

Dated: September 15, 1983.

Joseph P. Hile,

Associate Commissioner for Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 83-25656 Filed 9-20-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-M

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 21 CFR Parts 193 and 561

[FAP 1H5321/R139B; PH-FRL 2438-2]

### Tolerances for Pesticides in Food and Animal Feed; Dicamba; Extension of Time for Filing Objections

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Rule; extension of time for filing objections.

**SUMMARY:** This notice provides a second 30-day extension for interested persons to submit objections to EPA's establishment of regulations permitting the combined residues of the herbicide dicamba and its metabolite in or on the commodity sugarcane molasses.

**DATE:** Written objections should be submitted on or before October 21, 1983.

**ADDRESS:** Written objections may be submitted to the: Hearing Clerk (A-110), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. 3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

By mail: Robert Taylor, Product Manager (PM) 25, Registration Division (TS-767C), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

Office location and telephone number: Rm. 245, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202, (703-557-1800).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** EPA issued a regulation published in the *Federal Register* of March 16, 1983 (48 FR 11113) permitting the combined residues of the herbicide dicamba (3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid) and its sugarcane metabolite 3,6-dichloro-5-hydroxy-*o*-anisic acid in or on the food (21 CFR 193.465) and feed (21 CFR 561.427) commodity sugarcane molasses at 2.0 parts per million. EPA, in the *Federal Register* of July 27, 1983 (48 FR 34024) issued a notice which provided additional information about the level of DMNA (dimethyl-*N*-nitrosoamine) contamination as an impurity and the methodology used in calculating the risk in response to objections by the National Resources Defense Council, Inc. The July 27, 1983 notice also provided a 30-day period for interested

persons to submit objections to the establishment of the regulations.

EPA is issuing a second 30-day extension to provide time for persons who may wish to file objections and afford the Agency additional time to respond and clarify other issues that may be raised before the final tolerance regulations are established.

Dated: September 2, 1983.

James M. Conlon,

Acting Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 83-25699 Filed 9-20-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

#### 27 CFR Part 9

[T.D. ATF-145; Reference Notice Numbers 360, 404]

#### North Coast Viticultural Area

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

**ACTION:** Final rule, Treasury decision.

**SUMMARY:** This rule establishes a viticultural area located in Napa, Sonoma, Mendocino, Solano, Lake, and Marin Counties, California, named "North Coast." This final rule is the result of a petition submitted by the California North Coast Grape Growers Association, and of written comments and oral testimony given regarding the proposed viticultural area.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms believes the establishment of North Coast as a viticultural area and its subsequent use as an appellation of origin in wine labeling and advertising will allow wineries to designate their specific grape-growing area and will help consumers identify the wines they purchase.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** October 21, 1983.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Charles N. Bacon, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Washington, DC 20226, Telephone: 202-566-7626.

#### 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. Subpart C of Part 9 lists approved American viticultural areas. Under § 4.25a(e)(2), any interested person may petition ATF to establish a grape-growing region as an American viticultural area. The petition should include:

(a) Evidence that the name of the proposed viticultural area is locally and/or nationally known as referring to the area specified in the petition;

(b) Historic or current evidence that the boundaries of the viticultural area are as specified in the petition;

(c) Evidence relating to the geographical features (climate, soil, elevation, physical features, etc.), which distinguish the viticultural features of the proposed area from surrounding areas;

(d) A description of the specific boundaries of the viticultural area, based on features which can be found on United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) maps of the largest applicable scale; and

(e) A copy of the appropriate U.S.G.S. maps with the boundaries prominently marked.

*Labeling of North Coast Wines.* The term North Coast has been used for several years on wine labels as an appellation of origin for wines derived from grapes grown in the coastal mountain ranges north of San Francisco. In 1974, in response to a request from the California North Coast Grape Growers Association, ATF took the position that North Coast or North Coast Counties, when used as an appellation of origin on wine labels, meant that the grapes originated in Napa, Sonoma, and Mendocino Counties. T.D. ATF-53 set out new rules for wine labeling using appellations of origin. As of January 1, 1983, the only appellations authorized for domestic wines are the terms "United States," state or multistate appellations, county appellations, multicounty appellations, or viticultural areas representing distinctive grape-growing areas established under 27 CFR 4.25a(c). However, Industry Circular 82-4, May 24, 1982, allowed the appellation "North Coast" to be used to indicate wine made with grapes originating in Napa, Sonoma, and Mendocino Counties, until the final outcome of the petition for a "North Coast" viticultural area.

