

under Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs.

Paperwork Reduction Act: This rule does not impose any new reporting or recordkeeping requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, Form DS-2032, which the rule references, bears OMB Approval No. 1405-0002 and is currently approved for use through July 31, 2005.

List of Subjects

22 CFR Part 122

Arms and munitions, Exports.

22 CFR Part 129

Arms and munitions, Exports, Technical assistance.

■ Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, title 22, chapter I, subchapter M, parts 122 and 129 are amended as follows:

PART 122—REGISTRATION OF MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 122 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 2 and 38, Pub. L. 90-629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2778); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311, 1977 Comp. p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 2658.

■ 2. Section 122.2 is amended to revise paragraphs (a) and (c) to read as follows:

§ 122.2 Submission of registration statement.

(a) *General.* The Department of State Form DS-2032 (Statement of Registration) and the transmittal letter required by paragraph (b) of this section must be submitted by an intended registrant with a payment (by check or money order) payable to the Department of State of one of the fees prescribed in § 122.3(a) of this subchapter. Checks and money orders must be in U.S. currency, and checks must be payable through a U.S. financial institution. In addition, the Statement of Registration and transmittal letter must be signed by a senior officer who has been empowered by the intended registrant to sign such documents. The intended registrant also shall submit documentation that demonstrates that it is incorporated or otherwise authorized to do business in the United States. The Directorate of Defense Trade Controls will notify the registrant if the Statement of Registration package is incomplete.

(b) * * *

(c) *Definition.* For purpose of this section, *ownership* means that more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting securities of the firm are owned

by one or more foreign persons. *Control* means that one or more foreign persons have the authority or ability to establish or direct the general policies or day-to-day operations of the firm. Control is presumed to exist where foreign persons own 25 percent or more of the outstanding voting securities if no U.S. persons control an equal or larger percentage.

■ 3. Section 122.3 is amended to revise paragraph (a) and remove paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 122.3 Registration fees.

(a) A person who is required to register may do so for a period up to 2 years upon submission of a completed Form DS-2032, transmittal letter, and payment of a fee as follows:

1 year	\$1,750.00
2 years	\$3,500.00

* * * * *

PART 129—REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF BROKERS

■ 4. The authority citation for part 129 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 38, Pub. L. 104-164, 110 Stat. 1437, (22 U.S.C. 2778).

■ 5. Section 129.4 is amended to revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 129.4 Registration statement and fees.

(a) *General.* The Department of State Form DS-2032 (Statement of Registration) and a transmittal letter meeting the requirements of § 122.2(b) of this subchapter must be submitted by an intended registrant with a payment by check or money order payable to the Department of State of one of the fees prescribed in § 122.3(a) of this subchapter. The Statement of Registration and transmittal letter must be signed by a senior officer who has been empowered by the intended registrant to sign such documents. The intended registrant also shall submit documentation that demonstrates that it is incorporated or otherwise authorized to do business in the United States.

* * * * *

Dated: November 1, 2004.

John R. Bolton,

Under Secretary, Arms Control and International Security, Department of State.
[FR Doc. 04-26954 Filed 12-7-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-25-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau

27 CFR Part 9

[TTB T.D.-19; Re: Notice No. 17]

RIN: 1513-AA75

Establishment of the Southern Oregon Viticultural Area (2002R-338P)

AGENCY: Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB), Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule; Treasury decision.

SUMMARY: This Treasury decision establishes the Southern Oregon viticultural area in portions of Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine Counties in southwestern Oregon. The established Applegate Valley, Rogue Valley, and Umpqua Valley viticultural areas are within boundaries of the Southern Oregon viticultural area. We designate viticultural areas to allow vintners to better describe the origin of their wines and to allow consumers to better identify wines they may purchase.

DATES: This rule is effective February 7, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: N.A. Sutton, Program Manager, Regulations and Procedures Division, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, 925 Lakeville St., #158, Petaluma, CA 94952; telephone 415-271-1254.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background on Viticultural Areas

TTB Authority

Section 105(e) of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (the FAA Act, 27 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.*) requires that alcohol beverage labels provide the consumer with adequate information regarding a product's identity and prohibits the use of misleading information on such labels. The FAA Act also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue regulations to carry out its provisions. The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) administers these regulations.

