

gross revenues of \$15 million or less in the three preceding calendar years); second, offer real-time, two-way switched voice or data service that is interconnected with the public switched network; and third, use an in-network switching facility that enables the provider to reuse frequencies and accomplish seamless hand-offs of subscriber calls. These criteria greatly restrict the number of SMR providers who could be affected by this new rule. Although there may be SMR carriers who provide such services it is high unlikely that they will be small entities or small businesses given the nature of the SMR providers and the development of that industry. Consequently, even though there may be no licensees that satisfy these criteria, we err on the sake of caution and conclude that 25 small entities may fall into this category.

D. Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements

31. We anticipate that any rules that may be adopted pursuant to this NPRM will impose no reporting or recordkeeping requirements. The only compliance costs likely to be incurred, as a result, are administrative costs to ensure that an entity's practices are in compliance with the rule. The only compliance requirement of the new rules is that licensees subject to any automatic roaming requirement (*i.e.*, cellular licensees, broadband PCS licensees, and geographic area 800 MHz and 900 MHz SMR licensees that offer real-time, two-way, interconnected switched voice and data service) would have to provide non-discriminatory access to their wireless systems via automatic roaming once they had reached an agreement with any carrier to permit automatic roaming. As noted above in this Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, and in the text of the NPRM, we seek comment on the potential costs of implementing an automatic roaming requirement in this context, including such potential costs on small business.

E. Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered

32. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in reaching its proposed approach, which may include the following four alternatives (among others): (1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements

under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities.¹

33. As noted, the possible sunset of the manual roaming rule, if adopted, would be expected to reduce any existing economic impact on small business. Therefore, the only possible negative economic impacts that might arise from this NPRM are those that would be associated with an "automatic" roaming rule.

34. As indicated in the NPRM, were the Commission to propose an "automatic" roaming rule, the subscribers of any carrier requesting that another carrier enter a nondiscriminatory automatic roaming arrangement would have the burden of ensuring that its subscribers were using equipment that is technically capable of accessing the roamed-on carrier's network. Thus, to the extent the roamed-on carrier's network were that of a smaller carrier, the economic burden of having equipment technically capable of accessing the network would not fall on the smaller carrier. Also, we note that an automatic roaming rule, if adopted, would not require a small business to modify its network to accommodate automatic roaming.

35. In this NPRM, the Commission also specifically has requested comments from small businesses that would provide information on the extent to which such a rule would impose costs and administrative burdens on them. For instance, we inquire whether the costs of such a rule would impact smaller carriers disproportionately, such that we should fashion the rule to reach only the larger providers. The Commission will draw on this information when considering whether a rule should be promulgated, and if so, how it can best be drafted to minimize any costs placed on small businesses. Furthermore, we inquire whether adoption of an "automatic roaming" rule would in fact be in the best interests of small businesses. Specifically, in considering whether or not to adopt an "automatic roaming" rule, we inquire of smaller carriers whether such a rule would be most beneficial to such carriers to the extent they may have difficulty obtaining agreements from larger carriers absent such a rule.

F. Federal Rules That May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict With the Proposed Rules

None.

¹ 5 U.S.C. 603(c).

Ordering Clauses

36. Pursuant to the authority of Sections 1, 2(a), 4(i), 4(j), 201(b), 251(a), 253, 303(r), and 332(c)(1)(B) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 152(a), 154(i), 154(j), 201(b), 251(a), 253, 303(r), and 332(c)(1)(B), and §§ 1.411 and 1.412 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 1.411 and 1.412, this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is *Adopted*.

37. The Commission's Consumer Information Bureau, Reference Information Center, shall send a copy of this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, including the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 20

Communications common carriers, Communications equipment.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00-29773 Filed 11-20-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-U

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

48 CFR Part 215

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Profit Policy

AGENCY: Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Director of Defense Procurement is sponsoring a public meeting to discuss the proposed Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) rule on changes to profit policy published in the **Federal Register** at 65 FR 45574 on July 24, 2000. The Director of Defense Procurement would like to hear the views of interested parties on what they believe to be the key issues pertaining to the proposed rule and potential alternatives. A listing of some of the possible issues is included on the Internet Home Page of the Office of Cost, Pricing, and Finance at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dp/cpf>.

Subsequent to the discussions at the public meeting, the Director of Defense Procurement intends to publish a revised proposed rule for additional public comment.

DATES: The public meeting will be conducted at the address shown below on December 12, 2000, from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., local time.

ADDRESSES: The public meeting will be conducted at Crystal Square 4, Suite

200A, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob Bembem, Office of Cost, Pricing, and Finance, by telephone at (703) 695-9764; by FAX at (703) 693-9616; or by e-mail at bembemrj@acq.osd.mil.

Michele P. Peterson,

Executive Editor, Defense Acquisition Regulations Council.

