

address given above, and seven copies from which the purportedly confidential information has been deleted should be submitted to the Docket Section. A request for confidentiality should be accompanied by a cover letter setting forth the information specified in the agency's confidential business information regulation. 49 CFR part 512.

All comments received before the close of business on the comment closing date indicated above for the proposal will be considered, and will be available for examination in the docket at the above address both before and after that date. To the extent possible, comments filed after the closing date will also be considered. Comments received too late for consideration in regard to the final rule will be considered as suggestions for further rulemaking action. The NHTSA will continue to file relevant information as it becomes available in the docket after the closing date, and it is recommended that interested persons continue to examine the docket for new material.

Those persons desiring to be notified upon receipt of their comments in the rules docket should enclose a self-addressed, stamped postcard in the envelope with their comments. Upon receiving the comments, the docket supervisor will return the postcard by mail.

List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 571

Imports, Incorporation by reference, Motor vehicle safety, Motor vehicles, Rubber and rubber products, Tires.

In consideration of the foregoing, the agency proposes to amend Standard No. 121, *Air Brake Systems*, in Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations at Part 571 as follows:

PART 571—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 571 would be revised to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 322, 30111, 30115, 30117, and 30166; delegation of authority at 49 CFR 1.50.

2. In § 571.121, S5.1.1.1 would be revised to read as follows:

§ 571.121 Standard No. 121; Air brake systems.

* * * * *

S5.1.1.1 Air compressor cut-in pressure. The air compressor governor cut-in pressure shall be greater than 100 p.s.i.

* * * * *

Issued on: June 8, 1995.

Barry Felrice,

Associate Administrator for Safety Performance Standards.

[FR Doc. 95-14461 Filed 6-12-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-59-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 90-day Finding for a Petition To List the Comal Springs Salamander

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of 90-day petition finding.

SUMMARY: The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) announces a 90-day finding for a petition to list the Comal Springs salamander (*Eurycea* sp.) under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. The Service finds that the petition did not present substantial information indicating that listing this species may be warranted. The Service is continuing its status review of the species.

DATES: The finding announced in this document was made on June 6, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Data, information, comments, or questions concerning this petition finding should be submitted to the Field supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ecological Services Field Office, 10711 Burnet Road, Suite 200, Austin, Texas 78758. The petition finding, supporting data, and comments will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa O'Donnell, Biologist, at the above address (512/490-0057).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 4(b)(3)(A) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), requires that the Service make a finding on whether a petition to list, delist, or reclassify a species presents substantial scientific or commercial information to demonstrate that the petitioned action may be warranted. To the maximum extent practicable, this finding is to be made within 90 days of the date the petition was received, and notice of the finding is to be published promptly in the **Federal Register**. If the finding is that

substantial information was presented, the Service is also required to promptly commence a status review of the species.

The Service has made a negative 90-day finding on the petition to list the Comal Springs salamander (*Eurycea* sp.). The Service finds that the petitioner has not presented substantial information indicating that the requested action for this species may be warranted, as required under section 4(b)(3)(A) of the Act. The Service has been assessing the status of this taxon since its designation as a category 2 candidate. The Comal Springs salamander is currently included in the *Eurycea neotenes* species group, which has been a category 2 candidate species in the Service's candidate notices of review since December 30, 1982 (47 FR 58454). No new information was presented in the petition beyond that used by the Service to assign *Eurycea neotenes* to category 2. Thus, the Service has determined that the Comal Springs salamander shall retain the Category 2 classification currently assigned to the *Eurycea neotenes* species group. Category 2 means that information now in possession of the Service indicates a proposal to determine endangered or threatened status is possibly appropriate, but conclusive data on biological vulnerability and threats are not currently available to support such a proposal.

On June 6, 1994, the Service received a petition from Mr. David Whatley, Director of Parks and Recreation for the City of New Braunfels, Texas, to add the Comal Springs salamander to the list of Threatened and Endangered Wildlife. The letter, dated June 3, 1994, was clearly identified as a petition and contained the name, signature, institutional affiliation, and address of the petitioner. The petition stated that the Comal Springs salamander is generally found in the Comal Springs in Landa Park and Landa Lake, and is among the several unique species in the Comal Springs ecosystem faced with the loss of its habitat due to groundwater withdrawal from the Edwards Aquifer. Although the Service concurs that the Comal Springs ecosystem, as well as other spring ecosystems of the Edwards Aquifer, faces threats from increased groundwater withdrawals and groundwater contamination, many uncertainties still exist regarding the taxonomic status of the Comal Springs salamander (including whether or not it represents a distinct population segment) and its distribution. Until these uncertainties are resolved, the Service believes the Comal Springs