

(vi) Each flow monitoring device shall achieve a temporal sampling resolution of at least one flow rate measurement per minute, meet the requirements expressed in the definition of hourly average in 40 CFR 52.1392(c)(12), and be installed in a manner and at a location that will allow for accurate measurements of the total volume of the gas stream going to each flare.

(3) *Flare concentration monitoring:*

(i) Within 180 days after receiving EPA approval of the flare monitoring plan required by 40 CFR 52.1392(h)(5), each facility named in 40 CFR 52.1392(a) shall install and calibrate, and thereafter calibrate, maintain and operate, a continuous total sulfur concentration monitoring system capable of measuring the total sulfur concentration of the gas stream to each flare. Continuous monitoring shall occur at a location(s) that is (are) representative of the gas combusted in the flare and be capable of measuring the expected range of total sulfur in the gas stream to the flare. The concentration monitoring system may require one or more concentration monitoring devices or concentration measurements at one or more locations if one monitor cannot measure the total sulfur concentration to each flare.

(ii) The total sulfur analyzer(s) shall achieve a temporal sampling resolution of at least one concentration measurement per fifteen minutes, meet the requirements expressed in the definition of "hourly average" in 40 CFR 52.1392(c)(12), be installed, certified (on a concentration basis), and operated in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 5, and be subject to and meet the quality assurance and quality control requirements (on a concentration basis) of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix F.

(iii) Each affected facility named in 40 CFR 52.1392(a) shall notify the Air Program Contact at EPA's Montana Operations Office, Federal Building, 10 West 15th Street, Suite 3200, Helena, MT 59626, in writing of each Relative Accuracy Test Audit a minimum of twenty-five (25) working days prior to the actual testing.

(4) *Calculation of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from flares.* Methods for calculating hourly and three hour SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from flares shall be submitted with the flare monitoring plan discussed in 40 CFR 52.1392(h)(5).

(5) By [DATE 180 DAYS AFTER PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL RULE IN THE **Federal Register**], each facility named in 40 CFR 52.1392(a) shall submit a flare monitoring plan. Each

flare monitoring plan shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(i) A facility plot plan showing the location of each flare in relation to the general plant layout;

(ii) Information regarding pilot and purge gas for each flare; what is used for pilot and purge gas and how the concentration and volumetric flow rate monitors are analyzing the pilot and purge gases.

(iii) Drawing(s) with dimensions, preferably to scale, and an as built process flow diagram of the flare(s) identifying major components, such as flare header, flare stack, flare tip(s) or burner(s), purge gas system, pilot gas system, ignition system, assist system, water seal, knockout drum and molecular seal.

(iv) A representative flow diagram showing the interconnections of the flare system(s) with vapor recovery system(s), process units and other equipment as applicable.

(v) A complete description of the assist system process control, flame detection system and pilot ignition system.

(vi) A complete description of the gas flaring process for an integrated gas flaring system that describes the method of operation of the flares.

(vii) A complete description of the vapor recovery system(s) which have interconnection to a flare, such as compressor description(s), design capacities of each compressor and the vapor recovery system, and the method currently used to determine and record the amount of vapors recovered.

(viii) Drawing(s) with dimensions, preferably to scale, showing the following information for proposed flare gas stream monitoring system:

(A) Sampling locations; and

(B) Flow monitoring device and total sulfur analyzer locations and the methods used to determine the locations.

(ix) A detailed description of manufacturer's specifications, including but not limited to, make, model, type, range, precision, accuracy, calibration, maintenance, a quality assurance procedure and any other relevant specifications and information referenced in 40 CFR 52.1392(h)(2) and (3) for all existing and proposed flow monitoring devices and total sulfur analyzers.

(x) A complete description of the proposed data recording, collection and management and any other relevant specifications and information referenced in 40 CFR 52.1392(h)(2) and (3) for each flare monitoring system.

(xi) A complete description of the proposed method to determine, monitor

and record total volume and total sulfur concentration of gases combusted in the flare.

(xii) A complete description of the method and equations used to calculate the amount of total sulfur, including all conversion factors. The total sulfur concentrations will be used in the methods referenced in 40 CFR 52.1392(h)(4) to determine compliance with the three-hour emission limit.

(xiii) A schedule for the installation and operation of each flare monitoring system consistent with the deadline in 40 CFR 52.1392(h)(2).

(xiv) A complete description of the methods to be used to estimate flare emissions when either the flow monitoring device or total sulfur analyzer are not working or the operating range of the monitor or analyzer is exceeded.

(xv) A complete description of the methods to be used for calculating, and hourly and three-hour SO<sub>2</sub> emission from flares.

(6) Thirty days prior to installing the continuous monitors required by 40 CFR 52.1392(h)(2) and (3), each facility named in 40 CFR 52.1392(a) shall submit for EPA review a quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) plan for each monitor being installed.

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## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### 47 CFR Part 73

[DA 06-1308; MB Docket No. 04-318; RM-11040]

### Radio Broadcasting Services; Culebra and Vieques, Puerto Rico

**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule; denial.

**SUMMARY:** We deny the petition for rule making filed by Western New Life, Inc., proposing the substitution of Channel 291A for Channel 254A at Culebra, Puerto Rico. To accommodate the substitution, Petitioner also proposed the deletion of vacant Channel 291B at Vieques, Puerto Rico. We find that neither the deletion of Channel 291B, nor the alternative downgrade and substitution of Channel 254A for Channel 291B at Vieques, is in the public interest. Specifically, expressions of interest have been filed to retain the Vieques vacant channel as a Class B allotment.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

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(202) 418-2180.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This is a synopsis of the Commission's Report and Order, MB Docket No. 04-318, adopted June 21, 2006, and released June 23, 2006. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference

Information Center (Room CY-A257), 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, Best Copy and Printing, Inc., Portals II, 445 12th Street, SW., Room CY-B402, Washington, DC 20554, telephone 1-800-378-3160 or <http://www.BCPIWEB.com>. This document is not subject to the Congressional Review Act. (The Commission, is, therefore, not

required to submit a copy of this Report and Order to GAO, pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, *see* 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A) because the proposed rule was denied.)

Federal Communications Commission.

**John A. Karousos,**

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