

CFR 514.11(e)(2)(ii)) is not required for this action.

The Center for Veterinary Medicine has determined pursuant to 21 CFR 25.24(d)(1)(i) (proposed December 11, 1979; 44 FR 71742) that this action is of a type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant impact on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 520

Animal drugs, Oral use.

PART 520—ORAL DOSAGE FORM NEW ANIMAL DRUGS NOT SUBJECT TO CERTIFICATION

§ 520.1448a [Amended]

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act [sec. 512(i), 82 Stat. 347 (21 U.S.C. 360b(i))] and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 5.10) and redelegated to the Center for Veterinary Medicine (21 CFR 5.83), Part 520 is amended in § 520.1448a *Monensin blocks* by revising the first sentence of paragraph (a)(4)(iii) to read; "Block to be fed free choice to pasture cattle (slaughter, stocker, feeder, and dairy and beef replacement heifers) weighing more than 400 pounds."

Effective date. November 13, 1984.

(Sec. 512(i), 82 Stat. 347 (21 U.S.C. 360b(i)))

Dated: November 5, 1984.

Marvin A. Norcross,
Acting Associate Director for Scientific Evaluation.

[FR Doc. 84-29612 Filed 11-9-84; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

27 CFR Part 9

[T.D. ATF-190; Re: Notice No. 483]

Columbia Valley Viticultural Area

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), Treasury.

ACTION: Treasury decision, final rule.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is adopting an American viticultural area in Washington and Oregon known as "Columbia Valley." This proposal is the result of a petition filed by Walter Clore of Prosser, Washington on behalf of Chateau Ste. Michelle Vineyards, and a petition filed by William Blosser of the Sokol Blosser Winery, Dundee, Oregon.

The establishment of the Columbia Valley viticultural area and the use of viticultural area names in wine labeling and advertising will allow wineries to designate the specific grape-growing area where their wines originate, and will help consumers to identify the wines they purchase.

DATE: This final rule is effective December 13, 1984.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles N. Bacon, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Washington, DC 20226, Telephone: (202) 568-7626.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

ATF regulations in 27 CFR Part 4 allow the establishment of definite viticultural areas. These regulations also allow the name of an approved viticultural area to be used as an appellation of origin on wine labels and in wine advertisements. Section 9.11, Title 27, CFR, defines an American viticultural area as a delimited grape-growing region distinguishable by geographical features. Under 27 CFR 4.25a(e)(2), any interested person may petition ATF to establish a grape-growing region as an American viticultural area. Approved American viticultural areas are listed in 27 CFR Part 9.

Petitions. ATF was petitioned by Mr. Walter J. Clore, a wine consultant in Prosser, Washington, to establish a viticultural area in central Washington State known as "Columbia Valley."

ATF also received a separate petition from Mr. William Blosser of the Sokol Blosser Winery in Dundee, Oregon, to include an adjacent portion of Oregon within the Columbia Valley viticultural area. Both petitions used similar geographic criteria to define the boundaries of the Columbia Valley viticultural area.

In response to these petitions, ATF proposed the Columbia Valley viticultural area in Notice No. 483 on August 24, 1983 [48 FR 38497]. That notice proposed parts of both Washington and Oregon as part of the Columbia Valley viticultural area, and solicited comments regarding the proposed boundaries.

Comments. ATF received three written comments within the comment period which ended on October 11, 1983.

Lewis and Clark College and Law School, Portland, Oregon, commented in favor of the establishment of the Columbia Valley viticultural area in both Washington and Oregon. They stated that the Columbia Valley in both States experiences similar climate, soils,

elevation and geographical features. They further noted that they own 2,400 acres of land adjoining the Columbia River east of Umatilla, Oregon which has been identified as suitable for the production of high quality varietal wine grapes.

The Department of Agriculture, State of Washington, submitted a comment opposing establishment of the viticultural area as proposed. They argued that the Columbia Valley appellation should inform consumers where grapes are grown, but that the Oregon region has no significant viticultural activity. The Department further stated that consumers would be confused if they saw Columbia Valley wines being produced by Oregon wineries in the Willamette Valley, and that adoption of a two-state viticultural area would dilute Washington's efforts to inform the public about Washington wines. ATF disagrees with this comment because it does not concern name, boundaries or geographic data which are the criteria in 27 CFR 4.25(e)(2) for establishment of viticultural areas.

