

(iv) In the event a person who has filed a notice of exemption under this § 4.14(a)(8) subsequently becomes registered as a commodity trading adviser, the person must file a supplemental notice of that fact.

(v) Any notice required to be filed hereunder must be:

(A) In writing;

(B) Signed by a duly authorized representative;

(C) Filed with the Commission at the address specified in § 4.2; and

(D) Filed with the National Futures Association at its headquarters office (ATTN: Director of Compliance, Compliance Department).

7. Section 4.21 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraphs (a)(17)(i), (g)(1) and (g)(2) to read as follows:

**§ 4.21 Disclosure to prospective pool participants.**

(a) \* \* \*

(17)(i) The following Risk Disclosure Statement, to be prominently disclosed on, and as the only language on, the page immediately following any disclosures required to appear on the cover page as provided by the Commission or any registered futures association, or immediately following the disclosures explicitly required in the forepart of a securities prospectus pursuant to any regulations promulgated under applicable securities laws.

(g)(1) The commodity pool operator must file with the Commission two copies of the Disclosure Document for each pool that it operates or that it intends to operate not less than 21 calendar days prior to the date the pool operator first intends to deliver the Document to a prospective participant in the pool.

The commodity pool operator must file with the Commission two copies of all subsequent amendments to the Disclosure Document for each pool that it operates or that it intends to operate within 21 calendar days of the date upon which the pool operator first knows or has reason to know of the defect requiring the amendment.

8. Section 4.22 is proposed to be amended by revising the first sentence of paragraph (c) to read as follows:

**§ 4.22 Reporting to pool participants.**

(c) Each commodity pool operator registered or required to be registered under the Act must distribute an Annual Report to each participant in each pool that it operates, and must file two copies of the Report with the Commission,

within 90 calendar days after the end of the pool's fiscal year or the permanent cessation of trading, whichever is earlier, but in no event longer than 90 days after funds are returned to pool participants; *Provided, however*, that if during any calendar year the commodity pool operator did not operate a commodity pool, the pool operator must so notify the Commission within 30 calendar days after the end of such calendar year. \* \* \*

9. Section 4.31 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) to read as follows:

**§ 4.31 Disclosure to prospective clients.**

(f)(1) The commodity trading adviser must file with the Commission two copies of the Disclosure Document for each trading program that it offers or that it intends to offer not less than 21 calendar days prior to the date the trading adviser first intends to give the Document to a prospective client in the trading program.

(2) The commodity trading advisor must file with the Commission two copies of all subsequent amendments to the Disclosure Document for each trading program that it offers or that it intends to offer within 21 calendar days of the date upon which the trading adviser first knows or has reason to know of the defect requiring the amendment.

**PART 140—ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS AND PROCEDURES OF THE COMMISSION**

10. The authority citation for Part 140 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 2, 4, 4a(c), 4a(j), 6, 6c, 6d, 6e, 6f, 6g, 6k, 6l, 6m, 6n, 6p, 7, 7a, 8, 8a, 12, 12a, 18 and 23; 5 U.S.C. 552 and 552b.

11. Section 140.93(a) is proposed to be amended by adding paragraph (a)(6) to read as follows:

**§ 140.93 Delegation of authority to the Director of the Division of Trading and Markets.**

(a) \* \* \*

(6) all functions to the Commission in § 4.6(b) of this chapter.

Issued in Washington, DC, on May 19, 1987 by the Commission.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 87-11839 Filed 5-22-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351-01-M

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

**Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms**

**27 CFR Part 9**

[Notice No. 632]

**Sierra Foothills Viticultural Area; California**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed rulemaking.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms proposes to establish in the foothills of eight counties in northeast-central California, an American viticultural area to be known by the appellation "Sierra Foothills." The proposal is the result of a petition filed by the Sierra Foothills Winery Association of Somerset, California.

The use of the name of an approved viticultural area as an appellation of origin in the labeling and advertising of wine allows the proprietor of a winery to designate the area as the locale in which grapes used in the production of a wine are grown and enables the consumer to identify and to differentiate between that wine and other wines offered at retail.

