List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73
Radio, Radio broadcasting.

§ 73.202 [Amended]

2. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under South Carolina, is amended by adding Irmo, Channel 221C3, and removing Saluda, Channel 221A.

Federal Communications Commission.

John A. Karousos,
Assistant Chief, Audio Division, Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 04–3822 Filed 2–20–04; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

48 CFR Part 225

[DFARS Case 2003–D089]

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Memorandum of Understanding—Sweden

AGENCY: Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: DoD has issued a final rule amending the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to reflect a determination of the Deputy Secretary of Defense that it is inconsistent with the public interest to apply the restrictions of the Buy American Act to the acquisition of defense equipment produced or manufactured in Sweden.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

A memorandum of understanding between the Government of Sweden and the Government of the United States provides for both governments to remove barriers to procurement of defense equipment produced in the
other country, and to accord to industries in the other country treatment no less favorable in relation to procurement than is accorded to industries of its own country. Therefore, DoD has determined that it is inconsistent with the public interest to apply the restrictions of the Buy American Act to the acquisition of defense equipment produced or manufactured in Sweden. This final rule amends DFARS 225.872—1 to add Sweden to the list of countries for which DoD has made such public interest determinations, and to remove Sweden from the list of countries for which exemption from the Buy American Act is permitted only on a purchase-by-purchase basis.

This rule was not subject to Office of Management and Budget review under Executive Order 12866, dated September 30, 1993.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

This rule will not have a significant effect beyond the internal operating procedures of DoD or a significant cost or administrative impact on contractors or offerors. Therefore, publication for public comment is not required. However, DoD will consider comments from small entities concerning the affected DFARS subpart in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 610. Such comments should cite DFARS Case 2003–D089.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the rule does not impose any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501, et seq.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Part 225

Government procurement.

Michele P. Peterson, Executive Editor, Defense Acquisition Regulations Council.

Therefore, 48 CFR Part 225 is amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for 48 CFR Part 225 continues to read as follows:


PART 225—FOREIGN ACQUISITION

225.872–1 [Amended]

a. In paragraph (b) by adding, in alphabetical order, “Sweden” to the list of countries; and

b. In paragraph (b) by removing “Sweden” from the list of countries.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018–AH50

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing the Mariana Mallard and the Guam Broadbill From the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended, we, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), remove the Mariana mallard (Anas platyrhynchos oustaleti) and Guam broadbill (Myiagra freycineti) from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife. All available information indicates that these species are extinct. The Mariana mallard was endemic to the Mariana Archipelago and documented to have occurred on the islands of Guam, Tinian, and Saipan. We listed the Mariana mallard as endangered on June 2, 1977 (42 FR 28136), because its population was critically low due to excessive hunting and loss of wetland habitat. No confirmed sightings of the Mariana mallard have been made since 1979. The Guam broadbill was endemic to the island of Guam. We listed the Guam broadbill as endangered on August 27, 1984 (49 FR 33881), because of its critically low population. No confirmed sightings of the Guam broadbill have been made since 1984. This final rule removes the Federal protection provided by the Act for the Guam broadbill and Mariana mallard but does not alter or supersede their designation by the government of Guam as endangered species. The Mariana mallard is not a species protected by the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Government (CNMI).

DATES: This rule is effective February 23, 2004.

ADDRESSES: The administrative record file for this rule is available for inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3–122, Honolulu, HI 96850.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Fred Amidon, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, at the above address (telephone: 808/792–9400; facsimile: 808/792–9380).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Mariana mallard was endemic to the Mariana Archipelago and documented to occur on the islands of Guam, Tinian, and Saipan. There was some speculation that Mariana mallards were once found on the islands of Rota and Pagan (Baker 1948; Steadman 1992; Reichel and Lemke 1994). The Mariana mallard is believed to have been a subspecies that originated as a hybrid between the common mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) and the grey duck (Anas superciliosa) (Reichel and Lemke 1994). The majority of males and all female Mariana mallards resembled the grey duck except their legs were orange, their bill was olive, and they lacked the grey duck’s prominent brown streak below the eye (Yashina 1948). The remaining males resembled male common mallards, having green heads and purple-blue speculum (Yashina 1948).

Mariana mallards were recorded in freshwater marshes, lakes, and rivers, and were also observed in mangrove lagoons (Stott 1947; Marshall 1949; Kibler 1950). Little was known about their foraging habitat but they were observed foraging on green vegetation and seeds (Marshall 1949). Mariana mallards apparently bred from March to August (Kuroda 1941, cited in Reichel and Lemke 1994; Kuroda 1942, cited in Reichel and Lemke 1994; Marshall 1949), and were believed to have laid 1 clutch of 7 to 12 eggs per year (Kuroda 1942, cited in Reichel and Lemke 1994). No population estimate was ever recorded for the Mariana mallard prior to its decline. However, it was believed that they were never abundant due to the limited habitat availability of freshwater marshes and lakes in the Mariana Archipelago (Baker 1951). The largest number of Mariana mallards ever recorded was 2 flocks of 50 to 60 Mariana mallards at Lake Hagoi, Tinian, in 1936 (Kuroda 1942, cited in Reichel and Lemke 1994). However, by the 1940s, most observations of Mariana mallards on Tinian, Saipan, and Guam were of 12 or fewer birds (Stott 1947; Marshall 1949; Kibler 1950). The last Mariana mallards observed on Guam and Tinian were observed in 1967 and 1974, respectively (Drahos 1977; Tenorio and Associates 1979). On