

endangered or threatened species under the Act between 1991 and 1999. Some of these species may also occur on other Hawaiian islands. Previously, we proposed that designation of critical habitat was prudent for 32 (*Abutilon eremitopetalum*, *Adenophorus perians*, *Bidens micrantha* ssp. *kalealaha*, *Bonamia menziesii*, *Brighamia rockii*, *Cenchrus agrimonioides*, *Centaurium sebaeoides*, *Clermontia oblongifolia* ssp. *mauiensis*, *Ctenitis squamigera*, *Cyanea grimesiana* ssp. *grimesiana*, *Cyanea lobata*, *Cyanea macrostegia* ssp. *gibsonii*, *Cyperus trachysanthos*, *Cyrtandra munroi*, *Diellia erecta*, *Diplazium molokaiense*, *Gahnia lanaiensis*, *Hedyotis mannii*, *Hesperomannia arborescens*, *Hibiscus brackenridgei*, *Isodendron pyriformis*, *Mariscus fauriei*, *Neraudia sericea*, *Portulaca sclerocarpa*, *Sesbania tomentosa*, *Silene lanceolata*, *Solanum incompletum*, *Spermolepis hawaiiensis*, *Tetramolopium remyi*, *Vigna o-wahuensis*, *Viola lanaiensis*, and *Zanthoxylum hawaiiense*) of the 37 species reported from the island of Lanai. No change is made to the 32 proposed prudency determinations in the March 4, 2002, revised proposed critical habitat rule for plants from Lanai. We previously proposed that designation of critical habitat was not prudent for *Phyllostegia glabra* var. *lanaiensis* because it had not been seen recently in the wild, and no viable genetic material of this species is known to exist (65 FR 82086). No change is made to this proposed prudency determination in the March 4, 2002, revised proposed critical habitat rule (67 FR 9806). In the March 4, 2002, revised proposed critical habitat rule, we proposed that designation of critical habitat is prudent for *Tetramolopium lepidotum* ssp. *lepidotum*, a species for which a prudency determination has not been made previously. We determined that designation of critical habitat was prudent for *Hedyotis schlechtendahlia* var. *remyi*, *Labordia tinifolia* var. *lanaiensis*, and *Melicope munroi* at the time of their listing in 1999.

We also proposed designation of critical habitat for 32 (*Abutilon eremitopetalum*, *Adenophorus perians*, *Bidens micrantha* ssp. *kalealaha*, *Bonamia menziesii*, *Brighamia rockii*, *Cenchrus agrimonioides*, *Centaurium sebaeoides*, *Clermontia oblongifolia* ssp. *mauiensis*, *Ctenitis squamigera*, *Cyanea grimesiana* ssp. *grimesiana*, *Cyanea lobata*, *Cyanea macrostegia* ssp. *gibsonii*, *Cyperus trachysanthos*, *Cyrtandra munroi*, *Diellia erecta*, *Diplazium molokaiense*, *Gahnia*

*lanaiensis*, *Hedyotis mannii*, *Hedyotis schlechtendahlia* var. *remyi*, *Hesperomannia arborescens*, *Hibiscus brackenridgei*, *Isodendron pyriformis*, *Labordia tinifolia* var. *lanaiensis*, *Melicope munroi*, *Neraudia sericea*, *Portulaca sclerocarpa*, *Sesbania tomentosa*, *Solanum incompletum*, *Spermolepis hawaiiensis*, *Tetramolopium remyi*, *Vigna o-wahuensis*, and *Viola lanaiensis*) plant species. Critical habitat is not proposed for four (*Mariscus fauriei*, *Silene lanceolata*, *Tetramolopium lepidotum* ssp. *lepidotum*, and *Zanthoxylum hawaiiense*) of the 37 species which no longer occur on the island of Lanai, and for which we are unable to identify any habitat that is essential to their conservation on the island of Lanai. Critical habitat is not proposed for *Phyllostegia glabra* var. *lanaiensis* for the reasons given above. Eight critical habitat units, totaling approximately 7,853 hectares (19,405 acres), are proposed for designation on the island of Lanai. For locations of these proposed units, please consult the proposed rule (67 FR 9806).

#### Public Comments Solicited

Since the close of the comment period, we have received new information in the form of a draft conservation agreement (copy available upon request) from the owner of Unit D. The comment period is reopened to allow additional time for all interested parties to consider the information and submit written comments on the proposal. One possible outcome may be a decision to exclude this area from the final designation pursuant to section 4(b)(2) of the Act.

