

I. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045, "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks" (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), applies to any rule that: (1) is determined to be "economically significant" as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, the EPA must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the EPA.

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that are based on health or safety risks, such that the analysis required under section 5-501 of the Executive Order has the potential to influence the regulation. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it is not an "Economically Significant" rule as defined under Executive Order 12866 and because it is based on technology performance and not on health or safety risks.

J. Executive Order 13084: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments

Under Executive Order 13084, EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly or uniquely affects the communities of Indian tribal governments, and that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on those communities, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by the tribal governments, or EPA consults with those governments. If EPA complies by consulting, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to provide to OMB, in a separately identified section of the preamble to the rule, a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected tribal governments, a summary of the nature of their concerns, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of Indian tribal governments "to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities."

Today's action does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments. Today's action does not impose any new requirements. Accordingly, the requirements of section 3(b) of Executive Order 13084 do not apply to this action.

Dated: July 1, 1999.

Carol M. Browner,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 99-17493 Filed 7-12-99; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[AD-FRL-6375-3]

RIN 2060-AG59

Consumer and Commercial Products: Wood Furniture, Aerospace, and Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Coatings: Control Techniques Guidelines in Lieu of Regulations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of issuance.

SUMMARY: This notice announces reissuance of control techniques guidelines (CTG) for the wood furniture coatings, aerospace coatings, and shipbuilding and ship repair coatings categories listed in the first group of consumer and commercial product categories to be regulated under section 183(e) of the Clean Air Act (Act). Our final listing of these categories for regulation and our final determination that CTG are substantially as effective as national regulations in reducing emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from these three product categories is published elsewhere in today's **Federal Register**.

We based the final determination, in part, on the previously issued CTG for wood furniture coating (61 FR 25223, May 20, 1996), for aerospace coating (63 FR 15006, March 22, 1998), and for shipbuilding and ship repair coating (61 FR 44050, August 27, 1996) under section 183(b) of the Act. Accordingly, in this notice, we are reissuing these existing CTG as the CTG under section 183(e) for these three commercial product categories.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 13, 1999.

ADDRESSES: *Control Techniques Guidelines.* Electronic copies of the CTG documents listed above may be obtained from our Technology Transfer Network Website (TTNWeb). The TTNWeb is a collection of related web sites containing information about many

areas of air pollution science, technology, regulation, measurement, and prevention. The TTNWeb is directly accessible from the internet via the World Wide Web at the following address, "http://www.epa.gov/ttn." The web site specifically related to this action can be found at the following address, "http://www.epa.gov/ttn/uatw/coat/aerocoat/aero_coat.html" and the CTG can be accessed under the Existing Regulations section of this site.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Daniel Brown, (919) 541-5305, Coatings and Consumer Products Group, Emission Standards Division (MD-13), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711 (brown.dan@epa.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Whom does this notice affect? These CTG, as originally issued, triggered requirements under section 182(b)(2) for States to submit rules requiring reasonable available control technologies for these industries if:—they are located in areas that exceed the national ambient air quality standards for ozone; and—they are (or have the potential to become) "major" sources of VOC emissions.

This issuance does not affect any additional entities.

I. Why are we taking this action

The final determination that CTG are substantially as effective as national regulations is published in a separate action in today's **Federal Register** and provides a detailed description of ground level ozone and the steps we are taking under section 183(e) of the Act to reduce emissions of VOC from consumer and commercial products. Our final determination was based, in part, on a comparison of the level of VOC control in the previously issued CTG with the estimated level of control possible from national regulations for these product categories.

Upon making our final determination, we may issue CTG in lieu of national regulations in accordance with section 183(e)(3)(c) of the Act. This notice announces our decision to reissue these CTG as the section 183(e) CTG for these three product categories.

