

**§ 305.9 Representative average unit energy cost.**

(a) Table 1, below, contains the representative unit energy costs to be utilized for all requirements of this part.

TABLE 1.—REPRESENTATIVE AVERAGE UNIT COSTS OF ENERGY FOR FIVE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY SOURCES [1999]

Type of energy	In commonly used terms	As required by DOE test procedure	Dollars per million Btu <sup>1</sup>
Electricity .....	8.22¢/kWh <sup>2,3</sup> .....	\$0.0822/kWh .....	\$24.09
Natural Gas .....	68.8¢/therm <sup>4</sup> or \$7.07/MCF <sup>5,6</sup> .....	\$0.00000688/Btu .....	6.88
No. 2 heating oil .....	\$.89/gallon <sup>7</sup> .....	\$0.00000642/Btu .....	6.42
Propane .....	\$.77/gallon <sup>8</sup> .....	\$0.00000843/Btu .....	8.43
Kerosene .....	\$1.04/gallon <sup>9</sup> .....	\$0.00000770/Btu .....	7.70

<sup>1</sup> Btu stands for British thermal unit.  
<sup>2</sup> kWh stands for kiloWatt hour.  
<sup>3</sup> 1 kWh = 3,412 Btu.  
<sup>4</sup> 1 therm = 100,000 Btu. Natural gas prices include taxes.  
<sup>5</sup> MCF stands for 1,000 cubic feet.  
<sup>6</sup> For purposes of this table, 1 cubic foot of natural gas has an energy equivalence of 1,027 Btu.  
<sup>7</sup> For purposes of this table, 1 gallon of No. 2 heating oil has an energy equivalence of 138,690 Btu.  
<sup>8</sup> For purposes of this table, 1 gallon of liquid propane has an energy equivalence of 91,333 Btu.  
<sup>9</sup> For purposes of this table, 1 gallon of kerosene has an energy equivalence of 135,000 Btu.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Donald S. Clark,**  
*Secretary.*  
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

**Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms**

**27 CFR Part 9**

[TD ATF-408; Re: Notice No. 858]

RIN 1512-AA07

**Chiles Valley Viticultural Area (96F-111)**

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

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

**SUMMARY:** This Treasury decision will establish a viticultural area in Napa County, California, to be known as "Chiles Valley." This viticultural area is the result of a petition submitted by Mr. Volker Eisele, owner of the Volker Eisele Vineyard and Winery.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** April 19, 1999.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Thomas B. Busey, Specialist, Regulations Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 650 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20226, (202) 927-8230.

**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 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 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 geographic features, the boundaries of which have been delineated in subpart C of part 9.

Section 4.25a(e)(2), Title 27, CFR, 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 characteristics (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 (or copies) of the appropriate U.S.G.S. map(s) with the proposed boundaries prominently marked.

**Petition**

ATF received a petition from Mr. Volker Eisele, representing the Chiles Valley District Committee proposing to establish a new viticultural area in Napa County, California to be known as "Chiles Valley District." The Chiles Valley viticultural area is located entirely within the Napa Valley. The viticultural area is located in the eastern portion of Napa Valley between and on the same latitude as St. Helena and Rutherford. It contains approximately 6,000 acres, of which 1,000 are planted to vineyards. Four wineries are currently active within the viticultural area.

*Comments*

A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Notice No. 858 (63 FR 13583) was published in the **Federal Register** on March 20, 1998, requesting comments from all interested persons concerning the proposed viticultural area. Specific comments were requested on the use of the term "District" as part of the viticultural area name as proposed in the original petition. ATF noticed the proposed area as "Chiles Valley" because ATF did not find that the petitioner submitted sufficient evidence to support the use of the term "District" with Chiles Valley. Six comments were received in response to this notice. All

six comments favored the addition of "District" to the viticultural name, but no additional evidence was submitted to support this change. The six comments only reiterated the petitioner's original argument that the use of the term "District" was important to distinguish the Chiles Valley from the larger valley, in this case the Napa Valley. None of the comments added any data or historical evidence for the use of the term "District" in conjunction with Chiles Valley.