Mike Wallace, Hinzerling Vineyards in Prosser, Washington submitted a comment objecting to adoption of a multistate viticultural area on the basis that it would be contrary to the intent of 27 CFR Part 4. He stated there is no significant grape growing in the Oregon portion, that commercial wines have not been produced from grapes from the Oregon portion of Columbia Valley, and that the Oregon portion is different from Washington since most land within the Oregon area is located on north facing slopes. Hinzerling also stated that the laws of Oregon and Washington conflict on appellations of origin. Because of this, Oregon winemakers located outside the viticultural area cannot produce "Columbia Valley" appellation wine. Similarly, Washington winemakers producing "Columbia Valley" appellation wine would be subject to Oregon regulations which have been issued without input from Washington wineries. ATF disagrees with this comment. Commercial wine production, limited grape growing, and State laws are not criteria for establishment of viticultural areas. Other comments submitted also show that the Oregon portion of Columbia Valley is suited for viticulture. See discussion under "Topography and Geographical Features."

Name

The name "Columbia Valley" was well established by the petitions. In 1804-1806, the Lewis and Clark Pacific Expedition explored and mapped the

area, and their maps show both the Columbia River and the Columbia Valley. Later, other explorers and pioneers referred to the treeless basin in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho as the Columbia Valley, Columbia Plain, Great Columbia Plain, Columbia Plateau, Columbia Basin, and Inland Empire. The term Columbia Valley is widely used today to refer to the viticultural area, and appears in literature, magazines, newspapers, and maps. No comments addressed the name.

Climate

Climate differentiates the Columbia Valley viticultural area from surrounding areas. In general, the Columbia Valley viticultural area is characterized as experiencing a growing season of over 150 days, a total degree day average of over 2,000, and annual rainfall of 15 inches or less. No comments were addressed to the climate of the area.

Growing season. As outlined in both petitions, frost-free days (32 degrees F.), within the Columbia Valley average 150 or more per year. The growing season ranges from a high of 204 days at The Dalles to 201 days at Chelan, Wash., 194 days at the Grand Coulee Dam and at Milton-Freewater, Oreg., 186 days at Ephrata, Wash.; 184 days at Kennewick and Yakima; 175 days at Brewster, Wash., 171 days at Walla Walla; 164 days at Wasco, Oreg., 157 days at Clarkston Heights, Wash., and 152 days at Moro and Heppner, Oregon. Areas outside the Columbia Valley experience a growing season of less than 150 days, with seasons averaging 128 days at Goldendale, Wash.; 132 days at Cle Elum, Wash., 87 days at Plain, Wash., 124 days at Colville, Wash., 121 days at Colfax, Wash., and 137 days at Dufur, Oregon.

The portion of the Columbia Valley lying between the Snake River and Banks Lake was deleted from the viticultural area because it experiences a shorter growing season similar to areas outside the Columbia Valley (Colfax 121 days, Ritzville 137 days, Moses Lake 143 days, Odessa 124 days, Hatton 135 days, Wilson Creek 130 days).

Degree days. Total degree days as measured by the scale developed by Winkler and Amerine of the University of California range between 2,000 and 3,000 for areas within the Columbia Valley although some locations experience readings well in excess of 3,000 degree days. Typical readings are, 2,636 degree days at Kennewick, Wash.; 2,886 at Sunnyside, Wash.; 2,274 at Yakima; 2,818 at Wenatchee, Wash., 2,512 at Grand Coulee Dam, Wash.,

2,605 at Clarkston Heights, Wash.; 2,881 at Walla Walla (FAA); 3,230 at Richland, Wash.; 3,014 at The Dalles; 2,073 at Moro, Oreg.; 2,040 at Heppner, Oreg., 3,008 at Milton-Freewater, Oreg.; and 2,711 degree days at Pendleton. Surrounding areas experience less than 2,000 degree days with 1,820 at Goldendale, Wash.; 1,678 at Cle Elum, Wash., and 1,901 degree days at Colville, Washington.

