

Checklist	Federal requirement	FR promulgation date	HSWA or FR reference	State authority
99	Amendments to Interim Status Standards for Downgradient Ground-Water Monitoring Well Locations.	12/23/91	56 FR 66365	KRS 224.46-520(1); KRS 224.46-530(1)(h)-(i) & 2; 401 KAR 35:060§ 2(1)(c).
104	Used Oil Filter Exclusion	5/20/92	57 FR 21524	KRS 224.46-510(3); KRS 224.46-530(1)(n); 401 KAR 31:010§ 4(2)(m).
105	Recycled Coke By-Product Exclusion.	6/22/92	57 FR 27880	KRS 224.46-510(3); KRS 224.46-530(1)(n); 401 KAR 31:010§ 4(1)(j).

C. Decision

I conclude that Kentucky's application for these program revisions meet all of the statutory and regulatory requirements established by RCRA. Accordingly, Kentucky is granted final authorization to operate its hazardous waste program as revised.

Kentucky now has responsibility for permitting treatment, storage, and disposal facilities within its borders and carrying out other aspects of the RCRA program, subject to the limitations of its program revision application and previously approved authorities. Kentucky also has primary enforcement responsibilities, although EPA retains the right to conduct inspections under Section 3007 of RCRA and to take enforcement actions under Section 3008, 3013, and 7003 of RCRA.

Compliance With Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this rule from the requirements of Section 6 of Executive Order 12866.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), P.L. 104-4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector. Under section 202 of the UMRA, EPA generally must prepare a written statement, including a cost-benefit analysis, for proposed and final rules with "Federal mandates" that may result in expenditures to State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or to the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any one year. When a written statement is needed for an EPA rule, section 205 of the UMRA generally requires EPA to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives and adopt the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule. The provisions of section 205 do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law. Moreover, section 205 allows EPA to

adopt an alternative other than the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative if the Administrator publishes with the final rule an explanation why that alternative was not adopted. Before EPA establishes any regulatory requirements that may significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including tribal governments, it must have developed under section 203 of the UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potentially affected small governments, giving them meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising them on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

EPA has determined that this rule does not contain a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of \$100 million or more for State, local and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in any one year. EPA does not anticipate that the approval of Kentucky's hazardous waste program referenced in today's notice will result in annual costs of \$100 million or more.

EPA's approval of state programs generally has a deregulatory effect on the private sector because once it is determined that a state hazardous waste program meets the requirements of RCRA section 3006(b) and the regulations promulgated thereunder at 40 CFR Part 271, owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities (TSDFs) may take advantage of the flexibility that an approved state may exercise. Such flexibility will reduce, not increase compliance costs for the private sector. Thus, today's rule is not subject to the requirements of sections 202 and 205 of the UMRA.

EPA has determined that this rule contains no regulatory requirements that might significantly or uniquely affect small governments. The Agency recognizes that small governments may own and/or operate TSDFs that will become subject to the requirements of an approved state hazardous waste

program. However, such small governments which own and/or operate TSDFs are already subject to the requirements in 40 CFR Parts 264, 265, and 270. Once EPA authorizes a state to administer its own hazardous waste program and any revisions to that program, these same small governments will be able to own and operate their TSDFs with increased levels of flexibility provided under the approved state program.

Certification Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act

Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 605(b), I hereby certify that this authorization will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This authorization effectively suspends the applicability of certain Federal regulations in favor of Kentucky's program, thereby eliminating duplicative requirements for handlers of hazardous waste in the State. It does not impose any new burdens on small entities. This rule, therefore, does not require a regulatory flexibility analysis.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 271

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Confidential business information, Hazardous materials transportation, Hazardous waste, Indian lands, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Authority: This notice is issued under the authority of Sections 2002(a), 3006 and 7004(b) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 6912(a), 6926, 6974(b)).

Dated: May 14, 1996.

A. Stanley Meiburg,

Acting Regional Administrator.

