

• *Facsimile*: You may submit comments by facsimile transmission to 202-927-8525. Faxed comments must—

(1) Be on 8.5 by 11-inch paper;
(2) Contain a legible, written signature; and

(3) Be no more than five pages long. This limitation assures electronic access to our equipment. We will not accept faxed comments that exceed five pages.

• *E-mail*: You may e-mail comments to nprm@ttb.gov. Comments transmitted by electronic mail must—

(1) Contain your e-mail address;
(2) Reference this notice number on the subject line; and
(3) Be legible when printed on 8.5 by 11-inch paper.

• *Online form*: We provide a comment form with the online copy of this notice on our Web site at <http://www.ttb.gov/alcohol/rules/index.htm>. Select the “Send comments via e-mail” link under this notice number.

• *Federal e-Rulemaking Portal*: To submit comments to us via the Federal e-rulemaking portal, visit <http://www.regulations.gov> and follow the instructions for submitting comments.

You may also write to the Administrator before the comment closing date to ask for a public hearing. The Administrator reserves the right to determine, in light of all circumstances, whether to hold a public hearing.

Confidentiality

All submitted material is part of the public record and subject to disclosure. Do not enclose any material in your comments that you consider confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure.

Public Disclosure

You may view copies of this advance notice, the petitions, and any comments we receive by appointment at the TTB Library at 1310 G Street, NW., Washington, DC 20220. You may also obtain copies at 20 cents per 8.5 by 11-inch page. Contact our librarian at the above address or telephone 202-927-2400 to schedule an appointment or to request copies of comments.

For your convenience, we will post this advance notice and any comments we receive on this proposal on the TTB Web site. We may omit voluminous attachments or material that we consider unsuitable for posting. In all cases, the full comment will be available in the TTB Library. To access the online copy of this notice, visit <http://www.ttb.gov/alcohol/rules/index.htm>. Select the “View Comments” link under this notice number to view the posted comments.

VII. Drafting Information

Lisa M. Gesser and Joanne C. Brady of the Regulations and Procedures Division drafted this advance notice.

Signed: March 16, 2005.

John J. Manfreda,
Administrator.

Approved: March 31, 2005.

Timothy E. Skud,
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Tax, Trade, and Tariff Policy).

[FR Doc. 05-8574 Filed 4-28-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-31-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau

27 CFR Part 9

[Notice No. 40; Ref: T.D. ATF-454]

RIN 1513-AA50

Santa Rita Hills Viticultural Area Proposed Name Abbreviation to Sta. Rita Hills (2003R-091P)

AGENCY: Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: In response to a petition, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau proposes to modify the name of the existing “Santa Rita Hills” American viticultural area by abbreviating its name to “Sta. Rita Hills.” We propose this change to prevent possible confusion between wines bearing the Santa Rita Hills appellation and wines bearing the Santa Rita brand name used by a Chilean winery. The size and boundaries of the existing viticultural area will remain unchanged. We designate viticultural areas to allow vintners to better describe the origin of their wines and to allow consumers to better identify wines they may purchase. We invite comments on this proposed amendment to our regulations.

DATES: We must receive written comments on or before June 28, 2005.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments to any one of the following addresses:

- Chief, Regulations and Procedures Division, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Attn: Notice No. 40, P.O. Box 14412, Washington, DC 20044-4412.
- 202-927-8525 (facsimile).
- nprm@ttb.gov (e-mail).
- <http://www.ttb.gov/alcohol/rules/index.htm> (an online comment form is posted with this notice on our Web site).
- <http://www.regulations.gov> (Federal e-rulemaking portal; follow instructions for submitting comments).

You may view copies of this notice, the petition, and any comments we receive on this proposal by appointment at the TTB Library, 1310 G Street, NW., Washington, DC 20220. To make an appointment, call 202-927-2400. You may also access copies of the notice and comments online at <http://www.ttb.gov/alcohol/rules/index.htm>.

