

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 consumer, 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 the 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 notice because no requirement to collect information is proposed.

Public Participation—Written Comments

ATF requests comments from all interested persons concerning this proposed viticultural area. This document proposes possible boundaries for the Clarksburg viticultural area. However, comments concerning other possible boundaries for this viticultural area will be given consideration.

Comments received before the closing date will be carefully considered. Comments received after the closing date and too late for consideration will be treated as possible suggestions for future ATF action.

ATF will not recognize any material in comments as confidential. Comments may be disclosed to the public. Any material which the commenter considers to be confidential or inappropriate for disclosure to the public should not be included in the comment. The name of the person submitting a comment is not exempt from disclosure.

Any interested person who desires an opportunity to comment orally at a public hearing on these proposed regulations should submit his or her request, in writing, to the Director within the 30-day comment period. The Director, however, reserves the right to determine, in light of all circumstances, whether a public hearing will be held.

List of Subjects in 27 CFR Part 9

Administrative practice and procedure, Viticultural areas, Consumer protection, and Wine.

Drafting Information

The principal author of this document is James P. Ficaretta, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Authority

Accordingly, under the authority in 27 U.S.C. 205, the Director proposes the amendment of 27 CFR Part 9 as follows:

PART 9—AMERICAN VITICULTURAL AREAS

Paragraph 1. The table of sections in 27 CFR Part 9, Subpart C, is amended to add the title of § 9.95 to read as follows:

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

Sec.

* * * * *

9.95 Clarksburg.

Par. 2. Subpart C is amended by adding § 9.95 to read as follows:

§ 9.95 Clarksburg.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Clarksburg viticultural area are eight U.S.G.S. topographic maps in the 7.5 minute series, as follows:

- (1) Sacramento West, Calif., 1967 (photorevised 1980)
- (2) Saxon, Calif., 1952 (photorevised 1968)
- (3) Clarksburg, Calif., 1967 (photorevised 1980)
- (4) Florin, Calif., 1968 (photorevised 1980)
- (5) Liberty Island, Calif., 1978
- (6) Courtland, Calif., 1978
- (7) Bruceville, Calif., 1978 (photorevised 1980)
- (8) Isleton, Calif., 1978

(c) *Boundaries.* Beginning at a point (on the Sacramento West topographic map) in Yolo County in T8N/R4E, at the intersection of Jefferson Blvd. and Burrows Ave.,

(1) Then southwest in a straight line 1.2 miles along Jefferson Blvd. to the eastern bank of the Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel.

(2) Then southwest along the Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel, approximately 17 miles to T5N/R3E, to the Class 5 trail on the levee connecting the Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel and the dredger cut Miner Slough, approximately 2 miles from the Salano/Yolo County line.

(3) Then east along the trail to the Miner Slough.

(4) Then east along Miner Slough to the point where it joins Sutter Slough, then south along Sutter Slough around the tip to Sutter Island to the junction of Sutter Slough and Steamboat Slough; then north around Sutter Island along Steamboat Slough to Section 8 in T5N/

R4E where Steamboat Slough joins the Sacramento River.

(5) Then southeast following the Sacramento River to the point where the Sacramento River meets the Delta Cross Channel at the Southern Pacific Railroad in Section 35, T5N/R4E.

(6) Then northeast along the Southern Pacific Railroad for 2 miles, to a point ½ mile past the intersection of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the eastern branch of Snodgrass Slough.

(7) Then east approximately 2½ miles along the levee to Interstate 5 (under construction).

(8) Then north approximately 8½ miles along Interstate 5 (under construction, proposed, and completed) to Section 18 in T6N/R5E, at the intersection of Interstate 5 and Hood Franklin Road.

(9) Then southeast along Hood Franklin Road to the Southern Pacific Railroad Levee, .1 mile northeast of Hood Junction.

(10) Then north approximately 18 miles along the Southern Pacific Railroad Levee to Section 11 in T7N/R4E, at Freeport Blvd., and then across the Sacramento River at the line between Sections 11 and 4.

(11) Then northwest along the west bank of the Sacramento River to Borrows Ave.

(12) Then northwest along Borrows Ave. to the starting point at the intersection of Jefferson Blvd. and Borrows Ave.

Approved: September 9, 1983.

Stephen E. Higgins,
Director.