Rainfall. Within the Columbia Valley rainfall is less than 15 inches annually, ranging from a low of 6 to 9.9 inches, throughout Benton County, Wash., to 10 inches in Wenatchee, Wash., 15 inches in Walla Walla; 13 inches in Clarkston Heights, Wash., 14 inches at The Dalles; 12 inches at Moro, Oreg., 13½ inches at Milton-Freewater, Oreg.; and 12 inches at Pendleton. Rainfall in surrounding areas is higher, with an annual average of 17 inches at Goldendale, Wash., 22 inches at Cle Elum, Wash., 17 inches at Colville, Wash., and 39 inches at Mill Creek, Washington..

Topography and Geographical Features

The Columbia Valley is a large, treeless basin surrounding the Yakima, Snake and Columbia Rivers in Washington and Oregon. The area is distinguished by its broadly undulating, or rolling surface, cut by rivers and broken by long sloping basaltic uplifts extending generally in an east-west direction. The area is dominated by its major rivers.

The Cascade Mountain Range forms the western boundary of the Columbia Valley. To the north, the Okanagan Highlands form the boundary while on the east, the Greater Spokane area and the eastern portion of the high rolling Palouse Prairie constitute the boundary of the valley. The southern boundary is defined by the Blue Mountains, the 2,000' contour line and the foothills of the Cascade Mountains southwest of the Columbia River. The Columbia Valley is treeless while all surrounding areas are forested. Elevation in surrounding areas exceeds 2,000' while the elevation in the Columbia Valley generally does not exceed 2,000'.

One written comment stated that most of the land in the Oregon portion of the Columbia Valley is located on north facing slopes. This differs from Washington State where nearly all vineyards are located on south facing slopes. The respondent stated that this difference makes the Oregon portion of the valley physically and climatologically distinct from Washington.

Wade Wolfe of Chateau Ste. Michelle Vintners further elaborated by stating that south facing slopes such as those

found in Washington are critical to successful culture of Vinifera grapes due to the region's cool growing season and extreme winters. He stated south facing slopes increase solar radiation in the summer and promote air drainage in the winter, and that nearly all vineyards in eastern Washington are located on south facing slopes. Because most of the land within the Oregon portion is located on north facing slopes, he urged its deletion from the Columbia Valley viticultural area.

ATF finds the fact that most of the Oregon portion of the Columbia Valley is on north facing slopes insufficient evidence to exclude Oregon from the viticultural area. Evidence was submitted that vineyards exist in Boardman where a winery has recently been bonded, while other vineyards are planted in the Walla Walla Valley in Oregon. The Lewis & Clark College and Law School stated in their comment that they own 2,400 acres of land adjacent to the Columbia River east of Umatilla, Oregon, which have been identified as suitable for the production of high quality wine grapes. Further, evidence submitted by the College states that this region is quite warm and certain cooler region varietal grapes such as Pinot Noir grow well on north facing slopes. From this evidence, ATF concludes that viticulture is possible in the Oregon portion of the Columbia Valley and that even though much of the land is located on north facing slopes, it is not a deterrent to viticulture in the Oregon Columbia Valley. Since this area of the Oregon Columbia Valley falls within the geographic criteria for the viticultural area, rainfall, heat summation, and growing season, it is being included within the Columbia Valley viticultural area.

Boundaries

The Columbia Valley contains approximately 23,000 square miles, has a maximum length of 185 miles from east to west, and 200 miles from north to south. ATF is including the entire valley within the viticultural area except for the portion between Banks Lake and the Snake River. Therefore, the Columbia Valley viticultural area contains 18,000 square miles.

The Columbia Valley viticultural area includes the Yakima Valley viticultural area, recognized in T.D. ATF-128, April 4, 1983 [48 FR 14374], and the Walla Walla Valley viticultural area, recognized in T.D. ATF-165, February 6, 1984 [49 FR 4374].

Evidence of Viticulture

Grapes are not indigenous to the Columbia Valley viticultural area, but both Vinifera and Labrusca vines are grown. The oldest planted Vinifera vines still in existence were planted by German immigrants in the Tampico vicinity, west of Union Gap, in 1871. Others were planted in the Kennewick area in 1895, and in the Walla Walla area by 1899.

