III. Deletion Procedures

Upon determination that at least one of the criteria described in § 300.425(e) has been met, U.S. EPA may formally begin deletion procedures once the State has concurred. This **Federal Register** document, and a concurrent notice in the local newspaper in the vicinity of the Site, announce the initiation of a 30-day comment period. The public is asked to comment on U.S. EPA's intention to delete the Site from the NPL. All critical documents needed to evaluate U.S. EPA's decision are included in the information repository and the deletion docket.

Upon completion of the public comment period, if necessary, the U.S. EPA Regional Office will prepare a Responsiveness Summary to evaluate and address comments that were received. The public is welcome to contact the U.S. EPA Region V Office to obtain a copy of this responsiveness summary, if one is prepared. If U.S. EPA then determines that the deletion from the NPL is appropriate, final notice of deletion will be published in the **Federal Register**.

IV. Basis for Intended Site Deletion

The Coshocton City Landfill was built on an abandoned coal strip mine and is a 28 acre landfill in Franklin Township, Coshocton County, Ohio, 3.5 miles southeast of the City of Coshocton, Ohio. Much of the land to the south and to the west of the site has been mined and reclaimed.

The Coshocton Landfill is located between two small intermittent creeks that drain toward the southwest into the Muskingum River, 1.5 miles west of the site. Active, abandoned, and reclaimed coal strip mines are scattered throughout the region. In 1968, the City of Coshocton purchased the landfill property and used the Site for disposal of municipal and industrial wastes. Disposal ceased in 1979 and the landfill was closed.

The first set of expanded samples collected from existing monitoring wells in 1982 indicated the presence of VOCs in the ground water near the Site. Subsequent sampling confirmed the presence of VOCs in the groundwater.

The Coshocton Landfill Site was releasing contaminants to the environment. The major release mechanism was leachate migrating to surface water. However, the extent of the leachate's migration to groundwater was unclear. Results of samples taken from leachate, groundwater, surface water, and sediment water, and sediment identified approximately 30 chemical constituents.

In September 1983, the Site was placed on the U.S. EPA's National Priorities List (NPL) (48 FR 175). On March 30, 1984, U. S. EPA issued a unilateral administrative order to the City of Coshocton requiring it to undertake some interim measures, primarily to protect surface water and to address the leachate being generated. Approximately six months later, U.S. EPA determined that the City's proposal complied with the terms of the order, and by letter dated April 16, 1986, U. S. EPA agreed to relieve the City of its obligation to perform quarterly sampling.

The Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) were released for public comment on February 8, 1988. The comment period was extended twice and closed on March 17, 1988. A public meeting was held on February 23, 1988. A presentation on the RI and FS was made and then a question and answer session, as well as an opportunity for making public comments, was held. Public comments were also submitted to U. S. EPA by mail. A Responsiveness Summary to these comments was compiled.

The Record of Decision (ROD) was signed by U. S. EPA on June 17, 1988. The Record of Decision (ROD) called for the construction of a landfill cap; regrading; revegetation; and groundwater, surface water, and landfill gas monitoring. In addition, future land-use restrictions were to be placed on the property. The groundwater, surface water and landfill gas monitoring was to be used to determine the necessity of installing a leachate collection and treatment system, and a landfill gas collection and venting system. It was determined during the Remedial Design that it was not necessary to install a leachate collection system or a gas venting system. If a residence is documented to be within 1,000 feet of the landfill, then the ROD called for the preparation and submittal of an explosive gas monitoring plan to U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA (OEPA) within 90 days of the site inspection noting the presence of the residence. An explosive gas monitoring plan was not prepared because there weren't any residences within 1,000 feet of the landfill.