*Evidence That The Name Of The Area Is Locally Or Nationally Known*

An historical survey written by Charles Sullivan spells out the historical use of the name Chiles Valley and vineyard plantings dating back to the late 1800's. Numerous references exist indicating the general use of the name "Chiles Valley" to refer to the petitioned area. The petitioner included copies of title pages of various publications, guide and tour book references, public and private phone book listings and Federal and State agency maps, to illustrate the use of the name.

However, as noted above, ATF has found that neither the petitioner nor the commenters have submitted sufficient evidence to support the use of the term "District" with the name "Chiles Valley."

*Historical Or Current Evidence That The Boundaries Of The Viticultural Area Are As Specified In The Petition*

The petitioner provided evidence that the boundaries establish a grape producing area with an identifiable character and quality, based on climate, topography, and historical tradition. The historical evidence can be dated to the mid 1800's with a land grant from the Mexican government to Joseph Ballinger Chiles, whose name the valley would later bear. The land grant was called Rancho Catacula and these lands all lie within the proposed appellation boundaries. The boundaries of the land grant are still recognized on U.S.G.S. maps of the area. A vineyard planting was one of the earliest agricultural operations conducted. For the most part the boundaries of the proposed area use the land grant (Rancho line) boundary lines. This area includes virtually all lands that in any way might be used for agricultural purposes. Beyond the Rancho line are very steep slopes, which are mostly part of the serpentine chaparral soil formation. Historically it is also fairly clear that the land grant boundaries were drawn to include usable land rather than the watershed, which, on all sides of the old Rancho Catacula, is much further up the slopes.

In sum, the boundaries encompass an area of remarkable uniformity with respect to soils, climate and elevation that produces a unique microclimate within the Napa Valley.

*Evidence Relating To The Geographical Features (Climate, Soil, Elevation, Physical Features, Etc.) Which Distinguish Viticultural Features Of The Proposed Area From Surrounding Areas*

The geographical features of the viticultural area set it apart from the surrounding area in the Napa Valley and produce a unique microclimate.

The lands within the proposed boundaries generally lie between 800 and 1000 feet above sea level. The valley runs northwest to southeast and is therefore an open funnel for the prevailing northwesterly winds. This fairly constant northwesterly flow produces substantial cooling during the day and, in combination with the altitude, relatively dry air. During the night, this drier air leads to more rapid cooling than in most of the Napa Valley. In addition, the narrow valley is surrounded by hills up to 2200 feet which concentrate the cooler air flowing down the hillsides toward the valley floor where the vineyards are located.

Also, the relative distance from the San Pablo Bay and the Pacific Ocean allows the summer fog to move in much later than in the main Napa Valley. By the time the fog does reach the Chiles Valley, the air temperatures have dropped much more dramatically than in the Napa Valley, thereby causing much lower temperatures during the night. Late fog ceiling, combined with low minimums, cause a very slow heat buildup during the day, again producing relatively cooler average temperatures than those found in many places of the Napa Valley.

Available data indicates a "Region Two" according to the U.C. Davis climate classification. The growing season starts later than in the Napa Valley due to a colder winter with temperatures dropping below 20 degrees F. The high incidence of spring frost is another indication of the generally cooler climate conditions.

In the areas immediately adjacent to the boundaries, the micro-climate changes significantly. As one moves up the hillsides on either side of Chiles Valley, the summer fog blanket gets thinner and thinner and disappears altogether at approximately 1400 to 1500 feet elevation.

Since the cold air drains down into the Chiles Valley, the night time temperatures are quite a bit higher on the steep slopes than on the valley floor. In addition, the lack of fog allows a

much faster temperature build up during the day, reaching the daily high two to three hours earlier than on the valley floor. Not only is the temperature drop at nightfall less, but also much more gradual so that during a 24 hour period the heat summation is substantially higher on the slopes than within the proposed boundaries. In winter, the situation is reversed. Strong winds tend to chill the uplands creating a cooler climate than on the valley floor. Snowfall above 1400 feet has been observed many times.

