

TABLE A

Assembly drawing No.	Drawing title	Listed on drawing No.	Revision
SA 106C 010	Head Assembly	SA 106C 001, sheet 8	A
SA 106C 020	Neck Assembly	SA 106C 001, sheet 9	A
SA 106C 030	Thorax Assembly	SA 106C 001, sheet 10	C
SA 106C 030	Thorax Assembly	SA 106C 001, sheet 11	D
SA 106C 041	Arm Assembly (right)	SA 106C 001, sheet 14	A
SA 106C 042	Arm Assembly (left)	SA 106C 001, sheet 15	A
SA 106C 050	Lumbar Spine Assembly	SA 106C 001, sheet 12	A
SA 106C 060	Pelvis Assembly	SA 106C 001, sheet 13	A
SA 106C 071	Leg Assembly (right)	SA 106C 001, sheet 16	A
SA 106C 072	Leg Assembly (left)	SA 106C 001, sheet 17	A

* * * * *
 4. In § 572.74, paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 572.74 Thorax assembly and test procedure.

(a) *Thorax assembly.* The thorax consists of the part of the torso assembly designated as SA 106C 030 on drawing SA 106C 001, sheet 2, Revision A, and conforms to each applicable drawing on SA 106C 001 sheet 10, Revision C (including Drawing number 6C-1610-1 thru -4, Revision A, titled "Screw Button Head Socket", dated September 30, 1996, and Drawing number 6C-1021, Revision B, titled "Ballast, 6 Yr. Thoraxc (for 7267A)", dated September 24, 1996), and sheet 11, Revision D (including Drawing number SA 6C-909, Revision A, titled "Cover-chest Accelerometer", dated September 21, 1996, and Drawing number 6C-1000-1, Revision C, titled "Sternum Thoracic Weld Ass'y.", dated September 24, 1996).

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 5. In § 572.74, paragraph (d) is revised to read as follows:

§ 572.78 Performance test conditions.

* * * * *
 (d) The dummy's dimensions are specified in drawings SA 106C 001, sheet 3, Revision A, July 11, 1997, and sheets 4 through 6.

* * * * *
 Issued: August 12, 1997.

L. Robert Shelton,
Associate Administrator for Safety Performance Standards.
 [FR Doc. 97-21910 Filed 8-19-97; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17
RIN 1018-AD45

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule To Designate the Whooping Cranes of the Rocky Mountains as Experimental Nonessential and To Remove Whooping Crane Critical Habitat Designations From Four Locations; Correction

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: On July 21, 1997, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) published a final rule designating the Rocky Mountain population of whooping cranes (*Grus americana*) as experimental nonessential and removing whooping crane critical habitat designations from four National Wildlife Refuges; Bosque del Apache in New Mexico, Monte Vista and Alamosa in Colorado, and Grays Lake in Idaho. The rule inadvertently omitted language amending 50 CFR 17.95 to remove the designated critical habitat from the four National Wildlife Refuges. This proposed removal of critical habitat was included in the Service's proposed rule (61 FR 4394), which provided opportunity for public comment. Comments received on the proposed removal of designated critical habitat were summarized and discussed in the Service's final rule designating the

Rocky Mountain population of whooping cranes as nonessential experimental. The Service herein amends 50 CFR 17.95 Typographical errors which occurred in the final rule in the entry under part 17.11(h) are also corrected here.

DATES: Effective August 20, 1997.

ADDRESSES: The complete file for this rule will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the southwest Regional Office, 500 Gold Avenue SW., Room 4012, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87103-1306.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan MacMullin, Southwest Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico (see **ADDRESSES** section) (telephone 505/248-6663; facsimile 505/248-6922).

Regulation Promulgation

Accordingly, the Service hereby amends part 17, subchapter B of chapter I, title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth below:

PART 17—[AMENDED]

1. Section 17.11(h) is amended by revising the entries for "Crane, whooping" under BIRDS, to read as follows:

§ 17.11 Endangered and threatened wildlife.

