

taking action on the proposed rule. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in light of comments received. All comments submitted will be available for examination in the public docket both before and after the closing date for comments. A report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerned with this rulemaking will be filed in the docket.

Availability of NPRM's

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the Internet at <http://dms.dot.gov>. Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through the FAA's web page at <http://www.faa.gov> or the Superintendent of Document's web page at <http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara>.

Additionally, any person may obtain a copy of this notice by submitting a request to the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Air Traffic Airspace Management, ATA-400, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591, or by calling (202) 267-8783. Communications must identify both docket numbers for this notice. Persons interested in being placed on a mailing list for future NPRM's should call the FAA's Office of Rulemaking, (202) 267-9677, for a copy of Advisory Circular No. 11-2A, notice of proposed rulemaking distribution system, which describes the application procedure.

The Proposal

The FAA is proposing an amendment to title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 71 to revise V-257 between the Phoenix, AZ, VORTAC, and the Drake, AZ, VORTAC. This proposed change is part of the FAA's National Airspace Redesign effort and is intended to improve the management of aircraft operations near the Phoenix, AZ, terminal area. Although the change will slightly increase the length of the route, the proposed action will coincide with revisions made to V-105, and align this route to facilitate Air Traffic Management operations in the Phoenix Terminal Area.

The FAA has determined that this proposed regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. Therefore, this proposed regulation: (1) Is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a "significant rule" under Department of Transportation (DOT) Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not

warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this proposed rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Domestic VOR Federal airways are published in paragraph 6010(a), of FAA Order 7400.9K dated August 30, 2002, and effective September 16, 2002, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The VOR Federal airway listed in this document would be published subsequently in the order.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS C, CLASS D, AND CLASS E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIRWAYS; ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

1. The authority citation for part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p.389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order 7400.9K, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 30, 2002, and effective September 16, 2002, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6010(a) Domestic VOR Federal Airways

* * * * *

V-257 [Revised]

From Phoenix, AZ; INT Phoenix 333° (321°M) and Drake, AZ, 182° (168° M) radials; Drake; INT Drake 003° and Grand Canyon, AZ, 211° radials; Grand Canyon; 38 miles 12 AGL, 24 miles 125 MSL, 16 miles 95 MSL, 26 miles 12 AGL, Bryce Canyon, UT; INT Bryce Canyon 338° and Delta, UT, 186° radials, Delta; 39 miles, 105 MSL INT Delta 004° and Malad City, ID, 179° radials; 20 miles, 118 MSL, Malad City; Pocatello, ID; DuBois, ID; Dillon, MT; Coppertown, MT; INT Coppertown 002° and Helena, MT, 272° radials; INT Helena 272° and Great Falls, MT, 222° radials; Great Falls; 73 miles, 56 MSL,

Havre, MT. The airspace within Restricted Area R-6403 is excluded.

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Issued in Washington, DC, on October 29, 2002.

Reginald C. Matthews,

Manager, Airspace and Rules Division.

[FR Doc. 02-28367 Filed 11-6-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 31

[REG-209116-89]

RIN 1545-AN40

Requirement of Making Quarterly Payments of the Railroad Unemployment Repayment Tax

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Withdrawal of notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This document withdraws the notice of proposed rulemaking relating to the time and manner of making payments of the railroad unemployment repayment tax. The proposed regulations were published in the **Federal Register** on May 13, 1993. The railroad unemployment repayment tax provisions are no longer operative; therefore, these proposed regulations are obsolete.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kyle Finizio at (202) 622-6040 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 13, 1993, the IRS published a notice of proposed rulemaking (EE-79-89) in the **Federal Register** (58 FR 28374) that proposed amendments to the Employment Tax Regulations under sections 6011, 6157, and 6302 of the Internal Revenue Code (Code) of 1986. These proposed regulations stated the time and manner of making payments of the railroad unemployment repayment tax (sections 3321-3322 of the Code). Section 3321(c) of the Code provides for the termination of the tax when certain loans to the railroad unemployment fund are repaid. Because this repayment occurred on June 29, 1993, the railroad unemployment repayment tax provisions are no longer operative. Thus, no railroad unemployment repayment taxes are payable with respect to rail wages paid after July 1, 1993. See Announcement 93-128

(1993–30 I.R.B. 88). Therefore, proposed regulations §§ 31.6011(a)–3A, 31.6157–1 and 31.6302(c)–2A are hereby withdrawn.

List of Subjects in 26 CFR Part 31

Employment taxes, Income taxes, Penalties, Pensions, Railroad retirement, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Social security, Unemployment compensation.

Withdrawal of Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

Accordingly, under the authority of 26 U.S.C. 7805 and 26 U.S.C. 6302, proposed regulations §§ 31.6011(a)–3A, 31.6157–1, and 31.6302(c)–2A published in the **Federal Register** on May 13, 1993 (58 FR 28374) are withdrawn.

