

codes. Unless expressly authorized by statute, the disposing Federal agency cannot restrict the future use of surplus Government property. As a result, the local community exercises substantial control over future use of the property. For this reason, local land use plans and zoning affect determination of the highest and best use of surplus Government property.

The DBCRA directed the Administrator of the General Services Administration (GSA) to delegate to the Secretary of defense authority to transfer and dispose of base closure property. Section 2905(b) of DBCRA directs the Secretary of Defense to exercise this authority in accordance with GSA's property disposal regulations, set forth in Part 101-47 of the FPMR. By letter dated December 20, 1991, the Secretary of Defense delegated the authority to transfer and dispose of base closure property closed under DBCRA to the Secretaries of the Military Departments. Under this delegation of authority, the Secretary of the Navy must follow FPMR procedures for screening and disposing of real property when implementing base closures. Only where Congress has expressly provided additional authority for disposing of base closure property, e.g., the economic development conveyance authority established in 1993 by Section 2905(b)(4) of DBCRA, may Navy apply disposal procedures other than those in the FPMR.

In Section 2901 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994, Public Law 103-160, Congress recognized the economic hardship occasioned by base closures, the Federal interest in facilitating economic recovery of base closure communities, and the need to identify and implement reuse and redevelopment of property at closing installations. In Section 2903(c) of Public Law 103-160, Congress directed the Military Departments to consider each base closure community's economic needs and priorities in the property disposal process. Under Section 2905(b)(2)(E) of DBCRA, Navy must consult with local communities before it disposes of base closure property and must consider local plans developed for reuse and redevelopment of the surplus Federal property.

The Department of Defense's goal, as set forth in Section 174.4 of the DoD Rule, is to help base closure communities achieve rapid economic recovery through expeditious reuse and redevelopment of the assets at closing bases, taking into consideration local market conditions and locally developed reuse plans. Thus, the

Department has adopted a consultative approach with each community to ensure that property disposal decisions consider the Local Redevelopment Authority's reuse plan and encourage job creation. As a part of this cooperative approach, the base closure community's interests, e.g., reflected in its zoning for the area, play a significant role in determining the range of alternatives considered in the environmental analysis for property disposal. Furthermore, Section 175.7(d)(3) of the DoD Rule provides that the Local Redevelopment Authority's plan generally will be used as the basis for the proposed disposal action.

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 40 U.S.C. § 484, as implemented by the FPMR, identifies several mechanisms for disposing of surplus base closure property: by public benefit conveyance (FPMR § 101-47.303-2); by negotiated sale (FPMR § 101-47.304-9); and by competitive sale (FPMR § 101-47.304-7). Additionally, in Section 2905(b)(4), the DBCRA established economic development conveyances as a means of disposing of surplus base closure property. The selection of any particular method of conveyance merely implements the Federal agency's decision to dispose of the property. Decisions concerning whether to undertake a public benefit conveyance or an economic development conveyance, or to sell property by negotiation or by competitive bid are committed by law to agency discretion. Selecting a method of disposal implicates a broad range of factors and rests solely within the Secretary of the Navy's discretion.

Conclusion

The City of Vallejo's proposed reuse of Mare Island Naval Shipyard, reflected in the Reuse Plan, is consistent with the requirements of the FPMR and Section 174.4 of the DoD Rule. The LRA has determined in its Reuse Plan that the property should be used for several purposes, including industrial, commercial, residential, educational, and recreational uses. The property's location, physical characteristics, and existing infrastructure as well as the current uses of adjacent property make it appropriate for the proposed uses.

The Preferred Alternative responds to local economic conditions, promotes rapid economic recovery from the impact of the Shipyard's closure, and is consistent with President Clinton's Five-Part Plan for Revitalizing Base Closure Communities, which emphasizes local economic

redevelopment and creation of new jobs as the means to revitalize these communities. 32 CFR Parts 174 and 175, 59 Fed. Reg. 16123 (1994). Although the "No action" alternative has less potential for causing adverse environmental impacts, this alternative would not take advantage of the property's location, physical characteristics, and infrastructure or the current uses of adjacent property. Additionally, it would not foster local economic redevelopment of the Mare Island Navy Shipyard property.

The acquiring entity, under the direction of Federal, State, and local agencies with regulatory authority over protected resources, will be responsible for adopting practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm that may result from implementing the Reuse Plan.

Accordingly, Navy will dispose of Mare Island Naval Shipyard in a manner that is consistent with the City of Vallejo's Reuse Plan for the property.

Dated: October 23, 1998.

William J. Cassidy, Jr.,

*Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy
(Conversion And Redevelopment).*

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Notice of Proposed Information Collection Requests

AGENCY: Department of Education.