Six potentially responsible parties signed a remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) consent decree with U.S. EPA to implement the response activities determined to be necessary in the 1988 ROD. The RD/RA was entered by the Court on July 22, 1991, after a thirty-day public comment period, and after the filing of certain objections by Pretty Products, Inc, a potentially responsible party which did not sign the RD/RA consent decree. The RD/RA Settling Defendants consisted of the following parties: the City of Coshocton, Ohio; General Electric Company; Steel Ceilings Division of Airtex Corporation; Stone Container Corporation; Excello, Inc.; Edmont-Wilson, Inc., a/k/a Becton Dickinson and Company; Buckeye Fabric Finishers, Inc.; and Shaw-Barton, Inc. The Settling Defendants completed the response activities required by the RD/RA Consent Decree and the ROD with U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA oversight. Pretty Products, Inc. subsequently entered into a cost recovery settlement with U.S. EPA, for U.S. EPA's unreimbursed past and oversight costs.

On September 25, 1995, the Close Out Report was signed. The Report documented that the response actions were constructed consistent with the approved remedial design, and with the ROD. Groundwater monitoring occurring subsequent to the Close Out Report documented that contaminants were found below the clean-up levels. For this reason, U.S. EPA proposes to delete the Site from the NPL.

U.S. EPA, with concurrence from the State of Ohio, has determined that all Responsible parties or other persons have implemented all appropriate response actions required at the Coshocton Landfill Superfund Site, and no further CERCLA response actions are appropriate in order to provide protection of public health and environment. Therefore, U.S. EPA proposes to delete the Site from the NPL.

Dated: August 14, 1998.

Norman Niedergang,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region V.

[FR Doc. 98–22790 Filed 8–26–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Chapters 300 and 303

[FTR Amendment____—1998 Edition]

RIN 3090–AG76

Federal Travel Regulation, General and Payment of Expenses Connected With the Death of Certain Employees

AGENCY: Office of Governmentwide Policy, GSA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule amends the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) provisions pertaining to which employees are subject to the FTR rules governing payment of expenses in connection with death of employees or

their immediate family members. This proposed rule sets forth the allowable expenses authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5742 for the preparation and transportation of the remains of a deceased employee, and for the transportation of the immediate family and household goods of a deceased employee, and for the transportation of the remains of a member of the employee's immediate family who dies while residing with the employee outside the continental United States or in transit thereto or therefrom.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before October 26, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to the General Services Administration, Office of Governmentwide Policy, Office of Transportation and Personal Property, Travel and Transportation Management Policy Division (MTT), 1800 F Street, NW, Washington, DC 20405–0001. Telefax: 202–501–0349. E-mail: sandra.batton@gsa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Technical Information: Sandra Batton, telephone (202) 208–7642. FTR ''plain language'' format: Internet General Services Administration (GSA), ftrtravel.chat@gsa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: There are significant changes in this proposed rule regarding payment of expenses in connection with the death of employees and their immediate family members. This proposed rule amends FTR parts 300–2 and 300–3 to incorporate FTR chapter 303 changes and implements the Administrator of General Services' authority under 5 U.S.C. 5721–5738 and 5741–5742 to require agencies to pay certain expenses in connection with the death of an employee and/or his/her immediate family member.

This amendment is written in the ''plain language'' style of regulation writing as a continuation of GSA's effort to make the FTR easier to understand and use. The ''plain language'' style of regulation writing is a new, simpler to read and understand, question and answer regulatory format. Questions are in the first person, and answers are in the second person. Use of the pronouns ''we'', ''you'', and their variants throughout these chapters refer to the agency.

What Are the Significant Changes Proposed?

There are significant changes in the proposed rule as compared to the provisions for payment of death-related expenses currently contained in Chapter 303. The proposed rule:

(a) Removes the $250 limit for preparation and transportation of remains to allow payment of actual costs;

(b) Removes restrictions concerning the return of baggage;

(c) Allows payment or continued payment of relocation expenses of employee's immediate family when the employee dies before completion of relocation; and

(d) Requires mandatory payment of allowable death-related expenses.

