

approval of a new animal drug application (NADA) filed for Good-Life, Inc., providing for use of a 48-gram-per-pound pyrantel tartrate premix to make a 9.6-gram-per-pound pyrantel tartrate intermediate premix for making complete swine feeds.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 17, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Benjamin A. Puyot, Bureau of Veterinary Medicine (HFV-130), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-443-4913.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Good-Life, Inc., Good Life Drive, P.O. Box 687, Effingham, IL 62401, is sponsor of NADA 134-286 submitted on its behalf by Pfizer, Inc. The NADA provides for use of a 48-gram-per-pound pyrantel tartrate premix to make a 9.6-gram-per-pound pyrantel tartrate intermediate premix for making complete swine feeds used for aid in prevention of migration and establishment of large roundworm (*Ascaris suum*) infections, for aid in prevention of establishment, removal and control of nodular worm (*Oesophagostomum*) infections, and for removal and control of large roundworm (*Ascaris suum*) infections.

The basis for approval of this NADA is discussed in the freedom of information (FOI) summary. The NADA is approved and the regulations are amended to reflect this approval.

In accordance with the freedom of information provisions of Part 20 (21 CFR Part 20) and § 514.11(e)(2)(ii) (21 CFR 514.11(e)(2)(ii)), a summary of safety and effectiveness data and information submitted to support approval of this application may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, Rm. 4-62, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

The Bureau of 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 558

Animal drugs, Animal feeds.

PART 558—NEW ANIMAL DRUGS FOR USE IN ANIMAL FEEDS

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

re delegated to the Bureau of Veterinary Medicine (21 CFR 5.83), § 558.485 is amended by adding new paragraph (a)(14) to read as follows:

§ 558.485 Pyrantel tartrate.

(a) * * *

(14) To No. 021810: 9.6-grams-per-pound, paragraph (e) (1) through (3) of this section.

* * * * *

Effective date. May 17, 1983.

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

Dated: May 10, 1983.

Gerald B. Guest,

Acting Director, Bureau of Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc. 83-13115 Filed 5-16-83; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

27 CFR Part 9

[T.D. ATF-134; Re: Notice No. 429]

Merritt Island Viticultural Area

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

ACTION: Final rule, Treasury decision.

SUMMARY: This final rule establishes a viticultural area in Yolo County, California, known as "Merritt Island." The establishment of viticultural areas and the subsequent use of viticultural area names as appellations of origin in wine labeling and advertising will help consumers better identify wines they purchase. The use of this viticultural area as an appellation of origin will also help winemakers distinguish their products from wines made in other areas.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 16, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lori D. Weins, FAA, Wine, and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20226 [202-566-7626].

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 definitive viticultural areas. The 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.

On October 2, 1979, ATF published Treasury Decision ATF-60 [44 FR 56692] which added a new Part 9 to 27 CFR, providing for the listing of approved American viticultural area, the names of which may be used as appellations of origin.

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

Mr. Chris Bogle, Secretary of Bogle Vineyards, Incorporated, located on Merritt Island, petitioned ATF for the establishment of a viticultural area in Yolo County, California, to be known as "Merritt Island." In response to this Petition, ATF published a notice of proposed rulemaking [Notice No. 429] in the Federal Register on November 3, 1982 [47 FR 49866] proposing the establishment of the Merritt Island viticultural area.

Comments

No comments were received during the 45-day comment period. On the basis of the information contained in the petition, ATF is establishing the Merritt Island viticultural area as proposed. The boundary of the Merritt Island viticultural area is described in § 9.68.

Evidence of the Name

The name of the area, Merritt Island, was well documented by the petitioner. After evaluating the petition, ATF believes that Merritt Island had a unique historical identity and that the viticultural area is known by the name "Merritt Island."

Geographical Evidence

The petition contained geographical and climatic information which distinguished the area from surrounding areas, based on the fact that:

(a) The area consists of an island, bounded on the west and north by Elk Slough, Sutter Slough on the south, and the Sacramento River on the east.

