

September 8, 1995, except for condition Nos. 9 pertaining to non-VOC and non-NO_x pollutants and expiration date of the plan approval.

(ii) Additional Material.

(A) Remainder of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's December 8, 1995 submittal.

(B) Additional material submitted by Pennsylvania dated May 23, 1997, providing clarifying information related to Pennzoil Products Company plan approval.

[FR Doc. 97-15102 Filed 6-10-97; 8:45 am]

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Part 101-38

[FPMR Amendment G-111]

RIN 3090-AG26

Motor Vehicles

AGENCY: Office of Governmentwide Policy, GSA.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document contains corrections to a final rule published in the **Federal Register** on Friday, January 3, 1997, 62 FR 322. FPMR Amendment G-111, which governs the management of motor vehicles.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 3, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sharon A. Kiser, Federal Acquisition Policy Division (202-501-216).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In rule document 97-52 appearing at 62 FR 322, GSA revised Part 101-38. This document corrects three errors.

Corrections

§ 101.38 [Corrected]

1. On page 324, second column, "**PART 101-38—MOTOR EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT**" is corrected to read "**PART 101-38—MOTOR VEHICLE MANAGEMENT.**"

2. On page 325, the table in 101-38.104(b)(3) is corrected by adding the following footnotes.

"1 Established by section 502 of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act (89 Stat. 902, 15 U.S.C. 2002) and the Secretary of Transportation.

2 Established by the Secretary of Transportation and mandated by Executive Order 12003 through fiscal year 1981 and by Executive Order 12375 beginning in fiscal year 1982.

3 Fleet average fuel economy for light trucks is the combined fleet average fuel economy for all 4x2 and 4x4 light trucks.

4 Requirements not yet established by the Secretary of Transportation."

3. On page 328, first column, instruction 13 is corrected to read "13. Section 101-38.401-1 is amended by removing the introductory text, removing paragraph (b), redesignating paragraph (c) as paragraph (b), and revising paragraph (a) introductory text to read as follows:"

Dated: June 5, 1997.

Sharon A. Kiser,

FAR Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 97-15229 Filed 6-10-97; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018-AC52

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Threatened Status for *Castilleja levisecta* (Golden Paintbrush)

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) determines threatened status pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), for the plant *Castilleja levisecta* (golden paintbrush). This species once occurred from Oregon to Vancouver Island in British Columbia, Canada. Ten populations of this plant now exist in open grasslands ranging from south of Olympia in Thurston County, Washington, north through the Puget Trough to southwest British Columbia, Canada. Threats to the species include competition with encroaching native and non-native plant species; habitat modification through succession in the absence of fire; and grazing by herbivores. Direct human-caused threats include conversion of habitat for residential and commercial development, conversion to agriculture, and possible damage associated with road maintenance. This rule implements the Federal protections afforded by the Act for this plant.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 11, 1997.

ADDRESSES: The complete file for this rule is available for inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the Western Washington Office, North Pacific Coast Ecoregion, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 510 Desmond Drive S.E., Suite 101, Lacey, Washington 98503-1273.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dave Frederick, Supervisor, at the above

Lacey address (telephone 360/753-9440).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Castilleja levisecta (golden paintbrush) was first collected near Mill Plain, Washington, by Thomas Jefferson Howell in 1880 and was described by Jesse More Greenman in 1898 (Greenman 1898). A perennial herb of the figwort family (Scrophulariaceae), *C. levisecta* typically has 1 to 15 erect to spreading unbranched stems, reaches a height of 30 centimeters (cm) (12 inches (in)), and is covered with soft, sticky hairs. The lower leaves are entire and narrowly pointed; the upper leaves are broader, usually with one to three pairs of short lateral lobes on the distal end. The flower, mostly hidden by the overlapping bracts, has a calyx 15 to 18 millimeters (mm) (0.6 to 0.7 in) long and deeply cleft, and a corolla 20 to 23 mm (0.8 to 0.9 in) long, with a slender galea (concave upper lip) three to four times the length of the unpouched lower lip (Hitchcock and Cronquist 1973). It is distinguished from the other *Castilleja* species within its range by brilliant golden to yellow floral bracts. The plant flowers from April to June. When not flowering, the plant is less conspicuous. The species may be semi-parasitic like other members of the genus *Castilleja*, possibly requiring a host plant for seedling development in its native habitat (Heckard 1962, Sheehan and Sprague 1984). However, greenhouse experiments indicate it does not require a host to survive and flower (Wentworth 1994).

The plant tends to grow in clumps. One genetic individual may consist of 1 to 15 stems, making the determination of exact numbers of individual plants in the field difficult. The number of stems per plant varies site to site. In addition, researchers have used a variety of census methods over the years. Therefore, population estimates can vary and a consistent approach is needed. Experimentally designed sampling surveys have been conducted where individual plants were tagged and counted (Wentworth 1994). Year to year variation in population densities can be high (G. Douglas, Conservation Data Center, British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, pers. comm. 1996; Wentworth 1994).

Castilleja levisecta occurs in open grasslands at elevations below 100 meters (m) (328 feet (ft)) around the periphery of the Puget Trough. Most populations occur on glacially derived soils, either gravelly glacial outwash or clayey glacio-lacustrine sediments