*Petition for North Coast.* In September of 1979, the California North Coast Grape Growers Association (CNCGGA) petitioned ATF to establish a North Coast viticultural area comprising the entire counties of Napa, Sonoma, and

Mendocino. This petition was made under 27 CFR 4.25a(e) to establish a distinctive grape-growing or viticultural area.

**Notice Number 360.** ATF proposed a North Coast viticultural area composed of these three counties in Notice No. 360 issued December 15, 1980, [45 FR 82275]. In that notice ATF stated we would consider comments concerning possible alternative boundaries, and comments concerning viticultural and geographical characteristics distinguishing the viticultural area from surrounding areas.

Only 11 written comments were received in response to Notice No. 360; however, 35 persons testified during a public hearing on January 12, 1981, in Santa Rosa, California. During this hearing, representatives of the CNGGA testified in favor of a North Coast viticultural area restricted to Napa, Sonoma, and Mendocino Counties. Representatives of grape growers in Lake and Solano Counties presented testimony seeking the inclusion of the western grape-growing areas of those counties in the North Coast viticultural area. Finally, some grape growers from Napa County expressed concern over approval of a North Coast viticultural area because the [then] proposed Napa Valley viticultural area had not received final approval. On the basis of all written comments and oral testimony, ATF issued a second notice of proposed rulemaking amending the boundaries of the North Coast viticultural area.

**Notice Number 404.** This notice issued January 11, 1982, [47 FR 1151], proposed the inclusion of the western portion of Lake County and the Green Valley and Suisun Valley portions of Solano County in the North Coast viticultural area. Additionally the eastern portion of Napa County was excluded since its climate was significantly hotter than the western portion of the county. The northern portion of Mendocino County was deleted since there was no evidence of current grape growing.

ATF received 418 written comments in response to Notice No. 404. Four hundred and ten respondent favored adoption of the North Coast viticultural area as including the wine growing portions of Lake and/or western Solano Counties. These respondents included 55 grape growers in Lake and Solano Counties, four wineries located in Lake and Solano Counties, one grape grower association in each county, the Lake County and Solano County Boards of Supervisors, the Napa Valley Grape Growers Association, 11 wineries located in Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties, three wineries located elsewhere in California, 325

individual consumers favoring Lake County and additional petitions, bearing 401 signatures, which favored the inclusion of one or both counties in the North Coast.

Five individual responses, all filed by or on behalf of the California North Coast Grape Growers Association favored restricting North Coast to Napa, Sonoma, and Mendocino Counties.

Herbert M. Rowland, Jr. of Ignatio, California, submitted a comment proposing the inclusion of Marin County in the North Coast viticultural area; two other respondents supported including Marin County.

Based on all available evidence, ATF is issuing this final rule adopting the North Coast viticultural area as including portions of Napa, Sonoma, Mendocino, Lake, Solano, and Marin Counties. Following is a summary of the evidence concerning the North Coast viticultural area.

#### Name

William F. Heintz, a wine historian testifying on behalf of the CNGGA, presented evidence of the use of the term North Coast in describing a region in California. He testified that "Northern Coast Range" was first used in 1884 in a University of California bulletin describing soil analyses from Napa, Solano and Yolo Counties. In 1888, John Muir's book *Picturesque California* contained a chapter entitled "The Foothill Range of the Northern Coast Range: Sonoma, Napa and Solano Counties." Heintz also cited a book written by Charles Aiken in 1903 entitled *California Today*. In his book Aiken defines the phrase "North Coast" to mean the counties lying adjacent to the waters of the San Francisco Bay and to the border of Oregon. Chapter V, The North Coast Counties, contains a description of the counties of Napa, Sonoma, Lake, Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity, and Marin.

Heintz's testimony then centered on defining North Coast as a grape-growing region. He noted that grape production in Lake, Solano and Marin Counties sharply declined after 1930, and that by 1950 only Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties were major wine producing counties of the North Coast. These three counties produced 98% of all wine grapes produced in the North Coast in 1969, and over 95% of the grapes in 1976. Heintz also pointed out how the concept of a North Coast winegrowing district evolved from the *Wine & Vines* yearbook in 1940 which pictured a map showing seven viticultural districts in California including Napa-Solano, and Sonoma-Mendocino. The Wine Institute's *Story of Wine* booklet

included these same districts. The Wine Institute also prepared production statistics for the wine industry. These statistics published in the Wine Press magazine showed "Mendocino, Napa and Sonoma" as one of the five reporting districts. Finally, Heintz cited the 1975 *New York Times Book of Wine* as expressly restricting North Coast to Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties.