See the **Public Participation** section of this notice for specific instructions and requirements for submitting comments and for information on how to request a public hearing.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rita Butler, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Regulations and Procedures Division, 1310 G. St., NW., Washington, DC 20220; telephone 202-927-8210.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background on Viticultural Areas

TTB Authority

Section 105(e) of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (the FAA Act, 27 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.*) requires that alcohol beverage labels provide the consumer with adequate information regarding a product’s identity and prohibits the use of misleading information on those labels. The FAA Act also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue regulations to carry out its provisions. The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) administers these regulations.

Part 4 of the TTB regulations (27 CFR part 4) allows the establishment of definitive American viticultural areas and the use of their names as appellations of origin on wine labels and in wine advertisements. Part 9 of the TTB regulations (27 CFR part 9) contains the list of approved viticultural areas.

Definition

Section 4.25(e)(1)(i) of the TTB regulations (27 CFR 4.25(e)(1)(i)) defines a viticultural area for American wine as a delimited grape-growing region distinguishable by geographical features, the boundaries of which have been recognized and defined in part 9 of the regulations. These designations allow vintners and consumers to attribute a given quality, reputation, or other characteristic of a wine made from grapes grown in an area to its geographic origin. The establishment of viticultural areas allows vintners to describe more accurately the origin of their wines to consumers and helps consumers to identify wines they may purchase. Establishment of a viticultural area is neither an approval nor an

endorsement by TTB of the wine produced in that area.

Requirements

Section 4.25(e)(2) of the TTB regulations outlines the procedure for proposing an American viticultural area and provides that any interested party may petition TTB to establish a grape-growing region as a viticultural area. Petitioners may use the same procedure to request changes involving existing viticultural areas. Section 9.3(b) of the TTB regulations requires the petition to include—

- Evidence that the proposed viticultural area is locally and/or nationally known by the name specified in the petition;
- Historical or current evidence that supports setting the boundary of the proposed viticultural area as the petition specifies;
- Evidence relating to the geographical features, such as climate, elevation, physical features, and soils, that distinguish the proposed viticultural area from surrounding areas;
- A description of the specific boundary of the proposed viticultural area, based on features found on United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps; and
- A copy of the appropriate USGS map(s) with the proposed viticultural area's boundary prominently marked.

Sta. Rita Hills Petition

General Background

TTB received a petition from a group of 11 viticulturists and vintners in the established Santa Rita Hills viticultural area (27 CFR 9.162) in Santa Barbara County, California, proposing to abbreviate the name of the viticultural area as "Sta. Rita Hills." The 11 people who signed this petition are: Richard R. Longoria, owner of Richard Longoria Wines; Mary Melville, Retail Marketing Manager for Melville Vineyards and Winery; Norman Huber, owner of Huber Vineyard; Wesley D. Hagen, Vineyard Manager at Close Pepe Estate; J. Richard Sanford, Managing Partner for Sanford Winery; David Lafond, General Manager of Santa Barbara Winery and Lafond Winery; John M. Sundheim, Vice President of Arita Hills, Inc. (vineyard); Peter Work, owner of the winery Wine @ Work; Deborah Hall, owner of Gypsy Canyon (Olivestone); Ashley Parker Snider, Executive Vice President of Fess Parker Winery and Vineyard; and M. Perry Osborne, owner/trustee for Hill Top Ranch.

The petitioners are requesting abbreviation of the name of the Santa Rita Hills viticultural area as "Sta. Rita

Hills" in order to prevent confusion between wine bearing the "Santa Rita Hills" appellation and wines bearing the "Santa Rita" brand name. The petitioners do not believe such confusion is likely, but recognize the legitimate concerns of Viña Santa Rita, the Chilean producer of Santa Rita brand wines. The petitioners believe it would be in the best interests of all parties, including consumers in the United States and abroad, to abbreviate the name of the viticultural area to "Sta. Rita Hills." Viña Santa Rita endorses this proposal. TTB has given recognition to viticultural areas under names different from those originally proposed in similar circumstances.

