

1999, the above-numbered Declaration is hereby amended to include Titus County, Texas as a disaster area as a result of damages caused by severe storms and tornadoes that occurred on May 4, 1999.

In addition, applications for economic injury loans from small businesses located in the contiguous county of Camp in the State of Texas may be filed until the specified date at the previously designated location.

Any counties contiguous to the above-named primary county and not listed herein have been previously declared.

All other information remains the same, i.e., the deadline for filing applications for physical damage is July 4, 1999, and for economic injury the deadline is February 7, 2000.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008)

Dated: May 25, 1999.

Bernard Kulik,

Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. 99-14010 Filed 6-2-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as Amended by Public Law 104-13; Proposed Collection, Comment Request

AGENCY: Tennessee Valley Authority.

ACTION: Proposed collection; comment request.

SUMMARY: The proposed information collection described below will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended). The Tennessee Valley Authority is soliciting public comments on this proposed collection as provided by 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1). Requests for information, including copies of the information collection proposed and supporting documentation, should be directed to the Agency Clearance Officer: Wilma H. McCauley, Tennessee Valley Authority, 1101 Market Street (WR 4Q), Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402-2801; (423) 751-2523.

Comments should be sent to the Agency Clearance Officer no later than August 2, 1999.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Type of Request: Regular submission.

Title of Information Collection:

Foreign Line Crossing Data.

Frequency of Use: On Occasion.

Type of Affected Public: State or local governments, small businesses or

organizations, businesses or other for-profit.

Small Businesses or Organizations Affected: Yes.

Federal Budget Functional Category Code: 271.

Estimated Number of Annual

Responses: 100.

Estimated Total Annual Burden

Hours: 1000.

Estimated Average Burden Hours Per Response: 10.

Need For and Use of Information:

When a company wishes to build a line over or under a power transmission line owned by TVA, TVA must review certain engineering data to ensure reliability of the power system and to protect the public by ensuring that the crossing meets the National Electrical Safety Code. The information collection provides such engineering data.

William S. Moore,

Senior Manager, Administrative Services.

[FR Doc. 99-13997 Filed 6-2-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8120-08-P

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Environmental Impact Statement for Addition of Electric Generation Peaking and Baseload Capacity at Greenfield Sites, Haywood County, Tennessee

AGENCY: Tennessee Valley Authority.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) will prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the proposed construction and operation of natural gas fired generating plants in Haywood County, Tennessee. The plants would supply peaking and/or baseload capacity to the TVA electric generation system to meet growing power demands. The EIS will evaluate the potential environmental impacts of constructing and operating both simple cycle and combined cycle combustion turbine plants. The plants would be built on previously undeveloped, greenfield site. TVA wants to use the EIS process to obtain public involvement on this proposal. Public comment is invited concerning both the scope of the EIS and environmental issues that should be addressed as a part of this EIS.

DATES: Comments on the scope and environmental issues for the EIS must be postmarked or e-mailed no later than July 6, 1999, to ensure consideration. Late comments will receive every consideration possible.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to Greg Askew, P.E., Senior

Specialist, National Environmental Policy Act, Tennessee Valley Authority, Mail stop WT 8C, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902-1499. Comments may be e-mailed to gaskew@tva.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roy V. Carter, P.E., EIS Project Manager, Environmental Research Center, Tennessee Valley Authority, mail stop CEB 4C, Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35662-1010. E-mail may be sent to rvcarter@tva.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Project Description

TVA proposes to construct and operate one or more electric power plants on a greenfield site as early as June 2001. The proposed plants would be simple cycle or combined cycle natural gas fired combustion turbine plants for peaking or baseload operation respectively. The generation capacity of a single plant would be up to approximately 700 megawatt (MW) for a simple cycle peaking plant, 1,000 MW for a simple cycle plant after conversion to combined cycle technology, and 1,500 MW for a new combined cycle plant. Certain combinations of two plants at a single site would result in a total of 1,400 MW of peaking capacity, or 700 MW peaking and 1,000 MW baseload for a total capacity of 1,700 MW.