(b) The type of soil primarily consists of Columbian Sandy Loam, while areas to the east consist of Sierra loam type soils, areas to the west consist of adobe and clay type soils, and areas to the south consist of Peat Dirt (an organically structured soil).

(c) The climate of Merritt Island is tempered by cooling southwesterly breezes from the Carquinez Straits near San Francisco. The influence of this breeze creates a 10 degree Fahrenheit

cooler median temperature than the City of Sacramento, located six miles north. The climate of the islands to the south are often influenced by fog cover from San Francisco Bay, whereas, Merritt Island very seldom receives this fog cover since it is the northern most island in the Sacramento Delta.

Executive Order 12291

In compliance with Executive Order 12291. ATF has determined that this regulation is not a "major rule" since it will not result in—

(a) An annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more;

(b) A major increase in cost or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographical regions; or

(c) Significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, 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 a final regulatory flexibility analysis (5 U.S.C. 604) are not applicable to this final rule because it will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The final rule will not impose, or otherwise cause, a significant increase in the reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance burdens on a substantial number of small entities. The final rule is not expected to have significant secondary or incidental effects on a substantial number of small entities.

Accordingly, it is hereby certified under the provisions of Section 3 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

List of Subjects in 27 CFR Part 9

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

Drafting Information

The principal author of this document is Lori D. Weins, FAA, Wine, and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Authority

This regulation is issued under the authority in 27 U.S.C. 205. Accordingly, 27 CFR Part 9 is amended 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 § 9.68 to read as follows:

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

Sec.

* * * * *
9.68 Merritt Island.

Par. 2. Subpart C, is amended to add the title of § 9.68 to read as follows:

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

* * * * *

§ 9.68 Merritt Island.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Merritt Island viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps, 7.5 minute series. They are entitled:

(1) "Clarksburg Quadrangle, California," 1967 (Photo revised 1980); and

(2) "Courtland Quadrangle, California," 1978.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Merritt Island viticultural area includes approximately 5,000 acres, located in Yolo County, California, six miles south of the City of Sacramento. The boundaries of the Merritt Island viticultural area, using landmarks and points of reference found on the U.S.G.S. maps submitted with the petition, are as follows: starting at the most southernly point, the intersection of Sutter Slough with the Sacramento River, west along the course of Sutter Slough for 0.54 miles until it intersects Elk Slough; northeast along the course of Elk Slough for 9.58 miles to the community of Clarksburg and the intersection of the Sacramento River; southwesterly along the course of the Sacramento River for 7.8 miles to the beginning point.

Signed: April 12, 1983.

Stephen E. Higgins,
Director.

Approved: April 29, 1983.

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

[FR Doc. 83-13026 Filed 5-16-83; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Minerals Management Service

30 CFR Part 250

Outer Continental Shelf; Notice of Interpretation of Rules Concerning Extension of a Lease Beyond Its Primary Term

Correction

In FR Doc. 83-11923 beginning on page 20227 in the issue of Thursday, May 5, 1983, make the following correction.

On page 20228, first column, twelfth line, "Section 250.2" should read "Section 250.12".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

34 CFR Part 73

Post Employment Conflicts of Interest; Procedures for Enforcement of Disciplinary Actions

AGENCY: Department of Education.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Secretary amends the Standards of Conduct regulations by establishing procedures to be used in enforcing disciplinary actions in cases where post employment conflicts of interest are found to exist. The Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (the Act) defines and prohibits conflicts of interest that a former Federal employee must avoid. These regulations apply to the Department of Education's management practices and former employees.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 17, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard Werksman, Division of Business and Administrative Law, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W. (Room 4129, FOB-6), Washington, D.C. 20202. Telephone: (202) 755-1106.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Under the sections of the Act that address the problem of post employment conflicts of interest, two prohibitions (sections 207 (a) and (b)(i)) apply to all former Federal employees.

The first prohibition (section 207(a)) permanently prohibits every former Federal employee from serving as another person's representative before the Government on a case, grant, or contractual matter, or other similar