

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

* * * * *

Sec.

9.120 Sierra Foothills.

Par. 3. Subpart C is amended by adding § 9.120 to read as follows:

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

* * * * *

§ 9.120 Sierra Foothills.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of Sierra Foothills viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. topographical maps of the 1:250,000 scale:

(1) "Chico" (NJ 10-3), edition of 1958, revised 1970.

(2) "Sacramento" (NJ 10-6), edition of 1957 revised 1970.

(3) "San Jose" (NJ 10-9), edition of 1962, revised 1969.

(4) "Mariposa" (NJ 11-7), edition of 1957, revised 1970.

(c) *Boundary.* The Sierra Foothills viticultural area is located in portions of the counties of Yuba, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa, in the State of California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) Beginning on the "Chico" map at the point of intersection of the north border of T(ownship) 18 N(orth), R(ange) 6 E(ast), with S. Honcut Creek, the boundary proceeds approximately 3.5 miles, in a generally south and southwesterly direction, along the eastern bank of S. Honcut Creek to the point where S. Honcut Creek meets the western border of T. 18 N., R. 6 E.;

(2) Then south, approximately 15 miles, along the western borders of T. 18 N., T. 17 N., and T. 16 N. in R. 6 E., to the point where the western border of T. 16 N., R. 6 E. meets the northernmost perimeter of Beale Air Force Base in the southwestern corner of T. 16 N., R. 6 E.;

(3) Then east, south and west along the perimeter of Beale Air Force Base to the point where the perimeter of Beale Air Force Base intersects the western border of R. 7 E. in T. 14 N.;

(4) Then south, approximately 24 miles, along the western borders of T. 14 N., T. 13 N., T. 12 N., and T. 11 N. in R. 7 E., to the southwestern corner of T. 11 N., R. 7 E. (see "Sacramento" map);

(5) Then east, approximately six miles, along the south border of T. 11 N., R. 7 E., to the southeastern corner of T. 11 N., R. 7 E.;

(6) Then in a south southeasterly direction, in a straight line, approximately three miles, to the northeasternmost corner of Sacramento County in T. 10 N., R. 8 E.;

(7) Then continuing in a south southeasterly direction, in a straight line, along the Sacramento County—El Dorado County line, approximately 15 miles, to the point where the county line meets the Cosumnes River in the southwestern corner of T. 8 N., R. 9 E.;

(8) Then south, in a straight line, approximately 14.1 miles, along the Sacramento County—Amador County line, to the point where the county line meets Dry Creek in the northwestern corner of T. 5 N., R. 9 E.;

(9) Then in a south southeasterly direction, in a straight line, approximately 5.4 miles, along the San Joaquin County—Amador County line, to the point where the Mokelumne River forms the Amador County—Calaveras County line in T. 4 N., R. 9 E.;

(10) Then continuing in a south southeasterly direction, in a straight line, approximately 10.4 miles, along the San Joaquin County—Calaveras County line, to the point where the power line meets the western border of T. 3 N., R. 10 E.;

(11) Then in a southeasterly direction, in a straight line, approximately 22.4 miles, along the Calaveras County—Stanislaus County line to the point where the county line meets the Stanislaus River in T. 1 S., R. 12 E. (see "San Jose" map);

(12) Then in a southeasterly direction, in a straight line, approximately 20 miles, along the Tuolumne County—Stanislaus County line to the point where the county lines of Tuolumne, Mariposa, Stanislaus and Merced counties meet in the southeast corner of T. 3 S., R. 14 E.;

(13) Then continuing along the Mariposa County—Merced County line in a generally southeasterly direction, approximately 37 miles, to the point where the county lines of Mariposa, Merced and Madera counties meet in the northwestern corner of T. 9 S, R. 18 E.;

(14) Then northeasterly in a straight line, approximately 23 miles, along the Mariposa County—Merced County line to the point, approximately one mile west of Miami Mountain, where the Mariposa County—Merced County line meets the western border of the boundary of the Sierra National Forest in T. 6 S., R. 20 E. (see "Mariposa" map);

(15) Then in a generally northerly and westerly direction, along the western borders of the Sierra and Stanislaus National Forests in Mariposa County (see "San Jose" map);

(16) Then in a generally northerly and westerly direction, along the western border of the Stanislaus National Forest in Tuolumne County (see "Sacramento" map);

(17) Then in a generally northerly and westerly direction, along the western border of the Stanislaus National Forest in Calaveras and Amador counties;

(18) Then in a generally northerly and westerly direction, along the western border of the El Dorado National Forest in Amador, El Dorado and Placer counties (see "Chico" map);

(19) Then in a generally northerly and westerly direction, along the western border of the Tahoe National Forest in Placer, Nevada and Yuba counties to the point south of Ruff Hill where the western border of the Tahoe National Forest intersects the northeast corner of T. 18 N., R. 6 E.;

(20) Then west, approximately five miles, along the north border of T. 18 N., R. 6 E., to the point of beginning.