We will accept written comments and information during this reopened comment period. If you wish to comment, you may submit your comments and materials concerning this proposal by any of the following methods:

(1) You may submit written comments and information to the Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Office, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., P.O. Box 50088, Honolulu, HI 96850-0001.

(2) You may hand-deliver comments to our Honolulu Fish and Wildlife Office at the address given above.

Comments and materials received, as well as supporting documentation used in preparation of the proposal to designate critical habitat, will be available for inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the address under (1) above. Copies of the draft document are available on the Internet at [\[pacificislands.fws.gov\]\(http://pacificislands.fws.gov\) or by request from the Field Supervisor at the address and phone number under \(1 and 2\) above.](http://</a></p>
</div>
<div data-bbox=)

Information regarding this proposal is available in alternative formats upon request.

#### Author

The primary author of this notice is Gina Shultz (see **ADDRESSES** section).

**Authority:** The authority for this action is the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Dated: November 5, 2002.

#### Paul Hoffman,

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.*

[FR Doc. 02-29047 Filed 11-12-02; 3:04 pm]

**BILLING CODE 4310-55-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

#### 50 CFR Part 17

#### RIN 1018-AH01

### Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Critical Habitat for the Kauai Cave Wolf Spider and Kauai Cave Amphipod

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule; extension of comment period and notice of availability of draft economic analysis.

**SUMMARY:** We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, announce the availability of the draft economic analysis for the proposed designations of critical habitat for the Kauai cave wolf spider and Kauai cave amphipod from the island of Kauai, Hawaii. We are now providing notice of extending the comment period to allow peer reviewers and all interested parties to comment simultaneously on the proposed rule and the associated draft economic analysis. The draft economic analysis shows a range likely costs from the proposed critical habitat designation of between \$743 million to \$1.955 billion over the 18 year period from 2003 to 2020. Comments previously submitted need not be resubmitted as they will be incorporated into the public record as part of this extended comment period and will be fully considered in preparation of the final rule.

**DATES:** We will accept public comments until December 16, 2002.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments and information should be submitted to Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service, Pacific Islands Office, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., P.O. Box 50088, Honolulu, HI 96850-0001. Copies of the draft economic analysis are available on the Internet at <http://pacificislands.fws.gov> or by request from the Field Supervisor at the above address and 808/541-3441. For further instructions on commenting, refer to Public Comments Solicited section of this notice.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Paul Henson, Field Supervisor, Pacific Islands Office, at the above address (telephone: 808/541-3441; facsimile: 808/541-3470).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

On June 16, 1978, we published in the **Federal Register** a proposal to list the Kauai cave wolf spider (*Adelocosa anops*) as an endangered species and the Kauai cave amphipod (*Spelaeorchestia koloana*) as threatened (43 FR 26084). That proposal was withdrawn on September 2, 1980 (45 FR 58171) as a result of a provision in the 1978 Amendments to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 that required withdrawal of all pending proposals that were not made final within 2 years of the proposal or within one year after passage of the Amendments, which ever period was longer. An initial comprehensive Notice of Review for invertebrate animals was published on May 22, 1984 (49 FR 21664), in which the Kauai cave wolf spider and Kauai cave amphipod were treated as category 2 candidates for Federal listing. Category 2 taxa were those for which conclusive data on biological vulnerability and threats were not currently available to support proposed rules.

We published an updated Notice of Review for animals on January 6, 1989 (54 FR 554). In this notice, the Kauai cave wolf spider and Kauai cave amphipod were treated as category 1 candidates for Federal listing. Category 1 taxa were those for which we had on file substantial information on biological vulnerability and threats to support preparation of listing proposals. However, in the Notice of Review for all animal taxa published on November 21, 1991 (56 FR 58804), the two Kauai cave arthropods were listed as category 2 candidates. In the November 15, 1994, Notice of Review for all animal taxa (59 FR 58982), the two Kauai cave arthropods were again elevated to category 1 candidates. Upon publication of the February 28, 1996, Notice of Review (61 FR 7596), we ceased using candidate category designations and included the two cave arthropods as

candidate species. Candidate species are those for which we have on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposals to list the species as threatened or endangered. The two cave arthropods were included as candidate species in the September 19, 1997 (62 FR 49398), Notice of Review.