**DATE:** Written comments must be received by July 27, 1987.

**ADDRESS:** Send written comments to: Chief, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, REF: Notice No. 632, P.O. Box 385, Washington, DC 20044-0385.

Copies of this proposal, the petition, the appropriate maps, and the written comments are available for public inspection during normal business hours at: ATF Reading Room, Ariel Rios Federal Building, Room 4406, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20226.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Michael J. Breen, Coordinator, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Ariel Rios Federal Building, Room 6237, Washington, DC 20226, Telephone: (202) 566-7626.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

On August 23, 1978, ATF published Treasury Decision ATF-53 (43 FR 37672, 54624) revising regulations in Title 27, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 4. These regulations allow the establishment of definite American

viticultural areas. The regulations also allow the name of an approved viticultural area to be used as an appellation of origin in the labeling and advertising of wine. On October 2, 1979, ATF published Treasury Decision ATF-60 (44 FR 56692) which added to Title 27 a new Part 9 providing for the listing of approved American viticultural areas.

Section 4.25a(e)(1) of Title 27, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 4, defines an American viticultural area as a delimited grape growing region distinguishable by geographical features. Section 4.25a(e)(2), outlines the procedure for proposing an American viticultural area. Any interested person may petition ATF to establish a grape-growing region as a viticultural area. The petition shall include—

(a) Evidence that the name of the proposed viticultural area is locally and/or nationally known as referring to the area specified in the petition;

(b) Historical or current evidence that the boundaries of the viticultural area are as specified in the petition;

(c) Evidence relating to the geographical features (climate, soil, elevation, physical features, etc.) which distinguish the viticultural features of the proposed area from surrounding areas;

(d) A description of the specific boundary of the proposed 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 boundary prominently marked.

#### Petition

By letter dated July 8, 1985, the Sierra Foothills Winery Association of Somerset, California, filed a petition for the establishment of a "Sierra Foothills" viticultural area in portions of the counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa.

The petition covers the foothills "belt" of the Sierra Nevadas. The petitioned area is located approximately 40 miles to the east and northeast of Sacramento and Stockton and extends in a northwest to southeast orientation approximately 160 miles from Nevada County to Mariposa County. Much of the petitioned area is bisected by State Highway 49, the "Golden Chain Highway."

The area, as proposed in this notice, includes the petitioned area as well as the northernmost extension of the foothills region of the Sierra Nevadas in Yuba County which is directly north of

Nevada County. In 1986, ATF established the North Yuba viticultural area in the Sierra foothills in Yuba County. The southern leg of the boundary of this viticultural area abuts the Nevada County line. ATF notes that the North Yuba viticultural area shares many of the characteristics of the petitioned area. Accordingly, ATF has drafted a boundary description which includes the North Yuba viticultural area.

Within the proposed area there are approximately 150 vineyards totaling 3,000 acres planted in wine grapes, 35 premises registered for the production of wine and the approved American viticultural areas of "North Yuba", "El Dorado", "California Shenandoah Valley" and "Fiddletown."

#### Name

In the mid-1770's a Spanish exploration party, looking westward from its position in the Great California Valley, gave the descriptive "una gran sierra nevada" to the great snowy inland mountain range which today we know as the Sierra Nevadas. With the discovery of gold in 1848 and the sudden and chaotic migration of up to 50,000 prospectors in succeeding years, the western foothills of the Sierra Nevadas gained national attention as the California Gold Country.

The gold rush attracted miners in search of the *veta madre*, the "mother lode." Historically, the foothills region became known as the Mother Lode or Mother Lode Country. Mining gave the foothills their identity as "Gold Country" and strongly influenced the course of long-term development. Agriculture, livestock ranching and timber production emerged in response to the miners' needs for food and shelter.

