

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: August 16, 2016.

Michael Goodis,
Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. In § 180.960, the table is amended by revising the following entry to read as follows:

§ 180.960 Polymers; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

* * * * *

Polymer	CAS No.
<p>* * * * *</p> <p>Acrylic polymers composed of one or more of the following monomers: Acrylic acid, butyl acrylate, butyl methacrylate, carboxyethyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, ethyl methacrylate, hydroxybutyl acrylate, hydroxybutyl methacrylate, hydroxyethyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate, hydroxypropyl methacrylate, isobutyl methacrylate, lauryl methacrylate, methacrylic acid, methyl acrylate, lauryl acrylate, methyl methacrylate and stearyl methacrylate; with none and/or one or more of the following monomers: Acrylamide, diethyl maleate, dioctyl maleate, maleic acid, maleic anhydride, monoethyl maleate, monoethyl maleate, N-methyl acrylamide, N,N-dimethyl acrylamide, N-octylacrylamide, and acrylamidopropyl methyl sulfonic acid; and their corresponding ammonium, isopropylamine, monoethanolamine, potassium, sodium triethylamine, and/or triethanolamine salts; the resulting polymer having a minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	None.

[FR Doc. 2016–20853 Filed 9–13–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

**GENERAL SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION****41 CFR Part 102–74**

[Notice–MA–2016–05; Docket No. 2016–0002; Sequence 19]

**Federal Management Regulation;
Nondiscrimination Clarification in the
Federal Workplace; Correction**

AGENCY: Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP), General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Issuance of bulletin; Correction.

SUMMARY: GSA published a document in the **Federal Register** on August 18, 2016 at 81 FR 55148, regarding Nondiscrimination Clarification in the Federal Workplace. GSA is making an editorial change to correct the incorrect CFR part listed in the header.

DATES: *Effective:* September 14, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Dennis Oden, Director, Civil Rights Programs Division (AKB), Office of Civil Rights, 202–417–5711. Please cite Notice–MA–2016–05; Correction.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Correction**

In FR Doc. 2016–19450 published in the **Federal Register** at 81 FR 55148, August 18, 2016, make the following correction:

On page 55148, in the first column, third line of the header, remove “41

CFR part 74” and add “41 CFR part 102–74” in its place.

Dated: September 9, 2016.

Hada Flowers,
Federal Register Liaison, Division Director, Regulatory Secretariat Division, Office of Government-wide Acquisition Policy, Office of Acquisition Policy.

[FR Doc. 2016–22063 Filed 9–13–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–14–P

**GENERAL SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION****41 CFR Parts 301–11 and 301–70**

[FTR Amendment 2016–02, FTR Case 2015–304; Docket No. 2015–0017, Sequence No. 1]

RIN 3090–AJ56

**Federal Travel Regulation; Clarifying
Agency Responsibilities Concerning
Reimbursement for Automatic Teller
Machine (ATM) Fees and Laundry,
Cleaning and Pressing of Clothing
Expenses**

AGENCY: Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP), General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: GSA is amending the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) by clarifying the regulations regarding reimbursement for Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) fees and laundry, cleaning, and pressing of clothing expenses.

DATES: *Effective:* September 14, 2016.

Applicability: Federal agencies have until November 14, 2016 to apply this rule to their internal policies.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For clarification of content, contact Mr. Cy Greenidge, Program Analyst, Office of Government-wide Policy, at 202–219–2349. For more information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat (MVCB), 1800 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20405, 202–501–4755. Please cite FTR Case 2015–304.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**A. Background**

GSA published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** on January 8, 2016 (81 FR 883). The rule proposed to amend the FTR by expanding the definition of “incidental expenses” (IE) to include ATM fees. Additionally, the rule proposed to amend the FTR by clarifying that agencies have discretion regarding the reimbursement of expenses related to laundry, cleaning, and pressing of clothing for official travel within CONUS that involves four or more consecutive nights of lodging.