Part 4 of the TTB regulations (27 CFR part 4) allows the establishment of definitive viticultural areas and the use of their names as appellations of origin on wine labels and in wine advertisements. Part 9 of the TTB regulations (27 CFR part 9) contains the list of approved viticultural areas.

Definition

Section 4.25(e)(1)(i) of the TTB regulations (27 CFR 4.25(e)(1)(i)) defines a viticultural area for American wine as

a delimited grape-growing region distinguishable by geographical features, the boundaries of which have been recognized and defined in part 9 of the regulations. These designations allow vintners and consumers to attribute a given quality, reputation, or other characteristic of a wine made from grapes grown in an area to its geographic origin. The establishment of viticultural areas allows vintners to describe more accurately the origin of their wines to consumers and helps consumers to identify wines they may purchase. Establishment of a viticultural area is neither an approval nor an endorsement by TTB of the wine produced in that area.

Requirements

Section 4.25(e)(2) of the TTB regulations outlines the procedure for proposing an American viticultural area and provides that any interested party may petition TTB to establish a grape-growing region as a viticultural area. Section 9.3(b) of the TTB regulations requires the petition to include—

- Evidence that the proposed viticultural area is locally and/or nationally known by the name specified in the petition;
- Historical or current evidence that supports setting the boundary of the proposed viticultural area as the petition specifies;
- Evidence relating to the geographical features, such as climate, soils, elevation, and physical features, that distinguish the proposed viticultural area from surrounding areas;
- A description of the specific boundary of the proposed viticultural area, based on features found on United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps; and
- A copy of the appropriate USGS map(s) with the proposed viticultural area's boundary prominently marked.

Southern Oregon Petition

General Background

In 2002, we received a petition from H. Earl Jones, a winemaker, and Dr. Gregory V. Jones, an associate professor of geography, requesting establishment of the "Southern Oregon" viticultural area. Located between the Coast Range and the Cascade Mountains, the Southern Oregon viticultural area covers portions of Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine Counties in southwestern Oregon. Beginning about 25 miles south of Eugene, the boundary area extends 125 miles south to the Oregon-California border. At its widest point the viticultural area is about 60 miles across.

The Southern Oregon viticultural area's boundary encompasses approximately 2,001,430 acres and includes the communities of Sutherlin, Roseburg, Grants Pass, Medford, and Ashland, Oregon. There are approximately 120 vineyards, with more than 3,000 acres planted to a wide range of vinifera grapes, and 17 commercial wineries within the area as of the 2002 petition filing. Both warm and cool climate wine grape varieties are successfully grown in the region.

The Southern Oregon viticultural area encompasses the established Umpqua Valley (27 CFR 9.89) and Rogue Valley (27 CFR 9.132) viticultural areas. A third established viticultural area, Applegate Valley (27 CFR 9.165), is entirely within the Rogue Valley area. TTB emphasizes that the boundaries and name usage of these three viticultural areas are not affected by the approval of the larger, encompassing Southern Oregon viticultural area.

The Southern Oregon viticultural area contains a series of high intermountain valleys that share a warm, sunny, arid climate and contain old, complex soils derived from bedrock. The warm Southern Oregon viticultural area is distinguishable from the cooler Willamette Valley to the north, the Pacific coastal regions to the west, and the region east of the Cascade Mountains.

Below, we summarize the information and evidence presented in the 2002 Southern Oregon petition.

Viticultural History

Historically, grapes have been grown in the Southern Oregon viticultural area since 1852, when Peter Britt operated a winery in Jacksonville, Oregon, that produced wine for local miners. Shortly thereafter, Jesse Applegate planted 1,200 grape vines in Umpqua, Oregon.

Modern day viticulture began in 1959, when Richard Summers founded Hillcrest Vineyard and produced 230 gallons of Riesling. The early 1970s saw the establishment of vineyards in the Umpqua and Rogue valleys by the Henry Estate Winery, Girardet Wine Cellars, and the Valley View Winery. Wine grape plantings have increased to 3,000 acres.

