

j. *Deadline for filing motions to intervene, protests, comments, recommendations, terms and conditions, and prescriptions:* May 14, 1999.

All documents (original and eight copies) should be filed with: David P. Boergers, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20426.

The Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure require all intervenors filing documents with the Commission to serve a copy of that document on each person whose name appears on the official service list for the project. Further, if an intervenor files comments or documents with the Commission relating to the merits of an issue that may affect the responsibilities of a particular resource agency, they must also serve a copy of the document on that resource agency.

k. *Status of environmental analysis:* This application is now ready for environmental analysis at this time—see attached paragraph D4.

l. *Description of the Project:* The project would use five existing dual-purpose wells operated to: (1) inject and store surplus imported water and (2) recover the stored water to meet drought and other demands. The wells would be equipped at ground surface with motor/generators to provide generation of electrical power when the imported water is being injected into the ground for storage. The project incorporates two facilities: (a) The Fairview Well Facilities, consisting of one deep well vertical turbine pump with 300 hp/64 kW two-speed winding electric induction motor/generator; and other appurtenances, and (b) The Wellfield No. 1 Facilities, consisting of four deep well vertical turbine pumps each with 600 hp/120 kW two-speed winding electric induction motor/generators; and other appurtenances. The annual generation would be 2,500,000 kWh and would be transmitted to Southern California Edison's local power transmission lines.

m. *Locations of the application:* A copy of the application is available for inspection and reproduction at the Commission's Public Reference Room, located at 888 First Street, NE, Room 2A, Washington, D.C. 20426, or by calling (202) 208-1371. This filing may be viewed on the web at <http://www.ferc.fed.us/online/rims.htm> (call 202-208-2222 for assistance). A copy is also available for inspection and reproduction at the address in item h above.

n. *This notice also consists of the following standard paragraphs:* A2, A9, B1, and D4.

A2. *Development Application*—Any qualified applicant desiring to file a competing application must submit to the Commission, on or before the specified deadline date for the particular application, a competing development application, or a notice of intent to file such an application. Submission of a timely notice of intent allows an interested person to file the competing development application no later than 120 days after the specified deadline date for the particular application. Applications for preliminary permits will not be accepted in response to this notice.

A9. *Notice of intent*—A notice of intent must specify the exact name, business address, and telephone number of the prospective applicant, and must include an unequivocal statement of intent to submit, if such an application may be filed, either a preliminary permit application or a development application (specify which type of application). A notice of intent must be served on the applicant(s) named in this public notice.

B1. *Protests or Motions to Intervene*—Anyone may submit a protest or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.210, 385.211, and 385.214. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any protests or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified deadline date for the particular application.

D4. *Filing and Service of Responsive Documents*—The application is ready for environmental analysis at this time, and the Commission is requesting comments, reply comments, recommendations, terms and conditions, and prescriptions.

The Commission directs, pursuant to Section 4.34(b) of the Regulations (see Order No. 533 issued May 8, 1991, 56 FR 23108, May 20, 1991) that all comments, recommendations, terms and conditions and prescriptions concerning the application be filed with the Commission within 60 days from the issuance date of this notice. All reply comments must be filed with the Commission within 105 days from the date of this notice.

Anyone may obtain an extension of time for these deadlines from the Commission only upon a showing of good cause or extraordinary circumstances in accordance with 18 CFR 385.2008.

All filings must (1) bear in all capital letters the title "PROTEST", "MOTION TO INTERVENE", "NOTICE OF INTENT TO FILE COMPETING APPLICATION," "COMPETING APPLICATION," "COMMENTS," "REPLY COMMENTS," "RECOMMENDATIONS," "TERMS AND CONDITIONS," or "PRESCRIPTIONS;" (2) set forth in the heading the name of the applicant and the project number of the application to which the filing responds; (3) furnish the name, address, and telephone number of the person protesting or intervening; and (4) otherwise comply with the requirements of 18 CFR 385.2001 through 385.2005. All comments, recommendations, terms and conditions or prescriptions must set forth their evidentiary basis and otherwise comply with the requirements of 18 CFR 4.34(b). Agencies may obtain copies of the application directly from the applicant. Any of these documents must be filed by providing the original and the number of copies required by the Commission's regulations to: The Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426. An additional copy must be sent to Director, Division of Project Review, Office of Hydropower Licensing, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, at the above address. A copy of any protest or motion to intervene must be served upon each representative of the applicant specified in the particular application. A copy of all other filings in reference to this application must be accompanied by proof of service on all persons listed in the service list prepared by the Commission in this proceeding, in accordance with 18 CFR 4.34(b) and 385.2010.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-6565 Filed 3-17-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[AD-FRL-6311-9]

Consumer and Commercial Products: Schedule for Regulation

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of revisions to schedule for regulation.