The public had 60 calendar days to comment on the proposed rule. GSA received 22 comments from 19 respondents. Two respondents opposed the amendment in general, eleven addressed only the inclusion of ATM fees in the definition of IE, two addressed only the clarification concerning the final approval authority for the reimbursement for laundry, cleaning, and pressing of clothing expenses, three addressed both the

proposed IE definition change and the laundry reimbursement clarification (which have been broken out separately below for ease of response), and one was out of scope. Some of these comments resulted in changes to this final rule.

B. Analysis of Public Comments

The two comments that opposed the amendment in general are summarized below:

Comment: If travel is required to do mission related duties, how can there be a cap on the travel related expenses? The employee should not have to pay out of pocket to do their job.

Comment: As a government engineer, I am already paid less than my private industry counterparts and now it appears that I am expected to pay my own travel expenses as well.

Response: The final rule changes will have a minimal impact on employee reimbursements for official travel. When necessary to fairly compensate travelers, agencies will retain the discretion to authorize the reimbursement for the cost of ATM fees and/or the cost for laundry, cleaning, and pressing of clothing services while employees are on official travel within CONUS for four or more consecutive nights.

The fourteen comments concerning ATM fees being included in the definition of IE are summarized below:

Comment: Proposing to change ATM fees to incidental expenses as part of per diem is patently unfair to Federal employees. You would be forcing employees ordered to travel (many times against the will or convenience of employees) as part of their work duties to subsidize the Federal government's operating costs especially considering the expensive costs of eating at restaurants in many cities.

Comment: An employee conducting official business for the government should not be required to use personal funds to augment travel costs. We do not have control over the fees charged by the banks for using their ATMs and we do not have control over fees for "cash advance" charged by the government credit card issuer.

Comment: This is not a fair assessment to move the expense of ATM fees under the incidental expense included in the M&IE. It would cause the traveler to come out of pocket for official business.

Comment: Moving ATM fees from miscellaneous expenses to incidental expenses means that employees of official travel will have to use per diem funds to pay for ATM fees instead of those available for meals and lodging.

Comment: Employees on short trips will receive insufficient incidental

expense reimbursement to reimburse the employee for all ATM fees incurred, thereby requiring the employee to pay for the ATM fees out-of-pocket. The proposal also gives agencies the discretion to determine when an employee will be separately reimbursed for ATM fees even though the fees are part of incidental expense allowance. We believe this will result in a disproportionate increase in administrative time required to determine when ATM fees are payable as miscellaneous expenses when compared to any cost savings realized from the proposed regulatory change.

Comment: Moving the ATM fee from a miscellaneous expense to an incidental expense puts the burden of government travel onto the traveler which shouldn't be allowed. There are times when an employee might be on travel for a week or more and the ATM fee (with the foreign ATM fee and .025 fee of the total amount) would easily exceed the \$5 incidental expense allowance. This goes against the precept that it should not cost the employee to conduct government business (travel).

Comment: The \$5 limit for incidental expenses will be inadequate to reimburse the actually incurred expenses of employees who use their Citi Travel Cards to obtain cash advances for their TDY. This proposed rule change does not appear to account for these reasonably anticipated costs it will prohibit agencies from reimbursing, to the detriment of employees on TDY.

Comment: My agency has put in place restrictions on how much cash we are able to get from ATMs, despite the fact we are advised in many countries to only use cash and not the credit card due to fraud. In all cases we are assessed an ATM fee in the foreign country and again by the travel card. This proposed regulation may mean I end up eating some or all of these costs on my own.

Comment: I disagree with including ATM services and fees as part of per diem allowance. Our agency has a large number of traveler's that use the ATM to get advanced funds.

Comment: Section 301–12.1 removes ATM fee as a miscellaneous travel expense and does not give agencies discretion to pay ATM fees as a miscellaneous expense. Section 300–70.200(h) implies that an agency or approving official can determine if the ATM fees can be paid as a separate miscellaneous expense, if warranted (e.g., forced gratuity or other incidental expenses, which may exhaust the allowance to cover the cost of ATM fees). Sections 301–12.1 and 300–70.200 are contradictory and need to be revised.