[FR Doc. 83-25305 Filed 9-15-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-31-M

27 CFR Part 9

[Notice No. 484]

The Umpqua Valley Viticultural Area

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) is considering the establishment of a viticultural area in Douglas County, Oregon, to be known as "Umpqua Valley." This proposal is the result of a petition from Mr. David B. Adelsheim, Chairman of the Appellation committee, Oregon Winegrowers Association. The establishment of viticultural areas and the subsequent use of viticultural area names in wine labeling and advertising

will allow wineries to better designate the specific grape-growing area where their wines come from and will enable consumers to better identify wines they purchase.

DATE: Written comments must be received by October 17, 1983.

ADDRESS: Send written comments to: Chief, Regulations and Procedures Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, P.O. Box 385, Washington, DC 20044-0385 (Attn: Notice No. 484).

Copies of the petition, the proposed regulations, the appropriate maps, and the written comments will be available for public inspection during normal business hours at: ATF Reading Room, Office of Public Affairs and Disclosure, Room 4407, Federal Building, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert L. White, Regulations and Procedures Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20226 (202-566-7531).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 23, 1978, ATF published Treasury Decision ATF-53 (43 FR 37672, 54624) revising regulations in 27 CFR Part 4. These regulations allow the establishment of definite viticultural areas. The regulations allow the name of an approved viticultural area to be used as an appellation of origin on wine labels and in wine advertisements. On October 2, 1979, ATF published Treasury Decision ATF-60 (44 FR 56692) which added a new Part 9 to 27 CFR, for the listing of approved American viticultural areas.

Section 4.25a(e)(1), Title 27, CFR, defines an American viticultural area as a delimited grape-growing region distinguishable by geographical features.

Section 4.25(e)(2) outlines the procedure for proposing an American viticultural area. Any interested person may petition ATF to establish a grape-growing region as a 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) Historical 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 the 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. map with the boundaries prominently marked.

Petition

ATF has received a petition from Mr. David B. Adelsheim, Chairman of the Appellation Committee, Oregon Winegrowers Association, proposing an area in Douglas County, Oregon, as a viticultural area to be known as "Umpqua Valley." This proposed viticultural area is located entirely in Douglas County, Oregon, in the southwest part of the State and consists of approximately 1200 square miles. There are five wineries and approximately 334 acres of grapes scattered throughout the area. The petition provides the following information as evidence that the proposed area meets the regulatory requirements discussed above.

General Information

In *The Winemakers* by Purser and Allen, the beginnings of viticulture in the Umpqua Valley are traced to Jesse Applegate who planted 40 acres of grapes in 1876 that were probably sold as table grapes. The Von Pessl brothers planted the first vinifera vines soon after, having brought cuttings from St. Helena and Lodi, California. The brothers grew Zinfandel, Riesling, and Sauvignon, made wine for home use, and also ran a distillery. Adam Doerner visited the Von Pessls in 1888, worked for the Beringers in St. Helena, then returned to the Umpqua Valley to grow Sauvignon and Riesling grapes. The winery he started continued to produce wine up until 1965 (selling most to home winemakers during Prohibition) under Adam's son and grandson.

Leon Adams, in *The Wines of America*, calls Richard Sommer the father of Oregon's current wine industry. The following quote is from Adams's book. "Remembering what Dr. Ameringer (University of California at Davis professor) had taught, that the finest wine grapes in California are grown in the cooler districts, Sommer went where it is still cooler, to Oregon. He went . . . north, testing the grapes in each locality. At Roseburg in the Umpqua Valley he found some Zinfandels in the 80-year-old Doerner's Winery vineyard that tested right. In 1961 he bought a hillside farm . . . ten miles west of Roseburg, planted vines from the Napa Valley, and bonded his winery two years later." In

the 22 years since that time, winegrape acreage in the Umpqua Valley has grown considerably. In the period between 1981 and 1983, vineyard acreage increased by about 201 acres. This is an increase of about 151 percent in two years and shows that this area is a rapidly developing grape-growing area.