SUMMARY: Today's notice makes several revisions to the schedule for regulation of consumer and commercial products under section 183(e) of the Clean Air

Act (Act). The revised schedule requires regulation by 2001 of aerosol spray paints, lithographic printing materials, industrial cleaning solvents, and flat wood paneling coatings. These categories were scheduled for regulation in 1997 and 1999 as part of the first two groups of consumer and commercial product categories for regulation under section 183(e) of the Act. The notice also revises the schedule for regulation of miscellaneous metal products coatings, large appliance coatings, fiberglass boat manufacturing materials, and miscellaneous industrial adhesives. These categories were scheduled for regulation in 2001 as the third group of consumer and commercial products for regulation under section 183(e) of the Act. The revised schedule requires regulation of these product categories by 2003. These changes to the schedule for regulation of consumer and commercial products are necessary to improve

workload management and to allow coordination with regulatory actions under section 112(d) of the Act.
DATES: This schedule is effective March 17, 1999.

ADDRESSES: *Docket.* Docket No. A-94-65 contains information considered by the EPA in development of the consumer and commercial products study and the initial list and schedule for regulation. You can inspect the docket and copy materials between 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The docket is located at the EPA's Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, Waterside Mall, Room M1500, 1st Floor, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone (202) 260-7548 or fax (202) 260-4400. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Jan Meyer at (919) 541-5254, Coatings

and Consumer Products Group, Emission Standards Division (MD-13), United States Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulated Entities. Entities potentially affected by this action are manufacturers, distributors, and importers of:

- Aerosol spray paints;
- Lithographic printing materials;
- Industrial cleaning solvents;
- Flat wood paneling coatings;
- Miscellaneous metal products coatings;
- Large appliance coatings;
- Fiberglass boat manufacturing materials; and
- Miscellaneous industrial adhesives.

The regulated categories and entities include:

Category	Examples of regulated entities
Industry	Manufacturers or distributors, or importers of aerosol spray paints, lithographic printing materials, industrial cleaning solvents, flat wood paneling coatings, miscellaneous metal products coatings, large appliance coatings, fiberglass boat manufacturing materials, and miscellaneous industrial adhesives (North American Industry Classification System Code 3255).
State/local/tribal governments	Governmental agencies that manufacture, import, or distribute any of the above products.

This table is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather to provide a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be interested in this action. This table lists the types of entities that the EPA is now aware could potentially be interested in this action. Other types of entities not listed in the table could also be interested. If you have questions about this notice or how it applies to a particular entity, consult Jan Meyer (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**).

I. Background

Ground-level ozone, which is a major component of "smog," is formed in the atmosphere by reactions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and oxides of nitrogen in the presence of sunlight. The formation of ground-level ozone is a complex process that is affected by many variables.

Exposure to ground-level ozone is associated with a wide variety of human health effects, agricultural crop loss, and damage to forests and ecosystems. Acute health effects are induced by short-term exposures to ozone (observed at concentrations as low as 0.12 parts per million (ppm)), generally while individuals are engaged in moderate or heavy exertion, and by prolonged exposures to ozone (observed at concentrations as low as 0.08 ppm), typically while individuals are engaged

in moderate exertion. Moderate exertion levels are more frequently experienced by individuals than heavy exertion levels. The acute health effects include respiratory symptoms, effects on exercise performance, increased airway responsiveness, increased susceptibility to respiratory infection, increased hospital admissions and emergency room visits, and pulmonary inflammation. Groups at increased risk of experiencing such effects include active children, outdoor workers, and others who regularly engage in outdoor activities and individuals with preexisting respiratory disease. Currently available information also suggests that long-term exposures to ozone may cause chronic health effects (e.g., structural damage to lung tissue and accelerated decline in baseline lung function).