The petition notes that "although the historical term 'Mother Lode' is sometimes used synonymously with the Sierra Foothills, the latter \* \* \* more accurately defines the area." The petition documents the use of the name "Sierra Foothills" in wine texts and magazine articles. Leon Adams, in *Wines of America* (1973), refers to plantings of vineyards in the "historic Mother Lode gold-mining country of the Sierra foothills." *Sunset Magazine's Guide to California's Wine Country* states that the "vineyards and wineries in the Mother Lode country have established an identity of their own under the general district name of Sierra Foothills."

The petition documents use of the appellation "Sierra Foothills" by State and quasi-governmental bodies. The California Department of Food and

Agriculture identifies the grouping of the seven counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mariposa as Grape District 10. Yuba County and other Sierra foothill counties to the north of the proposed area are in Grape District 9 and Madera County immediately south of Grape District 10 is part of Grape District 13.

Since 1978, the University of California Cooperative Extension Service and the farm advisors of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador and Calaveras counties have organized an annual "Sierra Nevada Foothill" Wine Grape Day.

Of the nine viticultural regions established by the 1985 California State Fair, the six counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, and Tuolumne are grouped in a "Sierra Foothills" region.

#### History

The California Gold Rush of 1849 spawned viticulture in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevadas. Some of the prospectors possessed knowledge about grape tending and winemaking and turned to a more settled way of life, planting orchards and vineyards, as placer mining diminished.

In 1855, the State legislature passed a law which exempted from taxation all newly planted grape vines for four years. The number of grape vines in El Dorado County jumped from 24,000 in 1856 to 77,500 in 1858; in Tuolumne County from 9,000 to 50,000 between 1857 and 1858. The first foothills winery was established in 1856 near Plymouth in Shenandoah Valley, California. This winery is the fourth oldest in the State of California. In 1861, the *San Francisco Bulletin* featured a front page story titled "Vineyards in the Foothills."

The foothill counties ranked among California's major wine producers during the 1870's and 1880's. In *Wines of America*, Leon Adams states that "by 1890, more than 100 wineries were operating at such locations as Nevada City, Colfax, Lincoln, Penryn, Auburn, Placerville, Coloma, Shingle Springs, Ione, Volcano, Jackson, San Andreas, Sonora, Columbia, and Jamestown."

In the 1890's, viticulture had become established as a major industry. El Dorado County alone had approximately 8,000 of the 10,000 acres in vineyards at the peak of grape growing in the foothills counties. However, the decline of gold mining at the turn of the century, followed by a loss in population, phylloxera vine disease, and National Prohibition, contributed to the eventual abandonment of all but a few vineyards.

The 1960's marked a resurgence of viticulture in this region. In the early 1970's, there were just two wineries in the area. Today, there are 35 premises and 150 vineyards totalling approximately 3,000 acres.

**Geography**

The gently sloping foothills are segmented laterally by deep river canyons and steep ridges. The principal rivers that drain the petitioned area are the Yuba, the Bear, the American, the Cosumnes, the Mokelumne, the Calaveras, the Stanislaus, the Tuolumne and the Merced. These rivers flow southwesterly into the Great Valley of California which is comprised of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. The land drained by these streams is distinguished from neighboring areas by name, history, soil, geology, climate, rainfall and temperature.

The boundary of the proposed viticultural area encompasses approximately 4,200 square miles or 2.6 million acres. The width of the area ranges from approximately 5 to 35 miles and the length is approximately 170 miles from Yuba County to Mariposa County.

The petitioner states that "viticulture above (the 4,000-foot elevation) is difficult or impossible due to climatic extremes and mountainous terrain." With the exceptions of vineyards in Jackson Valley and Auburn Ravine which are 500 feet above sea level, vineyards are planted principally on land between 1,000 and 3,000 feet in elevation.

The petition states that "most of the historic and current premium wine grape growing is above (the 1,000-foot elevation and) \* \* \* many geographical characteristics distinguish the area above 1,000 feet from the valley regions below."

**Distinguishing Characteristics**

According to the petition, the characteristics, in addition to name, history and geography, which distinguish the foothills region from neighboring areas are:

- (1) The region is part of the Sierra Nevada geomorphic province, with different geology and soils than the Great Valley province; and,
- (2) Climatically, the region has warm summer days and cool nights, with lower temperatures and higher rainfall than the Central Valley and higher temperatures and lower rainfall than the mountainous uplands of the Sierra Nevadas.