Viticultural Area Name

The name "Umpqua Valley" is the name used in both academic and consumer-oriented wine and viticulture books to refer to the section of Douglas County where grapes are grown. *The Wines of America* by Leon Adams, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1978, *Northwest Wine* by Ted Meredith, Nexus Press, 1980, and *Touring the Wine Country of Oregon* by Ronald and Glenda Holden, 1982, all make extensive mention of viticulture in the Umpqua Valley. In *The Winemakers* by Purser and Allen, Harbor House Publishing Ltd., 1977, the authors interchange "Umpqua Valley" with the more prosaic "Hundred Valleys of the Umpqua."

Umpqua Valley has been in use on approve wine labels since 1964, and became one of three appellations of origin approved for use on Oregon wines by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission in 1976. That appellation was defined, using political boundaries, as being all of Douglas County. Those county lines coincide almost exactly with the boundary of the Umpqua River basin. However, only the center, intermountain lowland section of that basin is cultivable. Consequently, the proposed boundaries have been drawn to coincide with this center, intermountain lowland section.

Historical/Current Evidence of Boundaries

According to the petitioner, Umpqua is a historic name in the State. It was used by the Indians to refer to the locality of the Umpqua River and the name came to be applied both to the river and to an Indian tribe. The territorial legislature created a "Umpqua County" on January 24, 1851. It ceased to exist on October 16, 1862, its area having been added to Douglas and Lane Counties. The Hudson's Bay Company had an establishment in the Umpqua Valley as early as 1832, probably on Calapooya Creek. It was generally called Old Fort Umpqua. And Umpqua City was established near Reedsport in 1850 but gradually died out by 1867. The present Umpqua Post Office is on the Umpqua River, near the mouth of Calapooya Creek. It was originally

known as Umpqua Ferry when it was established in 1877.

Contemporary attempts to define an "Umpqua Valley" viticultural area include the previously mentioned Oregon Liquor Control Commission-approved appellation and "Wine-Grape Adaptation to Oregon Climates" by Warren Aney in the *Proceedings* of the Oregon Horticultural Society, 1974. Mr. Aney used various climatological factors to isolate an oval-shaped area around Roseburg, 33 miles wide and 70 miles long, stretching from Elkton in the north to Canyonville in the south. A recent unpublished proposal by the same author (February 25, 1982) identifying various potential viticultural areas in the Pacific Northwest, defined the "Umpqua subregion" as "that part of the Umpqua basin above Elkton having—

(a) an elevation not greater than 300 meters (1000 feet);

(b) an expected 20-year minimum not lower than minus 20 degrees Celsius (minus four degrees Fahrenheit);

(c) a growing season at least 180 days long; and

(d) at least 2000 degree-days from April through October."

A map of donation land claims (free land given to settlers by 1855) in the *Atlas of Oregon*, University of Oregon Books, 1976, page 8, and a map compiled from LANDSAT satellite photographs, found on page 23 of the same book, both clearly isolate the agricultural intermountain lowlands of the Umpqua basin from the surrounding forested coastal and Cascade Mountain regions. The most accurate map showing the cultivable land in the Umpqua River basin is the two-part General Soil Map contained in Appendix I-16, "Umpqua Drainage Basin," to *Oregon's Long-Range Requirements for Water*, State Water Resources Board, Salem, 1969. It divides all of the land in the central part of the basin into five classes of irrigation suitability, from excellent to very poor (non-irrigable), based on slope and soil type. In defining the boundaries of the proposed viticultural area, the petitioner states that he has tried to include all areas with soils in Classes I-IV in the central part of the basin, i.e., from Scottsburg upstream.

Geographical Features

The petitioner claims the proposed viticultural area is distinguished from surrounding areas by differences in elevation, soil, and climate. The petitioner bases these claims on the following:

(a) The proposed Umpqua Valley viticultural area is basically the intermountain lowlands section of the

Umpqua basin. It is bounded on the west and north by the Coast Range Mountains. The Klamath Mountains form the southern boundary and the Cascade Mountains the eastern. The area is separated from the Willamette Valley by an 800 foot divide at the Douglas/Lane County line. In comparison, the surrounding area is generally steeper and more rugged.

(b) The 1000-foot contour line was chosen as the basic boundary of the proposed viticultural area, according to the petitioner, because elevation seems to be a fairly reliable indicator of suitability for cultivation. At the 1000-foot level, low slopes turn into steep slopes and become less hospitable to horticulture. Above the 1000-foot contour line there is a noticeable difference in climate, soils, topography and vegetation. In addition, there are a few sections of the region below the 1000-foot elevation, particularly south of the Umpqua River between Elkton and Scottsburg, which contain no cultivable soils. These have been excluded from the proposed area. Similarly, in the Cascade foothills, the upper sections of the valleys of the North Umpqua River and Calapooya Creek have been excluded for lack of irrigable land.

