we had run an NT network on them before – so we opted to replace the four servers with newer ones with more processing power (dual CPUs) more memory, SCSI raid storage and (continued) multihomed gigabit NIC capacity. When we bought the machines, we also decided to upgrade the server software to Windows 2003, Exchange 2003 and ISA 2004. At the same time, we installed Service Pack 2 on the XP clients.

We printed out our old w2k GPOs and used these to configure the new servers pretty much the same as the old ones were. Everything works fine – just as before – with one exception. When more than approximately ten people try to log on to the network at the same time, those client machines that attempt the logon freeze for about 30 minutes. When this happens, we get the 1058 – 1030 userenv event pair – usually for user SYSTEM on both the DC and the client machine application logs. Sometimes this is also followed by the same id pair for user ADMINISTRATOR – on the DC and the logon username on the client. Eventually, the users get logged in, but this makes the entire network unusable for classroom teaching, where up to 50 users log on simultaneously at the start of each classroom hour.

Note that the system works fine otherwise. The GPOs are applied correctly. This seems to be a network issue. We noticed that after applying Service Pack 2 on the XP clients that the application event log on client machines is always full of MrxSmb event id 3019 errors that were never there before. We have no unusual shares anywhere, and certainly none on the client machines. We assume it has something to do with this, but we are not sure. As I mentioned before, our network infrastructure, which worked fine under w2k, has not changed, and our switch monitors

show no noticeable traffic overload nor dropped packets. I have tried the solutions mentioned elsewhere on this forum, but I have not read of anyone having this problem in exactly the same manner. I have even tried something that no one else has tried: I noticed that it is the Default Domain Policy that is listed in the event id error – not any of the other GPOs – so I disabled it and moved some of the more important stuff down to the other GPOs. That did not help – I still got the same errors with the same Domain GPO SID listed.

There is one thing I have not tried which was mentioned here in this forum. I have not turned on file sharing on the clients and offline folders are switched off. This was the way the clients were configured before (this is a school, after all, where file sharing cannot be allowed under any circumstances because of tests and exams, which are all taking on the computer) and it worked fine under w2k. I cannot see that this should affect the network load which the AD machine is placed under in anyway. The AD runs integrated DNS and DHCP. There are no other services running on the AD machine besides LanSafe (UPS) and TrendMicro Server Protect, but the SYSVOL folder is excluded in its entirety from virus scans.

Perhaps someone in this forum can see something that I am missing. I would appreciate any advice.