Planting of premium Vinifera grapes began in the Columbia Valley in the mid 1960's. By 1981 there were over 6,610 acres of Vinifera grapes including 2,700 acres of bearing vineyards. Predominant varieties include White Riesling, Chenin Blanc, Chardonnay, Cabernet Sauvignon, Gewurztraminer, Merlot, Semillon, Sauvignon Blanc, Muscat, Pinot Noir, and Grenache. Nearly 20,000 acres of Concord grapes also grow within the viticultural area, but they are not used in wine production.

Two of the written comments requested the deletion of the Oregon portion of the Columbia Valley because of a lack of commercial grape production in that area. ATF, however, finds that grapes are being cultivated at Boardman, Oregon, and in the Oregon portion of the Walla Walla Valley, and that other areas in Oregon have been identified as having potential for grape production. Since all other geographic evidence indicates the Oregon portion of the Columbia Valley is similar to the Washington portion, the viticultural area includes both Oregon and Washington portions.

Thirteen wineries are present within the Columbia Valley viticultural area, 12 in Washington and one in Oregon.

Relationship Between State and Federal Regulation

ATF has determined that on the basis of all geographic evidence the Columbia Valley viticultural area should be adopted as proposed, encompassing portions of both Washington and Oregon.

One requirement found in Federal wine labeling regulations is that in order to use a viticultural area designation, the wine must conform to the laws and regulations of all the States contained in the viticultural area (27 CFR 4.25a(e)(3)(v)). In this case it means wine labeled with a Columbia Valley appellation must conform to both Washington and Oregon regulations relating to production and labeling of wine. This requirement was imposed by T.D. ATF-53 [43 FR 37672] to insure that wine bearing a multistate viticultural appellation not be produced under different standards which could vary

significantly according to the State in which the wine was produced.

One respondent opposed inclusion of the Oregon portion of Columbia Valley in the viticultural area because Oregon laws are more stringent than Washington State laws, and Oregon laws would be imposed on Washington vintners making Columbia Valley wine. Furthermore, he pointed out that Washington State law would not allow an Oregon winery located outside the Columbia Valley to produce Columbia Valley wine. ATF, however, rejects these arguments for excluding Oregon from the viticultural area. The only valid criteria for establishing a viticultural area are found in 27 CFR 4.25a(e)(2) (i)-(iii), and include evidence of the name, boundaries, and geographical features of the area. The application of State laws is not a criterion for the establishment of American viticultural areas.

Miscellaneous

ATF does not wish to give the impression that by approving Columbia Valley as a viticultural area, it is approving or endorsing the quality of the wine from the area. ATF is approving this area as being distinct and not better than other areas. By approving this area, wine producers are allowed to claim a distinction on labels and advertisements as to the origin of the grapes. Any commercial advantage gained can only come from consumer acceptance of Columbia Valley wines.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The notice of proposed rulemaking which resulted in this final rule contained a certification under the provisions of section 3 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), that if promulgated as a final rule, it would not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. Therefore, the requirement contained in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 603, 604) for a final regulatory flexibility analysis does not apply to this final rule.

Compliance With Executive Order 12291

It has been determined that this final regulation is not a "major rule" within the meaning of Executive Order 12291 of February 17, 1981, because it will not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more; it will not result in a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; and it will not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-

based enterprises in domestic or export markets.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96-511, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, and its implementing regulations, 5 CFR Part 1320, do not apply to this final rule because no requirement to collect information is imposed.

Drafting Information

The principal author of this document is Charles N. Bacon, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

List of Subjects in 27 CFR Part 9

Administrative practices and procedures, Consumer protection, Viticultural areas, Wine.

Authority and Issuance

Accordingly, under the authority contained in 27 U.S.C. 205, the Director is amending 27 CFR Part 9 as follows:

PART 9—AMERICAN VITICULTURAL AREAS

Paragraph 1. The table of sections in 27 CFR Part 9 is amended by adding § 9.74 to Subpart C to read as follows:

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

Sec.
9.74 Columbia Valley.

