

residing in Albania will receive and be able to negotiate checks for full value.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 30, 1992.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William S. Mehr, Chief, Support Service Section, Product Integrity Division, Financial Management Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20227, (202) 874-6932.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States resumed diplomatic relations with the Republic of Albania on March 15, 1991. There is reasonable assurance that payees living in Albania will receive checks or warrants drawn against funds of the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities thereof, and will be able to negotiate the same for full value. For this reason, 31 CFR 211.1(a) is being revised to delete the reference to the People's Republic of Albania.

Because this rule removes a restriction on the delivery of checks and warrants to a foreign country, the Department of the Treasury has determined that notice of proposed rulemaking, public procedure and a delayed effective date are not required pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1), 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), and 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1). This rule is not subject to the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required under 5 U.S.C. 553 or any other law.

Because this rule involves a foreign affairs function of the United States, it is not subject to Executive Order 12291. Accordingly, a regulatory impact analysis is not required.

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 211

Checks, Foreign banking.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 31 CFR part 211 is amended as set forth below.

PART 211—DELIVERY OF CHECKS AND WARRANTS TO ADDRESSES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, ITS TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

1. The authority citation for part 211 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 31 U.S.C. 127 and 5 U.S.C. 301.

2. Section 211.1(a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 211.1 Withholding delivery of checks.

(a) It is hereby determined that postal, transportation or banking facilities in general or local conditions in the Republic of Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are such that there is not a reasonable

assurance that a payee in those areas will actually receive checks or warrants drawn against funds of the United States, or agencies or instrumentalities thereof, and be able to negotiate the same for full value.

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Russell D. Morris,

Commissioner.

[FR Doc. 92-23559 Filed 9-29-92; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-35-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 266

[EPA/OSW-FR-92; SWH-FRL-4513-9]

Burning of Hazardous Waste in Boilers and Industrial Furnaces

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; technical amendments and corrections.

SUMMARY: On August 27, 1991 (56 FR 42504) and August 25, 1992 (57 FR 38558), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published several technical amendments, clarifications, and corrections to the final rule for boilers and industrial furnaces burning hazardous waste. Today's notice provides clarifications to the final rule by reinstating language deleted due to an administrative error and corrects two errors appearing in the August 25, 1992 amendments.

DATES: The effective dates of the regulations, August 21, 1991 for the regulations published at (56 FR 42504), and August 11, 1992 for the regulations published at (57 FR 38558), remain unchanged. The reinstatement of § 266.103(c) (1) and (3) is effective August 21, 1991. The technical corrections to (57 FR 38558) are effective August 11, 1992.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information, contact the RCRA Hotline at (800) 424-9346 (toll-free) or (703) 920-9810. For more specific aspects of the rule, contact Shiva Garg, Office of Solid Waste (OS-322W), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460, phone (703) 308-8459.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 27, 1991 at 56 FR 42504, EPA published a final rule that amended 40 CFR part 266 and other regulations. In § 266.103, paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(3), EPA set out the text only of paragraph (c)(3)(i) and the introductory text of

paragraph (c)(1). Due to an administrative error, the amendatory instructions resulted in paragraphs (c)(1) (i) through (xiii) and (c)(3) (ii) and (iii) of § 266.103 being deleted from the 1992 edition of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR). This document clarifies that paragraphs (c)(1) (i) through (xiii) and (c)(3) (ii) and (iii) of § 266.103 remain in effect, and are regarded by EPA to have been in effect continuously in the form published in 1991 edition of 40 CFR part 266. The Agency published another final rule at 57 FR 38558 (August 25, 1992) which amended § 266.103(c)(1) again, effective August 11, 1992. These amendments still remain in effect. For the sake of clarity, this document republishes § 266.103(c)(1) in its entirety as it became effective on August 11, 1992 after the last amendments, and § 266.103(c)(3) as it continues to remain in effect from August 21, 1991.