[FR Doc. 96-12887 Filed 5-22-96; 8:45 am]

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**GENERAL SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION****41 CFR Part 301-4**

[FTR Amendment 48]

RIN 3090-AF88

**Federal Travel Regulation; Privately
Owned Vehicles Mileage
Reimbursement****AGENCY:** Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, GSA.**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule increases the mileage reimbursement rates for use of a privately owned vehicle (POV) on official travel to reflect current costs of operation as determined in cost studies conducted by the General Services Administration (GSA). The governing regulation is revised to increase the mileage allowance for advantageous use of a privately owned automobile from 30 cents to 31 cents per mile and the cost of a privately owned motorcycle from 24.5 cents to 25 cents per mile, and decrease the cost of operating a privately owned airplane from 88.5 cents to 85 cents per mile.

DATES: *Effective date:* This final rule is effective June 7, 1996.

Applicability date: The privately owned vehicle (POV) mileage reimbursement rates apply for official travel performed on or after June 7, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vella Cloyd, General Services Administration, Travel and Transportation Management Policy Division (MTT), Washington, DC 20405, telephone 202-501-1538.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: GSA has determined that this rule is not a significant regulatory action for the purposes of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993. 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.

List of Subjects in 41 CFR Part 301-4

Government employees, Travel, Travel allowances, Travel and transportation expenses.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 41 CFR part 301-4 is amended as follows:

**PART 301-4—REIMBURSEMENT FOR
USE OF PRIVATELY OWNED
CONVEYANCES**

1. The authority citation for part 301-4 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 5701-5709; E.O. 11609, 36 FR 13747, 3 CFR, 1971-1975 Comp., p. 586.

2. Section 301-4.2 is amended by revising paragraph (a)(1) through (a)(3) to read as follows:

§ 301-4.2 When use of a privately owned conveyance is advantageous to the Government.

(a) * * *

(1) For use of a privately owned automobile: 31 cents per mile.

(2) For use of a privately owned airplane: 85 cents per mile

(3) For use of a privately owned motorcycle: 25 cents per mile.

* * * * *

Dated: April 30, 1996.

David J. Barram,

Acting Administrator of General Services.

[FR Doc. 96-12785 Filed 5-22-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-24-M

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY****44 CFR Part 64**

[Docket No. FEMA-7641]

**List of Communities Eligible for the
Sale of Flood Insurance**

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule identifies communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). These communities have applied to the program and have agreed to enact certain floodplain management measures. The communities' participation in the program authorizes the sale of flood insurance to owners of property located in the communities listed.

EFFECTIVE DATES: The dates listed in the third column of the table.

ADDRESSES: Flood insurance policies for property located in the communities listed can be obtained from any licensed property insurance agent or broker serving the eligible community, or from the NFIP at: Post Office Box 6464, Rockville, MD 20849, (800) 638-6620.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert F. Shea, Jr., Division Director, Program Implementation Division, Mitigation Directorate, 500 C Street, SW., room 417, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3619.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NFIP enables property owners to purchase flood insurance which is generally not otherwise available. In return,

communities agree to adopt and administer local floodplain management measures aimed at protecting lives and new construction from future flooding. Since the communities on the attached list have recently entered the NFIP, subsidized flood insurance is now available for property in the community.

In addition, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency has identified the special flood hazard areas in some of these communities by publishing a Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The date of the flood map, if one has been published, is indicated in the fourth column of the table. In the communities listed where a flood map has been published, Section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4012(a), requires the purchase of flood insurance as a condition of Federal or federally related financial assistance for acquisition or construction of buildings in the special flood hazard areas shown on the map.

The Director finds that the delayed effective dates would be contrary to the public interest. The Director also finds that notice and public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) are impracticable and unnecessary.

National Environmental Policy Act

This rule is categorically excluded from the requirements of 44 CFR Part 10, Environmental Considerations. No environmental impact assessment has been prepared.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Acting Associate Director certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities in accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 et seq., because the rule creates no additional burden, but lists those communities eligible for the sale of flood insurance.

Regulatory Classification

This final rule is not a significant regulatory action under the criteria of section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, Regulatory Planning and Review, 58 FR 51735.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not involve any collection of information for purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.

Executive Order 12612, Federalism

This rule involves no policies that have federalism implications under Executive Order 12612, Federalism,