GSA has determined that this proposed rule is not a significant regulatory action for the purposes of E.O. 12866 of September 30, 1993. This proposed rule is not required to be published in the **Federal Register** for notice and comment; therefore, the Regulatory Flexibility Act does not apply. The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply, because the proposed revisions do not impose recordkeeping or information collection requirements, or the collection of information from offerors, contractors, or members of the public which require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 501 *et seq.* This proposed rule is also exempt from Congressional review prescribed under 5 U.S.C. 801, since it relates solely to agency management and personnel.

List of Subjects in 41 CFR Chapters 300 and 303

Government employees, Travel and transportation expenses.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, it is proposed that 41 CFR Chapter 300 be amended to read as follows:

PART 300–2—HOW TO USE THE FTR

1. The authority citation for 41 CFR part 300–2 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 5707; 5 U.S.C. 5738; 5 U.S.C. 5741–5742; 20 U.S.C. 905(a); 49 U.S.C. 40118; E.O. 11609, 3 CFR, 1971–1975 Comp., p. 586.

2. Section 300–2.22 is amended by revising the table to read as follows:

§ 300–2.22 Who is subject to the FTR?

* * * * *

For	The employee provisions are contained in	And the agency provisions are contained in
Chapter 301	Subchapters A, B, and C	Subchapter D.
Chapter 303	N/A	Subparts A, B, C, D, E and F.

PART 300–3—GLOSSARY OF TERMS

3. Section 300–3.1 is amended by adding in alphabetical order the term ''Mandatory mobility agreement'' to read as follows:

§ 300–3.1 What do the following terms mean?

* * * * *

Mandatory mobility agreement—Agreement used for civilian mobility programs for enhancing career development and progression and/or achieving mission effectiveness.

* * * * *

4. 41 CFR chapter 303 is amended by removing parts 303–1 and 303–2; and by adding new part 303–70 to read as follows:

CHAPTER 303—PAYMENT OF EXPENSES CONNECTED WITH THE DEATH OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

PART 303–70—AGENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR PAYMENT OF EXPENSES CONNECTED WITH THE DEATH OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

Subpart A—General Policies

Sec.

303–70.1 When must we authorize payment of expenses related to an employee's death?
303–70.2 Must we pay death-related expenses when the employee's death is not work-related?
303–70.3 Must we pay death-related expenses for an employee who dies while on leave or on a nonworkday while on TDY or stationed outside CONUS?
303–70.4 May we pay death-related expenses under this chapter if the same expenses are payable under other laws of the United States?

Subpart B—General Procedures

303–70.100 May we pay the travel expenses of an escort for the remains of the decedent?
303–70.101 Must we provide assistance in arranging for preparation and transportation of employee remains?

Subpart C—Allowances for Preparation and Transportation of Remains

303–70.200 What costs must we pay for preparation and transportation of remains?

Subpart D—Transportation of Family Members, Baggage, and Household Goods

303–70.300 Must we pay transportation costs to return the deceased employee's baggage?
303–70.301 Are there any limitations on the baggage we may transport?
303–70.302 When the employee dies at or while in transit to or from his/her official station outside CONUS, must we return the employee's immediate family, baggage and household goods to the actual residence or alternate destination?
303–70.303 Must we continue payment of relocation expenses for an employee's immediate family if the employee dies while in transit to his/her new duty station within CONUS?
303–70.304 Must we continue payment of relocation expenses for an employee's immediate family if the employee dies after reporting to the new duty station within CONUS, but the family was in transit to the new duty station or had not begun his/her en-route travel?
303–70.305 What relocation expenses must we authorize for the immediate family under §§ 303–70.303 and 303–70.304?

Subpart E—Preparation and Transportation Expenses for Remains of Immediate Family Members

303–70.400 When an immediate family member, residing with the employee, dies while the employee is stationed outside CONUS, must we furnish mortuary services?
303–70.401 When an immediate family member, residing with the employee, dies while the employee is stationed outside CONUS, must we pay expenses to transport the remains?
303–70.402 When an immediate family member, residing with the employee, dies while the employee is stationed outside CONUS, may we pay burial expenses?
303–70.403 When a family member, residing with the employee, dies while in transit to the employee's duty station outside CONUS must we furnish mortuary services, and/or transportation of remains?

