

required and those services for which carriers exercise the option to file tariffs. This schedule must include all effective and proposed rates and regulations pertaining to the services offered to and from the community or communities served, and must be the same as that on file with the Commission. This posting requirement must be satisfied by the following methods:

\* \* \* \* \*

[FR Doc. 97-29117 Filed 11-3-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### 47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 96-250; RM-8952]

#### Radio Broadcasting Services; Parris Island and Hampton, SC

**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission, at the request of Simmons Broadcasting Company, substitutes Channel 276C3 for Channel 221A at Parris Island, South Carolina, and modifies Station WGZO(FM)'s license accordingly. To accommodate the upgrade, we also substitute Channel 221A for Channel 276A at Hampton, South Carolina, and modify Station WBHC-FM's license accordingly. See 61 FR 66248, December 17, 1996. Channel 276C3 can be allotted to Parris Island in compliance with the Commission's minimum distance separation requirements without the imposition of a site restriction at petitioner's requested site. The coordinates for Channel 276C3 at Parris Island are North Latitude 32-27-00 and West Longitude 80-47-30. Additionally, Channel 221A can be allotted to Hampton in compliance with the Commission's minimum distance separation requirements at Station WBHC-FM's presently licensed site. The coordinates for Channel 221A at Hampton are North Latitude 32-50-39 and West Longitude 81-07-28. With this action, this proceeding is terminated.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** December 8, 1997.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Sharon P. McDonald, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418-2180.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This is a synopsis of the Commission's Report and Order, MM Docket No. 96-250, adopted October 15, 1997, and released October 24, 1997. 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 contractors, International Transcription Service, 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 South Carolina, is amended by removing Channel 221A and adding Channel 276C3 at Parris Island; and by removing Channel 276A and adding Channel 221A at Hampton. Federal Communications Commission.

#### John A. Karousos,

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

[FR Doc. 97-29116 Filed 11-3-97; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

#### 50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018-AD05

#### Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule to List the Northern Population of the Bog Turtle as Threatened and the Southern Population as Threatened Due to Similarity of Appearance

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) determines threatened status pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act) for the northern population of the bog turtle (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*), which ranges from New York and Massachusetts south to Maryland. The Service also determines the southern population of the bog turtle, which occurs in the Appalachian Mountains from southern Virginia to northern Georgia, to be threatened due to

similarity of appearance to the northern population, with a special rule.

The bog turtle is threatened by a variety of factors including habitat degradation and fragmentation from agriculture and development, habitat succession due to invasive exotic and native plants, and illegal trade and collecting. This rule implements Federal protection and recovery provisions afforded by the Act.

**DATES:** Effective November 4, 1997.

**ADDRESSES:** The complete file for this rule is available for inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the Pennsylvania Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 315 South Allen Street, Suite 322, State College, Pennsylvania 16801.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Carole Copeyon, Endangered Species Biologist, at the above address (telephone 814/234-4090; facsimile 814/234-0748).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

The bog turtle was first described and named as Muhlenberg's tortoise (*Testudo muhlenbergii*) by Johann David Schoepff in 1801 based on specimens received in 1778 from Reverend Heinrich Muhlenberg of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In 1835, L.J. Fitzinger transferred the species to the genus *Clemmys*, where it remains today (Barton and Price 1955). In 1917, Dunn considered bog turtles within the southern range to be distinct, and classified the southern population as *Clemmys nuchalis* (Amato, Behler, Tryon, and Herman 1993). This taxon was subsequently synonymized with *Clemmys muhlenbergii*; however, researchers still question the taxonomic status of the northern and southern populations (Amato *et al.* 1993, Klemens *in press*). Initial data from recent preliminary genetic studies, based on examination of variability at the 16S ribosomal gene, suggest that there may not be significant genetic differences between the northern and southern populations. However, due to the conservative nature of this gene in other species, any definitive conclusions concerning genetic differences between the northern and southern populations is premature (Amato *et al.* 1993).

The bog turtle is sparsely distributed over a discontinuous geographic range extending from New England south to northern Georgia. A 250-mile gap within the range separates the species into distinct northern and southern populations (Klemens *in press*, Tryon 1990, Tryon and Herman 1990). The