Three candidate greenfield sites have been identified in Haywood County, Tennessee. Candidate sites were identified through a detailed screening process that considered: (1) TVA's transmission system capacity at the locale; (2) reliable and economical long-term supply of natural gas; (3) engineering suitability of the site; (4) compatibility with surrounding land use; and (5) environmental factors including wetlands, floodplains, water supply, water quality, air quality, and historic and archaeological resources.

Peaking Plant

A typical peaking plant would consist of several simple cycle combustion turbines such as the General Electric Model GE 7FA with a rated net power output of 170 MW. These turbines would be fired with natural gas as the primary fuel and low sulfur fuel oil as the secondary fuel. These combustion turbines would employ dry low-nitrogen oxides (NOx) combustion chambers and water injection for NOx control when firing fuel oil.

The proposed sites would be located near both TVA power transmission lines (161 kilovolt (kV) or 500 kV) and adequate natural gas service to

minimize the lengths and therefore cost of these interconnections. Each plant would require a site area of approximately 35 to 40 acres.

Other appurtenances and ancillary equipment would include step-up transformers for 161 kV or 500 kV service, transmission line interconnection, natural gas pipeline connection and metering, demineralized water supply for the water injection nitrogen oxides control systems, fuel oil storage tank(s), and control and maintenance support buildings.

Baseload Plant

A typical baseload plant could consist of one or more combustion turbines such as the General Electric Model GE 7FA with a rated net power output of 170 MW. One or more heat recovery steam generators (HRSGs) would be used to generate steam from the turbine exhaust gases waste heat. The HRSGs may also have direct firing of natural gas to supplement the exhaust heat input. The resulting steam flow is then passed through a steam turbine(s) which operates a generator(s) to produce additional electric power. With the addition of these components, a peaking plant may be converted to a combined cycle plant for baseload operation.

Additional ancillary equipment beyond that required for a peaking plant would include cooling towers that supply cooling water for steam condensers. These cooling towers require a consequential source of water to makeup for both evaporative losses and the blowdown necessary to maintain water quality in the cooling tower. As a result, there would be on-site and/or off-site wells developed or an intake pumping station constructed in a large stream to supply the water. In both cases, a water pipeline would be constructed to connect the water supply with the plant. The cooling tower blowdown is a heated wastewater with a high dissolved solids content requiring treatment and/or disposal. Typical practice would be to construct a pipeline to a receiving stream having the capacity to assimilate the wastewater. An alternative would be to treat the blowdown on-site and recycle the water as cooling tower makeup water. This option would require construction of an on-site treatment facility and disposal of resulting sludge. Additionally, a water treatment facility would be required to supply demineralized water for various plant uses.

TVA's Integrated Resource Plan and the Need for Power

This EIS will tier from TVA's *Energy Vision 2020: An Integrated Resource Plan and Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement*. *Energy Vision 2020* was completed in December 1995 and a Record of Decision issued on February 28, 1996 (61 FR 7572). *Energy Vision 2020* analyzed a full range of supply-side and demand-side options to meet customer energy needs for the period 1995 to 2020. These options were ranked using several criteria including environmental performance. Favorable options were formulated into strategies. A group of options drawn from several effective strategies was chosen as TVA's preferred alternative. The supply-side options selected to meet peaking and baseload capacity needs through the 2005 period included: (1) Addition of simple cycle or combined cycle combustion turbines to TVA's generation system, (2) purchase of call options for peaking or baseload capacity, and (3) market purchases of peaking or baseload capacity. The short-term action plan of *Energy Vision 2020* identified a need for 3,000 MW of baseload and peaking additions through the year 2002. This is in addition to the baseload capacity additions of the successful completion of Watts Bar Nuclear Plant Unit 1 and the return to service of Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant Unit 3.