Paragraph 2. Subpart C is amended by adding § 9.74 which reads as follows:

§ 9.74 Columbia Valley.

(a) **Name.** The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Columbia Valley."

(b) **Approved maps.** The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Columbia Valley viticultural area are nine 1:250,000 scale U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

(1) "Concrete, Washington, U.S.; British Columbia, Canada," edition of 1955, limited revision 1962;

(2) "Okanogan, Washington," edition of 1954, limited revision 1963;

(3) "Pendleton, Oregon, Washington," edition of 1953, revised 1973;

(4) "Pullman, Washington, Idaho," edition of 1955, revised 1974;

(5) "Ritzville, Washington," edition of 1953, limited revision 1965;

(6) "The Dalles, Oregon, Washington," edition of 1953, revised 1971;

(7) "Walla Walla, Washington, Oregon," edition of 1953, limited revision 1963;

(8) "Wenatchee, Washington," edition of 1957, revised 1971; and

(9) "Yakima, Washington," edition of 1958, revised 1971.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Columbia Valley viticultural area is located in Adams, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima Counties, Washington, and in Gillman, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, and Wasco Counties, Oregon. The beginning point is found on "The Dalles" U.S.G.S. map at the confluence of the Klickitat and Columbia Rivers:

(1) Then north and east following the Klickitat and Little Klickitat Rivers to U.S. Highway 97 northeast of Goldendale;

(2) Then north following U.S. Highway 97 to the 1,000' contour line southwest of Hembre Mountain;

(3) Then west following the Toppenish Ridge, across unnamed mountains of 2,172' and 2,363' elevation, to the peak of Toppenish Mountain, elevation 3,609';

(4) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 11.3 miles to the intersection of Agency Creek with the township line between R. 15 E. and R. 16 E.,

(5) Then north following the township line between R. 15 E. and R. 16 E. to the Tieton River;

(6) Then northeast following the Tieton River to the confluence with the Naches River;

(7) Then east in a straight line for approximately 15.3 miles to the intersection of the 46° 45' latitude line with the Yakima River;

(8) Then north following the Yakima River to the confluence with the North Branch Canal approximately one mile northwest of Throp;

(9) Then north, east, and southeast following the North Branch Canal to its intersection with U.S. Interstate 90 in Johnson Canyon;

(10) Then east following U.S. Interstate 90 to the Columbia River;

(11) Then north following the Columbia River to the township line between T. 21 N. and T. 22 N. immediately north of the Rock Island Dam;

(12) Then west following the township line between T. 21 N. and T. 22 N. for approximately 7.1 miles (from the west shore of the Columbia River) to the 2,000' contour line immediately west of Squilchuck Creek;

(13) Then north and west following the 2,000' contour line to the township

line between R. 18 E. and R. 19 E. west of the landing area at Cashmere-Dryden;

(14) Then north following the township line between R. 18 E. and R. 19 E. for approximately 4.4 miles to the 2,000' contour line in Ollala Canyon;

(15) Then east, north, and northwest following the 2,000' contour line to the township line between R. 19 E. and R. 20 E. immediately west of Ardenoir;

(16) Then north following the township line between R. 19 E. and R. 20 E for approximately 2.8 miles to the 2,000' contour line immediately north of the secondary road;

(17) Then southwest and north following the 2,000' contour line to the township line between T. 28 N. and T. 29 N.,

(18) Then east following the township line between T. 28 N. and T. 29 N. for approximately 2.1 miles to the 2,000' contour line immediately east of Lake Chelan;

(19) Then southeast and north following the 2,000' contour line (beginning in the "Wenatchee" U.S.G.S. map, passing through the "Ritzville" and "Okanogan" maps, and ending in the "Concrete" map) to the point where the 2,000' contour line intersects the township line between T. 30 N. and T. 31 N. immediately west of Methow;

(20) Then east following the township line between T. 30 N. and T. 31 N. for approximately 20.2 miles to the 2,000' contour line east of Monse;

(21) Then south and east following the 2,000' contour line to the township line between T. 30 N. and T. 31 N. west of Alkali Lake;

(22) Then northeast in a straight line for approximately 10.7 miles to the point of intersection of the 2,000' contour line with Coyote Creek;