[FR Doc. 00-29776 Filed 11-20-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5000-04-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018-AG27

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Notice of Availability of Draft Economic Analysis for Proposed Critical Habitat Determination for the Morro Shoulderband Snail

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability of draft economic analysis.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) announces the availability of a draft economic analysis for the proposed designation of critical habitat for the Morro shoulderband snail (*Helminthoglypta walkeriana*). We are opening the comment period to allow all interested parties to submit written comments on the draft economic analysis. Comments will be incorporated into the public record as a part of this comment period and will be fully considered in the final rule.

DATES: The comment period is opened and we will accept comments until December 6, 2000. Comments must be received by 5:00 p.m. on the closing date. Any comments that are received after the closing date may not be considered in the final decision on this proposal.

ADDRESSES: All written comments should be sent to the Field Supervisor at the above address. You may also send comments by electronic mail (e-mail) to "fw1morrosnail@r1.fws.gov." Please submit electronic comments in ASCII file format and avoid the use of special characters and encryption. Please include "Attn: RIN 1018-AG27" and your name and return address in your e-mail message. If you do not receive a confirmation from the system that we have received your e-mail message, contact us directly by calling our

Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office at phone number 805-644-1766.

Comments and materials received will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above Service address.

Copies of the draft economic analysis are available on the Internet at "www.r1.fws.gov" or by writing to the Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office, 2493 Portola Road, Suite B, Ventura, California 93003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Field Supervisor, Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office, at the above address (telephone 805-644-1766; facsimile 805-644-3958).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Morro shoulderband snail was first described as *Helix walkeriana* by Hemphill based on collection made "near Morro, California." He also described a subspecies, based on sculptural features of the shell, *Helix walkeriana*, *Helix* var. *morroensis*, that was collected "near San Luis Obispo City." The Morro shoulderband snail is also commonly known as the banded dune snail and belongs to the Class Gastropoda and Family Helminthoglyptidae.

The shell of the Morro shoulderband snail has 5-6 whorls. Its dimensions are 18 to 29 millimeters (mm) (0.7 to 1.1 inches (in.)) in diameter and 14 to 25 mm (0.6 to 1.0 in.) in height. The Morro shoulderband snail can be distinguished from the Big Sur shoulderband snail (*Helminthoglypta umbilicata*), another native snail in the same area, by its more globose (globe shaped) shell and presence of incised (deeply cut) spiral grooves. The shell of the Big Sur shoulderband snail tends to be flatter and shinier. The brown garden snail (*Helix aspersa*) also occurs in Los Osos with the Morro shoulderband snail and has a marbled pattern on its shell, whereas the Morro shoulderband snail has one narrow dark brown spiral band on the shoulder. The Morro shoulderband's spire is low-domed, and half or more of the umbilicus (the cavity in the center of the base of a spiral shell that is surrounded by the whorls) is covered by the apertural (small opening) lip.

The Morro shoulderband snail is found only in western San Luis Obispo County. At the time of its addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife on December 15, 1994 (59 FR 64613), the Morro shoulderband snail was known to be distributed near Morro Bay. Its currently known range includes

areas south of Morro Bay, west of Los Osos Creek, and north of Hazard Canyon. Historically, the species has also been reported near the city of San Luis Obispo (type locality for "*morroensis*") and south of Cayucos.

The Morro shoulderband snail occurs in coastal dune and scrub communities and maritime chaparral. Through most of its range, the dominant shrub associated with the snail's habitat is mock heather (*Ericameria reicooides*). Other prominent shrub and succulent species are buckwheat (*Eriogonum parvifolium*), eriastrum (*Eriastrum densifolium*), chamisso lupine (*Lupinus chamissonis*), dudleya (*Dudleya* sp.) and in more inland locations, California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*).

Away from the immediate coast, immature scrub in earlier successional stages may offer more favorable shelter sites than mature stands of coastal dune scrub. The immature shrubs provide canopy shelter for the snail, whereas the lower limbs of larger older shrubs may be too far off the ground to offer good shelter. In addition, mature stands produce twiggy litter that is low in food value. The Morro shoulderband snail is not a garden pest and is essentially harmless to gardens.

The Morro shoulderband snail is threatened by destruction of its habitat due to increasing development and by degradation of its habitat due to invasion of nonnative plant species (e.g., veldt grass (*Ehrharta calycino*)), structural changes to its habitat due to maturing of dune vegetation, and recreational use (e.g., heavy off-highway vehicle activity). In addition to the known threats, possible threats to the snail include competition for resources with the nonnative brown garden snail (although no assessment has been made of possible dietary overlap between the species); the isolated nature of the remaining populations; the use of pesticides (including snail and slug baits); and the introduction of nonnative predatory snails.

Pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), the species was federally listed as endangered on December 15, 1994 (59 FR 64613). On July 12, 2000, we published in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 42962) a determination proposing critical habitat for the Morro shoulderband snail. Approximately 1,040 hectares (2,565 acres) fall within the boundaries of the proposed critical habitat designation. Proposed critical habitat is located in the community of Los Osos, San Luis Obispo County, California, as described in the proposed determination.