Name Evidence

The Encyclopedia of Oregon defines "Southern Oregon" as "extending from the Calapooya Mountains southward to the [California] State line between the Cascades and the Coast Range." Geographical references to Southern Oregon are found in multiple business page listings in the telephone books of Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine

Counties. East of the Southern Oregon boundary area, the Klamath Falls and Lakeview community telephone books indicate that that region is known as Central Oregon. The American Automobile Association map of Oregon labels the regions surrounding the Southern Oregon area as the Willamette Valley (north), the Cascade Range (east), the State of California (south), and the Coast Range (west), which meets the Pacific Ocean to define the Oregon coastline.

Wine industry publications, including the Wine Business Monthly and Northwest Palate magazines, refer to wine grape production in Jackson, Josephine, and Douglas Counties as "Southern Oregon." Wine industry members in the area believe that a "Southern Oregon" appellation will have more relevance to consumers since it accurately describes the origin of the area's wines and helps distinguish them from Oregon's Willamette Valley wines, which are significantly different.

Boundary Evidence

The Southern Oregon viticultural area boundaries are based on a combination of climate, terrain, and soil factors that contrast with the nearby Willamette Valley, the Pacific coastal area, and Eastern Oregon region. The boundaries encompass three established viticultural areas (Umpqua Valley, Rogue Valley, and Applegate Valley) and a connecting valley corridor of similar viticultural potential. The boundaries of the three viticultural areas are well established and clearly documented in 27 CFR part 9, and there will be no changes to their boundaries.

The 12- by 17-mile north-south corridor in Douglas County connecting the Umpqua Valley and Rogue Valley viticultural areas has the same physical features as the viticultural areas to its north and south. A series of township and range lines, as noted on USGS maps, define the boundaries of the connecting corridor, which is roughly centered on Interstate 5 between the communities of Canyonville and Glendale Junction.

Distinguishing Features

Topography

The Southern Oregon area contains a varied, mountainous topography with vineyards typically situated in high mountain valleys. The Coast Range, in particular the Klamaths, forms a natural barrier to the west. This high mountain range barrier prevents marine air from freely moving inland to the Southern Oregon viticultural area. It also casts a

rain shadow on the south and east regions of the Southern Oregon area.

To the north, a gap in the Coast Range allows cooling Pacific maritime air to flow into the Willamette Valley viticultural area. This contrast becomes more apparent as one travels south from the cooler, lower-elevation Willamette Valley into the warmer, higher elevations of the Southern Oregon area. Many vineyards in the Umpqua Valley are above 1,000 feet in elevation, and those to the south in the Rogue Valley are typically at elevations of 1,200 feet to 2,000 feet.

Soils

The Southern Oregon viticultural area soils evolved slowly from ancient rock formations, predominantly from the 200 million year-old Klamath Mountains. These ancient mountains, which extend from California to the latitude of Roseburg, Oregon, are comprised of sedimentary rock. Over time, a slow and complex geologic process crushed, metamorphosed, and modified these rock formations.

The old geology and soils of the Southern Oregon viticultural area generally contrast with that of the surrounding regions beyond the area's boundaries. To the north, the Willamette Valley has a more recent geologic history. Formed 25 million years ago as an extension of the Pacific Ocean, or perhaps as multiple interconnected bays, the Willamette Valley gradually filled with sediments and occasional basalt lava flows. The glacial Lake Missoula floods also deposited silts and sediments in the valley. To the west, the Pacific coastal zone's soils are more highly weathered and consist of a mix of soils from earlier volcanoes and oceanic crust terrains. To the east, the Cascade Mountains are comprised of mostly young volcanic soils, and beyond the Cascades are the arid desert and prairie soils of Eastern Oregon.

Temperature

The Southern Oregon viticultural area has the warmest growing conditions in the state of Oregon, thus allowing for the practice of "warm climate viticulture." This warm growing climate impacts the grape varieties grown, quality, and harvest dates. Also, growers use cooler microclimates within the Southern Oregon area to produce some "cool climate" wine grape varieties.

The table below shows the growing season temperatures in and around the Southern Oregon area.

