

whether to establish specific procedures for making such determinations. For example:

A. Should the EPA consider the state's access to critical resources (human, financial, and infrastructure) in determining national significance? For example, does the state have access to technical expertise, necessary supplies/equipment, and alternate sources of water? If the EPA considers such access, what metrics should the EPA use to measure the capacity of state and local or tribal governments to address the bloom event?

B. Should the EPA consider certain factors when an event impacts or threatens drinking water sources or finished drinking water? How should duration, magnitude, frequency, extent, and toxicity of HAB impacts on drinking water supplies be considered in determining events of national significance?

C. Should the EPA consider certain factors when an event has impacts on or threatens recreational waters? How should these impacts be weighed in determining national significance?

D. Should a determination of national significance be made only if funding has been appropriated to the agencies? If two or more states request determinations, and the determinations of national significance would otherwise qualify each state for funding consistent with the factors considered in making the determination, but only limited funds are available, how should amounts be distributed? Should the funding be equally proportioned or distributed according to some sort of a relative rank or score derived from a weighting of factors considered in the determination of national significance?

E. What information should an impacted state provide to the EPA when requesting a determination of a freshwater event of national significance or a request to make sums available to the impacted state or local government to assess and mitigate an event of national significance?

F. Should the EPA consider whether a state or local government that requests a determination that a HAB or hypoxia is an event of national significance concurrently requests other Federal relief for the same event or occurrence? If so, how should the EPA prioritize funding, for example, based on consideration of a particular factor or multiple factors?

G. Should the EPA require that an affected state or local government request a determination of a freshwater event of national significance within certain timeframes with respect to the start or end of the event or occurrence?

H. Other than funds, what tools and methods should the EPA make available after a determination of a freshwater event of national significance is made?

Dated: September 6, 2019.

David P. Ross,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Water.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-9998-92-OMS]

Good Neighbor Environmental Board

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of Public Federal Advisory Committee Teleconference.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-463, notice is hereby given that the Good Neighbor Environmental Board (Board) will hold a public teleconference on September 19, 2019 from 12:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time. Due to unforeseen administrative circumstances, EPA is announcing this teleconference with less than 15 calendar days' notice. For further information regarding the teleconference and background materials, please contact Ann-Marie Gantner at the number and email provided below.

Background: The Good Neighbor Environmental Board is a federal advisory committee chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-463. By statute, the Board is required to submit an annual report to the President on environmental and infrastructure issues along the U.S. border with Mexico.

Purpose of Meeting: The purpose of this teleconference is to discuss and approve the Board's Nineteenth Report to the President, which focuses on energy infrastructure along the U.S.-Mexico border.

General Information: The agenda and teleconference materials, as well as general information about the Board, can be found at <http://www2.epa.gov/faca/gneb>. If you wish to make oral comments or submit written comments to the Board, please contact Ann-Marie Gantner at least five days prior to the teleconference.

Meeting Access: For information on access or services for individuals with disabilities, please contact Ann-Marie Gantner at (202) 564-4330 or email at gantner.ann-marie@epa.gov. To request accommodation of a disability, please

contact Ann-Marie Gantner at least 10 days prior to the meeting to give EPA as much time as possible to process your request.

Dated: August 15, 2019.

Ann-Marie Gantner,

Program Analyst.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OW-2019-0174; FRL 9999-82-OW]

Draft National Water Reuse Action Plan

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is requesting public comment on a draft *National Water Reuse Action Plan*. This draft Action Plan seeks to foster greater consideration of water reuse across the water sector, such as agriculture, industry, potable water and more. Safe and reliable water supplies for human consumption, agriculture, business, industry, recreation, and healthy ecosystems are critical to our Nation's communities and economy. The draft Action Plan describes how agriculture, industry, and communities have demonstrated the value of reusing water, largely in response to various forms of water crises such as drought or source water contamination. Water reuse can improve the security, sustainability, and resilience of our Nation's water resources, especially when considered at the watershed or basin scale, through integrated and collaborative water resource planning.

To accelerate the consideration of water reuse approaches and build on existing science, research, policy, technology, and both national and international experiences, the EPA has facilitated development of this draft *National Water Reuse Action Plan* across the water sector and with federal, state, and tribal partners. The draft Action Plan is intended to seek commitments and drive action across the various stakeholder groups and the Nation. The plan consists of 46 proposed actions that support consideration and implementation of water reuse applications across ten strategic objectives.

This action is part of a larger effort by the Administration to better coordinate and focus taxpayer resources on some of