

(ii) Any findings of fact and conclusion of law.

(iii) The reasons for sustaining the suspension.

(iv) The type of agreements and subagreements covered by the suspension.

(v) If the suspension is based on one or more of the causes in FAR Subpart 9.4, a statement that the suspension is effective throughout the Executive Branch as provided in FAR Subpart 9.4.

(vi) Modifications, if any, of the terms of the suspension.

(vii) The awardee's or affiliate's name and address will be or have been placed on the AID List.

(2) If the suspension is terminated, the suspending official shall notify the awardee or affiliate of that decision.

§ 208.17 Period of suspension.

(a) Suspension shall be for a temporary period pending the completion of investigation and any ensuing legal proceedings; unless sooner terminated by the suspending official or as provided in this section.

(b) If legal proceedings are not initiated within 12 months after the date of suspension notice, the suspension shall be terminated unless the Department of Justice requests its extension, in which case it may be extended for an additional 6 months. If legal proceedings are initiated before the period of suspension expires, the suspension may continue until legal proceedings are conducted.

(c) The suspending official shall notify the Department of Justice of the proposed termination of the suspension at least 30 days before the 12 month period expires to give it an opportunity to request an extension.

(d) At any time, an awardee or affiliate may submit a written request to the suspending official for a review of the period or extent of suspension because of new information or changed circumstances such as those listed in paragraph (c) of § 208.12.

§ 208.18 Scope of suspension.

The scope of suspension shall be the same as that for debarment (see § 208.13), except that the procedures of § 208.16 shall be used in imposing the suspension.

Dated: January 22, 1985.

R.T. Rollis,

Assistant to the Administrator for Management.

[FR Doc. 85-9206 Filed 4-18-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6116-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

27 CFR Part 9

[Notice No. 562]

South Coast Viticultural Area; Establishment

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) is considering the establishment of a viticultural area in California to be known as "South Coast." This proposal is the result of a petition submitted on behalf of the South Coast Vintners Association, a group of grape growers in the proposed area. The establishment of viticultural areas and the subsequent use of viticultural area names in wine labeling and advertising will enable winemakers to label wines more precisely and will help consumers to better identify the wines they purchase.

DATE: Written comments must be received by June 3, 1985.

ADDRESSES: 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. 562).

Copies of the petition, the proposed regulations, the appropriate maps, and the written comments will be available for public inspection during normal business hours at: ATF Reading Room, Office of Public Affairs and Disclosure, Room 4407, Federal Building, 1220 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steve Simon, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 1200 Pennsylvania, NW, Washington, DC 20226 (202-566-7826).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

ATF regulations in 27 CFR Part 4 provide for the establishment of definite viticultural areas. The 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.

Part 9 of 27 CFR provides for the listing of approved American viticultural areas, the names of which may be used as appellations of origin.

Section 3.25a(e)(1), Title 27 CFR, defines an American viticultural area as a delimited grape-growing region

distinguishable by geographical features. Section 4.25a(e)(2) outlines the procedures 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 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 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. map(s) with the boundaries prominently marked.

Petition

ATF has received a petition from the South Coast Vintners Association, proposing an area south of Los Angeles, California, as a viticultural area to be known as "South Coast." The area contains about 1,800 square miles. It is located along the Pacific coastline between Los Angeles and the Mexican border. There are about 3,000 acres of grapes currently planted in the proposed area. The petitioner states that at least 15 wineries are operating within the area.

The petitioner claims that the proposed viticultural area is known by the name of "South Coast." To support this, he submitted the following evidence:

(a) *Wine Maps*, published in 1984 by The Wine Spectator, designates various coastal grape-growing areas of California. One such area is identified on both a "Key Map" and a more detailed map as "South Coast." The area shown on these maps corresponds generally to the petitioned area.