Comment: If GSA wishes to embed the ATM fees inside the incidental expenditures part of the traveler reimbursement, then GSA should do a nation-wide survey on incidental expenses. If GSA is unwilling to update the incidental expenses inside CONUS, then the ATM fees should remain a miscellaneous expense reimbursement, fully reimbursable for federal employees.

Comment: It is unfair to make them pay these mandated fees which will easily exceed the daily incidental rate. Unlike the USA where taxi, bus, and even the smallest restaurants accept travel cards as payment, many international locations require local cash currency for valid travel related expenses. It is unfair to expect employees to pay for the required currency transaction, exchange rate, ATM surcharges and travel card cash advance fees when this entire system was put in place for government convenience and to reduce government costs by eliminating cashiers necessary to dispense foreign travel currency.

Comment: It is not fair that reimbursement for ATM fees for the use of the government card will no longer be a separate miscellaneous item, but will be lumped in with the incidental expenses. The incidental expenses are those that we, as travelers may or may not choose to make. We are required to expend the ATM fees for the use of the government card. This is because we are required by Federal law to use the government travel card (and ONLY the government travel card) when obtaining cash for travel.

Comment: The incidental fees for baggage, porters, etc. are discretionary based on the traveler's decision. ATM fees are not discretionary. A traveler is entitled to a cash advance for MI&E expenses which means incurring an ATM fee.

Response: Based upon these comments, GSA will neither add ATM fees to the definition for "incidental expenses," nor amend FTR 301–70.200 regarding internal per diem policy, and will continue to list ATM fees as a miscellaneous expense. Agencies will continue to have discretion regarding the reimbursement of ATM fees. In those instances when directly using the Government contractor-issued travel charge card may not be feasible, the amendment to section 301–70.301 mandates agencies to establish policies and procedures governing who will determine if miscellaneous expense reimbursement is appropriate in connection with official travel, to include transaction fees for use of ATMs) when using the Government

contractor-issued charge card. If there is a valid reason why the traveler cannot use the Government travel charge for lodging and meals, agencies have the option to fully reimburse travelers for ATM fees. As a result, GSA has updated the language in this final rule based upon these comments.

The five comments that addressed clarification of the policy relating to laundry, cleaning, and pressing of clothing expenses are summarized below:

Comment: I have been involved with DoD travel vouchers and claims for over 30 years and recommend not to authorize laundry and dry cleaning as a reimbursable expense. Leave it as an incidental expense.

Comment: When TDY for more than a week, laundry usually has to be cleaned. While at the home station, most employees own washers and dryers to do their own laundry. Cleaning laundry while TDY is an added expense that would not otherwise exist and therefore should be covered by miscellaneous expenses and not incidentals.

Comment: The change makes the reimbursement for laundry, cleaning and pressing of clothing at the discretion of the agency. This will permit the agency to disallow these expenses entirely.

Comment: We recommend that GSA completely eliminate the reimbursement of laundry, dry cleaning, and pressing of clothing, as these expenses are not a direct consequence of traveling. Employees would incur the same expenses for laundry, dry cleaning, and pressing of clothing at their official duty station if they were not in travel status.

Comment: 301–11.31 needs to include a minimum number of days or proof of expense must be provided. We have no way of proving if the expense actually occurred, except for dry cleaning. If you make this expense more lenient, we will have traveler's claiming laundry for a single overnight stay.

Response: The cost of laundry, cleaning, and pressing of clothing services will continue to be treated as a discretionary, miscellaneous expense. The change in regulatory language is intended to clarify that agencies are responsible for making the final decision with respect to approving this type of expense. Although the FTR stipulates that a TDY trip must be at least four consecutive nights for the traveler to be eligible for reimbursement of laundry and dry cleaning expenses, agencies have the discretion to establish a higher number of minimum nights. Additionally, agencies may choose to deny reimbursement for any laundry,

dry cleaning, and clothes pressing expenses. The agency's internal policies should address what the agency will require for the traveler to receive approval for reimbursement for these expenses. This, GSA will not change the language in the amendment based upon these comments.