Subpart F—Policies and Procedures for Payment of Expenses

303–70.500 Are receipts required for claims for reimbursement?
303–70.501 To whom should we make payment?

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 5721–5738; 5741–5742; E.O. 11609, 3 CFR, 1971–1975 Comp., p. 586.

Subpart A—General Policies

Note to Subpart A: When an employee dies while performing, or from injuries resulting from performance of, official duty, death-related expenses are payable under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA), 5 U.S.C. 8134. For further information contact the Department of Labor, Federal Employees' Compensation Division, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210.

§ 303–70.1 When must we authorize payment of expenses related to an employee's death?

When, at the time of death, the employee was:

(a) On official travel; or

(b) Performing official duties outside CONUS; or

(c) Absent from duty as provided in § 303–70.3; or

(d) Assigned away from his/her home of record under a mandatory mobility agreement.

§ 303–70.2 Must we pay death-related expenses when the employee's death is not work-related?

Yes, provided the requirements in § 303–70.1 are met.

§ 303–70.3 Must we pay death-related expenses for an employee who dies while on leave or on a nonworkday while on TDY or stationed outside CONUS?

Yes. However, payment cannot exceed the amount allowed if death had occurred at the temporary duty station or at the official station outside CONUS.

§ 303–70.4 May we pay death-related expenses under this chapter if the same expenses are payable under other laws of the United States?

No.

Subpart B—General Procedures

§ 303–70.100 May we pay the travel expenses of an escort for the remains of the decedent?

No.

§ 303–70.101 Must we provide assistance in arranging for preparation and transportation of employee remains?

Yes.

Subpart C—Allowances for Preparation and Transportation of Remains

§ 303–70.200 What costs must we pay for preparation and transportation of remains?

All actual costs including but not limited to:

(a) Preparation of remains:

(1) Embalming or cremation;

(2) Necessary clothing;

(3) A casket or container suitable for shipment to place of burial; and

(4) Expenses necessary to comply with local laws at the port of entry in the United States, and

(b) Transportation by common carrier (that is normally used for transportation of remains), hearse, other means, or a combination thereof, from the temporary duty station or official station outside CONUS to the actual residence or place of burial, including but not limited to:

(1) Movement from place of death to a mortuary and/or cemetery;

(2) Shipping permits;

(3) Outside case for shipment and sealing of the case if necessary;

(4) Removal to and from the common carrier; and/or

(5) Ferry fares, bridge tolls, and similar charges.

Note to § 303–70.200: Costs for an outside case are not authorized for transportation by hearse. Costs for transportation by hearse or other means cannot exceed the cost of common carrier (that is normally used for transportation of remains). Transportation costs to place of burial cannot exceed the actual cost to the place of actual residence.

Subpart D—Transportation of Family Members, Baggage, and Household Goods

§ 303–70.300 Must we pay transportation costs to return the deceased employee's baggage?

Yes, to the employee's official duty station or actual residence. However, you may not pay insurance of or reimbursement for loss or damage to baggage.

§ 303–70.301 Are there any limitations on the baggage we may transport?

Yes. You may only transport Government property and the employee's personal property.

§ 303–70.302 When the employee dies at or while in transit to or from his/her official station outside CONUS, must we return the employee's immediate family, baggage and household goods to the actual residence or alternate destination?

Yes. However, your agency head or his/her designated representative must approve the family's election to return to an alternate destination, and the allowable expenses cannot exceed the cost of transportation to the decedent's actual residence. Travel and transportation must begin within one year from the date of the employee's death. A one-year extension may be granted if requested by the family prior to the expiration of the one-year limit.

§ 303–70.303 Must we continue payment of relocation expenses for an employee's immediate family if the employee dies while in transit to his/her new duty station within CONUS?

Yes, if the immediate family chooses to continue the relocation, you must continue payment of relocation expenses for the immediate family if it was included on the employee's relocation travel orders. (See § 303–70.305.)

