

chemical rinses, metal plating, and spray coating were treated onsite in a treatment system designed to precipitate dissolved metals from the wastewater. The precipitated sediment was removed by a tank truck and the remaining liquid was discharged to a drainfield on the property. Racal-Datacom, Inc. became the successor to Milgo Electronics Corporation. The Milgo facility was closed in 1984 and 1985 in accordance with a closure plan approved by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (renamed the Florida Department of Environmental Protection). As part of the closure, the drainfield, batch waste holding tank, and all process vessels were drained and their contents disposed of at approved sites.

Preliminary and expanded site investigations determined that there was potential impact to the environment by inorganic contaminants, in particular chromium, lead, and aluminum. The Site was placed on the NPL in August of 1990. An Administrative Order by Consent for the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was signed on July 31, 1992 and later amended in November of 1992. Additional sampling was conducted prior to the RI/FS and based upon these results, a removal action was conducted in 1993 to remove a significant portion of the contamination at the Site. The removal activities addressed soil and treatment structures known to contain elevated levels of metals and organics and included; removal of liquids and sludge from the settling tank, drainfield, batch tank, and underground circular structure and sump with the liquid and sludge being pumped into 55 gallon drums for disposal at an approved offsite location, the testing of the sump (no leakage was observed other than the exit pipe), decontamination and removal/filling of structures with cement slurry, and finally excavation of the drainfield to a 6-7 foot depth below land surface in a 50 foot long by 7 foot wide trench. Post-removal sampling results indicated that the removal was successful.

In 1993, a Remedial Investigation was performed mainly on the remaining areas of potential contamination not addressed during the removal action. Over 100 samples of soil, groundwater, and sediment were collected. A Baseline Risk Assessment was conducted as part of this RI to evaluate the public health and environmental problems that could result if the Site were not remediated.

The results of the RI and the Risk Assessment indicated that the 1993 removal of contaminated soils at the Anaconda Aluminum/Milgo Electronics

Site reduced the risk from exposure to Site-related contaminants in the soils to levels which are protective of human health and the environment. Groundwater contaminants which could be directly attributed to the Site were below concentrations which exceeded health-based levels. Two volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that were found during the RI in the deep wells have been cited as an area-wide groundwater condition.

On November 22, 1994, EPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) for the Anaconda Aluminum/Milgo Electronics Site. The ROD called for No Further Action at the Site. However, to verify that the VOCs detected in the groundwater are not indicative of a Site-related release, EPA required that four post-RI supplemental sampling events would take place. This post-RI sampling, which was completed last year, confirmed that no significant risk to public health or the environment is posed by the Site. In three out of the four sampling events, the contaminants found during the RI were no longer present at levels above drinking water standards.

Due to the removal of contaminated soils, hazardous substances have been removed from the Site so as to allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposures within the Site, the Site is protective of public health and the environment, and no further remedial action is needed at the Site. Accordingly, EPA will not conduct operation and maintenance activities or five-year reviews at this Site.

EPA, with concurrence of FDEP, has determined that all appropriate actions at the Anaconda Aluminum/Milgo Electronics Site have been completed, and that no further remedial action is necessary. Therefore, EPA is proposing deletion of the Site from the NPL.

Dated: March 16, 1998.

**John H. Hankinson, Jr.,**

*Regional Administrator, USEPA Region 4.*

[FR Doc. 98-7307 Filed 3-20-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-U

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### 47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 98-34; RM-9233]

### Radio Broadcasting Services; Buckhannon, WV

**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission requests comments on a petition filed by J&K Broadcasting, Inc., proposing the allotment of Channel 238A at Buckhannon, West Virginia, as the community's third local commercial FM transmission service. Channel 238A can be allotted to Buckhannon in compliance with the Commission's minimum distance separation requirements at city reference coordinates. The coordinates for Channel 238A at Buckhannon are North Latitude 38-59-30 and West Longitude 80-13-48.

**DATES:** Comments must be filed on or before May 4, 1998, and reply comments on or before May 19, 1998.

**ADDRESSES:** Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC 20554. In addition to filing comments with the FCC, interested parties should serve the petitioner, his counsel, or consultant, as follows: Timothy E. Welch, Esq., Hill & Welch, 1330 New Hampshire Ave., NW., Suite 113, Washington, DC 20036 (Counsel for Petitioner).

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sharon P. McDonald, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418-2180.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This is a synopsis of the Commission's Notice of Proposed Rule Making, MM Docket No. 98-34, adopted March 4, 1998, and released March 13, 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, DC. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Service, Inc., (202) 857-3800, 1231 20th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036.

Provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 do not apply to this proceeding.

Members of the public should note that from the time a Notice of Proposed Rule Making is issued until the matter is no longer subject to Commission consideration or court review, all *ex parte* contacts are prohibited in Commission proceedings, such as this one, which involve channel allotments. See 47 CFR 1.1204(b) for rules governing permissible *ex parte* contacts.

For information regarding proper filing procedures for comments, see 47 CFR 1.415 and 1.420.

### List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio broadcasting.

Federal Communications Commission.