Today's document also corrects two errors in the August 25, 1992 final rule, effective August 11, 1992.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 266

Energy, Hazardous waste, Petroleum, Recycling, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: September 21, 1992.

Don R. Clay,

Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

A. Technical Corrections

On August 25, 1992, EPA published several technical clarification amendments and corrections to the final BIF rule. Today's notice corrects two errors published in that notice.

I. In rule document number 92-20202, beginning on page 38558 in the **Federal Register** published on Tuesday, August 25, 1992, the following corrections are made:

PART 266—[AMENDED]

1. On page 38566, third column, in line 7 of amendment 11 to Appendix IX of Part 266, change "g/m³" to "µg/m³".
2. On page 38566, third column, in line 7 of amendment 12 to Appendix IX of Part 266, change "g/m³" to "µg/m³".

B. Technical Clarifications

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 40 CFR part 266 is amended as follows:

PART 266—STANDARDS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SPECIFIC HAZARDOUS WASTES AND SPECIFIC TYPES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

- I. In part 266:

1. The authority citation for part 266 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sections 1006, 2002(a), 3004, and 3014 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6905, 6912(a), 6924, and 6934).

2. As discussed in the preamble, § 266.103, paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(3) are revised to read as follows:

§ 266.103 Interim status standards for burners.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(1) *Limits on operating conditions.*

The owner or operator shall establish limits on the following parameters based on operations during the compliance test (under procedures prescribed in paragraph (c)(4)(iv) of this section) or as otherwise specified and include these limits with the certification of compliance. The boiler or industrial furnace must be operated in accordance with these operating limits and the applicable emissions standards of §§ 266.104(b) through (e), 266.105, 266.106, 266.107, and 266.103(a)(5)(i)(D) at all times when there is hazardous waste in the unit.

(i) Feed rate of total hazardous waste and (unless complying with the Tier I or adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under § 266.106(b) or (e)), pumpable hazardous waste;

(ii) Feed rate of each metal in the following feedstreams:

(A) Total feedstreams, except that:

(1) Facilities that comply with Tier I or Adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits may set their operating limits at the metals feed rate screening limits determined under § 266.106(b) or (e); and

(2) Industrial furnaces that must comply with the alternative metals implementation approach under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section must specify limits on the concentration of each metal in the collected particulate matter in lieu of feed rate limits for total feedstreams;

(B) Total hazardous waste feed (unless complying with the Tier I or Adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under § 266.106(b) or (e)); and

(C) Total pumpable hazardous waste feed (unless complying with the Tier I or Adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under § 266.106(b) or (e));

(iii) Total feed rate of chlorine and chloride in total feed streams, except that facilities that comply with Tier I or Adjusted Tier I feed rate screening limits may set their operating limits at the total chlorine and chloride feed rate

screening limits determined under § 266.107(b)(1) or (e);

(iv) Total feed rate of ash in total feed streams, except that the ash feed rate for cement kilns and light-weight aggregate kilns is not limited;

(v) Carbon monoxide concentration, and where required, hydrocarbon concentration in stack gas. When complying with the CO controls of § 266.104(b), the CO limit is 100 ppmv, and when complying with the HC controls of § 266.104(c), the HC limit is 20 ppmv. When complying with the CO controls of § 266.104(c), the CO limit is established based on the compliance test;

(vi) Maximum production rate of the device in appropriate units when producing normal product, unless complying with the Tier I or Adjusted Tier I feed rate screening limits for chlorine under § 266.107(b)(1) or (e) and for all metals under § 266.106(b) or (e), and the uncontrolled particulate emissions do not exceed the standard under § 266.105;

(vii) Maximum combustion chamber temperature where the temperature measurement is as close to the combustion zone as possible and is upstream of any quench water injection (unless complying with the Tier I or Adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under § 266.106(b) or (e));

(viii) Maximum flue gas temperature entering a particulate matter control device (unless complying with Tier I or Adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under § 266.106(b) or (e) and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under § 266.107(b) or (e));