Under section 183(e) of the Act, the EPA conducted a study of VOC emissions from the use of consumer and commercial products to assess their potential to contribute to levels of ozone that violate the national ambient air quality standards for ozone, and to establish criteria for regulating VOC emissions from these products. Section 183(e) directed the EPA to list for regulation those categories of products that account for at least 80 percent of

the VOC emissions, on a reactivity adjusted basis, from consumer and commercial products in ozone nonattainment areas, and to schedule those categories for regulation in four groups. Every 2 years following publication of the list, the statute directs EPA to regulate one group of categories until all four groups are regulated.

On March 23, 1995, the EPA submitted the consumer and commercial products Report to Congress required by section 183(e) of the Act. On March 23, 1995, the EPA also published in the **Federal Register** a summary of the Report to Congress along with the list of product categories and the schedule for their regulation. In the March 23, 1995 **Federal Register**, the EPA grouped the listed categories into four roughly equal groups of product categories for purposes of workload management. However, the EPA stated in the March 1995 **Federal Register** that the EPA may amend the schedule and the products listed in particular groups as further information becomes available. The EPA also indicated that it intends to exercise discretion in scheduling its actions under section 183(e) in order to achieve an effective regulatory program.

II. Schedule Changes

A. Aerosol Spray Paints

The EPA is moving aerosol spray paints from the first group of products for regulation under section 183(e) of the Act to the third group of products. The date for regulation of aerosol spray paints, thus, will change from March 1997 to March 2001. The change of schedule for aerosol spray paints is necessitated by the addition of acetone to the list of compounds considered negligibly reactive and therefore exempt from EPA's definition of VOC. Acetone is a solvent used in the formulation of many aerosol paint products. The analysis of best available controls (BAC) conducted by the EPA during the regulatory development process for aerosol spray paints was based on data that included acetone-based paints and treated acetone as a VOC. Consequently, the analysis is no longer accurate and we need to reevaluate BAC for this product category. In the initial listing notice, the EPA noted that it may change the schedule as regulatory development progresses. We believe that delisting acetone as a VOC justifies a modification of the schedule. The EPA has determined that additional time is required to consider the aerosol spray paint category, and is therefore exercising its discretion to amend the schedule for regulation for this product category.

B. Lithographic Printing Materials, Industrial Cleaning Solvents, and Flat Wood Paneling Coatings

The EPA is also revising the schedule for regulation to change the date for regulation of lithographic printing materials, industrial cleaning solvents, and flat wood paneling coatings categories from March 1999 to March 2001. The change in the schedule for these product categories is necessary to allow coordination with other EPA regulatory activities and to use Agency resources efficiently. Specifically, we are revising the schedule to allow the EPA to use information obtained in the development of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under section 112(d) of the Act for source categories using these consumer and commercial products. The EPA expects the revised schedule to improve use of Agency resources and to permit a more integrated approach to evaluation of BAC for these product categories. The EPA has determined that additional time is necessary to consider these product categories, and is therefore exercising its discretion under section 183(e) to amend the schedule for regulations for these product categories.

C. Miscellaneous Metal Products Coatings, Large Appliance Coatings, Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials, and Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives (Previous Group III Product Categories)

In order to manage workload on development of rules or Control

Techniques Guidelines (CTG) for the product categories identified for regulation under section 183(e), the EPA is also revising the schedule to change the date for regulation of miscellaneous metal products coatings, large appliance coatings, fiberglass boat manufacturing materials, and miscellaneous industrial adhesives. The EPA had scheduled these product categories for regulation in 2001. The revised schedule requires regulation of these product categories by 2003. The EPA has determined that this schedule change is necessary in order to allow development of rules or CTG for these product categories. Although the EPA notes that section 183(e) does not require the Agency to place product categories into four equal groups for regulation, this revision of the schedule will maintain roughly equal groups of products for Group III and Group IV. Moving product categories from Group II to Group III, and from Group III to Group IV maintains the prioritization of product categories for regulation. Reallocation of the product categories will permit more efficient use of resources to allow proper consideration of BAC for each of the product categories. Consequently, the EPA is exercising its discretion under section 183(e) to amend the schedule for regulation of these product categories.

D. Consumer and Commercial Products Schedule for Regulations

The revised consumer and commercial products schedule for regulations is presented in table 1.