A proposed rule to list these two species as endangered was published on December 5, 1997 (62 FR 64340), and the final rule to list them was published on January 14, 2000 (65 FR 2348). In the proposed listing rule, we indicated that designation of critical habitat for the Kauai cave wolf spider and Kauai cave amphipod was not prudent. Our concern was that publication of precise maps and descriptions of critical habitat in the **Federal Register** could increase human visitation to these highly sensitive cave habitats, which could lead to incidents of vandalism, destruction of habitat, and unintentional cases of take. Also, we believed that critical habitat designation would not provide any additional benefit to these species beyond that provided through listing as endangered.

However, in the final rule, we determined that critical habitat designation was prudent as at the time we did not find specific evidence of taking, vandalism, collection, or trade of these species or any other similarly situated species. Also, we did find that there may also be some educational or informational benefit to designating critical habitat. Therefore, we found that the benefits of designating critical habitat for these two species outweighed the benefits of not designating critical habitat. In that final rule, we determined that critical habitat designation would be prudent, and we also indicated that we were not able to develop a proposed critical habitat designation for both species at that time due to budgetary and workload constraints.

On June 2, 2000, we were ordered by the U.S. District Court for the District of Hawaii (in *Center for Biological Diversity v. Babbitt and Clark*, Civ. No. 99-00603 (D. Haw.)) to publish the final critical habitat designation for both cave animals by February 1, 2002. The plaintiffs and the Service entered into a consent decree in a separate action agreeing to jointly seek an extension of this deadline (*Center for Biological Diversity v. Norton*, Civ. No. 01-2063 D.D.C. October 2, 2001).

On January 30, 2002, the U.S. District Court in Hawaii approved a joint stipulation to modify the terms of the June 2 order to extend the deadline to August 10, 2002. Subsequently, the Service determined that an additional

extension of time was needed to complete this designation making process. On August 21, 2002, the U.S. District Court in Hawaii approved another joint stipulation extending the date for the final rule designating critical habitat for this species to March 31, 2003.

We proposed critical habitat designations for the Kauai cave wolf spider and the Kauai cave amphipod on March 27, 2002, totaling approximately 1,697 hectares (ha) (4,193 acres (ac)) on the island of Kauai, Hawaii (67 FR 14671).

Critical habitat receives protection from destruction or adverse modification through required consultation under section 7 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) with regard to actions carried out, funded, or authorized by a Federal agency. Section 4(b)(2) of the Act requires that the Secretary shall designate or revise critical habitat based upon the best scientific and commercial data available, and after taking into consideration the economic impact of specifying any particular area as critical habitat. We have prepared a draft economic analysis of the proposed critical habitat designation. The draft economic analysis is available on the Internet and from the mailing address in the Public Comments Solicited section below.

The public comment period for the March 27, 2002, proposal originally closed on May 28, 2002. We are now announcing the availability of the draft economic analysis and the extension of the comment period for the Kauai cave wolf spider and Kauai cave amphipod. We will accept public comments on the proposal and the associated draft economic analysis for the Kauai cave wolf spider and Kauai cave amphipod until the close of this comment period (see **DATES**). The extension of the comment period gives all interested parties the opportunity to comment on the proposal and the associated draft economic analysis for the Kauai cave wolf spider and Kauai cave amphipod. Comments already submitted on the proposed designation of critical habitat for the Kauai cave wolf spider and Kauai cave amphipod need not be resubmitted as they will be fully considered in the final determinations.

**Public Comments Solicited**

We will accept written comments and information during this re-opened comment period. If you wish to comment, you may submit your comments and materials concerning this proposal by any of several methods:

(1) You may submit written comments and information to the Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Office, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., P.O. Box 50088, Honolulu, HI 96850-0001. Or by facsimile at 808/541-3470.

(2) You may hand-deliver comments to our Honolulu Fish and Wildlife Office at the address given above.

Comments and materials received, as well as supporting documentation used in preparation of the proposal to designate critical habitat, will be available for inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the address under (1) above. Copies of the draft economic analysis are available on the Internet at <http://pacificislands.fws.gov> or by request from the Field Supervisor at the address and phone number under (1 and 2) above.

#### Author(s)

The primary author of this notice is Lorena Wada (see ADDRESSES).

#### Authority

The authority for this action is the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Dated: November 5, 2002.

#### Paul Hoffman,

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.*

[FR Doc. 02-29048 Filed 11-12-02; 3:04 pm]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

#### 50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018-AH94

#### Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for Blackburn's Sphinx Moth

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule; notice of availability of draft economic analysis.