The microclimatic limitations combined with enormous steepness and very poor soil (serpentine, heavy sandstone formations, and shale outcroppings) create an abrupt change from the viticultural area to the areas surrounding it.

The Pope Valley to the north of the proposed viticultural area is also significantly different. A combination of a lower elevation valley floor and substantially higher mountains on the western side causes the formation of inversion layers, which result in substantially higher average temperatures during the growing season and significantly lower ones in the winter. In addition, the summer fog from the Pacific Ocean never reaches the Pope Valley.

The petitioner stated that the particular interplay between climate and soil make for unique growing conditions in the proposed area. The soils within the proposed appellation are uncommonly well drained and of medium fertility. The overall terrain gently slopes toward a series of creeks, which act as natural drainage for surface as well as subterranean water. The petitioner believes this is a good basis for high quality grapes.

Uniform elevation and relatively uniform soil make the proposed viticultural area a clearly identifiable growing area. Almost all vineyards lie between 800 and 1000 feet elevation. As a general rule, the soils in the Chiles Valley all belong to the Tehama Series: nearly level to gently sloping, well drained Silt loams on flood plains and alluvial fans.

The total planted acreage in 1996 was roughly 1000 acres. The remaining plantable area does not exceed 500 acres. This small size illuminates the petitioner's goal of a well defined, specific appellation.

*Geographical Brand Names*

A brand name of viticultural significance may not be used unless the wine meets the appellation of origin requirements for the geographical area named. See 27 CFR 4.39(i).

Consequently, establishment of this viticultural area would preclude the use of the term "Chiles Valley" as a brand name for wine, unless the wine can claim "Chiles Valley" as an appellation of origin, or complies with one of the exceptions in the regulation.

#### *Proposed Boundaries*

The boundaries of the Chiles Valley viticultural area may be found on four 1:24,000 scale U.S.G.S. maps titled: St. Helena, CA (1960); Rutherford, CA (1968); Chiles Valley, CA (1980); and Yountville, CA (1968).

#### **Paperwork Reduction Act**

The provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, (44 U.S.C. 3507(j)) and its implementing regulations, 5 C.F.R. part 1320, do not apply to this rule because no requirement to collect information is proposed.

#### **Regulatory Flexibility Act**

It is hereby certified that this regulation will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The establishment of a viticultural area is neither an endorsement nor approval by ATF of the quality of wine produced in the area, but rather an identification of an area that is distinct from surrounding areas. ATF believes that the establishment of viticultural areas merely allows wineries to more accurately describe the origin of their wines to consumers, and helps consumers identify the wines they purchase. Thus, any benefit derived from the use of a viticultural area name is the result of the proprietor's own efforts and consumer acceptance of wines from the region. Accordingly, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required. No new requirements are imposed.

#### **Executive Order 12866**

It has been determined that this regulation is not a significant regulatory action as defined by Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, this proposal is not subject to the analysis required by this executive order.

#### **Drafting Information**

The principal author of this document is Thomas B. Busey, Regulations Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

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

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

#### **Authority and Issuance**

Title 27 Code of Federal Regulations, part 9, American Viticultural Areas, is amended as follows:

#### **PART 9—AMERICAN VITICULTURAL AREAS**

**Paragraph 1.** The authority citation for Part 9 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 27 U.S.C. 205.

**Par. 2.** Subpart C is amended by adding § 9.154 to read as follows:

#### **Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas**

##### **§ 9.154 Chiles Valley.**

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Chiles Valley viticultural area are four 1:24,000 Scale U.S.G.S. topography maps. They are titled:

(1) St. Helena, CA 1960 photorevised 1980

(2) Rutherford, CA 1951 photorevised 1968

(3) Chiles Valley, CA 1958 photorevised 1980

(4) Yountville, CA 1951 photorevised 1968

(c) *Boundary.* The Chiles Valley viticultural area is located in the State of California, entirely within the Napa Valley viticultural area. The boundaries of the Chiles Valley viticultural area, using landmarks and points of reference found on appropriate U.S.G.S. maps follow. The local names of roads are identified by name.