Each year TVA provides updated projections of supply and demand for the TVA sub-region of the Southeastern Electric Reliability Council. This is for the U.S. Department of Energy's annual report EIA-411. This year's report shows expected peak demands growing at 2.2 percent from 1999 to 2003 and beyond. The net capacity resources needed to meet the growth in demand increases 2,000 megawatts by year 2001, and 3,400 megawatts by year 2003. (See line item 13 on Table—Item 2.1 Projected Capacity and Demand—Summer of the EIA-411 report.) The addition of the combustion turbines is needed by TVA to meet the peaking capacity requirements from both the reliability and cost standpoint. Baseload capacity is not expected to be needed until 2004 or 2005.

Since 1995 additional power needs have been met or will be met in the following ways: (1) Continuing modernization of existing TVA hydroelectric plants (both conventional and pumped storage) will add approximately 388 MW of peaking capacity through 2002; (2) the Red Hills Power Project, a 440 MW lignite coal

fired plant will begin commercial baseload operation in 2001 (TVA Record of Decision, 63 FR 44944); (3) 680 MW of simple cycle combustion turbines are proposed for the TVA Johnsonville, Colbert and Gallatin Fossil Plants with commercial operation as early as June 2000 (Final EIS Notice of Availability, 64 FR 27782); (4) various power purchase agreements in effect over this period; (5) demand side customer service programs continue to be implemented through TVA power distributors with an estimated 154 MW of capacity added from 1995 through 1999 and an additional 264 MW from 2000 through 2002; (6) distributed generation initiatives are being pursued by TVA and include operation of the 14 MW emergency diesel generators at the unfinished Bellefonte Nuclear Power Plant site; and (7) a Green Power Program that would begin in 2000 as a market test with several MW of capacity. Technologies for this program may include landfill gas, photovoltaics, and wind.

Because *Energy Vision 2020* identified and evaluated alternative supply-side and demand-side energy resources and technologies for meeting peak and baseload capacity needs, this EIS will not reevaluate those alternatives. This EIS will focus on the site-specific impacts of constructing and operating simple cycle combustion turbines and combined cycle plants at several candidate sites.

Proposed Issues To Be Addressed

The EIS will describe the existing environmental and socioeconomic resources at and in the vicinity of each candidate site that would be affected by construction and operation of a power plant. TVA's evaluation of environmental impacts to these resources will include, but not necessarily be limited to the potential impacts on air quality, water quality, aquatic and terrestrial ecology, endangered and threatened species, wetlands, aesthetics and visual resources, noise, land use, historic and archaeological resources, and socioeconomic resources.

Alternatives

The results of evaluating the potential environmental impacts and other important issues identified in the scoping process together with engineering and economic considerations will be used by TVA in selecting a preferred alternative. At this time, TVA has identified the following alternatives for detailed evaluation: (1) Construct and operate simple cycle combustion turbine peaking plants at

one of the candidate sites as early as June 2001 with and without future conversion to a combined cycle plant, (2) construct and operate a combined cycle baseload plant at the candidate site, (3) construct and operate both peaking and baseload plants at the candidate site, and (4) no action.

Scoping Process

Scoping, which is integral to the NEPA process, is a procedure that solicits public input to the EIS process to ensure that: (1) Issues are identified early and properly studied; (2) issues of little significance do not consume substantial time and effort; (3) the draft EIS is thorough and balanced; and (4) delays caused by an inadequate EIS are avoided. TVA's NEPA procedures require that the scoping process commence soon after a decision has been reached to prepare an EIS in order to provide an early and open process for determining the scope and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action. The scope of issues to be addressed in the draft EIS will be determined, in part, from written comments submitted by mail or e-mail, and comments presented orally or in writing at public meetings. The preliminary identification in this notice of reasonable alternatives and environmental issues is not meant to be exhaustive or final.