The California North Coast Grape Growers Association also pointed to their own incorporation in 1964, as an association of grape growers located in the three-county area, and to their registered trademark "North Coast" as further evidence that North Coast refers only to Napa, Sonoma, and Mendocino Counties. CNGGA noted that in 1974, ATF recognized the term "North Coast" to mean the counties of Napa, Sonoma, and Mendocino. Today some wineries in California use North Coast as an appellation of origin on labels for wine made with grapes grown in these three counties.

Charles L. Sullivan, a historian, testified on behalf of the Lake County Wine Producers. He presented evidence that Lake County was grouped with Mendocino County as a wine producing region in the 1880s, and was later also grouped with Napa and Sonoma Counties. However, he stated that North Coast was a term not used before Prohibition, and only began to be used following Repeal. He cited Horatio Stoll, the founder and original publisher of *Wines & Vines* as listing the northern counties of the Coast Region as Marin, Napa, Sonoma, Lake, Mendocino, Solano, Humboldt and Trinity. In 1931 in *The Grape Districts of California*, Stoll described the Coast Region as being one of "valleys between the coast ranges running parallel to the Pacific Ocean shore and the lower slopes of these ranges \* \* \*". Sullivan also cited numerous published works and statistical data, which since 1934 have included Lake County with other North Coast counties.

Wine growers from both Lake and Solano Counties noted that the vast majority of their grapes are shipped to wineries in Napa, Sonoma, or Mendocino Counties for crushing and were considered the same as other North Coast grapes. They further stated that the term North Coast as an appellation of origin on wine is of recent origin dating back only to 1967, and that some Solano and Lake County grapes were labeled as North Coast wines prior to ATF's letter to the CNGGA in 1974.

**Conclusion.** ATF finds the evidence shows that the viticultural area is known by the name "North Coast" and

therefore meets the criteria of 27 CFR 4.25a(e)(2)(i). ATF finds that Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Mendocino and Lake Counties are known as North Coast.

ATF rejects the CNCGGA argument that North Coast refers exclusively to Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties because of prior ATF approval of the term. In 1974 ATF approved "North Coast" and "North Coast Counties" as a "place" or "region" under § 4.25. This approval recognized North Coast as a multicounty designation, but in no way implied this was a viticultural area. In 1975, ATF further clarified its position on North Coast by stating that it would be descriptive of Napa, Sonoma or Mendocino wines only until the terms "appellation of origin" and "viticultural area" were defined in regulations. T.D. ATF-53 defined those terms, and drew a clear distinction between appellations of origin which are viticultural (grape-growing) areas, and those which are based on political boundaries such as county or multi-county areas. This Treasury decision did not grandfather existing approvals of appellations of origin under § 4.25 for "places" or "region," and its preamble states that all viticultural areas will be established pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553(e)). Therefore, ATF rejects the argument that recognition of North Coast in 1974 as a multi-county appellation qualifies that appellation as a viticultural area under § 4.25a(e).

#### Geographical Features

*Climate.* Climate is the major factor in distinguishing the North Coast viticultural area from surrounding areas.

In their testimony and written comments, the California North Coast Grape Growers Association stated that the North Coast is influenced by intrusions of cooler, damper marine air and fog. They also stated that this maritime influence ends at the eastern boundaries of Napa and Mendocino Counties, and does not influence any portion of Lake or Solano Counties. Additionally, they noted that Lake and Solano Counties receive less rainfall than Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties with an average of 28.6 inches at 3 stations versus 36.2 inches at 6 stations in Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino. CNCGGA also stated that coastal fog does not extend into Lake County, and that the absence of cooler marine air causes Lake and Solano Counties to be without natural stands of redwood trees. CNCGGA further noted that Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties experience heat summation readings placing them in Regions I

through III on the scale developed by Winkler and Amerine of the University of California to measure degree days above 50° Fahrenheit for the months of April through October. They stated, however, that the lowest degree day reading for Lake County places it in Region III and that Solano County is a Region IV area. Finally, CNCGGA commented on the isolation of Lake County and its rough terrain.

