

NCIC—National Crime Information Center
 NLETS—National Law Enforcement
 Telecommunication System
 OCONUS—outside Continental United States
 PCF—Personnel Control Facility
 PERSCOM—U.S. Army Total Personnel
 Command
 PERSINSCOM—U.S. Army Personnel
 Information Systems Command
 RMC—return to military control
 ROTC—Reserve Officer Training Course
 TR—Transportation request
 UCMJ—Uniform Code of Military Justice
 USACIDC—U.S. Army Criminal Investigation
 Command
 USACRC—U.S. Army Crime Records Center
 USADIP—U.S. Army Deserter Information
 Point
 USAEREC—U.S. Army Enlisted Records and
 Evaluation Center
 USAR—U.S. Army Reserve

Terms

Coordinating agent.—A person within a staff agency of CONUS command or CONUS installation who is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the absentee and deserter program.

Desertion.—A violation of Article 85, UCMJ. It applies to any member of the Armed Forces who commits any of the following:

(a) Not used.

(1) Without authority goes or remains absent from his or her unit, organization, or place of duty with intent to remain away therefrom permanently.

(2) Quits his or her unit, organization, or place of duty with intent to remain away therefrom permanently.

(3) Without being regularly separated from one of the Armed Forces enlists or accepts an appointment in the same or another one of the Armed Forces without fully disclosing the fact that he or she has not been regularly separated, or enters any foreign Armed Service except when authorized by the United States. (This provision has been held not to state a separate offense by the United States Court of Military Appeals in *United States v. Huff*, 7 U.S.C.M.A. 247.22 C.M.R. 37 (1956).

(4) Any commissioned officer of the Armed Forces who, after tender of his or her resignation and before notice of its acceptance, quits his or her post or proper duties without leave and with intent to remain away therefrom permanently is guilty of desertion.

(b) Deserters are classified as defectors when they commit any of the following:

(1) Have escaped to another country and are outside the jurisdiction and control of the United States.

(2) Are unwilling to return to the United States.

(3) Are of special value to another country.

(4) Have repudiated the United States when beyond its jurisdiction or control.

Deserter control officer.—A commissioned officer (normally a battalion or unit adjutant) appointed in desertion cases to ensure that documentation on deserters dropped from the rolls is provided in a timely manner.

Detainer.—A written notice to civil authorities that a person in their custody is an absentee of the Army or serving on active

duty with the Army and that military authorities desire to take custody on release.

Dropped from the rolls of a unit.—An administrative action that drops an absentee from the strength accountability of a unit.

Dropped from strength.—A strength accounting procedure used to exclude personnel from the operating strength of the Army.

National Crime Information Center.—A computerized police information system established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to serve participating law enforcement agencies.

Personal Assistance Point.—Agencies of the U.S. Army Total Personnel Command located at aerial ports of embarkation or debarkation to assist Army transient personnel enroute to or returning from overseas.

Personnel Control Facility.—An organization that processes absentees returned to military control from an unauthorized absence. These facilities ensure proper disposition of returnees.

Special category absentee.—A soldier reported AWOL who had access to top secret information during the last 12 months or is currently assigned to a special mission unit.

Special mission unit.—A unit assigned a mission of such extraordinary sensitivity as to require specific management, oversight, and employment consideration.

Unavoidable absence.—An unauthorized absence that happened through no fault of the absentee and no fault of the Government.

Unit.—An organization, agency, or activity.

Unit commander.—The commander of an absentee's or deserter's unit of assignment or attachment.

U.S. Army Deserter Information Point.—The focal point with the Army for controlling, verifying, accounting, and disseminating data on individuals administratively classified as deserters.

Gregory D. Showalter,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 96-18476 Filed 7-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710-08-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 300

[FRL-5541-2]

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

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of Deletion of the Alaskan Battery Enterprises Site from the National Priorities List.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announces the deletion of the Alaskan Battery Enterprises Site, located in Fairbanks, Alaska from the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is Appendix B of 40 CFR part 300 which

is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances 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 Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) have determined that no further cleanup under CERCLA is appropriate and that the selected remedy has been protective of public health, welfare, and the environment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 26, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Keith Rose, Site Manager, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10, 1200 6th Avenue, ECL-111, Seattle, WA 98101, (206) 553-7721.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The site to be deleted from the NPL is:

Alaskan Battery Enterprises, Fairbanks, Alaska

A Notice of Intent to Delete for this site was published May 13, 1996, (61 FR 22004). The closing date for comments on the Notice of Intent to Delete was June 12, 1996. EPA received one letter which supported the proposed delisting of the site.