The scoping process will include both interagency and public scoping. The public is invited to submit written comments or e-mail comments on the scope of this EIS no later than the date given under the **DATES** section of this notice.

TVA conducted a public scoping meeting in Brownsville, Tennessee on April 19th. Brownsville is the county seat of Haywood County where the three candidate sites are being considered. At this meeting, using an open house format, TVA management and project staff presented overviews of the EIS process and the proposed power plant project, and answered questions and solicited comments on the issues that the public would like addressed in the EIS. This meeting was publicized through notices in local newspapers, by TVA press release, and in meetings between TVA officials and local elected officials preceding the public meetings. Approximately 25 persons attended this meeting.

The agencies to be included in the interagency scoping are U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, the Tennessee State Historic Preservation

Officer, and other agencies as appropriate.

After consideration of the scoping comments, TVA will further develop alternatives and environmental issues to be addressed in the EIS. Following analysis of the environmental consequences of each alternative, TVA will prepare a draft EIS for public review and comment. Notice of availability of the draft EIS will be published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the **Federal Register**. TVA will solicit written comments on the draft EIS, and information about possible public meetings to comment on the draft EIS will be announced. TVA expects to release a draft EIS by December 1999 and a final EIS by June 2000.

Dated: May 25, 1999.

Ruben O. Hernandez,

Vice President, Resource Stewardship.

[FR Doc. 99-13747 Filed 6-2-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8120-08-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA-99-5635]

Receipt of Petition for Decision That Nonconforming 1993-1998 BMW K1100 and K1200 Motorcycles Are Eligible for Importation; Correction

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), DOT.

ACTION: Correction to notice of receipt of petition for decision that nonconforming 1993-1998 BMW K1100 and K1200 motorcycles are eligible for importation.

SUMMARY: This document corrects a notice published Monday, April 19, 1999 (64 FR 19212) announcing receipt by NHTSA of a petition for a decision that 1993-1998 BMW K1100 and K1200 motorcycles that were not originally manufactured to comply with all applicable Federal motor vehicle safety standards are eligible for importation into the United States. The notice incorrectly identified the docket number for this petition as "Docket No. NHTSA-99-5402." The docket number should have been properly identified as "Docket No. NHTSA-99-5635." Those intending to comment on the petition should ensure that they reference the correct docket number in their comments.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 30141(a)(1)(B) and (b)(1); 49 CFR 593.8; delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.50 and 501.8.

Issued on May 28, 1999.

Marilynne Jacobs,

Director, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance.

[FR Doc. 99-14088 Filed 6-2-99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA-99-5733]

Notice of Receipt of Petition for Decision That Nonconforming 1995-1998 Toyota Avalon Passenger Cars Are Eligible for Importation

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of receipt of petition for decision that nonconforming 1995-1998 Toyota Avalon passenger cars are eligible for importation.

SUMMARY: This document announces receipt by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) of a petition for a decision that 1995-1998 Toyota Avalon passenger cars that were not originally manufactured to comply with all applicable Federal motor vehicle safety standards are eligible for importation into the United States because (1) they are substantially similar to vehicles that were originally manufactured for sale in the United States and that were certified by their manufacturer as complying with the safety standards, and (2) they are capable of being readily altered to conform to the standards.

DATES: The closing date for comments on the petition is July 6, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Comments should refer to the docket number and notice number, and be submitted to: Docket Management, Room PL-401, 400 Seventh St., SW, Washington, DC 20590 (Docket hours are from 9 am to 5 pm).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Entwistle, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance, NHTSA (202-366-5306).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Under 49 U.S.C. § 30141(a)(1)(A), a motor vehicle that was not originally manufactured to conform to all applicable Federal motor vehicle safety standards shall be refused admission into the United States unless NHTSA has decided that the motor vehicle is substantially similar to a motor vehicle originally manufactured for importation into and sale in the United States, certified under 49 U.S.C. 30115, and of