**Topography and Elevation**

The topography of the proposed viticultural area ranges from gently rolling hills to gorges and progressively steeper slopes and ridges along canyons and drainageways. Lying between the uplands and peaks of the Sierra Nevadas to the east and the lowlands of the Great Valley of California to the west, the proposed viticultural area defines a region well suited for viticulture. Topography and elevation ensure adequate ventilation for viticulture. The irregular relief of the western foothills provides excellent air drainage. The area escapes both the early frosts and snow of the mountainous uplands of the Sierra Nevadas and the heat, humidity and fog common to the lowlands in the Great Valley, especially the marshy "Delta" area at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.

**Geology**

The area is an example of a gently rolling lower and middle foothill mountain landscape that has been formed during a long period of geologic time. It is geologically well defined by the high country of the Sierra Nevadas to the east and by the marshes and plains of the Great Valley to the west. Compared with the mountainous uplands of the Sierra Nevadas, the foothills are not as deeply gouged by river canyons and drainageways. The bedrock of the Sierra Nevadas is dominated by steeply dipping, faulted, and folded metamorphic rock that has been intruded by several types of igneous rock. Overlying the bedrock in many places are mantles of river gravel and volcanic debris.

**Soil Characteristics**

The three major physiographic units in the eight counties are the lowlands of the Great Central Valley, the mountainous uplands of the Sierra Nevadas, and the foothills which lie between the valley and the mountains. There are soil associations common to the valley lands, to the foothills region, and to the mountainous uplands. A review of the general soil maps prepared by the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the counties of Butte south to Madera (excluding Calaveras County) shows the common character of the soil associations found in the lower and middle foothills of Yuba County south to Mariposa County. The foothills soils are basically shallow to moderately deep, medium textured, well-drained, gently sloping to moderately steep, rocky soils and gravelly to gritty sandy loams,

formed in material weathered from basic igneous rocks and metasedimentary rocks overlying granitic rock but also in some places overlying volcanic rock and metamorphic rock.

Data from the soil survey of Yuba County supports the inclusion of the foothills of Yuba County within the boundary for the proposed viticultural area.

**Climatological Characteristics**

The lower to middle foothills of Yuba, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mariposa counties experience a *warm summer subtropical (Mediterranean)* climate consisting of warm to hot, dry summers from May to October and mild to cold, wet winters from November to April.

Geographical location, elevation, and weather patterns interact to distinguish the foothills "belt" from neighboring areas. Warm sunny fog-free days moderated by Delta breezes and cool nighttime breezes from the High Sierras facilitate viticulture.

General weather patterns result in dry summers and relatively warm winters. The western foothills of the Sierra Nevadas catch the winter storms which move easterly from the Pacific Ocean across California. Most of the precipitation falls in winter with less than three percent occurring in the summer, principally as thunderstorms in the uplands. The amount of precipitation generally increases with an increase in elevation.

Increased elevation leads to greater temperature extremes with large fluctuations between daytime highs and nighttime lows. Summer nights are generally cool above the 2,500 foot elevation. In general, temperature decreases with an increase in altitude, but in low, sheltered areas such as Jackson Valley and Auburn Ravine cold air tends to accumulate.

Most of the precipitation comes in the six months of winter with seasonal totals ranging as follows:

Precipitation (measured as inches of rainfall)—

County	Foothills	Uplands
Yuba.....	20.....	More than 80.
Nevada.....	26.....	Less than 60.
Placer.....	18.....	About 60.
El Dorado.....	23.....	About 50.
Amador.....	20.....	More than 40.
Calaveras.....	20.....	About 45.
Tuolumne.....	19.....	More than 45.
Mariposa.....	Less than 15.....	About 50.

The average of the above figures is 20 inches. The foothills of Nevada County have the highest average rainfall of 26

inches and Mariposa County the lowest at less than 15 inches.

