Code for reading third column: Emerg.—Emergency; Reg.—Regular; Susp.—Suspension.

Dated: September 28, 2001.

Robert F. Shea,

Acting Administrator, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration.

[FR Doc. 01–25242 Filed 10–5–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–05–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[DA 01–2205; MM Docket No. 00–169; RM–9953]

Radio Broadcasting Services; Oswego and Granby, NY

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In response to a *Notice of Proposed Rule Making,* 65 FR 57800 (September 26, 2000) this document reallots Channel 288A from Oswego to Granby, New York and provides Granby with its first local aural transmission service. The coordinates for Channel 288A at Granby are 43–17–44 North Latitude and 76–26–16 West Longitude.

DATES: Effective November 5, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: R. Barthen Gorman, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418–2180.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's Report and Order, MM Docket No. 00–169, adopted September 12, 2001, and released September 21, 2001. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC's Reference Information Center at Portals II, CY–A257, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor: Qualex International, Portals II, 445 12th Street, SW, Room CY–B402, Washington, D.C. 20554.

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 reads 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 New York, is amended by adding Granby, Channel 288A, and removing Channel 288A from Oswego.

Federal Communications Commission.

John A. Karousos,

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

[FR Doc. 01–25116 Filed 10–5–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018–AF57

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for the Scaleshell Mussel

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), determine the scaleshell mussel (*Leptodea leptodon*) to be an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). The scaleshell mussel historically occurred in 55 rivers in 13 states in the eastern United States. Currently, the species is known to exist in 14 rivers (and may occur in 6 others) within the Mississippi River Basin in Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. Its abundance and distribution have decreased markedly due to habitat loss and adverse effects associated with water quality degradation, sedimentation, channelization, sand and gravel mining, dredging, and reservoir construction.

DATES: This final rule is effective on November 8, 2001.

ADDRESSES: The complete file for this rule is available for inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the Columbia Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 608 East Cherry Street, Room 200, Columbia, Missouri 65201.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andy Roberts (at the above address or telephone 573–876–1911, ext. 110; fax 573–876–1914). TTY users may contact us through the Federal Relay Service at 1–800–877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Buchanan (1980), Cummings and Mayer (1992), Oesch (1995), and Watters (1995) provide descriptions of the scaleshell mussel. The shell grows to approximately three to ten centimeters (one to four inches) in length. The shells are elongate, very thin, and compressed. The anterior (front) end is rounded. In males, the posterior (rear) end is bluntly pointed. In females, the periostracum (the outside layer or covering of the shell) forms a wavy, fluted extension of the posterior end of the shell. The dorsal (top) margin is straight and the ventral (bottom) margin is gently rounded. Beaks (the raised or domed part of the dorsal margin of the shell) are small and low, and nearly even with the hinge line. The beak sculpture is inconspicuously compressed and consists of four or five double-looped ridges. The periostracum is smooth, yellowish green or brown, with numerous faint green rays. The pseudocardinal teeth (the triangular, often serrated, teeth located on the upper part of the shell) are reduced to a small thickened ridge. The lateral teeth (the elongated teeth along the hinge line of the shell) are moderately long with two indistinct teeth occurring in the left valve (shell) and one fine tooth in the right. The beak cavity (a cavity located inside the shell that extends into the beak) is very shallow. The nacre (the interior layer of the shell) is pinkish white or light purple and highly iridescent.

Life History

The biology of the scaleshell mussel is similar to the biology of other bivalved mollusks belonging to the family Unionidae. Adult unionids are filter-feeders, spending their entire lives partially or completely buried in the stream bottom (Murray and Leonard 1962). The posterior margin of the shell is usually exposed and the siphons extended to facilitate feeding. During periods of activity, movement is accomplished by extending and contracting a single muscular foot between the valves. Extension of the foot also enables the mussel to wedge itself into the river bottom. Their food includes detritus (disintegrated organic material), plankton, and other microorganisms (Fuller 1974). Some freshwater mussel species are long-lived. Individuals of many species live more than 10 years and some have been reported to live over 100 years (Cummings and Mayer 1992).

Unionids have an unusual and complex mode of reproduction, which includes a brief, obligatory parasitic