According to the petitioners, abbreviating the viticultural area name as suggested above would accommodate Viña Santa Rita's brand and trademark rights without compromising the accuracy of the viticultural area's name. As discussed more fully below:

- The term "Sta." is a recognized abbreviation for the word "Santa," as evidenced by standard dictionaries of abbreviations.
- Of particular significance is the use of the abbreviation "Sta." in the United States to refer to wines made from grapes grown in such well-known appellations as Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, the Santa Cruz Mountains, and the Santa Maria Valley.
- Historic evidence demonstrates that "Sta. Rita" has been used as an abbreviation for the "Santa Rita Hills" region. Such evidence also shows the term "Sta." was frequently used with other California place names, such as Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and Santa Rosa.
- The use of abbreviations in viticultural area names is not uncommon; approved viticultural areas include names like "Mt. Veeder" (27 CFR 9.123), "Mt. Harlan" (27 CFR 9.131), "St. Helena" (27 CFR 9.149), and "Isle St. George" (27 CFR 9.51). The petitioners believe the name "Sta. Rita Hills" fits comfortably within these precedents.

Background for Petition

The current petition notes that on March 31, 1998, a group of viticulturists and vintners in Santa Barbara County, California, petitioned the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF, TTB's predecessor agency) to establish the "Santa Rita Hills" viticultural area in the western portion of the Santa Ynez Valley viticultural area. ATF published a notice of proposed rulemaking in the **Federal Register** on September 11, 1998 (see Notice No. 866, 63 FR 48658).

ATF received comments from 35 parties. Eleven parties, mostly Santa Barbara County winemakers, grape growers, and public officials, supported the proposed viticultural area. The remaining 24 parties were opposed, not to the establishment of the viticultural area, but to its proposed name.

Viña Santa Rita, a publicly traded Chilean company that has produced and sold wines under the brand name "Santa Rita" for more than 120 years, led this opposition. Viña Santa Rita commented that recognition of the "Santa Rita Hills" viticultural area would cause widespread consumer confusion and would damage Viña Santa Rita's vested trademark rights.

On May 31, 2001, ATF published a final rule in the **Federal Register** approving Santa Rita Hills as an American viticultural area (see T.D. ATF-454, 66 FR 29476). ATF concluded that the region was locally known as the Santa Rita Hills and that it was geographically, viticulturally, and climatically distinct from the surrounding Santa Ynez Valley viticultural area.

ATF recognized the similarities between the Santa Rita trademark and brand name and the Santa Rita Hills viticultural area, but concluded that consumers would not be confused by wines bearing the Santa Rita brand name and wines labeled with the Santa Rita Hills viticultural area.

The current petition states that Viña Santa Rita and the petitioners have since negotiated in good faith about the use of the Santa Rita Hills viticultural area name. The petitioners, with the agreement of Viña Santa Rita, believe that abbreviating the name "Santa Rita Hills" to "Sta. Rita Hills" would be in the best interest of everyone, including consumers in the United States and abroad. Moreover, the requested modification will, by agreement, obviate the need for further legal proceedings.

Avoiding Conflict With the Existing Santa Rita Brand Name

TTB regulations recognize that consumers can be confused when an American viticultural area and a brand name contain the same or similar terms but are used for different wines (see 27 CFR 4.39(i)). When confronted with a proposed viticultural area name that is similar to an existing brand or trademark, TTB solicits public comment for other potential names that might avoid such a dilemma. Upon occasion, TTB has modified the proposed viticultural area name to avoid conflict.

For example, in 1981, ATF considered recognizing a new AVA called "The Pinnacles" (46 FR 49601; Oct. 7, 1981).

That brand name, however, was already in use by a California winery. ATF thus determined the proposed name was “inappropriate” due to “trademark claims by another winery and the possibility of consumer confusion that would result if the proposed name were approved” (see 47 FR 25517; June 14, 1982). After soliciting alternative proposals, ATF recognized the viticultural area under the name “Chalone” (27 CFR 9.24).