(ix) For systems using wet scrubbers, including wet ionizing scrubbers (unless complying with Tier I or Adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under § 266.106(b) or (e) and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under § 266.107(b)(1) or (e));

(A) Minimum liquid to flue gas ration;

(B) Minimum scrubber blowdown from the system or maximum suspended solids content of scrubber water; and

(C) Minimum pH level of the scrubber water;

(x) For systems using venturi scrubbers, the minimum differential gas pressure across the venturi (unless complying with the Tier I or Adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under § 266.106(b) or (e) and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under § 266.107(b)(1) or (e));

(xi) For systems using dry scrubbers (unless complying with the Tier I or Adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under § 266.106(b) or (e)

and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under § 266.107(b)(1) or (e));

(A) Minimum caustic feed rate; and

(B) Maximum flue gas flow rate;

(xii) For systems using wet ionizing scrubbers or electrostatic precipitators (unless complying with the Tier I or Adjusted Tier I metals feed rate screening limits under § 266.106(b) or (e) and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under § 266.107(b)(1) or (e));

(A) Minimum electrical power in kilovolt amperes (kVA) to the precipitator plates; and

(B) Maximum flue gas flow rate;

(xiii) For systems using fabric filters (baghouses), the minimum pressure drop (unless complying with the Tier I or Adjusted Tier I metal feed rate screening limits under § 266.106(b) or (e) and the total chlorine and chloride feed rate screening limits under § 266.107(b)(1) or (e)).

* * * * *

(3) *Compliance testing.*—(i) *General.* Compliance testing must be conducted under conditions for which the owner or operator has submitted a certification of precompliance under paragraph (b) of this section and under conditions established in the notification of compliance testing required by paragraph (c)(2) of this section. The owner or operator may seek approval on a case-by-case basis to use compliance test data from one unit in lieu of testing a similar onsite unit. To support the request, the owner or operator must provide a comparison of the hazardous waste burned and other feedstreams, and the design, operation, and maintenance of both the tested unit and the similar unit. The Director shall provide a written approval to use compliance test data in lieu of testing a similar unit if he finds that the hazardous wastes, the devices, and the operating conditions are sufficiently similar, and the data from the other compliance test is adequate to meet the requirements of § 266.103(c).

(ii) *Special requirements for industrial furnaces that recycle collected PM.* Owners and operators of industrial furnaces that recycle back into the furnace particulate matter (PM) from the air pollution control system must comply with one of the following procedures for testing to determine compliance with the metals standards of § 266.106(c) or (d):

(A) The special testing requirements prescribed in "Alternative Method for Implementing Metals Controls" in appendix IX of this part; or

(B) Stack emissions testing for a minimum of 6 hours each day while hazardous waste is burned during

interim status. The testing must be conducted when burning normal hazardous waste for that day at normal feed rates for that day and when the air pollution control system is operated under normal conditions. During interim status, hazardous waste analysis for metals content must be sufficient for the owner or operator to determine if changes in metals content may affect the ability of the facility to meet the metals emissions standards established under § 266.106(c) or (d). Under this option, operating limits (under paragraph (c)(1) of this section) must be established during compliance testing under paragraph (c)(3) of this section only on the following parameters;

- (1) Feed rate of total hazardous waste;
- (2) Total feed rate of chlorine and chloride in total feed streams;
- (3) Total feed rate of ash in total feed streams, except that the ash feed rate for cement kilns and light-weight aggregate kilns is not limited;
- (4) Carbon monoxide concentration, and where required, hydrocarbon concentration in stack gas;
- (5) Maximum production rate of the device in appropriate units when producing normal product; or

(C) Conduct compliance testing to determine compliance with the metals standards to establish limits on the operating parameters of paragraph (c)(1) of this section only after the kiln system has been conditioned to enable it to reach equilibrium with respect to metals fed into the system and metals emissions. During conditioning, hazardous waste and raw materials having the same metals content as will be fed during the compliance test must be fed at the feed rates that will be fed during the compliance test.

