

nor an environmental impact statement is required.

This action is governed by the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 556 and 557 and is therefore excluded from Executive Order 12291 by section 1(a)(1) of the Order.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 558

Animal drugs, 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 redelegated to the Bureau of Veterinary Medicine (21 CFR 5.83), § 558.95 is amended by adding new paragraph (b)(3) to read as follows:

PART 558—NEW ANIMAL DRUGS FOR USE IN ANIMAL FEEDS

§ 558.95 Bambermycins.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(3) Premix levels of 0.4 and 2 grams of bambermycins activity per pound granted to 011490 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter for use as in paragraph (e)(2) of this section

* * * * *

Effective date. August 20, 1982.
(Sec. 512(i), 82 Stat. 347 (21 U.S.C. 360b(i)))
Dated: August 13, 1982.

Lester M. Crawford,
Director, Bureau of Veterinary Medicine.
[FR Doc. 82-22804 Filed 8-19-82; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4160-01-M

21 CFR Part 558

New Animal Drugs for Use in Animal Feeds; Bambermycins

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a new animal drug application (NADA) filed by Growmark, Inc., providing for use of a 0.4-gram-per-pound bambermycins premix for making finished swine feeds used for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency in growing-finishing swine.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 20, 1982.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jack C. Taylor, Bureau of Veterinary Medicine (HFV-136), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-443-5247.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Growmark, Inc., 1701 Towanda Ave., Bloomington, IL 61701, is sponsor of NADA 132-080 providing for safe and

effective use of a 0.4-gram-per-pound bambermycins premix. The premix is used to manufacture finished feed for growing-finishing swine for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency. On behalf of Growmark, Inc., American Hoechst Corp., Animal Health Division, filed the NADA.

Approval of this application is based on safety and effectiveness data contained in Hoechst's approved NADA 44-759. Hoechst authorized use of the data in NADA 44-759 to support this application. The NADA is approved and the regulations are amended to reflect the approval.

Approval of NADA 132-080 does not change the approved use of the drug. Consequently, approval of this NADA poses no increased human risk from exposure to residues of the animal drug, nor does it change the conditions of the drug's safe use in the target animal species. Accordingly, under the Bureau of Veterinary Medicine's supplemental approval policy (42 FR 64367; December 23, 1977) this approval is equivalent to a Category II change which does not require reevaluation of the safety and effectiveness data in NADA 44-759.

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.

This action is governed by the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 556 and 557 and is therefore excluded from Executive Order 12291 by section 1(a)(1) of the Order.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 558

Animal drugs, 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 redelegated to the Bureau of Veterinary Medicine (21 CFR 5.83), § 558.95 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(2) to read as follows:

PART 558—NEW ANIMAL DRUGS FOR USE IN ANIMAL FEEDS

§ 558.95 Bambermycins.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) Premix level of 0.4 gram of bambermycins activity per pound granted to 012799 and 020275 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter for use as in paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

* * * * *

Effective date. August 20, 1982.
(Sec. 512(i), 82 Stat. 347 (21 U.S.C. 360b(i)))
Dated: August 13, 1982.

Lester M. Crawford,
Director, Bureau of Veterinary Medicine.
[FR Doc. 82-22808 Filed 8-19-82; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner

24 CFR Part 3282

Manufactured Home Procedural and Enforcement Regulations; Monitoring Inspection Fee

Correction

In FR Doc. 82-20735 appearing on page 33264 in the issue for Monday, August 2, 1982, first column, under "EFFECTIVE DATE", second line, the date should read "January 1, 1982."

BILLING CODE 1505-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

27 CFR Part 9

[T.D. ATF-110; Reference Notice No. 406]

Establishment of Isle St. George Viticultural Area

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), Treasury.
ACTION: Final rule, Treasury decision.

SUMMARY: This rule establishes a viticultural area located in the western part of Lake Erie, in the State of Ohio to be named "Isle St. George." This final rule is a result of a petition submitted by Meier's Wine Cellars, a bonded winery in Cincinnati, Ohio. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms believes the establishment of Isle St. George as a viticultural area and its subsequent use

as an appellation of origin in wine labeling and advertising will allow local wineries to better designate their specific grape-growing area and will enable consumers to better identify the wines they purchase.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 20, 1982.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles N. Bacon, Research and Regulations Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Washington, DC 20226, Telephone: 202-566-7626.

Background

ATF regulations in 27 CFR Part 4 allow the establishment of definite viticultural areas. These 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. Section 9.11, Title 27, CFR, defines an American viticultural area as a delimited grape-growing region distinguishable by geographical features. Under § 4.25a(e)(2), any interested person may petition ATF to establish a grape-growing region as an American viticultural area.