(c) The soil reflect the complex geology of the region. In the flood plains of the Umpqua River and its tributaries, there is much recent alluvial material which is slightly acidic and well-drained. The flood plains are intensively used for irrigated specialty crops, including grapes. In comparison, the surrounding area is not part of the flood plains and consequently its soil is quite different.

(d) The climate of the Umpqua basin is characterized by cool winters, warm summers, and high annual precipitation with a definite summer deficiency. The mean January temperature at Roseburg in 41 degrees Fahrenheit and the July mean is 67 degrees Fahrenheit. The frost-free period averages 230 days and the April through October degree-day index is 2380 which establishes this growing area as Region I as classified by the University of California at Davis system of heat summation by degree-days. This area has slightly greater annual temperature ranges than the Willamette Valley to the north and the coastal areas to the west.

Proposed Boundries

The boundaries of the proposed Umpqua Valley viticultural area may be found on two U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled "Roseburg," scale 1:250,000 (1958, revised 1970) and "Medford," scale 1:250,000 (1955, revised 1976). The specific description of the boundaries of

the proposed viticultural area is found in the proposed regulations which immediately follow the preamble to this notice of proposed rulemaking.

Executive Order 12291

It has been determined that this proposal is not a "major rule" within the meaning of Executive Order 12291, 46 FR 13193 (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.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act relating to an initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis (5 U.S.C. 603, 604) are not expected to apply to this proposed rule because the proposal, if promulgated as a final rule, is not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Since the benefits to be derived from using a new viticultural area appellation of origin are intangible, ATF cannot conclusively determine what the economic impact will be on the affected small entities in the area. However, from the information we currently have available on the proposed Umpqua Valley viticultural area, ATF does not feel that the use of this appellation of origin will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

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 notice because no requirement to collect information is proposed.

Public Participation—Written Comments

ATF requests comments concerning this proposed viticultural area from all interested persons. ATF particularly requests comments concerning the large size (approximately 1,200 square miles) of this proposed area and whether the area can be reduced. Furthermore, while this document proposes possible boundaries for the Umpqua Valley viticultural area, comments concerning other possible boundaries for this

viticultural area will be given consideration.

Comments received before the closing date will be carefully considered. Comments received after the closing date and too late for consideration will be treated as possible suggestions for future ATF action.

ATF will not recognize any material or comments as confidential. Comments may be disclosed to the public. Any material which the commenter considers to be confidential or inappropriate for disclosure to the public should not be included in the comment. The name of the person submitting a comment is not exempt from disclosure.

Any interested person who desires an opportunity to comment orally at a public hearing on these proposed regulations should submit his or her request, in writing, to the Director within the 30-day comment period. The request should include reasons why the commenter feels that a public hearing is necessary. The Director, however, reserves the right to determine, in light of all circumstances, whether a public hearing will be held.

Oregon Wine Labeling Regulations

Oregon wine labeling regulations currently require that any wine bearing the name "Umpqua Valley" on the label must be made from grapes grown only in Douglas County, Oregon. By comparison, the Federal viticultural area regulations require only that not less than 85 percent of the wine is derived from grapes grown within the boundaries of the viticultural area. The Federal regulations regarding the use of a viticultural area appellation on a wine label also require that such label "conforms to the laws and regulations of all the States contained in the viticultural area." Therefore, if the name "Umpqua Valley" becomes an approved Federal viticultural area, then 100 percent of the wine must be derived from grapes grown in Douglas County.

It is noted that the proposed viticultural area does not encompass all of Douglas County so the 85 percent rule could apply to a situation where 85 percent of the grapes were grown in the viticultural area and 15 percent of the grapes were grown elsewhere in the county. However, the petitioner claims that all of the actual and potential grape-growing land in Douglas County has been included in the proposed viticultural area. If this is correct and if the "Umpqua Valley" viticultural area is approved as proposed, then 100 percent of the wine must be derived from grapes grown within the "Umpqua Valley" viticultural area if the "Umpqua Valley" appellation is used on the wine label,

and the 85 percent rule under the Federal regulations would be negated. Obviously, use of a viticultural area name other than "Umpqua Valley" would negate the impact of the Oregon regulation. ATF requests all interested persons to comment on this matter.

