Source of flooding and location	# Depth in feet above ground. *Elevation in feet (NGVD)
LOUISIANA	
Assumption Parish (Unincorporated Areas) (FEMA Docket No. 7210)	
Pierre Pass at Pierre Part:	
At the area surrounding Lake Vevret	*6
Maps are available for inspection at City Hall, 141 Highway 1008, Napoleonville, Louisiana.	
NEBRASKA	
Milford (City), Seward County (FEMA Docket No. 7210)	
Big Blue River:	
Approximately 1.5 miles downstream of Burlington Northern Railroad	*1,401
Approximately 3.0 miles upstream of Burlington Northern Railroad	*1,413
Maps are available for inspection at the City of Milford City Hall, 505 First Street, Milford, Nebraska.	
OKLAHOMA	
Piedmont (City), Canadian and Kingfisher Counties (FEMA Docket No. 7210)	
Solider Creek South Branch:	
Just above dam located 0.5 mile upstream of 16th Street Northeast	*1,168
Approximately 3,500 feet upstream of Piedmont Road	*1,205
Deer Creek Tributary 5A:	
Just upstream of Washington Street	*1,156
Approximately 2,000 feet upstream of Piedmont Street	*1,198
Maps are available for inspection at City Hall, 314 Edmond Road, Piedmont, Oklahoma.	
TEXAS	
Junction (City), Kimble County (FEMA Docket No. 7210)	
Llano River:	
Approximately 500 feet downstream of Interstate Highway 10	*1,695
At confluence of North and South Llano Rivers	*1,698
North Llano River:	
At confluence with South Llano River	*1,698
Approximately 1,000 feet upstream of U.S. Highways 83, 290, and 377	*1,709
South Llano River:	
At confluence with North Llano River	*1,698
Approximately 700 feet upstream of Flatrock Lane	*1,711
Maps are available for inspection at City Hall, 102 North Fifth Street, Junction, Texas.	

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 83.100, ''Flood Insurance'')

Dated: July 15, 1997.

Michael J. Armstrong,

Associate Director for Mitigation.

[FR Doc. 97–19219 Filed 7–21–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–04–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 87–268; DA 97–1481]

Advanced Television Systems and Their Impact on the Existing Television Service

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; petitions for reconsideration.

SUMMARY: By this Order, we are denying a request from Hogan and Hartson, L.L.P., that we consolidate the due date for responses to the petitions for reconsideration of the *Sixth Report and Order* in MM Docket No. 87–268, 62 FR 26684, with the due date that will be established for responses to any supplemental filings relating to channel change requests that we may receive under the procedure we established recently for such filings. In denying this request, we are concerned that extending the time for filing responses to the petitions for reconsideration to consolidate those responses with responses any supplemental filings we may receive would serve to delay the final resolution of issues relating to the allotment of DTV channels.

DATES: Responses to petitions for reconsideration of the *Sixth Report and Order* in this proceeding are due July 18, 1997. Supplemental filings relating to petitions for reconsideration of the *Sixth Report and Order* that request changes to DTV allotments are due August 22, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, Office of the Secretary, Room 222, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bruce Franca (202–418–2470) or Alan Stillwell (202–418–2470), Office of Engineering and Technology.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. In the *Sixth Report and Order* in MM Docket No. 87–268, the Commission set forth a Table of Allotments for digital TV (DTV) service, rules for initial DTV allotments, procedures for assigning DTV allotments to eligible broadcasters, and plans for spectrum recovery, 62 FR 26684, adopted April 3, 1997, FCC 97–115 (released April 21, 1997). We received over 200 petitions for reconsideration of various aspects of this decision. Oppositions to these petitions are due July 18, 1997. On July 2, 1997, we issued an *Order,* DA–1377, 62 FR 37145, clarifying our action in that decision with regard to OET Bulletin No. 69 and providing an additional 45-day period for parties requesting reconsideration of individual allotments included in the DTV Table to submit supplemental information relating to their petitions. Supplemental filings relating to those requests are due on or before August 22, 1997. We also released OET Bulletin No. 69 on July 2, 1997, concurrent with our *Order.* As provided under § 1.429(f) of our rules, oppositions to the supplements to the petitions for reconsideration would normally be due 15 days after the date of public notice of the filing of the supplements. *See* 47 CFR 1.429(f).

2. On July 9, 1997, Hogan and Hartson, L.L.P. (Hogan & Hartson) requested that we consolidate the deadline for filing oppositions to the petitions for reconsideration of the *Sixth Report and Order* with the deadline for the filing of oppositions to supplements to those petitions for reconsideration. Hogan and Hartson argues that consolidation of these two deadlines would streamline the DTV proceeding and avoid the filing of two sets of opposition pleadings (and replies). It states that a consolidated opposition deadline after the date for supplementing petitions would instead permit all parties to prepare (and the Commission's staff to review) a single consolidated opposition to all petitions, as supplemented. It believes that the result would be a more efficient, and less confusing, proceeding.

