**Authority:** 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346(a) and 371.

2. Section 180.191 is amended:

i. By designating the existing text as paragraph (a) and adding a heading, and alphabetically adding a commodity to the table in newly designated paragraph (a); and

ii. By adding and reserving with headings paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) to read as follows:

**§ 180.191 Folpet; tolerances for residues.**

(a) *General.* * * *

| Commodity | Parts per million |
|---|---|
| * * * | * * |
| Hop, dried cones | 120[1] |
| * * * | * * |

1 There are no U.S. registrations on hop, dried cones as of February 14, 2003

(b) *Section 18 emergency exemptions.* [Reserved]

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* [Reserved]

(d) *Indirect or inadvertent residues.* [Reserved]

[FR Doc. 03–5192 Filed 3–4–03; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560–50–S**

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### 47 CFR Part 73

### Radio Broadcasting Services; Clarendon, TX

*CFR Correction*

In Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 70 to 79, revised as of October 1, 2002, in § 73.202(b), on page 108, the Table of FM Allotments is amended under Texas by adding Clarendon, Channel 257C2.

[FR Doc. 03–55507 Filed 3–4–03; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 1505–01–D**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

### 50 CFR Part 17

**RIN 1080–AI17**

### Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule to List the Columbia Basin Distinct Population Segment of the Pygmy Rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis*) as Endangered

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), determine endangered status for the Columbia Basin distinct population segment of the pygmy rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis*) pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). This population consists of fewer than 30 wild individuals in Douglas County, Washington, and a small captive population.

The Columbia Basin pygmy rabbit is imminently threatened by recent decreases in its population size and distribution that have caused it to be susceptible to the combined influence of catastrophic environmental events, habitat degradation and fragmentation, disease, predation, demographic limitations, and loss of genetic heterogeneity. We find that these threats constitute a significant risk to the well-being of the Columbia Basin pygmy rabbit and, as such, make the protective measures afforded by the Act immediately available with publication of this final rule.

**DATES:** This rule becomes effective on March 5, 2003.

**ADDRESSES:** The complete file for this final rule is available for inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Upper Columbia Fish and Wildlife Office, 11103 East Montgomery Drive, Spokane, Washington 99206.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Christopher Warren, at the address listed above (telephone 509/891–6839; facsimile 509/891–6748; electronic mail: *chris_warren@fws.gov*).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### Background

The pygmy rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis*) is a member of the family Leporidae, which includes hares and rabbits. The species has been placed in a number of genera since it was first classified in 1891 as *Lepus idahoensis* (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) 1995a). In 1904, it was reclassified and placed in the genus *Brachylagus.* In 1930, it was again reclassified and placed in the genus *Sylvilagus.* More recent examination of dentition (Hibbard 1963) and analysis of blood proteins (Johnson 1968) suggest that the pygmy rabbit differs significantly from species within either the *Lepus* or *Sylvilagus* genera. The pygmy rabbit is now generally considered to be within the monotypic genus *Brachylagus,* and classified as *B. idahoensis* (Green and Flinders 1980a; WDFW 1995a). There are no recognized subspecies of the pygmy rabbit (Dalquest 1948; Green and Flinders 1980a).

The pygmy rabbit is the smallest Leporid in North America, with mean adult weights from 375 to about 500 grams (0.83 to 1.1 pounds), and lengths from 23.5 to 29.5 centimeters (cm) (9.3 to 11.6 inches (in)) (Orr 1940; Janson 1946; Wilde 1978; Gahr 1993; WDFW 1995a; T. Katzner, Arizona State University, pers. comm. 2002). Females tend to be slightly larger than males. Pygmy rabbits undergo an annual molt. During summer, their overall color is slate-gray tipped with brown. Their legs, chest, and nape (back of neck) are tawny cinnamon-brown, their bellies are whitish, and the entire edges of their ears are pale buff. Their ears are short (3.5 to 5.2 cm (1.4 to 2.0 in)), rounded, and thickly furred outside. Their tails are small (1.5 to 2.4 cm (0.6 to 0.9 in)), uniform in color, and nearly unnoticeable in the wild (Orr 1940; Janson 1946; WDFW 1995a). The pygmy rabbit is distinguishable from other Leporids by its small size, short ears, gray color, small hind legs, and lack of white on the tail.

Pygmy rabbits are typically found in areas of tall, dense sagebrush (*Artemisia* spp.) cover, and are highly dependent on sagebrush to provide both food and shelter throughout the year (Orr 1940; Green and Flinders 1980a; WDFW 1995a). The winter diet of pygmy rabbits is comprised of up to 99 percent sagebrush (Wilde 1978), which is unique among Leporids (White *et al.* 1982). During spring and summer in Utah, their diet consists of roughly 51 percent sagebrush, 39 percent grasses (particularly native bunch-grasses, such as *Agropyron* spp. and *Poa* spp.), and 10 percent forbs (an herb other than grass) (Green and Flinders 1980b). There is evidence that pygmy rabbits preferentially select native grasses as forage during this period in comparison to other available foods. In addition, total grass cover relative to forbs and shrubs may be reduced within the immediate areas occupied by pygmy rabbits as a result of its use as a food source during spring and summer (Green and Flinders 1980b). The specific diets of pygmy rabbit populations likely change depending on the region occupied (T. Katzner, pers. comm. 2002).

The pygmy rabbit is believed to be one of only two Leporids in North America that digs its own burrows (Nelson 1909; Green and Flinders 1980a; WDFW 1995a), the other being the volcano rabbit (*Romerolagus diazi*) found in central Mexico (Durrell and Mallinson 1970). Pygmy rabbit burrows