Region and relationship to Southern Oregon	Annual average growing season degree-days	Annual average growing temperature
Southern Oregon viticultural area	2,508	61 °F
Oregon Coast (west)	1,369	56 °F
Willamette Valley (north)	2,034	59 °F
Eastern Oregon (east)	1,625	55.5 °F

The Southern Oregon area climate is comparatively warmer and drier than the Willamette Valley to the north. Harvest may start 10 days earlier in Southern Oregon for identical varieties, such as Pinot Noir and Pinot Gris. The coastal region, despite having the longest growing season, does not accumulate enough heat to ripen most grape varieties. It also has high rainfall amounts that subject grapes to mildew and botrytis. Finally, the Eastern Oregon region has a cooler and shorter growing season climate due to its elevation and distance from the Pacific Ocean. The cold winters east of the Cascade Range leave vines vulnerable to frost kill, and the short growing season is insufficient to ripen fruit.

Rainfall

The Southern Oregon viticultural area receives significantly less rainfall than the coastal region to its west and the Willamette Valley to its north. Annual rainfall averages 35 inches in the Rogue Valley and 32 inches in the Umpqua Valley. By comparison, the Coast Range, and Willamette Valley, average 77 and 47 inches of annual rainfall, respectively, while eastern Oregon averages 20 inches of annual precipitation.

Boundary Description

See the narrative boundary description of the viticultural area in the regulatory text published at the end of this notice.

Maps

The petitioner(s) provided the required maps, and we list them below in the regulatory text.

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and TTB Finding

TTB published a notice of proposed rulemaking on the establishment of the Southern Oregon viticultural area in the September 18, 2003, **Federal Register** as Notice No. 17 (68 FR 54696). In that notice, we requested comments from all interested persons by November 17, 2003. We received 13 comments in response to Notice No. 17. All

commenters supported the establishment of the Southern Oregon viticultural area, with most emphasizing the area's distinct climatic and geographic features.

After careful review, TTB finds that the evidence submitted with the petition supports the establishment of the proposed viticultural area. Therefore, under the authority of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act and part 4 of our regulations, we establish the "Southern Oregon" viticultural area in Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine Counties, Oregon, effective 60-days from this document's publication date.

Impact on Current Wine Labels

Part 4 of the TTB regulations prohibits any label reference on a wine that indicates or implies an origin other than the wine's true place of origin. With the establishment of this viticultural area and its inclusion in part 9 of the TTB regulations, its name, "Southern Oregon," is recognized as a name of viticultural significance. Consequently, wine bottlers using "Southern Oregon" in a brand name, including a trademark, or in another label reference as to the origin of the wine, must ensure that the product is eligible to use the viticultural area's name as an appellation of origin.

For a wine to be eligible to use as an appellation of origin the name of a viticultural area specified in part 9 of the TTB regulations, at least 85 percent of the grapes used to make the wine must have been grown within the area represented by that name, and the wine must meet the other conditions listed in 27 CFR 4.25(e)(3). If the wine is not eligible to use the viticultural area name as an appellation of origin and that name appears in the brand name, then the label is not in compliance and the bottler must change the brand name and obtain approval of a new label. Similarly, if the viticultural area name appears in another reference on the label in a misleading manner, the bottler would have to obtain approval of a new label.

Different rules apply if a wine has a brand name containing a viticultural area name that was used as a brand name on a label approved before July 7, 1986. See 27 CFR 4.39(i)(2) for details.

Regulatory Analyses and Notices

Regulatory Flexibility Act

We certify that this regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This regulation imposes no new reporting, recordkeeping, or other administrative requirement. Any benefit derived from the use of a viticultural

area name is the result of a proprietor's efforts and consumer acceptance of wines from that area. Therefore, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required.

Executive Order 12866

This rule is not a significant regulatory action as defined by Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735). Therefore, it requires no regulatory assessment.

Drafting Information

N.A. Sutton of the Regulations and Procedures Division drafted this document.

List of Subjects in 27 CFR Part 9

Wine.

The Final Rule

■ For the reasons discussed in the preamble, we amend 27 CFR, chapter 1, part 9 as follows:

PART 9—AMERICAN VITICULTURAL AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 9 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 27 U.S.C. 205.

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

■ 2. Subpart C is amended by adding § 9.179 to read as follows:

§ 9.179 Southern Oregon.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Southern Oregon viticultural area are two 1:250,000 scale, USGS topography maps. They are titled:

(1) Roseburg, Oregon—1958, revised 1970; and

(2) Medford, Oregon; California—1955, revised 1976.