Signed: May 14, 1987.

W.T. Drake,

Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 87-11842 Filed 5-22-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-31-M

27 CFR Part 9

[Notice No. 631]

Middle Rio Grande Valley Viticultural Area: New Mexico

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

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), is considering the establishment of a viticultural area in Sandoval, Bernalillo, Valencia, and Socorro Counties, New Mexico, to be known as Middle Rio Grande Valley. The proposed viticultural area is located in central New Mexico (near Albuquerque) along the Rio Grande River and surrounding irrigated land. The petition was submitted by a wine society located in Albuquerque. ATF believes that the establishment of viticultural areas and the subsequent use of viticultural area names as appellations of origin in wine labeling and advertising allows wineries to further specify the origin of wines they offer for sale to the public. The establishment of viticultural areas will help consumers identify the wines they may purchase.

DATE: Written comments must be received by July 10, 1987.

ADDRESS: 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. 631).

Copies of the petition, the proposed regulations, the appropriate maps, and written comments will be available for public inspection during normal business hours at: ATF Reading Room, Office of Public Affairs and Disclosure, Room 4406, Ariel Rios Federal Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward A. Reisman, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Ariel Rios Federal Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20226, (202) 566-7626).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 23, 1978, ATF published Treasury Decision ATF-53 (43 FR 37672, 54624) revising regulations in 27 CFR Part 4. These regulations allow the establishment of definite viticultural areas.

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 distinguished by geographical features, the boundaries of which have been delineated in Subpart C of Part 9.

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 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 of the appropriate U.S.G.S. maps with the boundaries prominently marked.

Petition

ATF has received a petition proposing a viticultural area encompassing a narrow valley (no wider than 19 miles) along the Rio Grande River from just north of Albuquerque, New Mexico southward for approximately 106 miles to San Antonio, New Mexico. The proposed viticultural area is to be known as Middle Rio Grande Valley. The petition was submitted by the Middle Rio Grande Chapter of the New Mexico Vine & Wine Society located in Albuquerque. The proposed area consists of an irrigated valley of approximately 435 square miles. There are 6 bonded wineries in the proposed viticultural area with others planned for the near future.

Local Viticultural History

According to Leon D. Adams in *The Wines of America* (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1973), winemaking from grapes of the Mission variety began in the Middle Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico with the establishment of Franciscan missions in the Seventeenth Century. According to Phyllis Reiche in *The Days of Wine and Vintners* (Univ. Oklahoma Press, 1979), grapes were first planted near Socorro (Socorro County) around 1630 by Fray Garcia de Zuniga. W.H. Davis wrote a book in 1857, titled *El Gringo*, that described a favorable claret that came from Bernalillo (Sandoval County). A U.S. Department of Agriculture census of viticulture in the U.S. in 1880 listed New Mexico as fifth in the nation in wine production, with 3,150 acres of vineyards producing 908,500 gallons of wine. Governor William G. Ritch wrote of the grape growing belt along the Rio Grande in *The History, Resources and Attractions of New Mexico* (1885).

According to other information gathered by the petitioner, winemaking continued in the Middle Rio Grande Valley until Prohibition in 1920 when most vineyards were replaced by other crops. After repeal of Prohibition in 1933, viticulture was revived on a smaller scale.

According to the petitioner, the six bonded wineries within the proposed boundaries of the Middle Rio Grande Valley viticultural area have a total capacity in excess of 216,500 gallons of wine per year. At least two more wineries are in the planning or construction phases. There are twenty growers with more than one acre of wine grapes in the proposed area with a

total acreage of approximately 458 acres.

Grape varieties grown in the Middle Rio Grande Valley, in descending order of acreage, include Vidal Blanc, Chancellor, Seyval Blanc, Villard Blanc, Chelois, Leon Millot, Pinot Chardonnay, De Chaunac, Baco Noir, Steuben and others.

Evidence of Name.

