(m) Approval—On July 10, 1996, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources submitted a revision to the ozone State Implementation Plan. The submittal pertained to a request to waive the Oxide of Nitrogen requirements for transportation conformity in the Milwaukee and Manitowoc ozone nonattainment areas.

[FR Doc. 98–2616 Filed 2–2–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 91–283; RM–7807, RM–8772]

Radio Broadcasting Services; George West, and Corpus Christi, TX

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Commission, at the request of G & W Radio, allots Channel 228C3 to George West, Texas, as the community's second local FM service. *See* 56 FR 50843, October 9, 1991. The Commission also denies a counterproposal (RM–8772) filed by Reina Broadcasting, Inc. requesting the substitution of Channel 234C2 for Channel 234C3 at Corpus Christi, Texas, since Reina failed to provide the express agreement of Four M.L. Broadcasting (applicant for Channel 281A at George West) to upgrade and open a new filing window for Channel 281C3 at George West. Channel 228C3 can be allotted to George West in compliance with the Commission's minimum distance separation requirements with a site restriction of 12.0 kilometers (7.5 miles) southwest to avoid a short-spacing to vacant Channel 281A, George West, Texas. The coordinates for Channel 228C3 are 28–15–46 and 98–12–24. Mexican concurrence for this allotment has been received since George West is located within 320 kilometers (199 miles) of the U.S.-Mexican border.

With this action, this proceeding is terminated.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 2, 1998. The filing for Channel 228C3 at George West, Texas, will not be opened at this time. Instead, the issue of opening a filing window for this channel will be addressed by the Commission in a subsequent order.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Pam Blumenthal, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418–2180.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's Report and Order, MM Docket No. 91–283, adopted January 7, 1998, and released January 16, 1998. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center (Room 239), 1919 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, ITS, Inc., (202) 857–3800, 1231 20th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio Broadcasting.

Part 73 of title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

Part 73—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 334,336.

§ 73.202 [Amended]

2. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Texas, is amended by adding Channel 228C3 at George West.

Federal Communications Commission.

John A. Karousos,

Chief, Allocations Branch, Policy and Rules Division, Mass Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 98–1892 Filed 2–2–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Research and Special Programs Administration

49 CFR Part 192

[Docket PS–118A; Amendment 192–82]

RIN 2137–AC55

Excess Flow Valve—Customer Notification

AGENCY: Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule requires operators of natural gas distribution systems to provide certain customers with information about excess flow valves (EFV's). Specifically, customers of new and replaced single residence service lines must be provided written notification about the availability of these valves meeting DOT-prescribed performance standards, and related safety benefits and costs. If a customer requests installation, the rule requires an operator to install the EFV if the customer pays all costs associated with installation. EFVs restrict the flow of gas by closing automatically if a service line breaks, thus, mitigating the consequences of service line failures. This regulation would enhance public awareness of the potential safety benefits from installing an EFV.

DATES: This final rule takes effect February 3, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mike M. Israni, telephone (202) 366–4571, or e-mail: mike.israni@rspa.dot.gov, regarding the subject matter of this final rule, or the Dockets Unit (202) 366–4453 for copies of this final rule or other material in the docket referenced in this rule.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

During routine excavation activities, excavators often sever gas service lines causing loss of life, injury, or property damage by fire or explosion. EFVs restrict the flow of gas by closing automatically if a service line breaks, and mitigate the consequences of service line failures. Despite efforts, such as damage prevention programs, to reduce the frequency of excavation-related service line incidents on natural gas service lines, such incidents persist and result in death, injury, fire, or explosion. Because damage prevention measures are not foolproof, RSPA has sought an appropriate means to mitigate the consequences of these incidents. The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) and others have recommended EFVs to mitigate the consequences of such incidents, thus, saving lives and lessening the extent of property damage.

By having an operator inform its customers of the availability of EFVs for installation at a cost and the resultant safety benefits, customers can decide if they want the operator to install an EFV on the service line. Notification giving information on EFVs may encourage EFV use and, by encouraging such use, may lead to reduced fatalities, injuries, and property damage that can result from excavation-related incidents on gas service lines.

Statutory Requirement

In 49 U.S.C. 60110 Congress directed the Department of Transportation (DOT) to issue regulations requiring operators to notify customers in writing about EFV availability, the safety benefits derived from installation, and costs associated with installation, maintenance, and replacement. The regulations were to provide that, except where installation is already required, if the customer requests installation, an operator must install an EFV that meets