(23) Then east, north, south, east, and north following the 2,000' contour line to the township line between T. 29 N. and T. 30 N. immediately west of the Sanpoil River;

(24) Then east following the township line between T. 29 N. and T. 30 N. for approximately 2.3 miles to the 2,000' contour line immediately east of the Sanpoil River;

(25) Then south, east, and north following the 2,000' contour line to the township line between T. 29 N. and T. 30 N. at Ninemile Flat;

(26) Then east following the township line between T. 29 N. and T. 30 N. for approximately 10.7 miles to the 2,000' contour line between R. 36 E. and R. 37 E.,

(27) Then south following the township line between R. 36 N. and R. 37 E. to the township line between T. 26 N. and T. 27 N.,

(28) Then west following the township line between T. 26 N. and T. 27 N. to Banks Lake;

(29) Then south following Banks Lake to Dry Falls Dam;

(30) Then west and south following U.S. Highway 2 and Washington Highway 17 to the intersection with Washington Highway 28 in Soap Lake;

(31) Then southeast in a straight line for approximately 4.7 miles to the source of Rocky Ford Creek near a fish hatchery;

(32) Then south following Rocky Ford Creek and Moses Lake to U.S. Interstate 90 southwest of the town of Moses Lake;

(33) Then east following U.S. Interstate 90 to the Burlington Northern (Northern Pacific) Railroad right-of-way at Raugust Station;

(34) Then south following the Burlington Northern (Northern Pacific) Railroad right-of-way to Washington Highway 260 in Connell;

(35) Then east following Washington Highway 260 through Kahlutus to the intersection with Washington Highway 26 in Washtucna;

(36) Then east following Washington Highways 26 and 127 through La Crosse and Dusty to the intersection with U.S. Highway 195 at Colfax;

(37) Then south following U.S. Highway 195 to the Washington-Idaho State boundary;

(38) Then south following the Washington-Idaho State boundary to the Snake River and continuing along the Snake River to the confluence with Asotin Creek;

(39) Then west following Asotin Creek and Charley Creek to the township line between R. 42 E. and R. 43 E.,

(40) Then north following the township line between R. 42 E. and R. 43 E. to Washington Highway 128 in Peola;

(41) Then north following Washington Highway 128 to the intersection with U.S. Highway 12 in Pomeroy;

(42) Then west following U.S. Highway 12 for approximately 5 miles to the intersection with Washington Highway 126 [in Zumwalt];

(43) Then southwest following Washington Highway 128, and U.S. Highway 12 (indicated as U.S. Highway 410 on the "Walla Walla" U.S.G.S. map) through Marengo, Dayton, and Waitsburg to Dry Creek in Dixie;

(44) Then south in a straight line for approximately 1.5 miles to the 2000' contour line marking the watershed between Dry Creek and Spring Creek;

(45) Then south and southwest following the 2000' contour line to the place where it crosses Oregon Highway 74 in Windmill, Oregon;

(46) Then west following Oregon Highway 74 to Highway 207 in Heppner;

(47) Then southwest following Oregon Highway 207 to Highway 206 in Ruggs;

(48) Then northwest following Oregon Highway 206 to the intersection with the township line between T. 1 S. and T. 2 S.,

(49) Then west following the township line between T. 1 S. and T. 2 S. to the Deschutes River;

(50) Then north following the Deschutes River to the Willamette Base Line;

(51) Then west following the Willamette Base Line to the township line between R. 12 E. and R. 13 E.,

(52) Then north following the township line between R. 12 E. and R. 13. to the Columbia River;

(53) Then west following the Columbia River to the confluence with the Klickitat River and the point of beginning.

Signed: September 18, 1984.

Stephen E. Higgins,
Director.

Approved: October 24, 1984.

Edward T. Stevenson,
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Operations).

[FR Doc. 84-29693 Filed 11-9-84 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-31-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 571

[Docket No. 81-11; Notice 8]

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Lamps, Reflective Devices and Associated Equipment

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to amend the corrosion test requirements and procedures in Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108 applicable to semi-sealed replaceable bulb headlamps and lens/reflector components of such headlamps.