According to the petitioner, the name Middle Rio Grande Valley has been in use for many years to identify this area of New Mexico. In a Report of the Chief Engineer on the Chronological Development of the Rio Grande Basin, the name Middle Valley and Middle Rio Grande Valley were used to describe the settlement and agricultural attributes of the area. The report stated that the Middle Rio Grande Valley is probably one of the oldest irrigated areas in the United States. According to this report, the name Middle Rio Grande Valley applied to the area from Santa Fe, New Mexico southward to Socorro, New Mexico. Attached to the above described report was a map titled Rio Grande Valley which specifically identified an area of land between Albuquerque and Socorro as the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District.

According to the publication *Water Resources of New Mexico, Settlement, Development and Water Use, Rio Grande Basin* by E.F. Sorensen, and L. Dee (Santa Fe, 1967), the Rio Grande River basin is divided into three sections known as the upper, middle and lower valleys. The book states that the Middle Rio Grande Valley extends from Otowi Bridge at the head of White Rock Canyon (northeast Sandoval County) to Elephant Butte Reservoir (Sierra County).

Historical or current evidence that the proposed boundaries of the viticultural area are correct.

The U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps indicate the proposed boundary for the Middle Rio Grande Valley appellation which begins at a point near Algodones Dam in Sandoval County and proceeds south along the east side of the Rio Grande River to New Mexico 380 west to the town of San Antonio, west on N.M. 85 and then north on the west side of the Rio Grande River and east to the point of origin. The exact maps and boundaries are described in the regulation portion of this document.

Evidence Relating to the Geographic Features such as Climate, Soil, Elevation, Physical Features, etc., which set the proposed Middle Rio Grande Valley viticultural area apart from the surrounding areas.

(a) Climate

The proposed Middle Rio Grande Valley viticultural area is located between latitudes of 34 degrees and 36 degrees North in central New Mexico. The climate is classified as arid continental type and it is characterized

by low rainfall, warm summers, and mild winters. Most precipitation occurs during summer months as brief thunder showers. Snow occurs occasionally in the winter but accumulations are small. Winds are light to moderate and usually stronger during Spring months. The average number of days without killing

frost ranges between 180 to 200 days in this belt. Minimum and maximum daily temperatures fluctuate 30 to 35 degrees.

The following two tables show climate comparisons between the Middle Rio Grande Valley and the surrounding areas:

TABLE 1.—CLIMATE CONDITIONS WITHIN THE PROPOSED MIDDLE RIO GRANDE VALLEY

Site	Elevation	Area	Temperature (F.)		Average (In.)		Degree days	
			Maximum	Mean	Minimum	Rain	Heat	Cool
Bernalillo.....	5,045	N	71.9	54.6	37.2	9.20	4,726	934
Albuquerque.....	5,311	N	70.3	56.8	42.1	8.12	4,292	1,316
Socorro.....	4,585	S	73.2	57.8	40.5	8.63	3,915	1,325
Bosque.....	4,520	S	75.7	57.7	39.3	8.28	3,931	1,289

TABLE 2.—CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AT FOUR SITES OUTSIDE THE PROPOSED MIDDLE RIO GRANDE VALLEY VITICULTURAL AREA

Site	Elevation	Area	Temperature (F.)		Average (In.)		Degree days	
			Maximum	Mean	Minimum	Rain	Heat	Cool
Jemez Dam.....	6,250	N	66.7	52.0	37.3	16.37	5,330	526
Magdalena.....	6,540	W	71.7	52.4	33.6	10.41	5,112	550
Truth or Con.....	4,820	E	73.8	58.9	45.7	8.33	3,392	1,558
Caballo.....	4,190	S	76.4	60.4	44.2	8.23	3,188	1,690

Source: Monthly Normals of Temperature, Precipitation, and Heating and Cooling Degree Days 1941-1970, U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA, Environmental Data Service, Publication No. 81 (NM), August 1973, Asheville, N.C.

(b) Soils

The proposed Middle Rio Grande Valley viticultural area is located in a Basin province of the Warm Desertic Region of New Mexico. The Rio Grande River is the principal drainage for the Middle Rio Grande River Valley. Soils within the proposed viticultural area are on the nearly level floodplain adjacent to the river and are deep, highly stratified and typically non-gravelly. The Typic Torrifluent association is developed in alluvium of mixed origin. Most of the soil within this association is medium, moderately fine or fine textured, and a high percentage of it is well suited to irrigation for a wide variety of crops. Subsurface layers are similar but may range in texture from sand to clay. Representative soil series are of Gila, Glendale or Vinton series.