* * * * *
 (h) * *

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Birds							
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Crane, whooping	<i>Grus americana</i>	Canada, U.S.A. (Rocky Mountains East to Carolinas), Mexico.	Entire, except where listed as an experimental population.	E	1, 3, 487, 621.	17.95(b)	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Dododo	U.S.A. (CO, FL, ID, NM, UT, WY).	XN	487, 621	NA	17.84(h)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

2. Section 17.95(b) is amended by deleting the map showing whooping crane critical habitat throughout the United States and Canada, and by deleting the maps and descriptions of critical habitat for the whooping crane in the States of Colorado, Idaho, and New Mexico.

Dated: August 14, 1997.

Donald J. Barry,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 97-22087 Filed 8-15-97; 3:33 p.m.]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018-AB97

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Determination of Critical Habitat for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher; Correction

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: On July 22, 1997, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) designated critical habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), a species federally listed as endangered under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (62 FR 39129). When proposed (58 FR 39495), the lateral extent of critical habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher was defined as “* * * within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation.” In the final rule (62 FR 39129), the Fish and Wildlife Service mistakenly identified the lateral extent of each river mile designated to include areas within the 100-year floodplain. The Service herein revises the lateral extent of designated critical habitat to be within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within

100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation. This includes areas with thickets of riparian trees and shrubs and areas where such riparian vegetation does not currently exist but may become established with natural regeneration or habitat rehabilitation.

The Service, given the time constraints of complying with a court order, decided to designate critical habitat as it was proposed in 1993. This decision was made, in part, because any changes that would result in significant additions to the proposed critical habitat might require a new proposal and comment period, and the Service had neither sufficient time nor resources available. The only changes from the proposed rule that the Service intended to make in the final rule were the deletion of some minor areas that were found to have been proposed in error. See 62 FR 39136. The change in the lateral extent of critical habitat between the proposed and final rules was inadvertent and inconsistent with the intent of the Service. Because of its efforts to comply with the court-imposed deadline, the Service did not become aware of this error prior to the publication of the final rule.

The Service finds that notice and public procedure on this correction are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). The public has already had the opportunity to comment on the substance of this correction, as it is the language of the original proposal. The final rule’s deviation from the proposal in this regard was unintended by the Service. Because the rule which this rule corrects becomes effective on August 21, 1997, this correction must also become effective at that time in order to avoid unnecessary confusion.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 21, 1997.

ADDRESSES: The complete administrative record for this rule is on file at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arizona Ecological Services Office, 2321 W. Royal Palm Road, Suite 103, Phoenix, Arizona 85021. The complete file for this rule will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Sam F. Spiller, Field Supervisor, Arizona Ecological Services Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, at the above address (Telephone 602/640-2720).

§ 17.95 [Corrected]

Accordingly, under the authority of 16 U.S.C. 1361-1407, 1531-1544, 4201-4245, Pub. L. 99-625, 100 Stat. 3500, throughout the preamble and the final rule for the southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) published on July 22, 1997, the phrase “within the 100 year floodplain” is revised to read “within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation.” In addition, on page 39137, column 1, paragraph 4, the last sentence should be deleted and replaced with the following: “However, the proposed rule established the lateral boundaries of critical habitat as within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the breeding season, and changing the lateral boundaries of critical habitat would result in significant additions to the areas proposed in 1993. Because there has been no proposed rulemaking for these additions, the Service determines that the lateral boundaries of critical habitat will remain, as proposed, within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the breeding season. The Service believes that these criteria provide reasonable critical habitat for the flycatcher, but recognizes that criteria that incorporate the dynamic nature of riparian habitat, such as the 100-year floodplain, may be appropriate and will take this into consideration should critical habitat for this species be revised.”

Dated: August 14, 1997.

Donald J. Barry,

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 97-22086 Filed 8-15-97; 3:33 pm]

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