Similarly, in 1992, ATF proposed establishing the Spring Mountain viticultural area (58 FR 8726; February 17, 1993). Spring Mountain Vineyards protested, claiming that its brand name, “Spring Mountain,” would be “rendered worthless” by establishment of a viticultural area of the same name. At Spring Mountain Vineyards’ suggestion, the petitioners amended their petition to request the name “Spring Mountain District”, which was approved (27 CFR 9.143).

More recently, ATF considered recognizing the Diamond Mountain viticultural area (66 FR 29695; June 1, 2001). Diamond Mountain Vineyards objected, claiming the name would cause consumer confusion and conflict with its trademark right in the “Diamond Mountain Vineyards” brand. ATF agreed, noting consumers might confuse wines labeled with the Diamond Mountain viticultural area name with wines bearing the brand name “Diamond Mountain Vineyards.” Sufficient name evidence was provided for recognition of the “Diamond Mountain District” name and, therefore, ATF approved the viticultural area under this alternative name (see 27 CFR 9.166).

The current petition states that the requested modification to the viticultural area’s name is intended to reconcile competing and legitimate claims to the “Santa Rita” name. The petition contends that modifying the viticultural area’s name to feature the abbreviation “Sta.” would reduce the potential for consumer confusion. The petitioners feel that abbreviating the viticultural area’s name would be consistent with TTB’s policy of minimizing, when possible, the potential for consumer confusion between existing brand names and newly created viticultural areas.

Name Evidence for Sta. Rita Hills

Below, we discuss the evidence provided in the petition showing that “Sta. Rita Hills” is an appropriate name for the Santa Rita Hills viticultural area. According to the petition, “Sta. Rita Hills” is equally accurate and appropriate name for the area, since the

term “Sta.” is a well-recognized abbreviation for “Santa.” This abbreviation is confirmed by authoritative sources such as the “Gale Press Abbreviations Dictionary” and “The Oxford Dictionary of Abbreviations.” The petition included copies of these sources. Based on this, the petitioners state that the terms “Santa Rita Hills” and “Sta. Rita Hills” are functionally identical.

The abbreviation “Sta.” has been used in reference to the Santa Rita Hills region, as well as other California regions, for over a century, according to the petition. The petition included copies of historic *diseños*, or sketches, that were presented, along with land grant petitions, to the governors of Mexican California. There were no official surveyors in the region at that time; therefore, each *diseño* graphically defined the tract of land solicited. On these *diseños*, the term “Sta. Rita” was used to describe “Santa Rita.” Likewise, “Sta. Clara” denotes “Santa Clara,” “Sta. Rosa” denotes “Santa Rosa,” and “Sta. Izabel” denotes “Santa Izabel.”

According to the petition, the “Sta.” abbreviation continues to be used throughout the United States today, especially in connection with California wines. The Wine Enthusiast’s Web site advertises a “wine boot camp” in “Sta. Barbara Cty,” and the term “Sta. Barbara” is used in wine reviews (see <http://www.dooyou.co.uk/product/141787.html>—visited on 8/19/02). Top restaurants and retailers from around the United States use the terms “Sta. Barbara,” “Sta. Cruz Mountains,” and “Sta. Maria Valley” as appellations for fine wines (references: <http://www.renaissancehollywood.com/docs/twistwine.pdf>; <http://www.ambrosiaonhuntington.com/html/wines.html>; http://www.circa1886.com/cabernet_sauvignon_circa_restaurant_charleston.asp?subject=circa1886; http://www.northsidewine.com/level3/us_west.htm; <http://www.hotelastor.com/wine.htm>; http://www.capitalraleigh.com/dining/wine_list.htm; and <http://www.villacreek.com/pages/wine/wine.html>—all visited on 10/11/2002). Babcock Winery & Vineyards uses the abbreviation “Sta. Barbara” on its distributors list (www.babcockwinery.com/distributionlist.html—visited on 10/11/2002).