Average annual temperatures for each county are as follows:

County	Foothills	Uplands
Yuba.....	60 °F.....	58 °F.
Nevada.....	60 °F.....	55 °F.
Placer.....	62 °F.....	55 °F.
El Dorado.....	60 °F.....	55 °F.
Amador.....	65 °F.....	56 °F.
Calaveras.....	60 °F.....	54 °F.
Tuolumne.....	62 °F.....	57 °F.
Mariposa.....	55 °F.....	Below 45 °F.

With the exception of Mariposa County, the averages range from 60° to 65° in the "foothills" region.

During the summer growing season, temperatures of 100 °F occur nearly every year and the sun shines more than 90 percent of the day. Average maximum readings for July are in the 90's and range from about 92 °F at higher elevations to 98 °F at lower elevations with occasional highs ranging from 110 °F to 115 °F.

The growing season ranges for each county are as follows:

Yuba.....	185 to 273 days.
Nevada.....	140 to 265 days.
Placer.....	180 to 280 days.
El Dorado.....	150 to 275 days.
Amador.....	200 to 300 days.
Calaveras.....	154 to 244 days.
Tuolumne.....	170 to 255 days.
Mariposa.....	100 to 250 days.

The relatively long growing season of Amador County compared to the other seven counties is attributed to the location of Amador County directly east of Sacramento. Amador County's climate is tempered by the influence of warm moist breezes from the marshy "delta" area at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.

The growing season in Mariposa County ranges from 100 to 250 days due to the sharp changes in elevation from the lowlands of the San Joaquin valley to the high Sierran uplands in Sierra National Forest and Yosemite National Park. Compared to the other seven counties, the southernmost extension of the foothills "belt" narrows sharply in Mariposa County.

The location of the proposed "Sierra Foothills" viticultural area in the low to middle foothills "belt" approaching the mountainous upland terrain of the Sierra Nevada allows a distinction in climatological characteristics from areas to the east and west in that the area escapes both the heat and fog common to the lowland plains and marshes of the Great Valley and the early frosts and snow at higher elevations of the High Sierras.

The climate of the area is characterized by cool summer night

temperatures, often dropping to 30 degrees below daytime highs.

Foothill winds are an additional cooling factor in summer. These cooling winds are distinguished from those of the valley to the west. In the valley, prevailing southwesterly winds are due to the north-south orientation and heating of the Great Valley, which deflects the westerly winds coming through the Carquinez Straits northward. At the higher elevations, however, the winds conform more closely with the free-flowing westerly winds over northern California.

#### Proposed Boundary

The boundary of the proposed Sierra Foothills viticultural area may be found on four United States Geological Survey maps scale 1:250,000. The boundary is described in proposed § 9.120.

#### Executive Order 12291

It has been determined that this proposed 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.

#### Regulatory Flexibility Act

The provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act relating to an initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis (5 U.S.C. 603 and 604) are not applicable to this proposal because the notice of proposed rulemaking, if promulgated as a final rule, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The proposal will not impose, or otherwise cause, a significant increase in reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance burdens on a substantial number of small entities. The proposal is not expected to have significant secondary or incidental effects on a substantial number of small entities.

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

#### 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 final rule because no requirement to collect information is imposed.

#### Public Participation

ATF requests comments from all interested parties. 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.

The petition contains adequate documentation of viticulture and winemaking but has limited data supporting the inclusion of the southernmost county, Mariposa County. ATF requests the submission of any additional data which would support the inclusion of Mariposa County in the proposed area.

ATF will not recognize any comment as confidential. Comments may be disclosed to the public. Any material which a commenter considers to be confidential or inappropriate for disclosure to the public should not be included in the comment. The name of the person submitting a comment is not exempt from disclosure.

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

#### Drafting Information

The principal author of this document is Michael J. Breen, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, 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

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

#### PART 9—AMERICAN VITICULTURAL AREAS

*Par. 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 Subpart C is amended to add the title of § 9.120 to read as follows:

**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.