### D. Incorporation by Reference

EPA incorporates by reference, authorized State programs in 40 CFR Part 272, to provide notice to the public of the scope of the authorized program in each State. Incorporation by reference of the Illinois program will be completed at a later date.

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), Public Law 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 Illinois' 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 have 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 Illinois' 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.

Submission to Congress and the General Accounting Office

Under section 801(a)(1)(A) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, EPA submitted a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of

Representatives and the Comptroller General of the General Accounting Office prior to publication of this rule in today's Federal Register. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by section 804(2) of the APA as amended.

### Paperwork Reduction Act

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq., Federal agencies must consider the paperwork burden imposed by any information request contained in a proposed rule or a final rule. This rule will not impose any information requirements upon the regulated community.

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: July 12, 1996.
Valdas V. Adamkus,
Regional Administrator.
[FR Doc. 96–19703 Filed 8–2–96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

### 40 CFR Part 300

[FRL-5546-2]

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan National Priorities List Update

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Notice of deletion of the Bio-Ecology Systems Superfund Site from the National Priorities List.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announces the deletion of the Bio-Ecology Site in Grand Prairie, Texas, from the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is Appendix B of 40 CFR part 300 which is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), which EPA promulgated pursuant to Section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (CERCLA). EPA and the State of Texas have determined that all appropriate Fundfinanced responses under CERCLA have been implemented and that no further cleanup by responsible parties is appropriate. Moreover, EPA and the

State of Texas have determined that remedial actions conducted at the Site to date have been protective of public health, welfare, and the environment.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** August 5, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ernest R. Franke, Remedial Project Manager, US EPA, Region 6, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202–2733, (214) 665–8521.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The site to be deleted from the NPL is the Bio-Ecology Systems Site, Grand Prairie, Texas. A Notice of Intent to Delete for this site was published in the Federal Register on May 6, 1996, (60 FR 422). The closing date for public comment was June 5, 1996. EPA received no comments during the comment period.

EPA identifies sites which appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment and maintains the NPL as a list of the most serious of those sites. Sites on the NPL may be the subject of remedial response actions financed using the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Fund). Any site deleted from the NPL remains eligible for Fund-financed remedial actions in the unlikely event that conditions at the site warrant such action. Section 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP, provides that in the event of a significant release from a site deleted from the NPL, the site shall be restored to the NPL without application of the Hazard Ranking System. Deletion of a site from the NPL does not affect responsible party liability or impede agency efforts to recover costs associated with response actions.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Hazardous waste.

Dated: July 23, 1996.

Jane N. Saginaw,

Regional Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 40 CFR part 300, is amended as follows:

### PART 300—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 300 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1321(c)(2); 42 U.S.C. 9601–9657; E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., 351; E.O. 12580; 52 FR 2923, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 193.

Appendix B—[Amended]

2. Table 1 of Appendix B to part 300 is amended by removing BIO–ECOLOGY SYSTEMS Superfund Site, Grand Prairie, Texas.

[FR Doc. 96–19708 Filed 8–2–96; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

# GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Chapter 301

[FTR Amendment 49]

RIN 3090-AG07

# Federal Travel Regulation; Maximum Per Diem Rates

**AGENCY:** Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, GSA.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This final rule amends the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) to change the maximum per diem rate prescribed in FTR Amendment 47 (61 FR 10252, March 12, 1996) for the Kansas City area (Johnson and Wyandotte counties in the State of Kansas, and Clay, Jackson and Platte counties in the State of Missouri).

The General Services Administration (GSA), after an analysis of additional data has determined that the current lodging allowance for the Kansas City area does not reflect the costs of lodging facilities near Federal Government facilities. To provide adequate per diem reimbursement for Federal employee travel to the Kansas City area, the maximum lodging allowance is being

changed to \$76 and the meals and incidental expenses (M&IE) rate remain at \$34, resulting in a maximum per diem rate of \$110.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This final rule is effective August 5, 1996, and applies for travel performed on or after August 5, 1996.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Joddy Garner, 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 301-7

Government employees, Travel and transportation expenses.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, under 5 U.S.C. 5701–5709, 41 CFR chapter 301 is amended as set forth below.

#### **CHAPTER 301—TRAVEL ALLOWANCES**

1. The authority citation for part 301–7 continues to read as follows:

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

# Appendix A—Prescribed Maximum Per Diem Rates for CONUS

2. Appendix A to chapter 301 is amended by removing the "Kansas City" entries under the States of Kansas and Missouri, and the corresponding lodging and M&IE rates, and adding in their places the following entries:

### Appendix A to Chapter 301—Prescribed Maximum Per Diem Rates for CONUS

*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
Kansas City		John	son and Wyandotte (See	also Kansas City, M	(O)	76	34	110
*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
Kansas City		Clay	Jackson and Platte (See	also Kansas City, I	(S)	76	34	110