(c) *Boundary.* The Southern Oregon viticultural area is located entirely within Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine Counties, Oregon. The beginning point is on the Roseburg map at the intersection of Interstate Highway 5 and the Douglas-Lane County line, T21S, R4W.

(1) From the beginning point, proceed north along the Douglas-Lane County line approximately 0.5 miles to the 1,000-foot contour line; then

(2) Proceed northwest along the 1,000-foot contour line to the Douglas-Lane County line; then west along the County line approximately 2.5 miles, returning to the 1,000-foot contour line; then in a generally westerly direction along the

1,000-foot contour line to its first intersection with the R9W–R10W range line; then

(3) Proceed along the 1,000-foot contour line, crossing the R9W–R10W range line four more times; then proceed south along the R9W–R10W range line approximately 2.75 miles to the center of the Umpqua River; then 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; then south along range line R8W–R9W approximately 3.5 miles to its intersection with township line T22S–T23S; then

(4) Proceed southeast approximately 8.5 miles along a straight line to the intersection of township line T23S–T24S with range line R7W–R8W; then south along the R7W–R8W range line approximately 8 miles to its intersection with the 1,000-foot contour line; then 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, but stopping short at the 1,000-foot contour line; then

(5) Proceed in a southerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line to the intersection of township line T27S–T28S with range line R7W–R8W; then 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, but stopping short and returning to the 1,000-foot contour line near the center of T28S, R8W; then generally south along the 1,000-foot contour line to its intersection with township line T29S–T30S; then

(6) Proceed east along township line T29S–T30S approximately 0.33 mile, rejoining the 1,000-foot contour line; then in a northerly and eventually a southerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line, passing onto the Medford map, and past the town of Riddle to range line R6W–R7W; then south along the R6W–R7W range line approximately 15 miles to the Josephine-Douglas County line; then in a general northeasterly direction along the County line to its intersection with Interstate 5 approximately 1.3 miles south of Cow Creek; then

(7) Proceed southerly and southwesterly along southbound Interstate 5 to its junction with Wolf Creek and then north about 500 feet to the Southern Pacific Railway line; then westerly and southerly out of the town of Wolf Creek along the Southern Pacific Railway line to the rail line's intersection with Hugo Road at the town of Hugo; then southwesterly along Hugo

Road to the point where Hugo Road crosses Jumpoff Joe Creek; then westerly and downstream along that creek to the intersection of Jumpoff Joe Creek and the Rogue River; then

(8) Proceed northwesterly and downstream along the Rogue River to the first point where the Wild and Scenic Rogue River designated area touches the easterly boundary of the Siskiyou National Forest, just south of Galice; then

(9) Proceed in a generally southwesterly direction (with many diversions) along the easterly border of the Siskiyou National Forest to the 42 degree 0 minute north latitude line; then easterly along the latitude line to the point where the Siskiyou National Forest boundary again crosses into Oregon, approximately 1 mile east of U.S. Highway 199; then

(10) Proceed in a generally northeasterly direction and then in a southeasterly direction (with many diversions) along the northern boundary of the Siskiyou National Forest to the point where the Siskiyou National Forest touches the Rogue River National Forest at Big Sugarloaf Peak; then

(11) Proceed in a generally easterly direction (with many diversions) along the northern border of the Rogue River National Forest to the point where the Rogue River National Forest intersects with Slide Creek approximately 6 miles southeast of Ashland; then

(12) Proceed southeasterly and northeasterly along Slide Creek to the point where the creek intersects State Route 273; then northwesterly along State Route 273 to the point where it intersects State Highway 66; then proceed in an easterly direction approximately 5 miles along State Route 66 to the east line of T39S, R2E; then

(13) Proceed north along the east line of T39S, R2E to the northeast corner of T39S, R2E; then westerly approximately 5 miles along the north line of T39S, R2E, to the 2,600 foot contour line; then in a northerly direction following the 2,600 foot counter line across Walker Creek and then in a southwesterly direction to the point where the 2,600 foot contour line touches the east line of T38S, R1E; then

