

TABLE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (b)

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/revocation date
Almond	0.04	12/31/26
Almond, hulls	0.4	12/31/26

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[FR Doc. 2023-27654 Filed 12-15-23; 8:45 am]

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Parts 301-10 and 301-70

[Notice-MA-2023-07; Docket No. 2023-0002; Sequence No. 30]

Federal Travel Regulation (FTR); Sustainable Transportation for Official Temporary Duty (TDY) Travel

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

ACTION: Announcement of FTR bulletin.

SUMMARY: FTR Bulletin 24-02 clarifies existing regulations for determining the method of transportation that is most advantageous to the Government and encourages Federal travelers to make sustainable, cost-effective transportation choices when conducting official TDY travel.

DATES: Applicable December 18, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For clarification of content, contact Jill Denning, Office of Government-wide Policy, Office of Asset and Transportation Management, at travelpolicy@gsa.gov, 202-208-7642. Please cite Notice of GSA Bulletin FTR 24-02.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memorandum M-24-05 “Catalyzing Sustainable Transportation Through Federal Travel” (issued December 14, 2023) provides guidance for implementing Executive Order (E.O.) 14057, *Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs through Federal Sustainability*. OMB Memo M-24-05 directs Federal agencies to prioritize sustainable transportation options for official travel whenever possible and lead by example as an organization working toward net-zero emissions operations by 2050.

The FTR already encourages measures that promote sustainability, but the transition to clean energy provides additional opportunities for Federal travelers to support sustainable initiatives through the use of clean

technologies. Title 5 of the United States Code (U.S.C.), section 5733, states in part “[t]he travel of an employee shall be by the most expeditious means of transportation practicable,” which the FTR expands upon by directing agencies to select the method of transportation most advantageous to the Government when cost and other factors are considered. Energy conservation is an element of sustainability and is one of several non-cost elements required to be considered by agencies when selecting the most advantageous method of transportation (FTR §§ 301-10.4, 301-70.100, and 301-70.101 (41 CFR)).

GSA Bulletin FTR 24-02 can be viewed in its entirety at <https://www.gsa.gov/ftrbulletins>.

Krystal J. Brumfield,

Associate Administrator, Office of
Government-wide Policy.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

43 CFR Part 8360

[BLM_UT_FRN_MO4500172882]

Final Supplementary Rule for Roped and Aerial Activities in the Moab Canyons Special Wildlife Area (In and Near Mineral and Hell Roaring Canyons) in Grand County, Utah

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Final supplementary rule.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is finalizing a supplementary rule for the Moab Canyons Special Wildlife Area (in and near Mineral and Hell Roaring Canyons) in Grand County, Utah, which prohibits rock climbing except when and where permitted, prohibits other roped and aerial activities, and prohibits the construction or installation of temporary structures. This rule will protect vital wildlife habitat from the impacts of roped and aerial recreational activities.

DATES: This final supplementary rule is effective January 17, 2024.

ADDRESSES: You may direct inquiries to the BLM Moab Field Office, 82 East Dogwood Avenue, Moab, UT 84532, or blm_ut_mb_mail@blm.gov. The final supplementary rule and accompanying environmental documents are available for inspection at the BLM Moab Field Office at the address listed above and on the ePlanning website: [https://](https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/1504945/510)

eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/1504945/510.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jennifer Jones, Moab Field Office Assistant Manager, 82 East Dogwood Avenue, Moab, Utah 84532, (435) 259-2100, or blm_ut_mb_mail@blm.gov. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

- I. Background
- II. Discussion of Public Comments
- III. Discussion of Final Supplementary Rule
- IV. Procedural Matters
- V. Final Supplementary Rule for the BLM Moab Field Office

I. Background

The BLM is establishing this final supplementary rule under the authority of 43 CFR 8365.1-6, which allows state directors to establish supplementary rules for the protection of persons, property, public lands, and resources. This final supplementary rule applies to public lands managed by the Moab Field Office. A map of the management area and boundaries can be obtained by contacting the Moab Field Office (see **ADDRESSES** section above).

The final supplementary rule will be available for inspection in the Moab Field Office or on the ePlanning website.

The public lands managed by the BLM Moab Field Office in southeastern Utah are a domestic and international tourist destination hosting three million visitors per year. The Moab Canyons Special Wildlife Area, which consists of 10,044 acres in and along the walls and rims of Mineral and Hell Roaring Canyons as well as on the canyon walls and rims along the Green River corridor connecting these two canyons, provides important habitat for the Mexican spotted owl (a federally threatened species); golden eagles and other raptors; Utah's only endemic herd of desert bighorn sheep; and other wildlife. In recent years, roped and aerial recreational activities have increased in these canyons, putting wildlife and their vital habitats at risk. The goal of this supplementary rule is to protect vital wildlife habitat from the impacts of roped and aerial recreational activities.

In June 2021, the BLM issued a Decision Record and Finding of No Significant Impact that prohibited rock climbing except when and where