EPA identifies sites which appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment and it maintains the NPL as the list of those sites. Sites on the NPL may be the subject of Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund-financed remedial actions. 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 of the NCP states that Fund-financed actions may be taken at sites deleted from the NPL. Deletion of a site from the NPL does not affect responsible party liability or impede Agency efforts to recover costs associated with response efforts.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Hazardous waste, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and record keeping requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Dated: July 10, 1996.

Chuck Clarke,

Regional Administrator, Region 10.

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., p. 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 the site for “Alaskan Battery Enterprises, Fairbanks N Star Borough, Alaska”.

[FR Doc. 96–18839 Filed 7–25–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

40 CFR Part 300

[FRL–5541–7]

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan National Priorities List

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of deletion of Howe Valley Landfill Superfund Site, Hardin County, Kentucky, from the National Priorities List.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announces the deletion of the Howe Valley Landfill Superfund Site in Hardin County, Kentucky, from the National Priorities List (NPL), which is appendix B of 40 CFR part 300 of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP). EPA and the Commonwealth of Kentucky have determined that all appropriate Fund-financed responses under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, have been implemented and that no further cleanup is appropriate. Moreover, EPA and the Commonwealth of Kentucky determined that response actions conducted at the site to date have been protective of public health, welfare, and the environment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 1, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nestor Young, Remedial Project Manager, U.S. EPA, Region 4, North Superfund Remedial Branch, 345 Courtland Street, N.E., Atlanta, GA 30365, (404) 347–7791, ext. 2023.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The site to be deleted from the NPL is: Howe Valley Landfill Superfund Site, Hardin County, Kentucky.

A Notice of Intent to Delete for this site was published on March 28, 1996 at (61 FR 13794). The closing date for comments on the Notice of Intent to

Delete was April 30, 1996. EPA received one comment letter from the Hardin County Water District No. 2 expressing concern about possible contamination of Boutwell Spring. EPA responded by providing groundwater sampling data that showed that no contaminants are present. This letter and response are available through the EPA Region 4 public docket located at EPA’s Region 4 Office, 345 Courtland Street, N.E., Atlanta, Ga., 30365.

EPA identifies sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment and it maintains the NPL as the list of those sites. 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 in the future. Section 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP states that Fund-financed actions may be taken at sites deleted from the NPL. Deletion of a site from the NPL does not affect responsible party liability or impede agency efforts to recover costs associated with response efforts.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous waste, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Dated: July 11, 1996.

A. Stanley Meiburg,
*Deputy Regional Administrator, U.S. EPA
Region 4.*

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

PART 300—[AMENDED]

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., p. 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 the site for Howe Valley Landfill, Howe County, Kentucky.

[FR Doc. 96–18837 Filed 7–25–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**41 CFR Parts 201–23 and 201–24**

[FIRMR Amendment 8]

RIN 3090–AF32

Amendment of FIRMR Provisions Relating to GSA’s Role in Screening Excess and Exchange/Sale Federal Information Processing (FIP) Equipment

AGENCY: Information Technology Service, GSA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Federal Information Resources Management Regulation (FIRMR) to allow Federal agencies to screen and transfer all excess and exchange/sale FIP equipment.

Currently, the FIRMR requires Federal agencies to request GSA to interagency screen and transfer excess equipment that is not outdated and has an original acquisition cost (OAC) per component of \$1 million or more.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 26, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: R. Stewart Randall, GSA, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Policy and Regulations Division (MKR), 18th and F Streets, NW., Room 3224, Washington, DC 20405, telephone FTS/Commercial (202) 501–4469 (v) or (202) 501–4469 (tdd), or Internet (stewart.randall@gsa.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: (1) All comments received in response to the proposed rule were reviewed and, where appropriate, incorporated in this rule.

(2) Explanation of the changes being made in this issuance are shown below:

(a) Section 201–23.000 “Scope of part” is revised by removing paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) to more succinctly describe the entire contents of this revised part.

(b) Section 201–23.001 paragraph (a)(2) is revised and paragraph (a)(4) is deleted to remove the reference to the GSA Excess FIP Equipment Program. Agencies will no longer be required to submit to GSA information about their excess FIP equipment with an OAC above \$1 million for GSA to do interagency screening. It is not necessary for GSA to continue to operate this program on a centralized basis. Accordingly, the requirement for GSA to be directly involved in interagency screening and transfer of excess FIP equipment is removed from the FIRMR.