(1) Beginning on the St. Helena, CA quadrangle map at the northernmost corner of Rancho Catacula in Section 34, Township 9 North (T9N), Range 5 West (R5W), Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDBM);

(2) Then in southwesterly direction along the Rancho Catacula boundary line to its intersection with the Rancho La Jota boundary line;

(3) Then in a south-southeasterly direction approximately 3,800 feet along the Rancho Catacula/Rancho La Jota boundary line to the point where the Rancho Catacula boundary separates from the common boundary with Rancho La Jota;

(4) Then in a southeasterly direction continuing along the Rancho Catacula boundary approximately 23,600 feet to a point of intersection, in the NE ¼ Sec. 19, T8N, R4W, on the Chiles Valley quadrangle map, with a county road known locally as Chiles and Pope Valley Road;

(5) Then in a southwesterly direction along Chiles and Pope Valley Road to a point where it first crosses an unnamed blue line stream in the SE ¼ Section 19, T8N, R4W;

(6) Then following the unnamed stream in generally southeast direction to its intersection with the 1200 foot contour;

(7) Then following the 1200 foot contour in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Rancho Catacula boundary in section 20, T8N, R4W;

(8) Then in a southeasterly direction along the Rancho Catacula boundary approximately 17,500 feet to the southwest corner of Rancho Catacula in section 34, T8N, R4W on the Yountville, CA, quadrangle map;

(9) Then in a northeasterly direction along the Rancho Catacula boundary approximately 650 feet to its intersection with the 1040 foot contour;

(10) Then along the 1040 foot contour in a generally east and northeast direction to its intersection with the Rancho Catacula boundary;

(11) Then in a northeasterly direction along the Rancho Catacula boundary approximately 1100 feet to its intersection with the 1040 foot contour;

(12) Then along the 1040 foot contour in an easterly direction and then in a northwesterly direction to its intersection of the Rancho Catacula boundary;

(13) Then in a southwesterly direction along the Rancho Catacula boundary approximately 300 feet to a point of intersection with a line of high voltage power lines;

(14) Then in a westerly direction along the high voltage line approximately 650 feet to its intersection with the 1000 foot contour;

(15) Then continuing along the 1000 foot contour in a generally northwesterly direction to the point of intersection with the first unnamed blue line stream;

(16) Then along the unnamed stream in a northerly direction to its point of intersection with the 1200 foot contour;

(17) Then along the 1200 foot contour in a northwesterly direction to its points of intersection with the Rancho Catacula boundary in Section 35, T9N, R5W on the St. Helena, CA, quadrangle map;

(18) Then along the Rancho Catacula boundary in a northwesterly direction approximately 5,350 feet to a northernmost corner of Rancho Catacula, the beginning point on the St. Helena quadrangle map at the northernmost corner of Rancho Catacula in Section 34, T9N, R5W, MDBM.

Signed: September 30, 1998.

**John W. Magaw,**  
*Director.*

Approved: January 19, 1999.

**John P. Simpson,**  
*Deputy Assistant Secretary, Regulatory, Tariff and Trade Enforcement.*

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**BILLING CODE 4810-31-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Coast Guard

#### 33 CFR Part 117

[CGD05-99-005]

#### Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Cambridge Creek, Cambridge, MD

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice of temporary deviation from regulations.

**SUMMARY:** The Commander, Fifth Coast Guard District has issued a temporary deviation from the regulations governing the operation of the drawbridge across Cambridge Creek, mile 0.1, in Cambridge, Maryland. Beginning March 15, 1999, through March 19, 1999, this deviation allows the bridge to remain closed to navigation 24-hours a day. This closure is necessary to facilitate the replacement of the fender system piling.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This deviation is effective 24-hours a day from March 15, 1999 through March 19, 1999.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ann B. Deaton, Bridge Administrator, Fifth Coast Guard District, at (757) 398-6222.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Cambridge Creek drawbridge is owned and operated by the Maryland State Highway Administration (MDSHA). The current regulations in Title 33 Code of Federal Regulations, § 117.549 require the draw to open on signal from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.; except that, from 12 noon to 1 p.m. Monday through Friday, the draw need not be opened. From 8 p.m. to 6 a.m., seven-days a week, the draw need not be opened.

