

subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

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

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), the Agency must determine whether a regulatory action is "significant" and, therefore, subject to OMB review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Order defines "significant" regulatory action as one that is likely to lead to a rule that may either (1) have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, or adversely 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 obligations 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, today's notice is considered a "significant regulatory action" within the meaning of the Executive Order. For this reason, this action underwent review by the OMB.

Dated: May 10, 1999.

Robert D. Brenner,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation.

[FR Doc. 99-12370 Filed 5-14-99; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6343-9]

Oxygenate Use in Gasoline Panel Meeting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of oxygenate use in gasoline panel meeting.

SUMMARY: On November 30, 1998, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Carol M. Browner announced the creation of a blue-ribbon panel of leading experts from the public health and scientific communities, automotive fuels industry, water utilities, and local and State government to review the important issues posed by the use of MTBE and other oxygenates in gasoline. EPA created the panel to

gain a better understanding of the public health concerns raised by the discovery of MTBE in some water supplies. The panel will be chaired by Mr. Daniel Greenbaum, President of the Health Effects Institute (HEI) of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

This notice announces the time and place for the next meeting of the panel. **DATES:** The blue-ribbon panel reviewing the use of oxygenates in gasoline will conduct its next meeting on Monday and Tuesday, May 24 and 25, 1999, in Washington, DC beginning at 10 a.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Monday, May 24th and from 8:30 a.m. until approximately 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 25th at the Wyndham City Center Hotel, 1143 New Hampshire Ave., NW, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen Smith at U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Air and Radiation, 401 M Street, SW (6406J), Washington, DC 20460, (202) 564-9674, or John Brophy at (202) 564-9068. Information can also be found at www.epa.gov/oms/consumer/fuels/oxypanel/blueribb.htm.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is the fifth in a series of meetings at locations around the country to hear from regional and national experts on the facts concerning oxygenate use in fuel. There will be no open public comment period during this meeting. Written comments to the panel can be mailed to U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW, Mail Code 6406J (Attn: Blue-Ribbon Panel), Washington, DC 20460. Panel members will be provided with copies of all written submissions.

Dated: May 12, 1999.

Margo T. Oge,

Director, Office of Mobile Sources.

[FR Doc. 99-12460 Filed 5-14-99; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6343-4]

Evaluation of "Incentives for Self-Policing: Discovery, Disclosure, Correction and Prevention of Violations" Policy Statement, Proposed Revisions and Request for Public Comment

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Policy statement and request for public comment on proposed revisions.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announces the

preliminary results of its evaluation of the effectiveness of EPA's "Incentives for Self-Policing: Discovery, Disclosure, Correction and Prevention of Violations" (Audit Policy) and solicits public comment on proposed revisions to the Audit Policy that are based on the evaluation. The proposed revisions include broadening the period for prompt disclosure from 10 to 21 days, clarifying the availability of Policy relief in multi-facility contexts, and providing that entities meeting all of the Policy conditions except for "systematic discovery" will not be recommended for criminal prosecution. EPA developed the Audit Policy to enhance protection of human health and the environment by encouraging entities to voluntarily discover, and disclose and correct violations of environmental requirements. EPA published the Audit Policy in the **Federal Register** at 60 FR 66705 on December 22, 1995.

DATES: EPA requests interested parties to comment on this notice in writing. Comments must be received by July 16, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Submit three copies of comments to the EPA Audit Policy Docket, 401 M Street SW, Mail Code 2201A, Room 4033, Washington, DC 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Additional documentation relating to the development and evaluation of this Policy are contained in the EPA Audit Policy Docket. Documents from the docket may be requested by calling (202) 564-2614, requesting an index to docket #C-94-01, and faxing document requests to (202) 501-1011. Hours of operation are 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., e.s.t., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. Additional contact is Catherine Malinin Dunn, at (202) 564-2629.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Explanation of Notice

A. Executive Summary

EPA initiated the Audit Policy Evaluation as part of EPA's commitment set forth in the Policy at 60 FR at 66712. The major preliminary findings of the Audit Policy Evaluation, and the major proposed revisions to the Policy and its implementation, are as follows:

- Discovery and correction of violations under the policy have removed pollutants from the air and water, reduced health and environmental risks and improved public information on potential environmental hazards.
- EPA has consistently applied the policy.