Grape-growers from western Solano County testified that the Green Valley and Suisun Valley areas of the county enjoy a similar climate as adjoining Napa County and should be included in the North Coast viticultural area. Evidence given was that Suisun Valley is Region III, averaging 3368 degree days over a 14-year period, and that Green Valley is only slightly warmer, averaging 3591 degree days, making it a low Region IV. Both valleys receive a prevailing west wind which cool them; in addition they receive fog. Geographically, Suisun Valley and Green Valley are flat valleys lying within the coastal mountain ranges. While growers presented evidence that Green Valley and Suisun Valley have a climate similar to other North Coast areas, they testified that the remainder of Solano County is very hot and similar to the Central Valley. Vacaville with 3780 degree days is a Region IV area similar to other interior regions, such as Sacramento with 3830 degree days.

Grape-growers from Lake County presented evidence that the western portion of the county is unlike the Central Valley, but enjoys a climate like nearby Mendocino County. While confirming that Lake County does not receive coastal fog, evidence was presented that coastal air flows through gaps in the mountains and across Clear Lake, cooling the area surrounding the Lake; this coastal air does not penetrate the high mountains to the east of Clear Lake. Thus, western Lake County is influenced by the ocean, and enjoys Region II and III climates, with Upper Lake at 2967 degree days, and Kelseyville with 3367 degree days. Middletown, also in western Lake County, is slightly warmer in Region IV with 3742 degree days. To the east of the mountain ranges west of Clear Lake, the climate is characterized as Region IV and warmer, similar to the Central Valley.

ATF has received evidence that rainfall in western Lake County averages 38.9 inches at 5 stations, ranging from 28.9 inches at Clearlake Highlands to 62.2 inches at Middletown. This rainfall is similar to that of Mendocino County, which averages 39.7

inches at 3 stations, and to Sonoma County which averages 34.7 inches at 5 stations. Lake County grape-growers also pointed out that western Lake County is characterized by bottom land and tillable hills surrounded by mountain ranges, similar to other North Coast counties, while eastern Lake County consists of rugged mountains, similar to the northern portion of Mendocino County.

Herbert M. Rowland, Jr. of Ignatio, California, filed written comments requesting the inclusion of Marin County in the North Coast viticultural area. He presented evidence showing that Marin County is influenced by coastal air and fog and he noted that redwood trees grow in the county. Rainfall and heat summation data are also similar to other North Coast counties. Three stations show an average of 2757 degree days, making Marin County a mid Region II area. Finally, Marin County has topography similar to other North Coast counties.

Although most of Marin County has a similar climate to the North Coast, evidence presented shows that Point Reyes, on the Pacific Coast, is significantly cooler than the rest of the county.

*Topography.* The Coast Region has been characterized as "valleys between the coast ranges running parallel to the Pacific Ocean shore and the lower slopes of these ranges \* \* \* it is exceptionally suited for the growing of wine grapes of the highest quality." The majority of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Mendocino, and western Lake County, as well as the Green Valley and Suisun Valley areas of Solano County meet this definition, being composed of flat valleys or tillable hillsides surrounded by higher mountains of the coast range.

Eastern Lake County is extremely mountainous and consists of rugged terrain which is heavily forested. In addition, most of eastern and northern Lake County is National Forest, and unavailable for cultivation. Similarly, northern Mendocino County consists of heavily forested, rugged mountains, and again, a portion of the county is composed of National Forest. The topography of these areas of Lake and Mendocino Counties does not resemble other areas in the North Coast.

Solano County east of the Vaca Mountains is flat, open land which does not resemble other areas in the North Coast.

*Conclusion.* ATF has concluded that the North Coast viticultural area encompasses portions of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Mendocino, and Lake Counties. Due to the enormous size

of the North-Coast, variations exist in climatic features such as temperature, rainfall, and fog intrusion. In general, ATF finds that the climate is characterized as influenced by intrusions of cooler, damper coastal marine air and fog, by temperatures which are cooler than the Central Valley, and by greater rainfall than surrounding areas.

The North Coast viticultural area is generally characterized as having climatic Regions I-III, while the Central Valley is much hotter; Davis (Yolo) experiences 3780 degree days; Vacaville (eastern Solano) 3780 days; Sacramento (Sacramento) 3830 days; Woodland (Yolo) 4210 days; and Red Bluff (Tehama) 4930 degree days.

Rainfall also sets the North Coast apart from surrounding areas. Within the North Coast, rainfall varies widely from 24.8 inches at Napa State Hospital to 62.2 inches in Middletown. However, rainfall for all areas within the North Coast viticultural area exceeds the average of 21 inches in the Central Valley.