The bulb removal corrosion test adopted in this notice was proposed on September 30, 1983 (48 FR 44866). In essence, it requires that the bulb be removed from the lamp and the test chamber at the end of the required 23-hour period of exposure to salt spray, for the final hour of eight of the ten 24-hour test cycles. This notice also adds motorcycles to the categories of vehicle

allowed to be equipped with semi-sealed replaceable bulb headlamps. A revised bulb connector test is also adopted herein.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 13, 1984.

ADDRESS: Petitions for reconsideration should refer to the docket number and the notice number and be submitted to: Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jere Medlin, Office of Vehicle Safety Standards, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20590 (202-426-2720).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 17, 1983, NHTSA proposed the adoption of a new type of headlamp system, a semi-sealed unit comprising a bonded lens/reflector and a standardized replaceable light source (48 FR 1992). To insure that the new lamps offered durability of photometrics equivalent to sealed beam systems, NHTSA proposed that the new lamps conform to certain requirements after being subjected to a battery of environmental tests.

One of the most important of these tests was intended to demonstrate resistance of the lamp to corrosion, as the agency was aware of the vulnerability of non-sealed composite headlamps to moisture. One of the reasons the agency never allowed European headlamps was their lack of corrosion resistance. The ECE standard does not assure that a high level of reflector corrosion resistance is provided. German vehicle inspection data showed significant rejections due to dull, corroded and damaged headlamp reflectors. Thus, a good corrosion test for reflectors was needed—particularly since replacement lamps which include reflectors will be sold as aftermarket items. Because of this concern about corrosion resistance of the reflector, NHTSA originally requested that Ford propose a test for corrosion resistance immediately after receipt of its petition. Ford responded by proposing a 48-hour test, based on the requirements of SAE J575 June 1980 which is intended for other automotive lighting equipment. Ford later suggested a 240-hour test that was contained in a draft of a proposed SAE standard, XJ1383. The ASTM procedure (B-117-73) referred to in the proposed SAE standard is a standard method of salt spray (fog) testing, applicable to testing of ferrous and non-ferrous metals. It is also used to test inorganic and organic coating, etc., especially where such tests

are the basis for material or product specifications. Ford, which originally proposed the test in XJ1383, stated that the 240-hour period was developed with the SAE Lighting Committee to establish a minimum level of performance of a lamp exposed to typical corrosive environments encountered in the United States. The test is nearly five times longer than is now used for lighting devices. The 240-hour period is intended to simulate a level of exposure at least equivalent to that experienced during the service life of the vehicle. According to Ford, this 240-hour test is expected to detect the problems of corrosion of headlamp elements that have been a source of complaint with older European style headlamps. Therefore, in January 1983 NHTSA proposed that the headlamp be subjected to ten 24-hours cycles of a salt spray test in which the salt spray would be activated for the first 23 hours and deactivated the 24th. At the conclusion of the test, the headlamp was to have met the photometric requirements of Standard No. 108 with no evidence of external or internal corrosion or rust. Loss of adhesion of any applied coating was not permitted more than .125 inch (3.2 mm) from any sharp edges on the inside or outside. Corrosion could occur on terminals provided there was no loss of function.

On the basis of comments, NHTSA adopted a corrosion test modified in both major and minor respects (June 2, 1983, 48 FR 24690). Corrosion was not to be visible "without magnification." Corrosion could occur on terminals "provided there is no voltage drop greater than 3 percent from that measured before the test when measured per paragraph 6.4 of SAE J580 August 1979." The major change, however, was to specify that during the hour of salt spray deactivation in each cycle the bulb was to be removed. NHTSA viewed this as a necessary change to assure adequate reflector corrosion resistance, even though it was an accelerated test. The corresponding introduction of a salt atmosphere on the inside of the lamp could create excessive salt deposits not easily removed, so NHTSA did not require that the lamp demonstrate photometric conformance.

The agency received petitions for reconsideration on various requirements of the corrosion test from Ford, Volkswagen of America, and Westfälische Metall Industrie, manufacturer of Hella lamps. Ford objected to the introduction of the voltage drop limitation on the bulb and connector, stating that it had not been