Internet searches reveal many additional uses of the abbreviation “Sta.” with California place names. A tourism page promoting Santa Barbara County uses the abbreviation “Sta. Barbara” for addresses within the city ([\[stabarb.html\]\(http://www.maintour.com/socal/stabarb.html\)—visited on 10/11/2002\). Ship schedules refer to “Sta. Barbara” \(<http://www.gso.uri.edu/unols/schedules/Sproul/Sproul99.html>—visited on 8/19/02\), as do high school athletic calendars \(<http://www.ouhds.k12.ca.us/sites/cihs/handbook/december.htm>—visited on 10/11/2002\).](http://www.maintour.com/socal/</p>
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The term “Sta. Rita” is used as an abbreviation for “Santa Rita” throughout the United States and in Spanish-speaking countries. For example, a simple Internet search performed by a petitioner found a University of Arizona faculty Web site that uses the term “N. Sta. Rita St.” to refer to “North Santa Rita Street,” located in Tucson, Arizona (http://www.bened.arizona.edu/ransdell/english_102_108.htm—visited on 8/19/2002). Another Web site concerning husbandry and breeding of reptiles and amphibians abbreviates the “Santa Rita Mountains,” a range in Arizona, as “Sta. Rita Mts.” (<http://www.herper.com/MantidNA3.html>, and <http://www.herper.com/PhasmidNA2.html>—both visited on 8/19/2002).

The petition states that use of the “Sta.” abbreviation is consistent with practices of the United States Board on Geographic Names, the body responsible for standardizing geographic names used by the Federal Government and printed on Federal maps. The Board’s guidelines specify that the term “Saint” may be abbreviated “St.”. Particularly in regions where place names are derived from the Spanish language, as in Southern California, abbreviating the term “Santa,” the Spanish feminine form of the English word “Saint,” as “Sta.” is consistent with the Board’s general approach to abbreviations.

TTB Finding

Based on the information provided in the current petition, we believe that it is appropriate to modify the name of the Santa Rita Hills viticultural area by using the abbreviation “Sta.” in place of “Santa.” If this proposal is adopted, the name of the viticultural area would be modified to read Sta. Rita Hills. Viña Santa Rita will be able to obtain future label approvals of its use of its Santa Rita brand name on wines imported into the United States because it is distinguishable from Sta. Rita Hills. Please note that even if this proposed rule is not adopted, Viña Santa Rita will be able to continue to use its Santa Rita brand name on labels approved before July 7, 1986 (see 27 CFR 4.39(i)(2)). Accordingly, we set forth below proposed amendments to the TTB regulation concerning the Santa Rita

Hills viticultural area, found at 27 CFR 9.162.

Impact on Current Wine Labels

General

Part 4 of the TTB regulations prohibits any label reference on a wine that indicates or implies an origin other than the wine's true place of origin. If we adopt the proposed modification of the name for the Santa Rita Hills viticultural area, the abbreviated "Sta. Rita Hills" name will be recognized as a name of viticultural significance. Consequently, wine bottlers using "Sta. Rita Hills" in a brand name, including a trademark, or in another label reference as to the origin of the wine, will have to ensure that the product is eligible to use the viticultural area's name as an appellation of origin. Accordingly, the proposed regulatory text set forth below in § 9.162(a) specifies that "Sta. Rita Hills" is a term of viticultural significance for purposes of part 4 of the TTB regulations.

For a wine to be eligible to use as an appellation of origin the name of a viticultural area specified in part 9 of the TTB regulations, at least 85 percent of the grapes used to make the wine must have been grown within the area represented by that name. If the wine is not eligible to use the viticultural area name as an appellation of origin and that name appears in the brand name, then the label is not in compliance and the bottler must change the brand name and obtain approval of a new label. Similarly, if the viticultural area name appears in another reference on the label in a misleading manner, the bottler would have to obtain approval of a new label. Accordingly, if a new label or a previously approved label uses the name "Sta. Rita Hills" for a wine that does not meet the 85 percent standard, the new label will not be approved, and the previously approved label will be subject to revocation.

Different rules apply if a wine has a brand name containing a viticultural area name that was used as a brand name on a label approved before July 7, 1986. See 27 CFR 4.39(i)(2) for details.