**SUMMARY:** We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, announce the availability of the draft economic analysis for the proposed designations of critical habitat for the Blackburn's sphinx moth (*Manduca blackburni*) on the islands of Maui, Hawaii, Molokai, and Kahoolawe, Hawaii. The comment period to allow peer reviewers and all interested parties to comment simultaneously on the proposed rule (67 FR 54763) and the associated draft economic analysis currently ends on December 30, 2002. Over a 10-year

period, the draft economic analysis shows a range of direct costs from \$1.2 to 1.9 million, and the possibility of indirect costs approaching \$500 million. However, many of the indirect costs shown in the analysis result from uncertain and possibly unlikely future private and governmental actions, and we expressly request comments as to the likelihood of these actions occurring and of the indicated costs from these possible actions being incurred.

Comments previously submitted need not be resubmitted as they will be incorporated into the public record as part of this extended comment period and will be fully considered in preparation of the final rule.

**DATES:** We will accept public comments until December 30, 2002. Any comments received by the closing date will be considered in the final decision on this proposal.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments and information should be submitted to Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Office, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., P.O. Box 50088, Honolulu, HI 96850-0001. Copies of the draft economic analysis are available on the Internet at <http://pacificislands.fws.gov> or by request from the Field Supervisor at above address and 808/541-3441. For further instructions on commenting, refer to Public Comments Solicited section of this notice.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Paul Henson, Field Supervisor, Pacific Islands Office, at the above address (telephone: 808/541-3441; facsimile: 808/541-3470).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

An initial comprehensive Notice of Review for Invertebrate Animals was published in the **Federal Register** on May 22, 1984 (49 FR 21664). In that notice, we identified Blackburn's sphinx moth as a category 3A taxon. Category 3A taxa were those for which we had persuasive evidence of extinction. We published an updated Notice of Review for animals on January 6, 1989 (54 FR 554). Although Blackburn's sphinx moth had been rediscovered by 1985, in the 1989 Notice of Review this taxon was again identified as category 3A. In the next Notice of Review on November 15, 1994 (59 FR 58982), this species was reclassified as a category 1 candidate for listing. Category 1 candidates were those taxa for which we had on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support preparation of listing proposals. Beginning with our February 28, 1996, Notice of Review (61 FR 7596), we

discontinued the designation of multiple categories of candidates, and only those taxa meeting the definition of former category 1 candidates are now considered candidates for listing purposes. In the February 28, 1996, Notice of Review, we identified Blackburn's sphinx moth as a candidate species (61 FR 7596). A proposed rule to list Blackburn's sphinx moth as endangered was published on April 2, 1997 (62 FR 15640). In the September 19, 1997, Notice of Review (62 FR 49398), this species was included as proposed for endangered status.

A final listing rule, listing the Blackburn's sphinx moth as endangered, was published in the **Federal Register** on February 1, 2000 (65 FR 4770). In that final rule, we determined that critical habitat designation for the moth would be prudent, and we also indicated that we were not able to develop a proposed critical habitat designation for the species at that time due to budgetary and workload constraints.

On June 2, 2000, we were ordered by the U.S. District Court for the District of Hawaii (in *Center for Biological Diversity v. Babbitt*, Civil No. 99-00603) to publish the final critical habitat designation for Blackburn's sphinx moth by February 1, 2002. The plaintiffs and the Service have entered into a consent decree agreeing to extend the deadline to May 30, 2003. *Center for Biological Diversity, et al. v. Norton*, Civ. No. 99-00603 (Aug. 22, 2002).

In response to the court order, on June 13, 2002, we published a proposed critical habitat rule for the Blackburn's sphinx moth. The species is known historically from the islands of Hawaii, Kauai, Maui, Molokai, and Oahu, and known currently from the islands of Hawaii, Kahoolawe, and Maui (67 FR 40633). We proposed a total of approximately 40,240 hectares (99,433 acres) on the islands of Maui, Hawaii, Molokai, and Kahoolawe.

Critical habitat receives protection from destruction or adverse modification through required consultation under section 7 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) with regard to actions carried out, funded, or authorized by a Federal agency. Section 4(b)(2) of the Act requires that the Secretary designate critical habitat based upon the best scientific and commercial data available, and after taking into consideration the economic impact of specifying any particular area as critical habitat. We have prepared a draft economic analysis of the proposed critical habitat designation. The draft economic analysis is available on the Internet and from the mailing address in