All of the areas within the North Coast viticultural area receive marine air and most receive fog. Western Lake County, although not receiving fog, receives cooler marine air through gaps in the mountains. This cooler marine air and fog does not penetrate inland to the Central Valley.

Finally, topography throughout the North Coast viticultural area is characterized as flat valleys and tillable hillside surrounded by mountains. Areas outside the viticultural area consist of either extremely rugged mountains, such as eastern Lake County and northern Mendocino County, or are flat, open land, such as eastern Solano County and the area to the east of the coast mountain ranges. To the south, the San Francisco Bay and San Pablo Bay separate the North Coast viticultural area from adjacent land masses.

#### Boundaries

The boundaries of the North Coast viticultural area are adopted substantially as proposed in Notice No. 404 with three changes.

The eastern portion of Marin County has been included; however, the cooler area adjacent to the Pacific Ocean has not been included because of evidence showing it experiences a significantly cooler climate. The area within Marin County included in the North Coast viticultural area includes the area east of a line drawn from the intersection of Americano Creek with State Highway 1 on the Sonoma-Marín County boundary, to the peak of Barnabe Mountain, to the peak of Mount Tamalpais (western

peak), and to the confluence of San Rafael Creek with San Rafael Bay.

The boundary in Solano County has been simplified by using the Southern Pacific Railroad right of way through Jameson Canyon east to Suisun City as the southern boundary, and by using a straight line from the Southern Pacific Railroad junction in Suisun City to the southeastern corner of Napa County as the eastern boundary. This change greatly simplifies the boundary and eliminates the need for three U.S.G.S. maps, but does not alter the viticultural area as proposed.

The final boundary change includes a portion of the Eel River Valley in Mendocino County within the viticultural area. From Pine Mountain (elevation 4057 feet) in western Lake County, the boundary proceeds in a straight line to the peak of Sanhedrin Mountain, to the peak of Brushy Mountain, to the confluence of Redwood Creek and the Noyo River, and then following the river to the Pacific Ocean. This change is being made to include a portion of the Eel River Valley in the viticultural area, since the topography of this portion of the Eel River Valley is similar to other areas within the North Coast viticultural area.

Exact boundaries of the North Coast viticultural area are specified in the regulatory language set forth in § 9.30.

#### Trademark Issue

In 1976, the California North Coast Grape Growers Association obtained registration of a certification mark on the Principal Register of the U.S. Patent Office. The mark consists of a seal depicting a wooded hillside and the legends "NAPA SONOMA-MENDOCINO" and "NORTH COAST." The certificate of registration states, "The mark certifies that the wines represented by the mark in question are made from 100% North Coast grapes." CNCGGA claims that use of the "North Coast" appellation by wineries using grapes originating from outside of Napa, Sonoma, and Mendocino Counties will constitute infringement of the mark under the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. Chapter 22.

In the event a direct conflict arises between some or all of the rights granted by a registered certification mark under the Lanham Act and the right to use the name of a viticultural area established under the FAA Act, it is the position of ATF that the rights applicable to the viticultural area should control. Since the evidence shows that portions of Napa, Sonoma, Mendocino, Solano, Lake, and Marin Counties meet the requirements for a viticultural area as set forth in 27 CFR 4.25a(e), the North

Coast viticultural area includes portions of all six counties.

#### Overlapping Viticultural Areas

The approved North Coast viticultural area contains over 4700 square miles, slightly more than three million acres. Within the boundaries of the North Coast viticultural area are ten approved viticultural areas; Napa Valley, Guenoc Valley, Sonoma Valley, McDowell Valley, Suisun Valley, Green Valley of Solano, Cole Ranch, Dry Creek Valley, Los Cárneros, and Anderson Valley; and eight proposed viticultural areas; Green Valley of Sonoma, Chalk Hill, Alexander Valley, Russian River Valley, Knights Valley, Potter Valley, Northern Sonoma, and Howell Mountain. ATF has received petitions for other viticultural areas to be included within the North Coast.

Although the North Coast viticultural area is large, ATF finds this area satisfies the criteria established in 27 CFR 4.25a(e) for approval of a viticultural area. This section places no limit on the size of a viticultural area. Moreover, approval of this viticultural area does not preclude approval of additional areas, either wholly contained within the North Coast, or partially overlapping the North Coast, when the individual viticultural areas satisfy the criteria of name, historic or current evidence concerning the boundaries, and evidence relating to geographical features and climate. It is ATF's experience that smaller viticultural areas tend to be more uniform in their geographical and climatic characteristics, while very large areas such as the North Coast tend to exhibit generally similar characteristics, in this case the influence of maritime air off of the Pacific Ocean and San Pablo Bay.