Robert E. Wenzel,

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
[FR Doc. 02–28401 Filed 11–6–02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018–AF67

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Withdrawal of Proposed Rule To Remove the Northern Populations of the Tidewater Goby From the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule; withdrawal.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), withdraw the proposed rule, published in the **Federal Register** on June 24, 1999, to remove the northern populations of tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*) from the list of endangered and threatened wildlife and the concurrent proposal to keep listed as endangered a distinct population segment (DPS) of tidewater goby in Orange and San Diego Counties, CA. The tidewater goby will remain listed throughout its range as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). Our withdrawal is based on comments and additional information received from the public, the scientific community, industry, other concerned governmental agencies, and other parties interested in the proposed delisting rule. We are convinced by the information provided

by the scientific community that our assessment of the importance of new tidewater goby populations and the recolonization ability of the tidewater goby in the proposed delisting rule were premature. We agree with a number of the commenters that it is prudent to wait and assess the persistence of these populations for a longer period of time. Withdrawing the delisting proposal for the northern populations of the tidewater goby makes the retention of a southern California DPS as endangered unnecessary, and therefore, we also withdraw our proposal to retain as listed a southern California DPS.

DATES: This action is made on December 9, 2002.

ADDRESSES: The supporting record for this withdrawal is available for inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at our Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office, 2493 Portola Road, Suite B, Ventura, CA 93003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carl Benz at the above address (telephone: 805–644–1766).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*) is the only member of the genus *Eucyclogobius* in the family Gobiidae. The species was first described as *Gobius newberryi* by Girard in 1857. Gill (1862) studied Girard's specimens and created the genus *Eucyclogobius* for this fish species. The majority of scientists have accepted this classification (e.g., Bailey *et al.* 1970, Miller and Lea 1972, Hubbs *et al.* 1979, Eschmeyer *et al.* 1983, Robins *et al.* 1991). A few older works and Ginsburg (1945) placed the tidewater goby and the eight related eastern Pacific species into the genus *Lepidogobius*. This classification included the currently recognized genera *Lepidogobius*, *Clevelandia*, *Ilypnus*, *Quietula*, and *Eucyclogobius*.

Crabtree's (1985) allozyme (enzyme) work on tidewater gobies from 12 localities throughout the range identified fixed allelic (genetic) differences at the extreme northern and southern ends of the range, with the more centrally distributed populations more similar to one another. The results suggest a low level of gene movement between populations in the northern, central and southern parts of the range. However, the sites Crabtree sampled were widely separated geographically, and his results may not indicate gene flow on more local levels, as noted by Lafferty *et al.* (1999, cited in proposed delisting as in prep.).

More recently, David Jacobs (Department of Organismic Biology, Ecology and Evolution, University of California, Los Angeles, *in litt.*, 1998; Dawson *et al.* 2001) conducted an analysis of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) from tidewater goby populations ranging from Humboldt to San Diego Counties. Results suggested that San Diego tidewater gobies (*i.e.*, the southernmost tidewater goby populations) began diverging from the remainder of tidewater gobies more than 100,000 years ago and are therefore genetically distinct from individuals across the rest of the range.

The tidewater goby is a small elongate fish seldom exceeding 50 millimeters (mm), about 2 inches (in), standard length. This goby is characterized by large, dusky pectoral fins and a ventral sucker-like disk formed by the complete fusion of the pelvic fins. It is nearly transparent, with a mottled brownish upper surface, and often with spots or bars on dusky dorsal and anal fins. The mouth is large and oblique with the upper jaw extending nearly to the rear edge of the eye. The eyes are widely spaced. The tidewater goby is a short-lived species, apparently having an annual life cycle (Eschmeyer *et al.* 1983, Irwin and Soltz 1984, Swift *et al.* 1997).

The tidewater goby is endemic to California and restricted to coastal brackish water habitats. This species historically ranged from Tillas Slough (mouth of the Smith River, Del Norte County) near the Oregon border to Agua Hedionda Lagoon (northern San Diego County). Within this range, shallow brackish water habitats occur in two relatively distinct situations: (1) The upper edge of tidal bays, such as Tomales, Bolinas, and San Francisco Bays near the entrance of freshwater tributaries, and (2) the coastal lagoons formed at the mouths of small to large coastal rivers, streams, or seasonally wet canyons along the coast of California. Overall, the tidewater goby occupies a very small portion of the California coast (probably less than 5 percent) (C. Swift, Emeritus, Section of Fishes, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, CA, *in litt.* 1999).

Tidewater gobies can tolerate a wide range of salinities (from 0 to 60 parts per thousand (ppt)) and are frequently found throughout lagoons (Swift *et al.* 1989, 1997; Worcester 1992; Worcester and Lea 1996). However, tidewater gobies are often found in waters of low salinities (about 10 ppt) in the uppermost brackish zone of larger estuaries and coastal lagoons. In some cases, tidewater gobies may also be found in habitats that are essentially fresh with little or no tidal influence