Drafting Information

The principal author of this document is Robert L. White, Regulations and Procedures Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

List of Subjects in 27 CFR Part 9

Administrative practice and procedure, Consumer protection, Viticultural areas, and Wine.

PART 9—AMERICAN VITICULTURAL AREAS

Accordingly, under the authority in 27 U.S.C. 205 (49 Stat. 981, as amended), the Director proposes the amendment of 27 CFR Part 9 as follows:

Paragraph 1. The table of sections in 27 CFR 9, Subpart C, is amended to add the title of § 9.89 as follows:

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

Sec.	*	*	*	*	*
9.98	Umpqua Valley.				

Par. 2. Subpart C is amended by adding § 9.89.

As amended, Subpart C reads as follows:

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

*	*	*	*	*
§ 9.89	Umpqua Valley.			

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Umpqua Valley viticultural area are two USGS maps. They are titled:

(1) "Roseburg," scale 1:250,000 (1958, revised 1970); and

(2) "Medford," scale 1:250,000 (1955, revised 1976).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Umpqua Valley viticultural area is located entirely within Douglas County, Oregon, which is in the southwest part of the State. The beginning point is the intersection of Interstate Highway 5 with the Douglas/Lane County line in Township 21 South (T21S), Range 4 West (R4W) on the "Roseburg" map.

(1) From the beginning point, the boundary proceeds north along the Douglas/Lane County line

approximately 0.5 mile to the 1000-foot contour line;

(2) Thence northwest along the 1000-foot contour line to the Douglas/Lane County line; thence west along the Douglas/Lane County line approximately 2.5 miles, returning to the 1000-foot contour line; thence in generally westerly direction along the 1000-foot contour line to the R9W/R10W range line;

(3) Thence south along the R9W/R10W range line approximately 2.75 miles to the center of the Umpqua River; thence along a straight line in an easterly direction approximately 6.25 miles to the intersection of range line R8W/R9W with the center of the Umpqua River; thence south along range line R8W/R9W approximately 3.5 miles to its intersection with township line T22S/T23S;

(4) Thence southeast approximately 8.5 miles along a straight line to the intersection of township line T23S/T24S with range line R7W/R8W; thence south along the R7W/R8W range line approximately 8 miles to its intersection with the 1000-foot contour line; thence in a southeasterly direction in a straight line approximately 3.5 miles toward the intersection of township line T25S/T26S with range line R6W/R7W, returning to the 1000-foot contour line;

(5) Thence in a southerly direction along the 1000-foot contour line to the intersection of township line T27S/T28S with range line R7W/R8W; thence in a southwesterly direction in a straight line approximately 3.5 miles toward the intersection of township line T28S/T29S with range line R8W/R9W, returning to the 1000-foot contour line; thence south along the 1000-foot contour line to its intersection with township line T29S/T30S;

(6) Thence east along township line T29S/T30S approximately .33 mile, rejoining the 1000-foot contour line; thence in a northerly and eventually a southerly direction along the 1000-foot contour line past the town of Riddle on the "Medford" map to range line R6W/R7W; thence south along the R6W/R7W range line approximately .5 mile back to the 1000-foot contour line;

(7) Thence in an easterly, westerly, and eventually a northerly direction along the 1000-foot contour line to a point approximately 3.5 miles east of Dillard, where the contour line crosses Interstate Highway 5 on the "Roseburg" map; thence northeast along Interstate Highway 5 approximately .25 mile, returning to the 1000-foot contour line; thence in a generally northeasterly, southeasterly, northwesterly, and eventually a northeasterly direction

along the 1000-foot contour line past the town of Idleld Park to the R2W/R3W range line;

(8) Thence north along range line R2W/R3W approximately 1.75 miles to the T25S/T26S township line; thence west along township line T25S/T26S approximately .25 mile, returning to the 1000-foot contour line; thence in a generally westerly and then a northerly direction along the 1000-foot contour line up the valley of Calapooya Creek to the R3W/R4W range line; thence north along range line R3W/R4W approximately 2.25 miles, back to the 1000-foot contour line;

(9) Thence in a westerly and then a northerly direction along the 1000-foot contour line to the T23S/T24S township line; thence east along the T23S/T24S township line approximately 2.75 miles to the 1000-foot contour line; thence in a northerly direction along the 1000-foot contour line to its intersection with the Douglas/Lane County line; thence north along the Douglas/Lane County line approximately .75 mile to the point of beginning.

