

In rule FR Doc. 01-3170 published on February 16, 2001 (66 FR 10601), make the following correction:

§ 2.106 [Corrected]
1. On page 10619, in § 2.106, the table in US355 is corrected to read as follows:

United States (US) Footnotes
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US355 * * *

§ 2.106 Table of Frequency Allocations.
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Observatory	West longitude	North latitude	Elevation
Arecibo Obs	66°45'11"	18°20'46"	496 m
Green Bank Telescope (GBT)	79°50'24"	38°25'59"	825 m
Very Large Array (VLA)	107°37'04"	34°04'44"	2126 m
Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA) Stations:			
Pie Town, NM	108°07'07"	34°18'04"	2371 m
Kitt Peak, AZ	111°36'42"	31°57'22"	1916 m
Los Alamos, NM	106°14'42"	35°46'30"	1967 m
Ft. Davis, TX	103°56'39"	30°38'06"	1615 m
N. Liberty, IA	91°34'26"	41°46'17"	241 m
Brewster, WA	119°40'55"	48°07'53"	255 m
Owens Valley, CA	118°16'34"	37°13'54"	1207 m
St. Croix, VI	64°35'03"	17°45'31"	16 m
Hancock, NH	71°59'12"	42°56'01"	309 m
Mauna Kea, HI	155°27'29"	19°48'16"	3720 m

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Federal Communications Commission.
Magalie Roman Salas,
Secretary.
[FR Doc. 01-6410 Filed 3-19-01; 8:45 am]
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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[DA 01-560; MM Docket No. 99-326; RM-9755, RM-9910]

Radio Broadcasting Services; Bowling Green, Bardstown, Lebanon Junction, and Auburn, KY; and Byrdstown, TN

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Commission, at the request of WRUS, Inc., substitutes Channel 244C2 for Channel 244A at Bowling Green, Kentucky, reallocs Channel 244C2 from Bowling Green to Auburn, Kentucky, and modifies Station WBVR-FM's license accordingly. To accommodate the reallocation, we also (a) substitute Channel 255A for vacant Channel 244A at Byrdstown, Tennessee; and (b) substitute Channel 297A for Channel 244A at Bardstown, Kentucky, reallocate Channel 297A from Bardstown to Lebanon Junction, Kentucky, and modify Station WOKH(FM)'s license accordingly (RM-9910). At the request of WRUS, Inc., we dismiss the petition to substitute Channel 244C3 for Channel 244A at Bowling Green, Kentucky (RM-9755). See 64 FR 67535, December 2, 1999. Channel 244C2 can be reallocated to Auburn in compliance with the

Commission's minimum distance separation requirements with a site restriction of 30.9 kilometers (19.2 miles) northeast at petitioner's requested site. The coordinates for Channel 244C2 at Auburn are 37-02-29 North Latitude and 86-26-36 West Longitude. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION, infra.**

DATES: Effective April 16, 2001.

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. 99-326, adopted February 21, 2001, and released March 2, 2001. 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 contractors, International Transcription Service, Inc., (202) 857-3800, 1231 20th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036.

Additionally, Channel 255A can be substituted for vacant Channel 244A at Byrdstown in compliance with the Commission's minimum distance separation requirements with a site restriction of 13.1 kilometers (8.2 miles) southeast at petitioner's requested site. The coordinates for Channel 255A at Byrdstown are 36-30-23 North Latitude and 85-00-32 West Longitude. Channel 297A can be reallocated to Lebanon Junction in compliance with the Commission's minimum distance separation requirement with a site restriction of 13.6 kilometers (8.5 miles)

southeast at petitioner's requested site. The coordinates for Channel 297A at Lebanon Junction are 37-47-00 North Latitude and 85-35-28 West Longitude.

On November 24, 1993, Station WBVR-FM filed an application (File No. BPH-931124IE) to downgrade to Channel 244A, which was granted on April 1, 1994. The FM Table of Allotments erroneously still reflects Channel 244C3 at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

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—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

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

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

§ 73.202 [Amended]

2. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Kentucky, is amended by removing Channel 244C3 at Bowling Green and by adding Auburn, Channel 244C2; by removing Channel 244A at Bardstown and by adding Lebanon Junction, Channel 297A.

3. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Tennessee, is amended by removing Channel 244A at Byrdstown and adding Channel 255A at Byrdstown.

Federal Communications Commission.

