

government debt instruments. The Board requests comment on all aspects of the review. The Board specifically requests comment on the respects in which U.S. companies are accorded, or are not accorded, the same competitive opportunities in the underwriting and distribution of Spanish government debt instruments as Spain accords to Spanish companies. All comments received will be considered in the context of the review of this market.

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Ann E. Misback,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2021-23428 Filed 10-26-21; 8:45 am]

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[Notice-MA-2021-05; Docket No. 2021-0002; Sequence No. 27]

Federal Travel Regulation (FTR); Applicability of the Federal Travel Regulation Part 301-13 to Employees Who Are Nursing

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

ACTION: Notice of GSA Bulletin FTR 22-03, Applicability of the Federal Travel Regulation Part 301-13 to Employees who are Nursing.

SUMMARY: GSA Bulletin FTR 22-03 provides guidance to agencies subject to the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) to clarify that “special needs” travel may include reasonable accommodations for employees who breastfeed.

DATES: *Applicability Date:* This notice is effective upon date of publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Jill Denning, Office of Government-wide Policy, Office of Asset and Transportation Management, at travelpolicy@gsa.gov. Please cite Notice of GSA Bulletin FTR 22-03.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Federal agencies can accommodate an employee’s special needs while on temporary duty travel pursuant to the FTR, Part 301-13. Per § 301-13.2, an agency can pay for additional travel expenses to accommodate a special physical need which is either: (a) Clearly visible and discernible; or (b) substantiated in writing by a competent medical authority.

In recent years, agencies and employees have asked whether employees who breastfeed have a

special need that agencies may accommodate while the employee is on temporary duty travel (TDY).

Employees who breastfeed and go on official travel orders face a physical challenge that other employees who are not breastfeeding do not. Travel away from home usually requires the employee to be away from the child. While milk can be expressed beforehand and left for a caregiver, sometimes there is not enough to last the duration of the trip and milk must be safely stored and shipped back home.

In order to not force employees to make a choice between nursing or fulfilling work duties, Federal agencies may recognize that a nursing employee on official travel has a special need, as verified per regulatory requirements. Agencies may determine that the special need means that a spouse, nanny, or other attendant can accompany the employee on the trip at Government expense in order to watch the child in between the employee’s reasonable break periods to breastfeed while working at the temporary duty station. If no attendant is necessary, an employee on official travel may still need to use services for storage and shipment of breast milk to the child.

GSA Bulletin FTR 22-03 can be viewed in its entirety at <https://www.gsa.gov/ftrbulletins>.

Krystal J. Brumfield,

Associate Administrator, Office of Government-wide Policy.

[FR Doc. 2021-23397 Filed 10-26-21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Docket No. CDC-2018-0057]

Record of Decision; Acquisition of Site for Development of a Replacement Underground Safety Research Program Facility for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (CDC/NIOSH) in Mace, West Virginia

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), in cooperation with the General Services Administration (GSA),

announces the availability of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the acquisition of a Site in Mace, West Virginia, and the development of this Site into a replacement for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Underground Safety Research Program facility (Proposed Action). The acquisition and development will replace the former Lake Lynn Experimental Mine in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and will support research programs focused on miner health and safety issues. The site to be acquired and developed includes 461.35 acres located off U.S. Route 219 in Randolph and Pocahontas Counties near Mace, West Virginia (Site).

ADDRESSES: The ROD is available for viewing on the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov> (reference Docket No. CDC-2018-0057).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sam Tarr, Office of Safety, Security, and Asset Management (OSSAM), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, H20-4, Atlanta, Georgia 30329-4027, phone: (770) 488-8170, or email: cdc-macewv-eis@cdc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: CDC is dedicated to protecting health and promoting quality of life through the prevention and control of disease, injury, and disability. NIOSH was established by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. NIOSH plans, directs, and coordinates a national program to develop and establish recommended occupational safety and health standards, conduct research and training, provide technical assistance, and perform related activities to ensure safe and healthful working conditions for every working person in the United States.

In 1997, when the mine safety and health function was transferred from the Bureau of Mines (BOM) to NIOSH, NIOSH took over the lease for a facility referred to as the Lake Lynn Experimental Mine (LLEM). The BOM had leased the LLEM facility since 1982. The LLEM is located 60 miles south of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The LLEM and its aboveground fire testing facility were primarily used for studies and research on mine explosions, mine seals, mine rescue, ventilation, diesel exhaust, new health and safety technologies, ground control, and fire suppression. After December 2012, the property was no longer available for long-term leasing. CDC attempted to purchase the underlying property on which LLEM is located, but NIOSH vacated the LLEM after market-based