Use of the Name "Santa Rita Hills"

Since July 30, 2001, the name of this viticultural area has been expressed as "Santa Rita Hills." If a final rule abbreviating this viticultural area's name takes effect, we will approve wine labels showing "Sta. Rita Hills," and not "Santa Rita Hills," as the viticultural area appellation.

If a final rule is adopted, under our authority pursuant to 27 CFR 13.72(a)(2), we propose a transition

period during which vintners may continue to use approved labels that carry "Santa Rita Hills" as the name of the viticultural area. However, one year after the effective date of that final rule, certificates of label approval showing "Santa Rita Hills" as an appellation of origin will be revoked by operation of that final rule (see 27 CFR 13.51). We have added a statement to this effect as a new paragraph (d) in § 9.162.

Public Participation

Comments Sought

We invite comments from interested members of the public on whether we should modify the name of the Santa Rita Hills viticultural area to "Sta. Rita Hills." We are especially interested in the use of the Sta. Rita Hills name as it applies to the region within the established Santa Rita Hills viticultural area's boundaries. We are also interested in comments on the impact, if any, that the abbreviation of the viticultural area's name may have on current wine labels. Please support your comments with specific information about the proposed modification or impact on current wine labels.

Submitting Comments

Please submit your comments by the closing date shown above in this notice. Your comments must include this notice number and your name and mailing address. Your comments must be legible and written in language acceptable for public disclosure. We do not acknowledge receipt of comments, and we consider all comments as originals. You may submit comments in one of five ways:

- *Mail:* You may send written comments to TTB at the address listed in the **ADDRESSES** section.
- *Facsimile:* You may submit comments by facsimile transmission to 202-927-8525. Faxed comments must—
 - (1) Be on 8.5- by 11-inch paper;
 - (2) Contain a legible, written signature; and
 - (3) Be no more than five pages long.
 This limitation assures electronic access to our equipment. We will not accept faxed comments that exceed five pages.
- *E-mail:* You may e-mail comments to nprm@ttb.gov. Comments transmitted by electronic mail must—
 - (1) Contain your e-mail address;
 - (2) Reference this notice number on the subject line; and
 - (3) Be legible when printed on 8.5- by 11-inch paper.

• *Online form:* We provide a comment form with the online copy of this notice on our Web site at <http://www.ttb.gov/alcohol/rules/index.htm>.

Select the "Send comments via e-mail" link under this notice number.

• *Federal e-Rulemaking Portal:* To submit comments to us via the Federal e-rulemaking portal, visit <http://www.regulations.gov> and follow the instructions for submitting comments.

You may also write to the Administrator before the comment closing date to ask for a public hearing. The Administrator reserves the right to determine, in light of all circumstances, whether to hold a public hearing.

Confidentiality

All submitted material is part of the public record and subject to disclosure. Do not enclose any material in your comments that you consider confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure.

Public Disclosure

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Regulatory Flexibility Act

We certify that this proposed regulation, if adopted, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The proposed regulation imposes no new reporting, recordkeeping, or other administrative requirement. Any benefit derived from the use of a viticultural area name would be the result of a proprietor's efforts and consumer acceptance of wines from that area. Therefore, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required.

Executive Order 12866

This proposed rule is not a significant regulatory action as defined by Executive Order 12866, 58 FR 51735. Therefore, it requires no regulatory assessment.

Drafting Information

The principal author of this document is Rita Butler, Regulations and Procedures Division, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.

List of Subjects in 27 CFR Part 9

Wine.

Proposed Regulatory Amendment

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, we propose to amend title 27, chapter 1, part 9, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

PART 9—AMERICAN VITICULTURAL AREAS

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

Authority: 27 U.S.C. 205.

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

2. In subpart C, amend § 9.162 by revising the section heading, revising paragraph (a) and the introductory text of paragraphs (b) and (c), and adding a new paragraph (d), to read as follows:

§ 9.162 Sta. Rita Hills.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Sta. Rita Hills”. For purposes of part 4 of this chapter, “Sta. Rita Hills” is a term of viticultural significance.