Approved: September 8, 1983.

Stephen E. Higgins,
Director.

[FR Doc. 83-25304 Filed 9-15-83; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4810-31-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

30 CFR Part 950

Proposed Modifications to the Wyoming Permanent Regulatory Program

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM), Interior.

ACTION: Reopening of public comment period.

SUMMARY: OSM is reopening the period for review and comment on modified portions of the Wyoming permanent regulatory program. On April 15, 1983 (48 FR 16295-16296), OSM announced a public comment period and procedure for requesting a public hearing on the substantive adequacy of proposed amendments to the Wyoming permanent regulatory program under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) submitted by Wyoming on March 3, and 21, 1983. The amendments submitted by Wyoming are modifications to the Wyoming regulations that, among other things, address an alternative bonding system

for surface coal mining operations. OSM is reopening the comment period to allow the public an opportunity to comment on supplemental material relating to the proposed bonding amendment submitted by Wyoming on August 19, 1983.

DATE: Written comments must be received on or before 4:00 p.m. on October 3, 1983.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be mailed or hand delivered to William R. Thomas, Field Office Director, Casper Field Office, P.O. Box 1420, Mills, Wyoming 82644.

Copies of the supplemental material submitted by Wyoming and other relevant documents are available for review at the Casper Field Office and the office of the State regulatory authority listed below, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., excluding holidays.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Administrative Record, Room 5315, 1100 "L" Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20240
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Land Quality Division, 401 West 19th Street, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William R. Thomas, Field Office Director, Casper Field Office, P.O. Box 1420, Mills, Wyoming 82644; Telephone: (307) 328-5825.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The general background on the permanent regulatory program, the State program approval process, the Wyoming program and the conditional approval, can be found in the Secretary's Findings and conditional approval published in the November 26, 1980 Federal Register (45 FR 78637-78684).

On March 21, 1983, Wyoming submitted to OSM a program amendment proposing to revise Chapter I, Section 2; Chapter XIII, Section 2; and Chapter XVI of the Wyoming surface mining regulation to establish an alternative bonding system for surface coal mining operations.

The amendment is a State-generated revision not related to any program condition. The April 15, 1983, Federal Register announced receipt of the modification by OSM as well as a public comment period. In that same notice, OSM announced that a public hearing would be held only if requested. No requests were received and no hearing was held.

On August 19, 1983, Wyoming submitted additional material to further clarify the proposed bonding system. Copies of the additional material are available in the OSM Administrative

Record. OSM is reopening the comment period in order to allow the public an opportunity to review and comment on the additional material submitted to OSM by the State on August 19, 1983.

Specifically, OSM is seeking comment on whether the material submitted by Wyoming on August 19, 1983, together with the proposed bonding amendment, satisfy the criteria for approval of State program amendments at 30 CFR 732.17 and 732.15.

List of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 950

Coal mining, Intergovernmental relations, Surface mining, Underground mining.

(Pub. L. 95-87, 30 U.S.C. 1201, *et seq.*)

Dated: September 12, 1983.

William B. Schmidt,

Assistant Director, Program Operations and Inspection.

[FR Doc. 83-25379 Filed 9-15-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-05-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 50

[AD-FRL-2434-6; Docket No. OAQPS 79-7]

Revisions to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide; Availability of Staff Paper and Meeting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of availability of revised staff paper and announcement of related meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the availability of, and solicits public comment on, a revised staff paper for the carbon monoxide (CO) air quality standards. Because questions have been raised regarding the technical merit of several studies supporting the proposed CO national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) (45 FR 55066, Aug. 18, 1980), EPA has preformed a reevaluation of the scientific data related to CO health effects. This reevaluation is in the form of a draft "Addendum to the 1979 Air Quality Criteria Document for Carbon Monoxide." The staff paper is an additional document which provides the staff's assessment of the scientific data and an indication of how the data might be used in selection of the standards. A meeting of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) will be held on September 26-27, 1983 to discuss both of these documents.