Petition

ATF was petitioned to establish a viticultural area in western Lake Erie in the State of Ohio. The proposed area is an island known as Isle St. George. This island is located entirely within Ottawa County, Ohio and is the northernmost of the Bass Islands. It is the farthest of the Bass Islands from the mainland, about 18 miles from Port Clinton, Ohio. Isle St. George is approximately one square mile in size, and is roughly 1 and 1/2 miles wide and slightly less than that in length. Approximately half of the island is devoted to vineyards.

The petitioner, Meier's Wine Cellars, is a bonded winery located in Silverton (Post Office Cincinnati), Ohio.

In response to this petition, ATF published a notice of proposed rulemaking, No. 406 in the *Federal Register* on February 3, 1982 (47 FR 5011), proposing the establishment of the "Isle St. George" viticultural area. No written comments were received in response to the notice, and ATF is adopting the "Isle St. George" viticultural area as proposed.

Historical and Current Evidence of the Name

The name Isle St. George was well documented in the petition as being long associated with the proposed area in Ohio.

This name has been associated with

North Bass Island since at least 1903. The 1903 edition of the U.S.G.S. quadrangle map, "Put-in-Bay," identifies the community on North Bass Island as "Isle St. George."

A post office has existed on the island since 1874, and the "Isle St. George" cancellation is currently in use. The petitioner, Meier's Wine Cellars, has used the "Isle St. George" designation on its labels since 1943 to identify wines made from grapes grown on the island. The island has a long history of grape-growing. The first grapes were planted on the island in 1853 by Peter and Simon Fox. By the turn of the century, there were two wineries on the island to process grapes.

Today there are approximately 350 acres of grapes on the island and grape-growing is the primary occupation of the inhabitants of the island. The petitioner stated that Catawba grapes have been cultivated continuously on Isle St. George for over 117 years, and that other grapes are also grown. All grapes grown on Isle St. George are sent to the Ohio mainland for processing since there are no wineries on the island.

ATF has concluded that the historical and current evidence supports the viticultural area as a distinct grape-growing area.

Geographic Evidence

The petition established Isle St. George viticultural area as a distinctive grape-growing region distinguished from surrounding areas on the basis of soils, topography, and climate.

Isle St. George is relatively flat and no point is more than 14 feet above the surface of Lake Erie (mean elevation 571 feet). The soil on the island is shallow, sandy loam and silt loam. The limestone bedrock in some areas is only 20 to 30 inches deep.

The climate of Isle St. George is significantly different than surrounding areas. Growing conditions on the island are affected by moderating thermodynamic effects of the waters of Lake Erie. During the spring and summer months the lake water absorbs heat. In the fall, as the air becomes cooler, lake water gives up accumulated heat to the surrounding air and land, thus warming the island. As a result, the first frost is delayed and the growing season is prolonged. Consequently, Isle St. George has a frost-free period of 206 days, longer than any other area in the State of Ohio. In the spring, frozen lake waters cool the air surrounding the island and retard the opening of the grape buds until all danger from frost and unseasonable cold spells has passed.

The average annual precipitation for Isle St. George is less than the average for adjacent areas. Isle St. George averages 26.7 inches of precipitation per year compared to 31.7 inches for nearby Kelley's Island, and 32.1 inches for Sandusky.

Based on the information contained in the petition pertaining to the geographical features, ATF has determined that this area is distinguishable from the surrounding area.

Boundaries

This viticultural area consists entirely of the island named North Bass Island on the "Put-in-Bay, Ohio" U.S.G.S. map. No comments were received in response to the notice of proposed rulemaking, and the area boundaries are adopted as proposed.

Miscellaneous

ATF is approving this area as being viticulturally distinct from surrounding areas. By approving the area, wine producers are allowed to claim a distinction on labels and advertisements as to the origin of the grapes. Any commercial advantage gained may only be substantiated by consumer acceptance of Isle St. George wines.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The notice of proposed rulemaking which resulted in this final rule contained a certification under the provisions of section 3 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), that if promulgated as a final rule, it would not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. Therefore, the requirement contained in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 603, 604) for a final regulatory flexibility analysis does not apply to this final rule.

Compliance With Executive Order 12291

It has been determined that this final regulation is not a "major rule" within the meaning of Executive Order 12291 of 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.