3. In a statement filed on July 10, 1997, the Association for Maximum Service Television, Inc. (MSTV) and the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) endorse our recent actions releasing OET Bulletin No. 69 and providing for limited supplementary filings. MSTV and NAB state that we have appropriately provided additional time for petitioners that have raised

questions about specific DTV assignments to supplement their petitions in these respects in light of OET Bulletin No. 69. They also state that, just as significantly, we did not extend the current deadline for filing oppositions and replies with regard to petitions for reconsideration. They agree that these deadlines should not be extended, noting that OET Bulletin No. 69, because of the narrowness of its scope, does not bear materially on general policy issues.

4. While recognize the arguments that Hogan and Hartson raise with regard to the desirability of avoiding multiple filings relating to the petitions for reconsideration and any supplemental information that may be filed, we are concerned that extending the time allowed for responding to the petitions would serve to delay the final resolution of issues relating to the allotment of DTV channels. We are particularly concerned that providing an extended period of time for filing oppositions to the petitions for reconsideration could increase uncertainty for broadcasters with regard to our DTV allotment policies and the availability of channels and thereby hinder their ability to proceed with the rapid introduction of DTV service. We believe that it is important that these issues be concluded as expeditiously as possible and therefore will proceed in accordance with the schedule and procedures for filing oppositions that is currently in place.

5. Accordingly, it is ordered that, pursuant to §§ 4(i) and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i) and 303(r), and §§ 0.31, 0.241, 1.3, and 1.429 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 0.31, 0.241, 1.3, 1.429, Hogan and Hartson's request for consolidation of opposition deadlines is denied.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–19235 Filed 7–21–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

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

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) designates 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 (Act). The Fish and Wildlife Service has identified 18 critical habitat units totaling 964 river kilometers (km) (599 river miles) in Arizona, California, and New Mexico. As required by section 4 of the Act, the Service considered economic and other relevant impacts prior to making a final decision on the size and configuration of critical habitat.

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).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Ecological Considerations

The southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) is a small passerine bird, approximately 15 centimeters (cm) (5.75 inches) in length. It is one of four subspecies of the willow flycatcher recognized in North America (Hubbard 1987, Unitt 1987, Browning 1993). The southwestern willow flycatcher's breeding range includes southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, southwestern Colorado, southern portions of Nevada and Utah, and extreme northwestern Mexico (Hubbard 1987, Unitt 1987, Wilbur 1987). During the breeding season, the species occurs in riparian habitats along rivers, streams, open water, cienegas, marshy seeps, or saturated soil where dense growths of willows (*Salix* sp.), *Baccharis,* arrowweed (*Pluchea* sp.), tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.) or other plants are present, sometimes with a scattered overstory of cottonwood (*Populus* sp.) (Grinnell and Miller 1944, Phillips 1948, Zimmerman 1970, Whitmore 1977, Hubbard 1987, Unitt 1987, Whitfield 1990, Brown and Trosset 1989, Brown 1991, Sogge *et al.* 1997). These riparian communities, which tend to be rare and widely separated, provide nesting, foraging, and migratory habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher. *Empidonax traillii extimus* is an insectivore that forages within and occasionally above dense riparian vegetation, taking insects on the wing and gleaning them from foliage (Wheelock 1912, Bent 1960).

Empidonax traillii extimus nests in dense riparian vegetation approximately 4–7 meters (m) (13–23 feet) tall, often with a high percentage of canopy cover. Historically, *E. t. extimus* nested primarily in willows, with a scattered overstory of cottonwood (Grinnell and Miller 1944, Phillips 1948, Whitmore 1977, Unitt 1987, Sogge *et al.* 1997). In addition to nesting in riparian woodland vegetation consisting of willows, arrowweed, tamarisk ''or other species'', southwestern willow flycatchers nest almost exclusively in coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) on the Upper San Luis Rey River in San Diego County, California, which may be defined as an oak ''riparian woodland.'' Following modern changes in riparian plant communities in the southwest, *E. t. extimus* still nests in willows where available but is also known to nest in areas dominated by tamarisk and Russian olive (Zimmerman 1970, Hubbard 1987, Brown 1988). Sedgewick and Knopf (1992) found that sites selected as song perches by male willow flycatchers exhibited higher variability in shrub size than did nest sites and often included large central shrubs. Habitats not selected for either nesting or singing were narrower riparian zones, with greater distances between willow patches and individual willow plants.

Large scale losses of southwestern wetlands have occurred, particularly the cottonwood-willow riparian habitat of the southwestern willow flycatcher (Phillips *et al.* 1964, Johnson and Haight 1984, Katibah 1984, Johnson *et al.* 1987, Unitt 1987, General Accounting Office 1988, Dahl 1990, State of Arizona 1990). Changes in the riparian plant community have reduced, degraded and eliminated nesting habitat for the willow flycatcher, curtailing its