(b) The South Coast Vintners Association, which is the only association of vintners in existence in the proposed area, was incorporated in the State of California on January 31, 1984. Prior to incorporation, this association existed informally for several years. Its membership includes most of the wineries in the proposed area. While in existence, the petition states, this association "has created

publications featuring 'South Coast' wines, has held joint tastings and public relations functions, and generally has sought to create name and location identification in the wine industry for 'South Coast' fine wines." As evidence of this effort, the petitioner submitted a booklet published by it, titled "South Coast Wineries." This booklet features a map showing the locations of the association's winery members, and also contains this description: "The wineries are located in the foothills and valleys of the coastal region, most, less than thirty miles from the ocean. Here the combination of higher elevations, well drained soils, and cooling Pacific breezes produce an ideal environment for growing the finest European grape varieties."

The proposed viticultural area is distinguished geographically from the surrounding areas as follows:

(1) To the north, the area is set off by the predominant urbanization of Los Angeles County, which makes grape-growing there unfeasible. The petition explains this as follows: "No doubt portions of Los Angeles County would qualify [with respect to name] as 'South Coast.' However, as a practical matter the entire Los Angeles County coastal area is urbanized and no present or potential grape growing areas exist. Since no grapes come from Los Angeles County and it is very unlikely that any ever will, it was considered confusing to include the County in 'South Coast.'"

(2) To the west, the area is bounded by the Pacific Ocean.

(3) The southern boundary of the area, the Mexican-American border, does not correspond to a geographical distinction. However, since 27 CFR Part 9 is titled "American Viticultural Areas," and since "American" is defined in 27 CFR 9.11 as "Of or relating to the several States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico," it is evident that an American viticultural area must not extend into Mexico.

(4) To the east, the proposed area is distinguished geographically by the limit of "coastal influence." This distinction is described in the petition as follows: "Applicant believes that 'coast' infers some substantial coastal influence on the grape growing areas involved, resulting in classification of same as Zones I through III of the Davis scale. While many grapes are grown in San Bernardino, eastern Riverside, eastern San Diego and Imperial Counties, they are grown in Zones IV or V, and are primarily table grapes rather than wine grapes."

The boundaries of the proposed viticultural area may be found on three

U.S.G.S. maps of the 1:250,000 series, titled Long Beach, Santa Ana, and San Diego; and on one U.S.G.S. map of the 7.5 minute series, titled Wildomar. The boundaries would be as described in the proposed § 9.104. ATF has slightly modified these proposed boundaries from the boundaries originally proposed by the petitioner, so as to include all of the approved Temecula viticultural area, since evidence submitted in conjunction with the approval of that area showed that all of the Temecula area is influenced by coastal climate factors.

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 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 is not expected to have significant secondary or incidental effects on a substantial number of small entities. Further, the proposal will not 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 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.

Executive Order 12291

In compliance with Executive Order 12291 of February 17, 1981, the Bureau has determined that this proposal is not a major rule since it will not result in:

(a) An annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more;

(b) A major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographical regions; or

(c) Significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, or on the ability of 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 concerning this proposed viticultural area from all interested persons. Furthermore, while this document proposes possible boundaries for the South Coast viticultural area, comments concerning other possible boundaries for this viticultural area will be given 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 or 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 comment. The name of the person submitting a comment is not exempt from disclosure.

Any 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 request should include reasons why the commenter feels that a public hearing is necessary. 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 procedures, Consumer protection, Viticultural areas, Wine.

Drafting Information

The principal author of this document is Steve Simon, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Authority

Accordingly, under the authority in 27 U.S.C. 205, the Director proposes the amendment of 27 CFR Part 9 as follows:

PART 9—AMERICAN VITICULTURAL AREAS

Paragraph 1. The table of sections in 27 CFR Part 9, Subpart C, is revised to add the title of § 9.104, to read as follows:

* * * * *

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

Sec.

9.104 South Coast.

Par. 2. Subpart C of 27 CFR Part 9 is amended by adding § 9.104, which reads as follows:

§ 9.104 South Coast.

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

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of South Coast viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) San Diego, 1:250,000 series, 1958 (revised 1978).

(2) Santa Ana, 1:250,000 series, 1959 (revised 1979).

(3) Long Beach, 1:250,000 series, 1957 (revised 1978).

(4) Wildomar Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1953 (photorevised 1973).

(c) *Boundary*—(1) *General.* The South Coast viticultural area is located in California. The starting point of the following boundary description is the northern intersection of the Orange County line with the Pacific Ocean (on the Long Beach map).