The following comment was out of scope as it does not pertain to the subject matter of this amendment, and as a result, no change will be made in response:

Comment: With everyone having computers, why is there a need for so much travel? Video conferencing costs a fraction of sending ten people to Los Angeles for a convention.

C. Major Changes in This Final Rule

Based upon the comments received, this final rule does not include ATM fees within the definition of "incidental expenses," but rather leaves reimbursement of these expenses as a miscellaneous expense, and further clarifies that reimbursement for these fees is within the agency's discretion.

D. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives, and if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. GSA has determined that this final rule is not a significant regulatory action is not subject to review under section 6(b) of Executive Order 12866. GSA has further determined that this final rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

E. Regulatory Flexibility Act

This final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* This final rule is also exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2) because it applies to agency management or personnel.

F. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the changes to the FTR do not impose recordkeeping or information collection requirements, or the collection of information from offerors, contractors, or members of the

public that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

G. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This final rule is also exempt from Congressional review prescribed under 5 U.S.C. 801. This final rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

List of Subjects in 41 CFR Parts 301–11 and 301–70

Government employees, Travel and transportation expenses; Administrative practice and procedures, and Individuals with disabilities.

Dated: August 3, 2016.

Denise Turner Roth,

Administrator of General Services.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5701–5711, GSA amends 41 CFR parts 301–11 and 301–70 as set forth below:

PART 301–11—PER DIEM EXPENSES

■ 1. The authority citation for 41 CFR part 301–11 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 5707.

■ 2. Revise § 301–11.31 to read as follows:

§ 301–11.31 Are laundry, cleaning and pressing of clothing expenses reimbursable?

Your agency may reimburse the expenses incurred for laundry, cleaning, and pressing of clothing as a miscellaneous travel expense for TDY within CONUS. However, you must incur a minimum of four consecutive nights lodging on official travel to qualify for this reimbursement. Laundry and dry cleaning expenses have not been removed from foreign per diem rates established by the Department of State, or from non-foreign area per diem rates established by the Department of Defense. Separate claims for laundry and dry cleaning expenses incurred in foreign areas and non-foreign areas are not allowed.

PART 301–70—INTERNAL POLICY AND PROCEDURE REQUIREMENTS

■ 3. The authority citation for 41 CFR part 301–70 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 5707; 40 U.S.C. 121(c); Sec. 2, Pub. L. 105–264, 112 Stat. 2350 (5 U.S.C. 5701, note), OMB Circular No. A–126, revised May 22, 1992, and OMB Circular No. A–123, Appendix B, revised January 15, 2009.

■ 4. Amend § 301–70.301 by revising paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 301–70.301 What governing policies must we establish for payment of miscellaneous expenses?

* * * * *

(c) Who will determine if other miscellaneous expenses are appropriate for reimbursement in connection with official travel, including but not limited to, fees for the use of automated teller machine (ATMs) when using the Government contractor-issued travel charge card and expenses for laundry, cleaning, and pressing of clothing.
[FR Doc. 2016–21993 Filed 9–13–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–14–P

**GENERAL SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION**

41 CFR Parts 301–51 and 301–70

[FTR Amendment 2016–01; FTR Case 2015–303; Docket No. 2016–0005, Sequence No. 1]

RIN 3090–AJ68

Federal Travel Regulation; Optimal Use of the Government Contractor Issued Travel Charge Card

AGENCY: Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP), General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: GSA is amending the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) by updating the exemptions from mandatory use of the Government contractor-issued travel charge card to ensure the card is used as often as practicable.

DATES:

Effective: September 14, 2016.

