so we believe the references to gallons are no longer needed.

Finally, we are issuing this final rule with a 30-day delayed effective date. As stated above, we believe a longer transition period is not necessary because wines that meet the vintage date labeling requirement under the current rules will meet the requirement under the new standard.

**Regulatory Flexibility Act**

We certify that this regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This regulation provides greater flexibility to wine producers and importers without imposing any new reporting, recordkeeping, or other administrative requirements. Therefore, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required.

**Executive Order 12866**

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

**Drafting Information**

Marjorie D. Ruhl of the Regulations and Rulings Division, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, drafted this document. However, other personnel participated in its development.

**List of Subjects in 27 CFR Part 4**

Advertising, Customs duties and inspection, Imports, Labeling, Packaging and containers, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Trade practices, Wine.

**Amendment to the Regulations**

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, we amend 27 CFR, chapter I, part 4, as follows:

**PART 4—LABELING AND ADVERTISING OF WINE**

1. The authority citation for part 4 continues to read as follows:

   Authority: 27 U.S.C. 205, unless otherwise noted.

2. In section 4.27, paragraph (a) is revised, paragraph (b) is amended by removing the parenthetical reference “(or 1-gallon before January 1, 1979)”, and paragraph (c) is revised to read as follows:

   § 4.27 Vintage wine.
   (a) General. Vintage wine is wine labeled with the year of harvest of the grapes and made in accordance with the standards prescribed in classes 1, 2, or 3 of § 4.21. The wine must be labeled with an appellation of origin other than a country (which does not qualify for vintage labeling). The appellation must be shown in direct conjunction with the designation required by § 4.32(a)(2), in lettering substantially as conspicuous as that designation. In no event may the quantity of wine removed from the producing winery, under labels bearing a vintage date, exceed the volume of vintage wine produced in that winery during the year indicated by the vintage date. The following additional rules apply to vintage labeling:
   (1) If an American or imported wine is labeled with a viticultural area appellation of origin (or its foreign equivalent), at least 95 percent of the wine must have been derived from grapes harvested in the labeled calendar year; or
   (2) If an American or imported wine is labeled with an appellation of origin other than a country or viticultural area (or its foreign equivalent), at least 85 percent of the wine must have been derived from grapes harvested in the labeled calendar year.
   * * * * * * * *
   (c) Imported wine. Imported wine may bear a vintage date if all of the following conditions are met:
   (1) It is made in compliance with the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section;
   (2) It is bottled in containers of 5 liters or less prior to importation, or is bottled in the United States from the original container of the product (showing a vintage date); and
   (3) The invoice is accompanied by, or the American bottler possesses, a certificate issued by a duly authorized official of the country of origin (if the country of origin authorizes the issuance of such certificates) certifying that the wine is of the vintage shown, that the laws of the country regulate the appearance of vintage dates upon the labels of wine produced for consumption within the country of origin, that the wine has been produced in conformity with those laws, and that the wine would be entitled to bear the vintage date if it had been sold within the country of origin.

   John J. Manfreda,
   Administrator.

   Approved: April 7, 2006.
   Timothy E. Skud,
   Deputy Assistant Secretary (Tax, Trade, and Tariff Policy).

   [FR Doc. 06–4074 Filed 5–1–06; 8:45 am]

   BILLING CODE 4810–31–P

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

**Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau**

**27 CFR Parts 19 and 40**

[Re: T.D. TTB–44]

**RIN 1513–AA80**

**Administrative Changes to Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Regulations Due to the Homeland Security Act of 2002; Correction**

**AGENCY:** Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB), Treasury.

**ACTION:** Final rule; correction.

**SUMMARY:** On April 4, 2006, TTB published a final rule in the Federal Register making administrative changes to its regulations due to the Homeland Security Act of 2002, which divided the former Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, into two separate agencies, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives in the Department of Justice, and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau in the Department of the Treasury. That final rule contained two incorrect amendatory instructions; this document corrects those errors.

**DATES:** Effective Date: March 31, 2005.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Michael Hoover, Regulations and Rulings Division, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, telephone 202–927–8076.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Effective January 24, 2003, section 1111 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 divided the former Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), Department of the Treasury, into two separate agencies, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives in the Department of Justice, and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau in the Department of the Treasury. On January 24, 2003, the two departments published a joint final rule in the Federal Register (68 FR 3744) that divided the ATF regulations contained in title 27, Code of Federal Regulations, between the two new agencies. That final rule placed the regulations administered by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives in a newly created 27 CFR chapter II, while the regulations administered by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) remained in 27 CFR chapter I.

On April 4, 2006, TTB published a final rule in the Federal Register making administrative changes to the majority of its regulations in 27 CFR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 63


National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Delegation of Authority to Texas

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule; delegation of authority.

SUMMARY: The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has submitted updated regulations for receiving delegation of EPA authority for National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for certain sources (both part 70 and non-part 70 sources). These regulations apply to certain NESHAPs promulgated by EPA, as adopted by the TCEQ. The delegation of authority under this action does not apply to sources located in Indian Country. EPA is taking direct final action to approve the delegation of certain NESHAPs to TCEQ.

DATES: This rule is effective on July 3, 2006 without further notice, unless EPA receives relevant adverse comment by June 1, 2006. If EPA receives such comment, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal in the Federal Register informing the public that this rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R06–OAR–2005–TX–0034, by one of the following methods:

- U.S. EPA Region 6 “Contact Us” Web site: http://epa.gov/reg6/t6comment.htm. Please click on “6PD” (Multimedia) and select “Air” before submitting comments.
- E-mail: Jeff Robinson at robinson.jeffrey@epa.gov.
- Fax: Mr. Jeff Robinson, Air Permits Section (6PD–R), at fax number 214–665–7263.
- Mail: Mr. Jeff Robinson, Air Permits Section (6PD–R), Environmental Protection Agency, 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200, Dallas, Texas 75202–2733.


Francis W. Foote,
Director, Regulations and Rulings Division.

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