(iii) *Conduct of compliance testing.*
(A) If compliance with all applicable emissions standards of §§ 266.104 through 266.107 is not demonstrated simultaneously during a set of test runs, the operating conditions of additional test runs required to demonstrate compliance with remaining emissions standards must be as close as possible to the original operating conditions.

(B) Prior to obtaining test data for purposes of demonstrating compliance with the applicable emissions standards of §§ 266.104 through 266.107 or establishing limits on operating parameters under this section, the facility must operate under compliance test conditions for a sufficient period to reach steady-state operations. Industrial furnaces that recycle collected particulate matter back into the furnace and that comply with paragraphs (c)(3)(ii)(A) or (B) of this section, however, need not reach steady state

conditions with respect to the flow of metals in the system prior to beginning compliance testing for metals.

(C) Compliance test data on the level of an operating parameter for which a limit must be established in the certification of compliance must be obtained during emissions sampling for the pollutant(s) (i.e., metals, PM, HCl/Cl₂, organic compounds) for which the parameter must be established as specified by paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

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[FR Doc. 92-23601 Filed 9-29-92; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Part 302-6

[FTR Amendment 27]

RIN 3090-AE69

Federal Travel Regulation; Increase in Maximum Reimbursement Limitations for Real Estate Sale and Purchase Expenses

AGENCY: Federal Supply Service, GSA.
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) to increase the maximum dollar limitations on reimbursement for allowable real estate sale and purchase expenses incident to a change of official station. Section 5724a(a)(4)(B) of title 5, United States Code requires that the dollar limitations be updated effective October 1 of each year based on the percent change, if any, in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, United States City Average, Housing Component, for December of the preceding year over December of the second preceding year. This final rule will have a favorable impact on Federal employees authorized to relocate in the interest of the Government since it increases relocation allowance maximums.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This final rule is effective October 1, 1992, and applies to employees whose effective date of transfer is on or after October 1, 1992. For purposes of this regulation, the effective date of transfer is the date on which the employee reports for duty at the new official station.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert A. Clauson, Transportation Management Division (FBX), Washington, DC 20406, telephone FTS or commercial (703) 305-5253.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final rule makes the annual adjustment to the maximum reimbursement limitations for the sale and purchase of an employee's residence when the employee transfers in the interest of the Government. The total amount of expenses that may be reimbursed in connection with the sale of a residence shall not exceed 10 percent of the actual sale price or \$20,799, whichever is the lesser amount. The total amount of expenses that may be reimbursed in connection with the purchase of a residence shall not exceed 5 percent of the purchase price or \$10,399, whichever is the lesser amount.

The General Services Administration (GSA) has determined that this rule is not a major rule for the purposes of Executive Order 12291 of February 17, 1981, because it is not likely to result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more; a major increase in costs to consumers or others; or significant adverse effects. GSA has based all administrative decisions underlying this rule on adequate information concerning the need for, and consequences of, this rule; has determined that the potential benefits to society from this rule outweigh the potential costs and has maximized the net benefits; and has chosen the alternative approach involving the least net cost to society.

List of Subjects in 41 CFR Part 302-6

Government employees, Relocation allowances and entitlements, Transfers.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 41 CFR part 302-6 is amended to read as follows:

PART 302-6—ALLOWANCE FOR EXPENSES INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH RESIDENCE TRANSACTIONS

1. The authority citation for part 302-6 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 5721-5734; 20 U.S.C. 905(a); E.O. 11609, 36 FR 13747, 3 CFR, 1971-1975 Comp., p. 586.

§ 302-6.2 [Amended]

2. Section 302-6.2 is amended by removing the amount "\$20,115" in paragraph (g)(1), and adding in its place the amount "\$20,799"; and by removing the amount "\$10,057" in paragraph (g)(2) and adding in its place the amount "\$10,399".

Dated: August 26, 1992.
Richard G. Austin,
Administrator of General Services.
[FR Doc. 92-23552 Filed 9-29-92; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6820-24-M