Drafting Information

The principal author of this final rule is Charles N. Bacon, Research and Regulations Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

List of Subjects in 27 CFR Part 9

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

Authority and Issuance

Accordingly, under the authority contained in 27 U.S.C. 205, the Director is amending 27 CFR Part 9 as follows:

PART 9—AMERICAN VITICULTURAL AREAS

Paragraph 1. The table of sections in 27 CFR Part 9 is amended to add § 9.51 as follows:

* * * * *

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

Sec.

* * * * *

9.51 Isle St. George.

* * * * *

Par. 2. Subpart C is amended by adding § 9.51. As added, § 9.51 reads as follows:

§ 9.51 Isle St. George.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved map for determining the boundary of the Isle St. George viticultural area is the U.S.G.S. quadrangle map, "Put-in-Bay, Ohio", 7.5 minute series, edition of 1969.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Isle St. George viticultural area is located entirely within Ottawa County, Ohio. The boundary of the Isle St. George viticultural area is the shoreline of the island named "North Bass Island" on the "Put-in-Bay, Ohio" U.S.G.S. map, and the viticultural area comprises the entire island.

Signed: July 7, 1982.

W. T. Drake,

Acting Director.

Approved: July 30, 1982.

J. M. Walker, Jr.,

Assistant Secretary (Enforcement and Operations).

[FR Doc. 82-22800 Filed 8-19-82; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 60 and 61

[W-4-FRL 2191-1]

Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources National Emission Pollutants; Delegation of Authority to Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Rule related notice.

SUMMARY: On March 4, 1982 the State of Alabama requested delegation of authority for the implementation and enforcement of the NSPS for fossil fuel steam generators, petroleum refineries, storage vessels for petroleum liquids, iron and steel plants, ferroalloy production facilities, kraft pulp mills, grain elevators, stationary gas turbines, automobile and light-duty truck surface coating operations, and ammonium sulfate manufacture. Alabama also requested delegation of authority to administer and implement NESHAPS for vinyl chlorides.

On March 8, 1982, the State of Georgia requested authority to implement and enforce the NSPS for fossil fuel steam generators, electric utility steam generating units, petroleum refineries, storage vessels for petroleum liquids, iron and steel plants, kraft pulp mills, glass manufacturing plants, grain elevators, stationary gas turbines, automobile and light duty surface coating operations, and ammonium sulfate manufacturing.

Also, on March 8, 1982 the State of South Carolina requested redelegation of authority to implement and enforce the NSPS for fossil fuel steam generators, petroleum refineries and iron and steel plants. The state also requested delegation of authority for the NSPS for storage vessels for petroleum liquids and the NESHAPS for vinyl chloride. Since EPA's review of pertinent state laws, rules and regulations showed them to be adequate for the implementation and enforcement of these Federal standards, the agency has made the delegations as requested.

EFFECTIVE DATES: The effective dates of the delegations of authority to Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina are March 29, 1982, April 15, 1982, and March 26, 1982, respectively.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the requests for delegation of authority and EPA's letters of delegation are available for public inspection at EPA's Region IV Office, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365. All reports required

pursuant to the newly delegated standards should not be submitted to the EPA Region IV office, but should instead be submitted to the following addresses:

In Alabama the reports should be submitted to: Mr. Richard Grusnick, Director, Division of Air Pollution Control, Alabama Air Pollution Control Commission, 645 South McDonough Street, Montgomery, Alabama 36130.

In Georgia the reports should be submitted to: Mr. J. Leonard Ledbetter, Director, Environmental Protection Division, Department of Natural Resources, 270 Washington Street, SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30334.

In South Carolina the reports should be submitted to: Mr. Otto Pearson, Chief, Bureau of Air Quality Control, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, 2600 Bull Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Denise W. Pack, (404) 881-3286.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 301, in conjunction with Sections 101, 110, 111, and 112 of the Clean Air Act, authorizes the Administrator to delegate his authority to implement and enforce the National Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS) and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) regulations to any State which has submitted adequate implementation and enforcement procedures.

Alabama

On August 5, 1976, EPA delegated to Alabama the authority to implement and enforce the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS) for the source categories that had been promulgated by EPA. On March 24, 1982 the Alabama Air Pollution Control Commission (AAPCC) requested delegation of authority to implement and enforce the NSPS for the following source categories:

- 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D—Fossil Fuel-Fired Steam Generators
- 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da—Fossil Fuel-Fired Steam Generators (for those units for which construction is commenced after September 18, 1978)
- 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart J—Petroleum Refineries
- 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka—Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids (constructed after May 1978)
- 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart N—Iron and Steel Plants
- 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Z—Ferroalloy Production Facilities
- 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB—Kraft Pulp Mills
- 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD—Grain Elevators
- 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG—Stationary Gas Turbines