(b) *Approved Maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Sta. Rita Hills viticultural area are five United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Series maps titled:

* * * * *

(c) *Boundary.* The Sta. Rita Hills viticultural area is located in Santa Barbara County, California. The boundary is as follows:

* * * * *

(d) From July 30, 2001, until [1 day prior to effective date of the final rule], this viticultural area was named “Santa Rita Hills”. Effective [effective date of final rule], this viticultural area is abbreviated to “Sta. Rita Hills.” Existing certificates of label approval showing “Santa Rita Hills” as the appellation of origin are revoked by operation of this regulation on [date one year after the effective date of final rule].

Signed: April 13, 2005.

John J. Manfreda,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 05–8575 Filed 4–28–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–31–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Coast Guard****33 CFR Parts 117 and 165**

[CGD07–05–031]

RIN 1625–AA11, 1625–AA87 and 1625–AA09

Regulated Navigation Area, Security Zone and Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Port Everglades, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard proposes to establish a temporary regulated navigation area, temporary security zone and temporary drawbridge operation regulation during the Organization of American States (OAS) conference. These regulations are needed to provide for public safety and security during the OAS conference. The regulations will control the movement of vessels within the regulated navigation area, restrict access to the security zone, and alter the schedule of the Brooks Memorial Bascule Bridge.

DATES: Comments and related material must reach the Coast Guard on or before May 20, 2005.

ADDRESSES: You may mail comments and related material to U.S. Coast Guard, Sector Miami Prevention Office, 100 MacArthur Causeway, Miami Beach, FL 33139. Sector Miami maintains the public docket for this rulemaking. Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket, will become part of this docket and will be available for inspection or copying at Sector Miami between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lieutenant Douglas Tindall, Waterways Management Office, at (305) 535–8701.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Request for Comments**

We encourage you to participate in this rulemaking by submitting comments and related material. If you do so, please include your name and address, identify the docket number for this rulemaking [CGD07–05–031], indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and give the reason for each comment. Please submit all comments and related material in an unbound format, no larger than 8½ by 11 inches, suitable for copying. If you would like to know they reached us, please enclose

a stamped, self-addressed postcard or envelope. We will consider all comments and material received during the comment period. We may change this proposed rule in view of them.

Public Meeting

We do not now plan to hold a public meeting but we will discuss this regulation with waterway users in and around the regulated area. You may submit a request for a meeting by writing to Sector Miami at the address under **ADDRESSES** explaining why one would be beneficial. If we determine that one would aid this rulemaking, we will hold one at a time and place announced by a later notice in the **Federal Register**.

Background and Purpose

Incidents of property damage and destruction during previous international conferences such as the September 2003 World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial in Cancun, Mexico, the 2003 G–8 Summit in Calgary, Canada, the 2001 G–8 Summit in Genoa, Italy, the 1999 Seattle World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial, and the 2003 Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) conference in Miami, Florida indicate the potential for damage and destruction exists at the OAS conference in Ft. Lauderdale. Historically, trade conferences have experienced an influx of protestors and protest groups that oppose free international trade initiatives. Some of these groups have a propensity for violence and engage in seditious acts against conference attendees, conference venues, the general public, businesses, municipal buildings, and law enforcement personnel and equipment. Current information and intelligence indicates that there is a high potential for these groups to attempt similar acts during the OAS conference in Ft. Lauderdale.

Additionally, the Coast Guard has received information from local, state, and federal law enforcement officials that persons may launch subversive acts from the waters surrounding OAS conference venues. In the past, such subversive acts have included the use of personal watercraft to penetrate physical barriers in an attempt to launch projectiles at conference venues and participants. Certain groups have also used Rigid Hull Inflatable Boats (RHIBs) to facilitate unauthorized boardings of commercial ships. The use of high speed, highly maneuverable low draft watercraft such as personal watercraft and RHIBs poses a significant security threat to OAS venues, participants, Port Everglades and the public.