#### Viticultural Significance

The North Coast viticultural area is currently planted [1980] in over 68,000 acres of wine grapes. Primary varieties include Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, French Colombard, Zinfandel, Pinot Noir, Johannisburg Riesling, and Sauvignon Blanc, but other varieties are also grown. There are in excess of 200 bonded wineries within the North Coast viticultural area.

#### 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.

**List of Subjects in 27 CFR Part 9**

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

**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 final rule is Charles N. Bacon, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

**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 to add § 9.30. As amended, the table of sections reads as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

**Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas**

\* \* \* \* \*

9.30 North Coast.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Paragraph 2.** Subpart C is amended by adding § 9.30. As amended, § 9.30 reads as follows:

**§ 9.30 North Coast.**

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the North Coast viticultural area are three U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

- (1) "San Francisco, Cal.," scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1956, revised 1980;
- (2) "Santa Rosa, Cal.," scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1958, revised 1970; and
- (3) "Ukiah, Cal.," scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1957, revised 1971.

(c) *Boundaries.* The North Coast viticultural area is located in Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Solano, and Sonoma Counties, California. The beginning point is found on the "Santa Rosa, California" U.S.G.S. map at the point where the Sonoma and Marin County boundary joins the Pacific Ocean.

(1) Then east and southeast following the boundary between Marin and Sonoma Counties to the point where Estero Americano/American Creek crosses State Highway 1 east of Valley Ford;

(2) Then southeast in a straight line for approximately 22.0 miles to the peak of Barnabe Mountain (elevation 1466 feet);

(3) Then southeast in a straight line for approximately 10.0 miles to the peak of Mount Tamalpais (western peak, elevation 2604 feet);

(4) Then northeast in a straight line for approximately 5.8 miles to the confluence of San Rafael Creek and San Rafael Bay in San Rafael;

(5) Then north and northeast following San Rafael Bay and San Pablo Bay to Sonoma Creek;

(6) Then north following Sonoma Creek to the boundary between Napa and Solano Counties;

(7) Then east and north following the boundary between Napa and Solano Counties to the right-of-way of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Jameson Canyon;

(8) Then east following the right-of-way of the Southern Pacific Railroad to the junction with the Southern Pacific in Suisun City;

(9) Then north in a straight line for approximately 5.5 miles to the extreme southeastern corner of Napa County;

(10) Then north following the boundary between Napa and Solano Counties to the Monticello Dam at the eastern end of Lake Berryessa;

(11) Then following the south and west shore of Lake Berryessa to Putah Creek;

(12) Then northwest following Putah Creek to the boundary between Napa and Lake Counties;

(13) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 11.4 miles to the peak of Brushy Sky High Mountain (elevation 3196 feet);

(14) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 5.0 miles to Bally Peak (elevation 2288 feet);

(15) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 6.6 miles to the peak of Round Mountain;

(16) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 5.5 miles to Evans Peak;

(17) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 5.0 miles to Pinnacle Rock Lookout;

(18) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 8.0 miles to Youngs Peak (elevation 3683 feet);

(19) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 11.2 miles to the peak of Pine Mountain (elevation 4057 feet);

(20) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 12.1 miles to the peak of Sanhedrin Mountain (elevation 6175 feet);

(21) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 9.4 miles to the peak of Brushy Mountain (elevation 4864 feet);

(22) Then southwest in a straight line for approximately 17.6 miles to the confluence of Redwood Creek and the Noyo River;

(23) Then west following the Noyo River to its mouth at the Pacific Ocean;

(24) Then southeast following the Pacific Ocean shoreline to the point of beginning.

Signed: August 5, 1983.

Stephen E. Higgins,  
Director.

Approved: September 6, 1983.

David Q. Bates,  
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Operations).

[FR Doc. 83-25730 Filed 9-20-83; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 4810-M-31

**POSTAL SERVICE**

**39 CFR Part 111**

**Mail Forwarding Period for First-Class and Express Mail**

**AGENCY:** Postal Service.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The purposes of the final rule are to: (1) Provide an eighteen month retention period for change of address information; (2) temporarily extend the