By contrast, soils adjacent to the viticultural area that occur on the strongly sloping uplands north of the Rio Grande plain have soils of the Typic Torriorthents which have gravelly, sandy surface layers and coarse textured subsurface layers. Soil series in this area are Bluepoint and Caliza. Higher soils are rough broken lands of Nickel and Canutio series and include a layer of gravel with subsurface caliche and clay layers. Steep side slopes cut with streambeds often show exposed areas of bedrock in the eroded hilly areas.

(c) Distinct Valley Area

The proposed viticultural area follows the Rio Grande River and surrounding irrigated land for the length of 106 miles. Elevations within the proposed area range from approximately 4,800 feet to 5,200 feet above sea level. The surrounding mountain areas located to the north, east, west and southwest have much higher elevations. These soils, water availability and climates differ from the proposed Middle Rio Grande Valley area.

In a Report of the Chief Engineer describing the chronological development of the Rio Grande Basin and the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, the proposed viticultural area as well as the area north to Santa Fe, New Mexico was identified as the Middle Valley and the Middle Rio Grande Valley. The U.S. Department of Commerce (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) published a State Climatic Divisions Map. The map identifies a general area which takes in the proposed boundaries of the viticultural area. The area is called the Central Valley. The general area to the north of the proposed Rio Grande Valley viticultural area is identified on the map as the Northern Mountains (Jemez Mountains, San Pedro Mountains and Sangre Cristo Mountains). The general area to the east is called the Central Highlands (Manzano Mountains and Sandia Mountains) and the area to the

southwest is called the Southwestern Mountains (Gallinas Mountains, Datil Mountains, San Mateo Mountains and Continental Divide).

According to the petitioner, proceedings of the annual New Mexico Grape Growers and Wine Makers Conferences have data presented by regions and the Middle Rio Grande Valley region has only data from growers in this proposed viticultural area. Based on the petitioner's evidence provided in this notice, it is his opinion, that the proposed Middle Rio Grande Valley viticultural area defines a region with unique climate and growing conditions different from the surrounding areas.

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 notice of proposed rulemaking because the proposal is not expected (1) to have significant economic impact, secondary, or incidental effects on a substantial number of small entities; or (2) to impose, or otherwise cause a significant increase in the reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance burdens on a substantial number of small entities.

Accordingly, it is hereby certified under the provisions of section 3 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)) that the notice of proposed rulemaking, if promulgated as a final rule, will not have a significant

economic impact nor place compliance burdens on a substantial number of small entities.

Executive Order 12291

It has been determined that this proposed rulemaking is not classified as a "major rule" within the meaning of Executive Order 12291, 46 FR 13193 (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 geographical regions; and it will not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of the 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 from all interested persons concerning this proposed viticultural area. The document proposes possible boundaries for the area named "Middle Rio Grande Valley" viticultural area. However, comments concerning other possible boundaries or names for this viticultural area will be given full 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 in 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 comments. The name of the person submitting a comment is not exempt from disclosure.

Any interested 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 Director, however, reserves the right to determine, in light of all circumstances, whether a public hearing will be held.

List of Subjects in 27 CFR Part 9

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

Drafting Information

The principal author of this document is Edward A. Reisman, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Authority and Issuance

PART 9—[AMENDED]

27 CFR Part 9—American Viticultural areas is amended as follows:

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

Authority: 27 U.S.C. 205.

Par. 2. The table of contents in 27 CFR Part 9, Subpart C, is amended to add the title of § 9.119 to read as follows:

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

* * * * *

Sec.
9.119 Middle Rio Grande Valley

Par. 3. Subpart C is amended by adding § 9.119 to read as follows:

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

§ 9.119 Middle Rio Grande Valley.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the "Middle Rio Grande Valley" viticultural area are 24 U.S.G.S. Quadrangle (7.5 Minute Series) maps and 1 (15 Minute Series) U.S.G.S. map. They are titled:

- (1) Abeytas, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1979.
- (2) Alameda, N. Mex. (1960), revised 1967 and 1972.
- (3) Albuquerque East, N. Mex. (1960), revised 1967 and 1972.
- (4) Albuquerque West, N. Mex. (1960), revised 1967 and 1972.
- (5) Belen, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1971.
- (6) Bernalillo, N. Mex. (1954), revised 1972.
- (7) Dalies, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1971.
- (8) Isleta, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1967 and 1974.
- (9) La Joya, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1971.
- (10) Lemitar, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1971.
- (11) Loma De Las Canas, N. Mex. (1959), revised 1979.
- (12) Loma Machete, N. Mex. (1954), revised 1972.
- (13) Los Griegos, N. Mex. (1960), revised 1967 and 1972.