II. Administrative Requirements

1. General

Today's action is not a rule; it is a notice that EPA is reissuing the existing CTG, already issued for other purposes, as CTG for section 183(e). Since EPA has already issued these CTG and because the CTG themselves do not include binding regulations, but rather

define only presumptively the level of control to be reflected in State regulations for these categories, this notice does not impose any new regulatory requirements or costs. Therefore, the EPA has not prepared an assessment of the potential costs and benefits pursuant to Executive Order 12866, nor an economic impact analysis pursuant to section 317, a regulatory flexibility analysis pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*), or a budgetary impact statement pursuant to the Unfunded Mandates Act of 1995. The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 108, *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, does not apply because this action is not a rule, for purposes of 5 U.S.C. 804(3). Also, this **Federal Register** document does not contain any information collection requirements and, therefore, is not subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 USC 3501, *et seq.*). This action does not establish any technical standards that would require the EPA to consider voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995.

2. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045, "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks" (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), applies to any rule that: (1) Is determined to be "economically significant" as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, the EPA must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the EPA.

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that are based on health or safety risks, such that the analysis required under section 5-501 of the Executive Order has the potential to influence the regulation. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it is based on technology performance and not on health or safety risks.

3. Executive Order 12866 and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Review

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), the EPA must

determine whether regulatory actions are significant and, therefore, subject to OMB review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Executive Order defines "significant regulatory action" as one that is likely to lead to a rule that may:

- (1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, or adversely and materially affect a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities;
- (2) create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;
- (3) materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs, or the rights and obligation of recipients thereof; or
- (4) raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

Pursuant to the terms of Executive Order 12866, the EPA has determined that this action is a "significant regulatory action" because it raises novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates. As such, the EPA submitted this action to OMB for review. Changes made in response to OMB suggestions or recommendations are documented in the public record associated with our final determination that CTG are substantially as effective as national regulations. The final determination is published elsewhere in today's **Federal Register**.

Dated: July 1, 1999.

Carol M. Browner,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 99-17494 Filed 7-12-99; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6376-8]

RCRA Subtitle C Waste Facility Social Siting Criteria Stakeholders' Roundtable

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Office of Solid Waste will hold a roundtable discussion on community quality of life issues (i.e. cultural, social, economic, and nuisance) related to the siting of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C hazardous waste facilities. The roundtable panel will

include individuals who have substantial experience in many aspects of facility siting. The purpose of the roundtable panel is to offer their own evaluations and suggestions on an EPA draft social siting criteria brochure and possible mechanisms and tools for conflict resolution regarding facility siting. The discussion is necessary to ensure that quality of life issues in the siting of RCRA Subtitle C facilities are accurately developed and addressed in the EPA brochure. The public is welcome to observe the discussions among participants and will be afforded some opportunities to express their views. However, this meeting is not intended to be a full public meeting.

DATES: The meeting will be held on July 27, 1999, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Crystal City Gateway Marriott at Crystal City, 1700 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202.

A copy of the draft brochure is available and meeting notes will be available for viewing in the RCRA Information Center (RIC), located at Crystal Gateway I, First Floor, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA. The Docket Identification number is F-1999-SSRN-FFFFF. The RIC is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays. To review docket materials, it is recommended that the public make an appointment by calling (703) 603-9230. The public may copy a maximum of 100 pages from any regulatory docket at no charge. Additional copies cost \$0.15/page.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For more detailed information on specific aspects of the meeting please contact Freya Margand, Office of Solid Waste, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Mail Code 5303W), 401 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460, (703) 605-0633, margand.freya@epamail.epa.gov.

General information on RCRA Subtitle C facility siting and public participation can be found through EPA's OSW web site, <http://www.epa.gov/osw> and EPA's RCRA Hotline at (800) 824-9346 or TDD (800) 553-7672 (hearing impaired) or in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, call (703) 412-9810 or TDD (703) 412-3323; internet address, <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hotline.htm>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Registration

Full participation in roundtable discussions is limited to the roundtable panel. No advanced registration is required to listen to the round table discussions. Observers may register at