TABLE 1.—CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS SCHEDULE FOR REGULATIONS

	Schedule for regulation	Emissions mg/yr
Group I:		
Consumer products (24 categories) ^a	1997	301,347
Shipbuilding and repair coatings	1997	23,302
Aerospace coatings	1997	165,892
Architectural coatings	1997	362,454
Autobody refinishing coatings	1997	85,509
Wood furniture coatings	1997	88,109
		1,026,613
Group II:		
Flexible package printing materials	1999	136,364
		136,364
Group III:		
Aerosol spray paints	2001	58,521
Industrial cleaning solvents	2001	232,890
Flat wood paneling coating	2001	19,618
Lithographic printing materials	2001	545,454
		856,483
Group IV:		
Paper, film, and foil coatings	2003	92,064
Letterpress printing materials	2003	25,636
Plastic parts coatings	2003	20,000
Metal furniture coatings	2003	97,220
Auto and light truck assembly coatings	2003	68,182

TABLE 1.—CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS SCHEDULE FOR REGULATIONS—Continued

	Schedule for regulation	Emissions Mg/yr
Petroleum drycleaning solvents	2003	49,091
Miscellaneous metal products coatings	2003	198,545
Large appliance coatings	2003	22,994
Fiberglass boat manufacturing materials	2003	11,000
Miscellaneous industrial adhesives	2003	185,175
		769,907
Emissions addressed by schedule		2,789,367
Percentage of total (3,481,804 Mg/yr)		80.1

^aProduct categories included in "Consumer products (24 categories)" grouping: Aerosol cooking sprays, Air fresheners, Auto windshield washer fluids, Bathroom and tile cleaners, Carburetor and choke cleaners, Charcoal lighter materials, Dusting aids, Engine degreasers, Fabric protectants, Floor waxes and polishes, Furniture maintenance products, General purpose cleaners, Glass cleaners, Hair sprays, Hair mousses, Hair styling gels, Household adhesives, Nonagricultural insecticides, Laundry prewash treatments, Laundry starch products, Nail polish removers, Oven cleaners, Shaving creams, Underarm antiperspirants and deodorants.

III. Administrative Requirements

A. Docket

The docket is an organized and complete file of all the information considered by the EPA in the development of an action. Although this action is not a rulemaking, a docket has been established for the consumer and commercial product study and subsequent product category list and schedule for regulation. The docket number is A-94-65. The docket is a dynamic file, since material is added throughout the development of an action. The docketing system is intended to allow members of the public to readily identify and locate documents so that they can effectively participate in the process.

B. Regulatory Requirements

1. General

Today's action is not a rule; it is a notice regarding the EPA's regulatory schedule which does not impose regulatory requirements or costs. Therefore, the EPA has not prepared an assessment of the potential costs and benefits pursuant to Executive Order 12866, 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. Also, this **Federal Register** document does not contain any information collection requirements and, therefore, is not subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 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 12866 and Office of Management and Budget Review

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), the EPA must determine whether regulatory actions are significant and therefore subject to Office of Management and Budget (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:

- (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 the Executive Order, OMB has notified the EPA that it considers this is not a "significant regulatory action" within the meaning of the Executive Order and OMB review is not required.

Dated: March 10, 1999.

Robert Perciasepe,

Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation.

[FR Doc. 99-6653 Filed 3-17-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

DATE & TIME: Tuesday, March 23, 1999 at 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: 999 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED: Compliance matters pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g. Audits conducted pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g, § 438(b), and Title 26, U.S.C. Matters concerning participation in civil actions or proceedings or arbitration. Internal personnel rules and procedures or matters affecting a particular employee.

DATE & TIME: Wednesday, March 24, 1999 at 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: 999 E. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (ninth floor)

STATUS: This hearing will be open to the public.

MATTER BEFORE THE COMMISSION: Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: Public Financing of Presidential Primary and General Election Candidates. Federal Election Commission Sunshine Act Notices for Meetings of March 23, 24, and 25, 1999.

DATE & TIME: Thursday, March 25, 1999 at 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: 999 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (ninth floor)

STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED: Compliance matters pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g. Audits conducted pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g, § 438(b), and Title 26, U.S.C. Matters concerning participation in civil actions or proceedings or arbitration. Internal personnel rules and procedures or matters affecting a particular employee.