- (14) Los Lunas, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1971 and 1974.
- (15) Mesa Del Yeso, N. Mex. (1959).
- (16) Placitas, N. Mex. (1954).
- (17) San Acacia, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1971.
- (18) San Antonio, N. Mex. (1948)—15 minute series.
- (19) San Felipe Pueblo, N. Mex. (1954), revised 1978.
- (20) Santa Ana Pueblo, N. Mex. (1954), revised 1978.
- (21) Socorro, N. Mex. (1959), revised 1971.
- (22) Tome, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1979.
- (23) Turn, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1979.
- (24) Veguita, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1979.
- (25) Wind Mesa, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1967.

(c) *Boundaries.* The boundaries of the proposed Middle Rio Grande Valley viticultural area are as follows:

The beginning point is at the transmission line tower in the middle of Section 34, T14N, R4N, of the Santa Ana Pueblo, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map.

(1) The boundary runs east on the power transmission line for 2.5 miles until it converges with New Mexico State Route 25/Interstate 85 (now known as Interstate 25) at Sec. 1, T13N, R4E on the San Felipe Pueblo, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(2) It follows I-25 southwest for 1.2 miles until it arrives at an unimproved dirt road approx. .2 mile east of Algodones Cemetery, at Sec. 11, T13N, R4E on the Placitas, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(3) The boundary follows the unimproved dirt road southeast for 5.5 miles until it meets another unimproved dirt road at Tecolote, NM, south of Sec. 27 and 28, T13N, R5E;

(4) It travels southwest on the unimproved dirt road .7 mile until it meets NM-44 approx. 100 feet northwest of BM 6,075 in Placitas, NM, at T13N, R5E;

(5) It then goes southeast on NM-44 for approx. 250 feet until it intersects the 6,100 foot elevation contour line approx. 250 feet southeast of BM 6,075, at T13N, R5E;

(6) It then travels west for 3.5 miles on the 6,100 foot elevation contour line until it reaches a light-duty road on the Huertas Grant/Cibola National Forest Boundary at Sec. 6, T12N, R5E;

(7) The boundary runs north to northwest on the light-duty road for approx. .9 mile until it meets NM-44 next to BM 5,875 in Sec. 31, T13N, R5E;

(8) It travels west 5.2 miles on NM-44 until it arrives at I-25 (southbound interchange) near the Bernalillo

Cemetery at T13N, R4E on the Bernalillo, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(9) It proceeds south on I-25 for approx. 8.6 miles until it intersects with NM-556 at the east bound interchange at Sec. 1, T11N, R3E on the Alameda, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(10) The boundary goes east approx. 5 miles on NM-556 until it intersects the 106°30' longitude meridian, T11N, R4E;

(11) Then it goes south on the 106°30' longitude meridian for approx. 4.5 miles until it arrives at Montgomery Blvd. at Sec. 34, T10/11N, R4E;

(12) The boundary travels west on Montgomery Blvd. for approx. 6.1 miles until it meets the south exit ramp of I-25 in Sec. 34, T11N, R3E;

(13) Then it travels south on I-25 for approx. 13.3 miles (through Albuquerque, N.M.) until it intersects with NM-47 at Sec. 6, T8N, R3E on the Isleta, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(14) It heads south on NM-47 for approx. 3.2 miles until it converges with the 4,900 foot elevation contour line at Isleta Pueblo, NM, in Sec. 24, T8N, R2E;

(15) The boundary follows the 4,900 foot elevation contour line south for approx. 25 miles until it arrives at a point north of Madron, NM, at the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SF RR) tracks, approx. 250 feet east of elevation mark 4,889 feet on the Turn, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(16) It then travels north on the AT&SF RR tracks for approx. 350 feet until it intersects NM-47 approx. 350 feet north of elevation mark 4,889 feet;

(17) The boundary goes southwest on NM-47 (through Turn, N.M.) for approx. 2.4 miles until it reaches the 106°45' longitude meridian between the Turn, N. Mex. & Veguita, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. maps;

(18) Then it travels south on the 106°45' longitude meridian for approx. 4.7 miles until it meets the 34°30' latitude parallel on the Veguita, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(19) It then proceeds west on the 34°30' latitude parallel for approx. 1 mile until it arrives at NM-47 approx. .75 mile south of San Juan Church;