**John A. Karousos,**

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

[FR Doc. 98-7360 Filed 3-20-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-U

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

#### 50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018-AE75

#### Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Proposed Endangered Status for the Plant *Fritillaria gentneri* (Gentner's fritillary)

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service,  
Interior.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) proposes endangered status pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), for the plant, *Fritillaria gentneri* (Gentner's fritillary (=Mission-bells)). It is endemic to Oregon and only found in two counties, Jackson and Josephine. This taxa is threatened by residential development, agricultural activities, silvicultural activities, road and trail improvement, off-road vehicle use, collection for gardens, and increased risk of extinction due to small numbers. This proposal, if made final, would implement the Federal protection and recovery provisions afforded by the Act for this plant. The Service seeks data and comment from the public on this proposal.

**DATES:** Comments from all interested parties received by May 22, 1998 will be considered by the Service. Public hearing requests must be received by May 7, 1998.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments and materials concerning this proposal should be sent to the Field Supervisor, Oregon State Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2600 SE 98th Ave. Suite 100, Portland, OR 97266. Comments and materials received will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above address.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Andrew F. Robinson Jr., Botanist, (see ADDRESSES section) (telephone 503/231-6179; facsimile 503/231-6179).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

*Fritillaria gentneri* was discovered by the Gentner family and was first named

by Helen M. Gilkey (1951). The original location was in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon. It was previously considered a form of *Fritillaria recurva* but Guerrant (1992) identified *Fritillaria gentneri* as a separate species.

*Fritillaria gentneri* is in the family Liliaceae. It has a fleshy bulb, robust stem, is 5 to 7 decimeters (dm) (19.7 to 27.6 inches (in)) high, glaucous (having a coating of bluish caste), and sometimes purple mottled. The leaves are lanceolate (arrow shaped), sometimes linear, 7 to 15 centimeters (cm) (2.8 to 5.9 in) long, 0.7 to 1.5 cm (0.3 to 0.6 in) wide at the base, and they are often whorled. The flowers are solitary or in bracted racemes (simply branched flower stem with a small simple leaf at the base of each branch), one to five on long pedicels (the stalk supporting a single flower). The campanulate (bell shaped) corolla is 3.5 to 4 cm (1.4 to 1.6 in) long and is reddish purple with pale yellow streaks (Gilkey 1951, Peck 1961, Meinke 1982).

*Fritillaria gentneri* (Gentner's fritillary) is endemic to Oregon and known only from scattered localities in southwestern Oregon, along the Rogue and Illinois River drainages in Josephine and Jackson counties. *Fritillaria gentneri* occurs in rather dry open woodlands of fir or oak at elevations below approximately 1,360 meters (m) (4,450 feet (ft)). The species is highly localized in a 48 kilometer (km) (30 mile (mi)) radius of Jacksonville Cemetery. Seventy-three percent of the population of *Fritillaria gentneri* is distributed as a central cluster of individuals located within an 11 km (7 mi) radius of the Jacksonville Cemetery. The remaining plants occur as outliers of single individuals or occasional clusters of individuals sparsely distributed across the landscape.

To analyze the species' trend and status given this sparse distribution, *Fritillaria gentneri* has been documented within 53 macro plots, which cover all known occurrences within the species range. The macro plot grid is based on dividing the landscape up into blocks starting initially with the 7.5' quadrangle map grid developed by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Each 7.5' quadrangle map is further divided up into 225 blocks that are 0.5 by 0.5 minutes of latitude and longitude and approximately 64 hectares (ha) (157 acres (ac)) in size. Each of the 64 ha blocks are further subdivided into 25 cells (macro plots) that are 6 by 6 seconds of latitude and longitude (0.1 minute of latitude or longitude or approximately 0.1 mi (2.56 ha (6.3 ac)

each). Each of the macro plots gets a unique code based on its latitude and longitude locations. Part of the code is based on USGS Ohio coding system for quadrangle maps. The rest of the code for identifying each of the 5,625 macro plots found within each USGS quadrangle map was developed by Dr. Andrew F. Robinson Jr. This system can be used any place in the United States to determine the macro plot code for a collection point based on the collection's point latitude and longitude. *Fritillaria gentneri* has been reported from all 53 of the identified macro plots but is extant in only 85 percent (45) of the macro plots. It has been extirpated from 2 of the 40 macro plots found within the central cluster, and nearly half (6) of the 13 occurrences outside of the central cluster of the species.

Thirteen of the macro plots are on lands managed by the Medford District of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM); 2 plots are on an Oregon State Highway right-of-way, District 8; 3 plots are on lands managed by Southern Oregon University; 7 plots are on lands managed by the City of Jacksonville; and the other 25 plots are on lands under private ownership. Approximately half of the species' current distribution (20 out of 45 macro plots) is on private lands.

Plant number estimates from the 45 extant sampling units varied from a low of 1 to a high of 100 (Pelton Road) individual plants within a macro plot. Estimated species population size from the 45 macro plots is 340 flowering plants, with 12 of the macro plots having only one plant each. The amount of habitat occupied within the macro plot varied from 1 square meter (10.75 square feet) to 1.2 hectares (3 ac).

*Fritillaria gentneri* ranges from approximately 180 to 1,360 m (600 to 4,450 ft) in elevation. *Fritillaria gentneri* is found in three habitat types: oak woodlands that are dominated by Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*); a mixed hardwood forest type dominated by California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), Oregon white oak, and madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*); and coniferous forested areas dominated by madrone and Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) (J. Kagan, Oregon Natural Heritage Program, Portland, Oregon, pers. comm. 1997).

*Fritillaria gentneri* typically grows in or on the edge of open woodlands with Oregon white oak and madrone as the most common overstory plants. Western yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and Douglas-fir are also frequently present. White-leaved manzanita (*Arctostaphylos viscida*), buckbrush