(14) Proceed northerly along the east line of T38S, R1E, to the northeast corner of T38S, R1E; then

(15) Proceed westerly along the north line of T38S, R1E, to the northwest corner of T38S, R1E; then

(16) Proceed northerly along the west line of T37S, R1E, to the northwest corner of T37S, R1E; then

(17) Proceed easterly along the north lines of T37S, R1E, and T37S, R2E, to the southeast corner of T36S, R2E; then

(18) Proceed northerly along the east line of T36S, R2E, to the northeast corner of T36S, R2E; then

(19) Proceed westerly along the north line of T36S, R2E, to the northwest corner of T36S, R2E; then

(20) Proceed northerly along the east line of T35S, R1E, to the northeast corner of T35S, R1E; then

(21) Proceed westerly along the north line of T35S, R1E, to the northwest corner of T35S, R1E; then

(22) Proceed northerly along the east line of T34S, R1W, to the northeast corner of T34S, R1W; then

(23) Proceed westerly along the common boundary line of T34S–T33S to the northwest corner of T34S, R5W; then

(24) Proceed northerly along the west line of T33S, R5W, to the Josephine–Douglas County line; thence in a generally east, northeasterly direction along the county line to the intersection of R3W–R4W range line; thence north along the R3W–R4W range line approximately 11.8 miles to the 1,000-foot contour line just south of State Route 227 southeast of the town of Days Creek; then

(25) Proceed in an easterly, westerly, and eventually northerly along the 1,000-foot contour line, crossing to the Roseburg map from the Medford map, to a point approximately 3.5 miles east of Dillard, where the contour line crosses Interstate 5 on the Roseburg map; thence northeast along Interstate 5 approximately 0.25 mile, returning to the 1,000-foot contour line; thence in a generally northeasterly, southeasterly, northwesterly, and eventually northeasterly along the 1,000-foot contour line past the town of Idlewild Park to the R2W–R3W range line; then

(26) Proceed 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 1,000-foot contour line; thence in a generally westerly and then a northerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line toward 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 1,000-foot contour line; then

(27) Proceed in a westerly and then a northerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line to the T23S–T24S township line, then east along the T23S–T24S township line approximately 2.75 miles to the 1,000-foot contour line; then in a northerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line to its intersection with the Douglas–Lane County line; thence north along

the county line approximately 0.75 mile to the beginning point.

Signed: November 1, 2004.

Arthur J. Libertucci,
Administrator.

Dated: November 29, 2004.

Timothy E. Skud,
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Tax, Trade, and Tariff Policy).

[FR Doc. 04–26865 Filed 12–7–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–31–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[R03–OAR–2004–PA–0003; FRL–7845–3]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; VOC Requirements for Portable Fuel Containers

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is taking direct final action to approve revisions to the Pennsylvania State Implementation Plan (SIP). The revisions pertain to new requirements to control volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from portable fuel containers. EPA is approving these revisions in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: This rule is effective on February 7, 2005 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse written comment by January 7, 2005. If EPA receives such comments, it will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** and inform the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Regional Material in EDocket (RME) ID Number R03–OAR–2004–PA–0003 by one of the following methods:

A. Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.

B. Agency Web site: <http://www.docket.epa.gov/rmepub/> RME, EPA's electronic public docket and comment system, is EPA's preferred method for receiving comments. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.

C. E-mail: morris.makeba@epa.gov.

D. Mail: R03–OAR–2004–PA–0003, Makeba Morris, Chief, Air Quality Planning Branch, Mailcode 3AP21, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,

Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

E. Hand Delivery: At the previously-listed EPA Region III address. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

Instructions: Direct your comments to RME ID No. R03–OAR–2004–PA–0003. EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change, and may be made available online at <http://www.docket.epa.gov/rmepub/>, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through RME, [regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or e-mail. The EPA RME and the Federal [regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) websites are an "anonymous access" system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an e-mail comment directly to EPA without going through RME or [regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), your e-mail address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the Internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD–ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses.

Docket: All documents in the electronic docket are listed in the RME index at <http://www.docket.epa.gov/rmepub/>. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, i.e., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in RME or in hard copy during normal business hours at the Air Protection Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Copies of material to be incorporated by reference are available at the Air and