SUMMARY: The Leader, Information Management Group, Office of the Chief Financial and Chief Information Officer, invites comments on the proposed information collection requests as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before January 4, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and requests for copies of the proposed information collection requests should be addressed to Patrick J. Sherrill, Department of Education, 600 Independence Avenue, S.W., Room 5624, Regional Office Building 3, Washington, D.C. 20202-4651, or should be electronically mailed to the internet address Pat.Sherrill@ed.gov, or should be faxed to 202-708-9346.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Patrick J. Sherrill (202) 708-8196.

Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339

between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., Eastern time, Monday through Friday.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 3506 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35) requires that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provide interested Federal agencies and the public an early opportunity to comment on information collection requests. OMB may amend or waive the requirement for public consultation to the extent that public participation in the approval process would defeat the purpose of the information collection, violate State or Federal law, or substantially interfere with any agency's ability to perform its statutory obligations. The Leader, Information Management Group, Office of the Chief Financial and Chief Information Officer, publishes that notice containing proposed information collection requests prior to submission of these requests to OMB. Each proposed information collection, grouped by office, contains the following: (1) Type of review requested, e.g. new, revision, extension, existing or reinstatement; (2) Title; (3) Summary of the collection; (4) Description of the need for, and proposed use of, the information; (5) Respondents and frequency of collection; and (6) Reporting and/or Recordkeeping burden. OMB invites public comment at the address specified above. Copies of the requests are available from Patrick J. Sherrill at the address specified above.

The Department of Education is especially interested in public comment addressing the following issues: (1) Is this collection necessary to the proper functions of the Department; (2) will this information be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) is the estimate of burden accurate; (4) how might the Department enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (5) how might the Department minimize the burden of this collection on the respondents, including through the use of information technology.

Dated: November 2, 1998.

Kent H. Hannaman,

*Leader, Information Management Group,
Office of the Chief Financial and Chief
Information Officer.*

Office of Educational Research and Improvement

Type of Review: New.

Title: School-level Expenditure Survey Field Test.

Frequency: One time.

Affected Public: Businesses or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions;

State, local or Tribal Gov't, SEAs or LEAs.

Reporting and Recordkeeping Hour Burden:

Responses: 525.

Burden Hours: 658.

Abstract: This field test would test the procedures and an instrument for collecting public school-level expenditure data from public school district financial officers and private school finance data from private school business officers. Currently, national school level finance data are not available from any source. The public school component will satisfy the mandate from Congress for the development of school-level expenditure data collection. School-level expenditure data would allow for the comparison of per pupil expenditures, instructional and instructional support expenditures, and some program expenditures across school types, sizes, regions, and grade levels. Comparisons of the resource allocation and private schools could also be made.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Advisory Council for School-to-Work Opportunities; Notice of Renewal

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the Secretaries of Labor and Education have renewed the charter for the Advisory Council for School-to-Work Opportunities.

The Advisory Council for School-to-Work Opportunities shall provide advice to the Departments of Education and Labor on a number of matters pertaining to implementation of the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994. The Council shall be responsible for: Assessing the progress of School-to-Work Opportunities systems development and program implementation toward achieving the goals of the School-to-Work Opportunities initiative; providing feedback and making recommendations to the Steering Committee regarding the progress and direction of implementation of the School-to-Work Opportunities initiative; advising the Steering Committee on the effectiveness of the new Federal role in providing venture capital to States and localities to develop School-to-Work systems; and reporting periodically to the Steering Committee on emerging issues, actions, findings and advice; and providing input into policy issues, as requested.

The Council will meet two times a year. It will be composed of approximately 40 members, with the following representation: Educators (seven), employers (six), labor (six), community groups (five), the general public (four), students (two, one secondary and one post-secondary), parents (two), State officials (four e.g., current Governors, State legislators, State STWO officials), and local officials (four, e.g., mayors, county administrators, local STWO officials). None of these members shall be deemed to be employees of the United States.

The Council will report to the Departments of Education and Labor through the School-to-Work Opportunities Steering Committee, composed of senior executive Federal officials from the Departments of Education and Labor. It will function solely as an advisory body and in compliance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Its charter will be filed under the Act fifteen (15) days from the date of this publication.

Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding the renewal of The Advisory Council for School-to-Work Opportunities. Such comments should be addressed to: Stephanie Powers, School-to-Work Office, 400 Virginia Ave., SW, Room 210, Washington, DC 20024.

Signed at Washington, DC this 30th day of October, 1998.

Richard W. Riley,

Secretary of Education.

Alexis M. Herman,

Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc. 98-29645 Filed 11-4-98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of School-to-Work Opportunities; Advisory Council for School-to-Work Opportunities; Notice of Open Meeting

SUMMARY: The Advisory Council for School-to-Work Opportunities was established by the Departments of Education and Labor to advise the Departments on implementation of the School-to-Work Opportunities Act. The Council shall assess the progress of School-to-Work Opportunities systems development and program implementation; make recommendations regarding progress and implementation of the School-to-Work Opportunities initiative; advise on the effectiveness of the new Federal role