Applicability: Federal agencies have until November 14, 2016 to apply this rule to their internal policies.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For clarification of content, contact Mr. Cy Greenidge, Program Analyst, Office of Government-wide Policy, at 202–219–2349. For more information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat (MVCB), 1800 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20405, 202–501–4755. Please cite FTR Case 2015–303.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

GSA published a proposed rule in the *Federal Register* on January 29, 2016 (81 FR 5007). That rule proposed amending the FTR to emphasize the need for agencies to maximize Government contractor-issued travel charge card rebates by increasing the use of the card. Additionally, this rule proposed updating the classes of official

travel expenses and employees that are exempt from mandatory use of the Government contractor-issued travel charge card, with the goal of increasing the issuance and appropriate use of the cards by employees on official travel.

The public had 60 calendar days to comment on the proposed rule. GSA received six comments. Four comments applied to the proposed rule; however, one did not fall under the purview of this office, and the other was out-of-scope based upon the subject matter of the final rule. As a result of the applicable comments, GSA made changes to the rule, although these changes are not considered to be significant.

B. Analysis of Public Comments

Comment: Proposed paragraph 301–70.700(d) should be revised. It should begin with “If it is not in the interest of the Government to do so . . .”

Response: Upon reflection, GSA determined the proposed amendment to § 301–70.700 to be unnecessary, and therefore, it has been removed.

Comment: Federal agencies cannot verify/enforce that their travelers charge all official travel expenses to the Government travel charge card. As a result of this change in practice, verifying the charge card method of payment has become a more labor intensive/expensive process thus nullifying the benefits derived from generating additional travel charge card rebates.

Response: The purpose of this amendment is to increase the use of the Government contractor-issued travel charge card by limiting the number of exemptions, as opposed to verifying or enforcing that travelers actually use these cards. Section 301–70.700 already requires that employees, unless exempted, use the Government contractor-issued travel charge card for official travel expenses. Agencies should already have an established verification process in place. Thus, GSA will not change the language in the amendment based upon this comment.

Comment: I agree with the changes to § 301–51.2 because it requires more travelers to have and use the Government contractor-issued travel charge card. While §§ 301–70.700, 301–70.701, and 301–70.704 gives the agency a way to exempt employees with poor credit or high delinquency rates.

Response: Respondent is in agreement with the final rule. While GSA removed the proposed amendments to §§ 301–70.700 and 301–70.701 as unnecessary, agencies retain the authority to exempt any payment, person, type or class of payments, or type or class of agency

personnel if the exemption is determined to be necessary in the interest of the agency.

Comment: In the FTR proposal, it is written: If an employee is deemed eligible for a Government contractor-issued travel charge card and is expected to travel, the card must be issued and activated within 60 days of the travel charge card eligibility date, as determined by the agency. The proposal does not state any actions to take if the account is not activated within 60 days. Will GSA be writing something in the FTR that will further clarify what actions should be taken if the cardholder does not activate the account within 60 days?

Response: Employees are required to activate the Government contractor-issued travel charge card when received. Agencies should develop internal policy addressing what actions to take if an employee fails to activate the card within 60 days of receipt. GSA has updated sections §§ 301–51.1 and 301–70.708 to address this comment.

Comment: Travel cards for official use can be better managed if bills go to a central office for approval and payment. This will also eliminate the massive misuse of the cards. Additionally, it will take the card holder out of the loop for late fees and potential impact on their credit scores.

Response: This comment is outside the scope of this rule, and as such, no change will be made to the language of the amendment based upon this comment.

Comment: Section 301–12.1 removes ATM fee as a miscellaneous travel expense and does not give agencies discretion to pay ATM fees as a miscellaneous expense. Section 300–70.200(h) implies that an agency or approving official can determine if the ATM fees can be paid as a separate miscellaneous expense, if warranted (e.g., forced gratuity or other incidental expenses, which may exhaust the allowance to cover the cost of ATM fees). Sections 301–12.1 and 300–70.200 are contradictory and need to be revised.

Response: This comment is outside the scope of this rule, and as such, no change will be made to the language of the amendment based upon this comment.

C. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives, and if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic,