

(6) The laboratory shall have one or more signatures approved by the Director to sign test reports endorsed with the NVLAP logo. Approved signatures shall:

(i) Be competent to make a critical evaluation of tests results; and

(ii) Occupy positions within the laboratory's organization which makes them responsible for the adequacy of test results.

(c) *Facilities and Equipment.* (1) The laboratory shall be furnished with all items of equipment and facilities for the correct performance of the tests and measurements for which accreditation is granted and shall have adequate space, lighting, and environmental control, and monitoring to ensure compliance with prescribed testing conditions.

(2) All equipment must be properly maintained to ensure protection from corrosion and other causes of deterioration. Instructions for a proper maintenance procedure for those items of equipment which require periodic maintenance must be available. Any item of equipment or component thereof which has been subjected to overloading or mishandling, gives suspect results, or has been shown by calibration or otherwise to be defective, must be taken out of service and clearly labelled until it has been repaired. When placed back in service, this equipment must be shown by test or calibration to be performing its function satisfactorily.

(3) Records of each major item of equipment must be maintained. Each record must include:

(i) The name of the item of equipment;

(ii) The manufacturer's name and type, identification and serial number;

(iii) Date received and date placed in service;

(iv) Current location;

(v) Details of maintenance; and

(vi) Date of last calibration, next calibration due date, and calibration report references.

(d) *Calibration.* The laboratory shall:

(1) Calibrate new testing equipment before putting it into service;

(2) Recalibrate, at regular intervals, in-service testing equipment with the calibration status readily available to the operator;

(3) Perform checks of in-service testing equipment between the regular calibration intervals, where relevant;

(4) Maintain adequate records of all calibrations and recalibrations; and

(5) Provide traceability of all calibrations and reference standards of measurement where these standards exist. Where traceability of measurements to primary (national or international) standards is not applicable, the laboratory shall provide

satisfactory evidence of the accuracy or reliability of test results (for example by participation in a suitable program of interlaboratory comparison).

(e) *Test Methods and Procedures.* The laboratory shall:

(1) Conform in all respects with the test methods and procedures required by the specifications against which the test item is to be tested, except that whenever a departure becomes necessary for technical reasons the departure must be acceptable to the client and recorded in the test report;

(2) Maintain a test plan for implementing testing standards and procedures including adequate instructions on the use and operation of all relevant equipment, on the handling and preparation of test items (where applicable), and on standard testing techniques where the absence of such instructions could compromise the test. All instructions, testing standards, specifications, manuals, and reference data relevant to the work of the laboratory must be kept up-to-date and made readily available to the staff;

(3) Maintain measures for the detection and resolution of in-process testing discrepancies for manual and automatic test equipment and electronic data processing equipment, where applicable;

(4) Maintain a system for identifying samples or items to be tested either through documents or through marking to ensure that there is no confusion regarding the identity of the samples or test items and the results of the measurements made; and

(5) Maintain rules for the receipt, retention, and disposal of test items, including procedures for storage and handling precautions to prevent damage to test items which could invalidate the test results. Any relevant instructions provided with the tested item must be observed.

(f) *Records.* The laboratory shall:

(1) Maintain a record system which contains sufficient information to permit verification of any issued report;

(2) Retain all original observations, calculations and derived data, and calibration records for one year unless a longer period is specified; and

(3) Hold records secure and in confidence, as required.

(g) *Test Reports.* (1) The laboratory shall issue test reports of its work which accurately, clearly, and unambiguously present the specified test results and all required information. Each test report must include the following information as applicable:

(i) Name and address of the laboratory;

(ii) Identification of the test report by serial number, date, or other appropriate means;

(iii) Name and address of client;

(iv) Description and identification of the test specimen, sample, or lot of material represented;

(v) Identification of the test specification, method, or procedure used;

(vi) Description of sampling procedure, if appropriate;

(vii) Any deviations, additions to, or exclusions from the test specifications;

(viii) Measurements, examinations, and derived results supported by tables, graphs, sketches, and photographs, as appropriate, and any failures identified;

(ix) A statement of measurement uncertainty where relevant;

(x) Identification of the organization and the person accepting technical responsibility for the test report and date of issue;

(xi) A statement that the report must not be reproduced except in full with the approval of the laboratory; and

(xii) A statement to the effect that the test report relates only to the items tested.

(2) The laboratory shall issue corrections or additions to a test report only by a further document suitably marked, e.g. "Supplement to test report serial number " which meets the relevant requirements of § 7.33(g)(1).

(3) The laboratory shall retain a copy of each test report issued for one year unless a longer period is specified.

(4) The laboratory shall ensure that all test reports endorsed with the NVLAP logo are signed by an approved signatory.

§§ 7.34-7.40 [Reserved]

[FR Doc. 84-12047 Filed 5-15-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-13-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

27 CFR Part 9

[Notice No. 524]

Establishment of Sonoma Viticultural Area

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

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Alcohol, and Firearms (ATF) is considering the establishment of a viticultural area in

Arizona to be known as "Sonoita." This proposal is the result of a petition from Mr. A. Blake Brophy, a grape grower in the area. The establishment of viticultural areas and the subsequent use of viticultural area names in wine labeling and advertising will enable winemakers to label wines more precisely and will help consumers to better identify the wines they purchase.

DATE: Written comments must be received by July 2, 1984.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to: Chief, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, P.O. Box 385, Washington, DC 20044-0385 (Notice No. 524).

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, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steve Simon, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20226 (202-566-7626).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

ATF regulations in 27 CFR Part 4 provide for the establishment of definite 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.

Part 9 of 27 CFR provides for the listing of approved American viticultural areas, 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 geographical 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. 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 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(s) with the boundaries prominently marked.

Petition

ATF has received a petition from Mr. A. Blake Brophy of the Babocamari Ranch Company, proposing an area near Sonoita, Arizona, as a viticultural area to be known as "Sonoita." The area contains about 325 square miles. It is located in extreme southern Arizona, near the Mexican border. There are about 40 acres of grapes currently planted in the proposed area. The petitioner states that plans call for 360 additional acres to be planted. A winery is currently under construction. Soils in the area that are suitable for wine-grape production include the White House-Bernardino-Hathaway and the Caralumpi-Hathaway associations. Grapes are being grown on the floor of the proposed viticultural area at altitudes of between 4,500 feet and 5,000 feet.

The petitioner claims that the proposed viticultural area is known by the name of "Sonoita" and is associated with grape growing for the following reasons:

(a) "Sonoita" is the name of the only viable community in the area. (The town of Sonoita is centrally located within the proposed viticultural area.)

(b) Historically, the name "Sonoita" is derived from a *visita* established in 1691 by the missionary-explorer, Father Eusebio Francisco Kino. At that time, the name given to this small settlement of Sobaipuri Indians was "Los Santos Reyes de Sonoita."

(c) Since 1975, the Babocamari Ranch Company has been cooperating with the University of Arizona in the growing of *vitis vinifera* grapes in the area and in the making of wine from those grapes. These efforts have been described in an article in the American Journal of Enology and Viticulture, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 290-296, entitled "The Use of Soils for the Delineation of Viticultural Zones in the Four Corners Region." This article calls the proposed area "Sonoita" for example: "Other sites such as Sonoita produce much better fruit than expected" (p. 291).

The Petitioner claims that the proposed viticultural area is distinguished geographically from the

surrounding areas for the following reasons:

(1) Topographically, the area is separated from the surrounding areas by three major mountain ranges: the Santa Rita Mountains, the Huachuca Mountains, and the Whetstone Mountains. These mountains rise from 2,500 to 4,500 feet above the floor of the viticultural area.

(2) The "old-timers" used to call the area "Sonoita Valley," because it resembles a valley in appearance. But geologically, the area is technically a basin rather than a valley, because it comprises the headwaters for three distinct drainages: Sonoita Creek to the south, Cienega Creek to the north, and the Babocamari River to the east. (In technical geological terms, a "valley" would comprise only a single drainage.)

(3) The most obvious geographical distinction to the area is that, in its native state, it is classified as "high desert grassland," while the surrounding terrain is either mountain or woody-shrub desert. (See Humphrey, Robert R., *The Desert Grassland*, University of Arizona Press.)

The boundaries of the proposed viticultural area may be found on seven U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps in the 7.5 minute series: Benson, Fort Huachuca, Sunnyside, Elgin, Lochel, Mount Wrightson, and Empire Mountains. The boundaries are as described in the proposed § 9.97

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 applicable to this proposal because the notice of proposed rulemaking, if promulgated as a final rule, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The proposal is not expected to have significant secondary or incidental effects on a substantial number of small entities, because the value of the proposed viticultural area designation is intangible and subject to influence by unrelated factors. Further, the proposal will not impose, or otherwise cause, a significant increase in the reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance burdens on a substantial number of small entities.

Executive Order 12291

In compliance with Executive Order 12291 of Feb. 17, 1981, the Bureau has determined that this proposal 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 costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic 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.

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.

Furthermore, while this document proposes possible boundaries for the Sonoita 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 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 45-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.

Drafting Information

The principal author of this document is Steve Simon, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

List of Subjects in 27 CFR Part 9

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

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 revised to add to the title of § 9.97 to read as follows:

* * * *

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

Sec.

* *

9.97 Sonoita.

Par. 2. Subpart C of 27 CFR Part 9 is amended by adding § 9.97, which reads as follows:

§ 9.97 Sonoita.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of Sonoita viticultural area are seven U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) Benson Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1958.

(2) Fort-Huachuca Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1958.

(3) Elgin Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1958.

(4) Lochiel Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1958.

(5) Mount Wrightson Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1958.

(6) Sunnyside Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1958.

(7) Empire Mountains Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1958.

(c) *Boundary*—(1) *General.* The Sonoita viticultural area is located in Arizona. The starting point of the following boundary description is the summit of Mount Wrightson, (9,543 feet) in the Santa Rita Mountains.

(2) *Boundary Description*—(i) From the starting point southeastward in a straight line for approximately 24 miles, to the summit of Lookout Knob (6,171 feet) in the Canelo Hills.

(ii) From there in a straight line eastward for approximately 10 miles, to the summit of Huachuca Peak (8,410 feet) in the Huachuca Mountains.

(iii) From there north-northwestward for approximately 21 miles in a straight line to the summit of Granite Peak (7,413 feet) in the Whetstone Mountains.

(iv) From there west-southwestward in a straight line for approximately 26 miles, to the summit of Mount Wrightson (the point of beginning).

Approved: May 8, 1984.

W. T. Drake,

Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 84-13174 Filed 5-15-84; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

30 CFR Part 948

Public Comment Period and Opportunity for Public Hearing on Modified Portions of the West Virginia Permanent Regulatory Program

Correction

In FR Doc. 84-12341 beginning on page 19525 in the issue of Tuesday, May 8, 1984, make the following correction:

On page 19526, first column, DATES, lines five and six, "May 28, 1984" should read "May 29, 1984"

BILLING CODE 1505-01-M

National Park Service

35 CFR Part 13

National Park System Units in Alaska; Proposed Cabin Regulations; Public Hearings

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Proposed rule; notice of public hearings.

SUMMARY: On April 3, 1984 the National Park Service published proposed regulations for the use of existing cabins and other structures, construction of new cabins and other structures and the use of temporary facilities related to the taking of fish and wildlife (49 FR 13160).

Public hearings regarding these proposed regulations will be held at the following places, dates, and times listed below.

DATES:

Anchorage

May 21, 1984, 7-9 pm.

Fairbanks

May 23, 1984, 6:30-8:45 pm.

Juneau

May 25, 1984, 7-9 pm.

Both written and oral comments will be accepted at the hearings. Oral comments should be limited to ten minutes.

The public comment period will remain open until June 4, 1984.