(20) Then it moves south on NM-47 for approx. 13.2 miles until it reaches an improved light-duty road at La Joya, NM, approx. 500 feet west of La Joya Cemetery on the La Joya, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(21) It then travels south on the improved light-duty road for approx. 450 feet until it intersects another improved light-duty road;

(22) Then it goes 500 feet west on the improved light-duty road until it reaches a north-south unimproved road at a point approx. .9 mile east, of the AT&SF RR tracks;

(23) The boundary heads south on the unimproved road for approx. 7.9 miles until it reaches the 34°45' latitude parallel on the La Joya, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(24) It travels west on the 34°15' latitude parallel for approx. .9 mile until it intersects the 106°52'30" longitude meridian on the Mesa Del Yeso, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(25) It then goes south on the 106° 52' 30" longitude meridian for approx. 3.3 miles until it intersects the south section line of Sec. 19, T1S, R1E;

(26) It then runs east for approx. 1.25 miles until it reaches the east section line (marked altitude 5,058 feet) of Sec. 20, T1S, R1E;

(27) It travels south on the section line for approx. 7.1 miles, until it meets the Grant Boundary at altitude mark 4,734 feet at Sec. 32/33, T2S, R1E on the Loma De Las Canas, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(28) It proceeds east on the Grant Boundary for .25 mile until it arrives at the section line (Grant Boundary at Sec. 32/33, T2S, R1E);

(29) The boundary moves south on the Grant Boundary for approx. 5.2 miles until it meets the (Grant Boundary) section line near altitude spot 4,702 feet at Sec. 28/29, T3S, R1E;

(30) The boundary goes west on the section line (Grant Boundary) for approx. .25 mile until it arrives at the section line at Sec. 28/29, T3S, R1E;

(31) Then it moves south on the section line for approx. 5.7 miles until it meets an unimproved dirt road at Bosquecito, N.M. on the west section line of Sec. 9, T4S, R1E on the San Antonio, N. Mex. (15 minute series) U.S.G.S. map;

(32) It heads south on the unimproved dirt road for approx. 2 miles until it changes to a light-duty road at Padilla Ranch in Sec. 21, T4S, R1E;

(33) It follows the light-duty road for 2.25 miles until it intersects US-380/85, in Sec. 33, T4S, R1E;

(34) Then it follows US-380/85, first west then it loops north for approx. 8 miles until it meets the 34°00' latitude parallel;

(35) The boundary moves west on the 34°00' latitude parallel of the Socorro, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map for approx. .75 mile until it meets the 4,800 foot elevation contour line in Sec. 35;

(36) It meanders north on the 4,800 foot elevation contour line for approx. 9 miles until it meets the 34°07' 30" latitude parallel;

(37) It travels east for approx. .2 mile on the 34°07'30" latitude parallel until it meets I-25 (US-60/85);

(38) It goes north on I-25 (US-60/85) for approx. 27.8 miles until it meets the Belen Highline Canal levee approx 1.6

mile south of San Antonio Church on the Veguita, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(39) Then the boundary follows the Belen Highline Canal north for approx. 9.4 miles until it intersects I-25, approx. .5 mile west of Bacaville, NM, on the Belen, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(40) Then it travels north on I-25 for approx. 16 miles until it meets the 34°52' 30" latitude parallel on the Isleta, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(41) The boundary goes west on the 34°52'30" latitude parallel for approx. 1 mile until it arrives at the 106°45' longitude meridian;

(42) Then it moves north on the 106°45' longitude meridian for approx. 16.5 miles until it reaches the 35°07'30" longitude meridian on the Albuquerque West, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(43) At this point it heads east for approx. 1.2 mile along the 35°07'30" latitude parallel until it reaches the power transmission line towers at Sec. 3/4, T10N, R2E of the Los Griegos, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map; and finally

(44) From there it travels north and northeast along the power transmission line towers (and for 1 mile along a connecting unimproved road) for a total of approx. 24.4 miles to the point of beginning at Sec. 34, T14N, R4E, of the Santa Ana Pueblo, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map.

Approved: May 12, 1987.

W.T. Drake,

Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 87-11841 Filed 5-22-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-31-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[A-4-FRL-3206-6; NC-021]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; North Carolina; Stack Height Rules

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In this action, EPA is proposing to approve revisions to the North Carolina State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted to EPA on February 25, 1986, and August 1, 1986. North Carolina has revised its SIP to include Good Engineering Practice Stack Height regulations. These regulations are equivalent to EPA requirements promulgated at Part 51 of Chapter I, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.