(2) *Boundary Description*—(i) From the starting point generally northeastward, eastward, and southeastward along the Orange County line, to the intersection of that county line with the township line on the northern border of Township 7 South (on the Santa Ana map).

(ii) From there eastward along that township line to its intersection with the portion of the Temecula viticultural area boundary described in § 9.50, paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(23), and (c)(24) (on the Wildomar Quadrangle map).

(iii) From there following that portion of the boundary of the Temecula viticultural area generally northeastward, eastward, and southeastward until it again intersects the township line on the northern border of Township 7 South.

(iv) From there eastward along that township line to the San Bernardino Meridian (on the Santa Ana map).

(v) Then southward along the San Bernardino Meridian to the Riverside County-San Diego County line.

(vi) Then westward along that county line for about 7½ miles, to the western boundary of the Cleveland National Forest (near the Pechanga Indian Reservation).

(vii) Then generally southeastward along the Cleveland National Forest

boundary to where it joins California Highway 76.

(viii) From there, generally southeastward along Highway 76, to the township line on the northern border of Township 12 South.

(ix) Then eastward along that township line to its intersection with the range line on the eastern border of Range 3 East.

(x) From there southward along that range line to the U.S.-Mexico international border.

(xi) Then westward along that international border to the Pacific Ocean.

(xii) Then generally northwestward along the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the starting point.

Approved: April 5, 1985.

Stephen E. Higgins,

Director.

[FR Doc. 85-9475 Filed 4-18-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-31-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Minerals Management Service****30 CFR Ch. II****Leasing of Nonenergy Minerals in the Outer Continental Shelf**

AGENCY: Minerals Management Service, Interior.

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Interior (Department) is considering the desirability of issuing new regulations to govern leasing in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) for minerals other than oil, gas, and sulphur under the authority of the OCS Lands Act (OCSLA). Comments and recommendations are requested from interested parties. The Minerals Management Service (MMS) will consider relevant comments in determining the conditions, benefits, costs, and probable consequences of such regulations.

This request is made in response to comments received from industry, environmental groups, interested parties, States, and Federal Agencies on the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Gorda Ridge and from the Federal/State Task Forces which have been formed to evaluate the environmental, economic, developmental, and operational aspects of various areas.

DATE: Comments in response to this request should be postmarked or hand-delivered no later than close of business April 19, 1985.

ADDRESS: Comments may be mailed or delivered to Reid T. Stone, Program Director for Strategic and International Minerals, Minerals Management Services, Department of the Interior, 11 Golden Shore, Suite 260, Long Beach, California 90802, telephone (213) 548-2901.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Andrew V. Bailey, Minerals Management Service, Office of Strategic and International Minerals, 12203 Sunrise Valley Drive, Mail Stop 642, Reston, Virginia 22091, telephone (703) 860-6823

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

Pursuant to section 8(k) of the OCSLA, the Secretary of the Interior "is authorized to grant to the qualified persons offering the highest cash bonuses on a basis of competitive bidding leases of any mineral other than oil, gas, and sulphur in any area of the Outer Continental Shelf not then under lease for such mineral upon such royalty, rental, and other terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe at the time of offering the area for lease."

The OCS includes areas that may be favorable for a variety of strategic and critical materials including phosphates and minerals containing copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, nickel, silver, cadmium, titanium, and manganese. Recognizing the potential for the development of these domestic resources, the President declared in his State of the Union Address on January 26, 1984, that the Department will encourage careful, selective exploration and production of our vital resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone within the 200-mile limit off our coasts but with strict adherence to environmental laws and with full State and public participation.

The Department published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the *Federal Register* on December 7, 1984 (49 FR 47871), requesting comments on the desirability of using the regulations at 30 CFR Part 251 to govern strategic, critical, and other minerals exploration activities.

To aid in the evaluation of the environmental and management aspects of leasing for strategic, critical, and other minerals in the OCS, the Department is reviewing the desirability of promulgating new regulations to govern these activities.

Although the regulations in 30 CFR Part 256 now govern leasing activities for nonenergy minerals as well as oil, gas, and sulphur, separate regulations