On December 16, 1998, the Coast Guard received a request from MDSHA to close the navigation channel at the Cambridge Creek bridge to facilitate the replacement of the fender system piling. This work will also result in the complete closure of the drawbridge. MDSHA held a town meeting at which businesses and marinas affected by this replacement work requested a complete closure of the roadway to speed construction. A complete closure allows the replacement work to be completed

before the weather warms up and their fishing and tourist season begins.

The Coast Guard has advised the local Coast Guard units, including Activities Baltimore, of the bridge's closure on the requested dates, and they did not object. The Coast Guard will inform the commercial/recreational users of the waterway of the bridge closures in the weekly Notice to Mariners so that these vessels can arrange their transits to avoid being negatively impacted by the temporary deviation.

Beginning March 15, 1999, through March 19, 1999, this deviation allows the bridge to remain closed to navigation 24-hours a day.

Dated: February 3, 1999.

**Roger T. Rufe, Jr.,**  
*Vice Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard Commander, Fifth Coast Guard District.*

[FR Doc. 99-3767 Filed 2-16-99; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910-15-M**

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 52

[IL168-1a; FRL-6232-8]

#### Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois: Clean Fuel Fleet Program Revision

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

**ACTION:** Direct final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The EPA is approving through direct final action a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted on February 13, 1998, by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). This SIP revision delays the implementation of the Illinois Clean Fuel Fleet Program (CFFP) purchase requirement from model year 1998 to model year 1999, based on EPA's decision to allow States to delay purchase requirements. This change is intended to ensure successful implementation of the Illinois CFFP, and to ensure that an adequate supply of appropriate vehicles is available for fleet operators to purchase once the program is underway. In addition, the SIP revision includes two minor corrections to the CFFP rules federally approved on March 19, 1996.

**DATES:** This rule is effective on April 19, 1999, unless EPA receives adverse written comments by March 19, 1999. If adverse comment is received, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the rule in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comment should be sent to: J. Elmer Bortzer, Chief, Regulation Development Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Copies of the State submittal are available for inspection at the following address: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. (It is recommended that you telephone Francisco Acevedo at (312) 886-6061 before visiting the Region 5 Office.)

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Francisco J. Acevedo, Environmental Protection Specialist, at (312) 886-6061.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires certain States to adopt and submit to EPA SIP revisions containing a CFFP for nonattainment areas with 1980 populations greater than 250,000 that are classified as serious or worse for ozone, or which have a design value of at least 16.0 ppm for carbon monoxide (CO).

In Illinois, the Chicago area is classified as a severe ozone nonattainment area and is therefore subject to the CFFP requirements.

The CAA provides that States' CFFP SIP revisions must require fleet operators with 10 or more centrally fueled vehicles or capable of being centrally fueled to include a specified percentage of clean-fuel vehicles in their purchases each year. There are additional specifications in section 246 of the CAA with which States' SIP revisions must also comply, including the requirements that covered fleet operators must operate the Clean Fuel Vehicles (CFVs) in covered nonattainment areas on a clean alternative fuel, defined as a fuel on which the vehicle meets EPA's CFV standards. EPA promulgated emission standards for CFVs in September 1994. (See 40 CFR part 88) On September 29, 1995, the IEPA submitted to EPA a SIP revision which allowed for the implementation of a CFFP in the Chicago ozone nonattainment area. On March 19, 1996, EPA approved the Illinois SIP submittal and made the program federally enforceable.

On May 22, 1997, and April 23, 1998, EPA issued guidance and a direct final rule respectively, allowing a one year delay of the CFFP in those areas that are unable to meet the purchase requirements cited in the Clean Air Act. (See 63 FR 20103 (April 23, 1998)).