John A. Karousos,

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

[FR Doc. 01-6820 Filed 3-19-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018-AF42

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule To Remove the Aleutian Canada Goose From the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, have determined that the Aleutian Canada goose (*Branta canadensis leucopareia*) is no longer an endangered or threatened species pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended. This determination is based on available data indicating that the population of Aleutian Canada goose in North America has recovered, primarily as a result of four activities: the removal of introduced arctic foxes (*Alopex lagopus*) and red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) from some of its nesting islands; the release of captive-reared and wild, translocated family groups of geese to fox-free islands to establish new breeding colonies; protection of the Aleutian Canada goose throughout its range from mortality due to hunting and disease; and protection and management of migration and wintering habitat. This action removes the Aleutian Canada goose from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife, thereby eliminating the regulatory protection offered by the Act, but would not affect protection provided to the subspecies by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), or State laws and regulations. Section 4(g) of the Act requires us to implement a system in cooperation with the States to monitor a recovered species for at least 5 years following delisting. This rule includes the outline of a monitoring plan for the Aleutian Canada goose.

DATES: This rule is effective March 20, 2001.

ADDRESSES: The administrative file for this rule is available for inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ecological Services Field Office—Anchorage, 605 West 4th Avenue, Room G-61, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (telephone (907) 271-2888).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ann Rappoport or Greg Balogh at (907) 271-2888 or the above address.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Aleutian Canada goose is a small, island nesting subspecies of Canada goose. Morphologically (in form), it resembles other small Canada goose subspecies, but nearly all Aleutian Canada geese surviving past their first winter have a distinct white neck ring at the base of a black neck. Other distinguishing characteristics include an abrupt forehead, separation of the white cheek patches by black feathering along the throat in most individuals, and a narrow border of dark feathering at the base of the white neck ring. The Aleutian Canada goose is the only subspecies of Canada goose whose range once included both North America and Asia (Amaral 1985). It formerly nested in the northern Kuril and Commander islands, in the Aleutian Archipelago and on islands south of the Alaska Peninsula east to near Kodiak Island. The species formerly wintered in Japan, and in the coastal western United States south to Mexico. Delacour (1954) considered coastal British Columbia within the former wintering range of this subspecies; however, there are no bona fide records of Aleutian Canada geese from this area (P. Springer, pers. comm. 1999).

The decline of the Aleutian Canada goose was primarily the result of the introduction of Arctic foxes (*Alopex lagopus*) and, to a lesser extent, red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) to its breeding islands for the purpose of developing a fur industry. Between 1750 and 1936, Arctic and red foxes were introduced to more than 190 islands within the breeding range of the Aleutian Canada goose in Alaska (Bailey 1993). Several life-cycle stages of the goose, including eggs, goslings, and flightless, molting geese are vulnerable to predation by foxes. The decrease of Aleutian Canada geese on Agattu Island between 1906, when they were termed the most abundant bird (Clark 1910), and 1937, when only a few pairs were observed (Murie 1959), attests to the precipitous nature of their decline. At the time of its listing as endangered in 1967, its known breeding range was limited to Buldir

Island, a small, isolated island in the western Aleutian Islands (Jones 1963). A historical record indicates that Arctic foxes were introduced to Buldir Island in 1924, but this is either incorrect or the introduction failed to establish a population (Bailey 1993).

Hunting throughout its range in the Pacific Flyway, especially on the migration and wintering range in California, and loss and alteration of habitat on its migration and wintering range also contributed to the subspecies' decline. Hunting was likely a limiting factor when populations were low.

In response to reduced population levels, we classified the Aleutian Canada goose as endangered on March 11, 1967 (32 FR 4001). Congress afforded additional protection with passage of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. We approved a recovery plan for the Aleutian Canada goose in 1979 and revised it in 1982 and 1991 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1991). We began recovery activities in 1974. Important features of the recovery program in Alaska and the western United States included: banding of birds on the breeding grounds to identify important wintering and migration areas; closure of principal wintering and migration areas to hunting of all Canada geese; acquisition, protection, and management of important wintering and migration habitat; removal of foxes from potential nesting islands; propagation and release of captive Aleutian Canada geese on fox-free nesting islands in the Aleutians; and translocation of molting family groups of wild geese from Buldir Island to other fox-free islands in the Aleutians.

At the time of its listing, data on which to base a population estimate of Aleutian Canada geese were limited. Boeker (in Kenyon 1963) speculated during a 1963 expedition that only 200-300 birds were on Buldir Island. We believed breeding birds to be confined to that one island, and the migration routes and wintering range were unknown. A spring count at a principal migration stopover near Crescent City, California, in 1975 revealed 790 individuals (Springer *et al.* 1978).

We subsequently found small breeding groups of Aleutian Canada geese on Kiliktagik Island in the Semidi Islands south of the Alaska Peninsula in 1979 (Hatch and Hatch 1983), and on Chagulak Island in the central Aleutians in 1982 (Bailey and Trapp 1984). Geese from Chagulak Island are morphologically identical to those from the western Aleutians. Semidi Islands geese are morphologically similar to geese from the Aleutian Islands but tend to have darker breasts, more variable