§ 303–70.304 Must we continue payment of relocation expenses for an employee's immediate family if the employee dies after reporting to the new duty station within CONUS, but the family was in transit to the new duty station or had not begun his/her en-route travel?

Yes, if the immediate family chooses to continue the relocation, you must continue payment of relocation expenses for the immediate family if they were included on the employee's relocation travel orders. (See § 303–70.305.)

§ 303–70.305 What relocation expenses must we authorize for the immediate family under §§ 303–70.303 and 303–70.304?

When the immediate family chooses, the following expenses must be authorized:

(a) Travel to the new duty station; or

(b) Travel to an alternate destination, selected by the immediate family, not to exceed the remaining constructive cost of travel to the new duty station.

(c) Temporary quarters not to exceed 60 days, to be paid at the per diem rate for an unaccompanied spouse and immediate family.

(d) Shipment of household goods to the new or old duty station, or to an alternate destination selected by the spouse and/or immediate family. However, the cost may not exceed the constructive cost of transportation between the old and the new duty stations.

(e) Storage of household goods not to exceed 90 days.

(f) Reimbursement of real estate expenses incident to the relocation.

(g) Shipment of POV to the new or old duty station, or to an alternate destination, selected by the immediate family. However, the cost may not exceed the constructive cost of transportation between the old and the new duty stations.

Subpart E—Preparation and Transportation Expenses for Remains of Immediate Family Members

§ 303–70.400 When an immediate family member, residing with the employee, dies while the employee is stationed outside CONUS, must we furnish mortuary services?

Yes, if requested by the employee and when:

(a) Local commercial mortuary facilities and supplies are not available; or

(b) The cost of available mortuary facilities and supplies are prohibitive as determined by your agency head.

Note to § 303–70.400: The employee must reimburse you for all authorized mortuary facilities and supplies.

§ 303–70.401 When an immediate family member, residing with the employee, dies while the employee is stationed outside CONUS, must we pay expenses to transport the remains?

Yes, if requested by the employee, payment must be made to transport the remains to the actual residence of the dependent. The employee may elect an alternate destination, which must be approved by your agency head or his/her designated representative. In that case, the allowable expenses cannot exceed the cost of transportation to the decedent's actual residence.

§ 303–70.402 When an immediate family member, residing with the employee, dies while the employee is stationed outside CONUS, may we pay burial expenses?

No.

§ 303–70.403 When a family member, residing with the employee, dies while in transit to the employee's duty station outside CONUS must we furnish mortuary services, and/or transportation of remains?

Yes, if requested by the employee. You must follow the guidelines in § 303–70.400 and § 303–70.401 for payment of these expenses.

Subpart F—Policies and Procedures for Payment of Expenses

§ 303–70.500 Are receipts required for claims for reimbursement?

Yes.

§ 303–70.501 To whom should we make payment?

You should pay:

(a) The person performing the service; or

(b) Reimburse the person who made the original payment.

Dated: August 19, 1998.

John G. Sindelar,

Acting Associate Administrator, Office of Governmentwide Policy.

[FR Doc. 98–22915 Filed 8–26–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–34–P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

44 CFR Part 67

[Docket No. FEMA–7254]

Proposed Flood Elevation Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: Technical information or comments are requested on the proposed base (1% annual chance) flood elevations and proposed base flood elevation modifications for the communities listed below. The base flood elevations and modified base flood elevations are the basis for the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of being already in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: The comment period is ninety (90) days following the second publication of this proposed rule in a newspaper of local circulation in each community.

ADDRESSES: The proposed base flood elevations for each community are available for inspection at the office of the Chief Executive Officer of each community. The respective addresses are listed in the following table.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew B. Miller, P.E., Chief, Hazards Study Branch, Mitigation Directorate, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–3461.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency proposes to make determinations of base flood elevations and modified base flood elevations for each community listed below, in accordance with Section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed base flood and modified base flood elevations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any