

Alternative Methods of Compliance

(b) In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, the Manager, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office, FAA, is authorized to approve alternative methods of compliance (AMOCs) for this AD.

Incorporation by Reference

(c) The actions shall be done in accordance with UPS Aviation Technologies Service Bulletin 561-4002-001, dated April 19, 2002. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from Garmin AT, 2345 Turner Road Southeast, Salem, Oregon 97302. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call (202) 741-6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

Effective Date

(d) This amendment becomes effective on August 3, 2004.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on June 17, 2004.

Ali Bahrami,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 04-14573 Filed 6-28-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 95

[Docket No. 30417; Amdt. No. 449]

IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts miscellaneous amendments to the required IFR (instrument flight rules) altitudes and changeover points for certain Federal airways, jet routes, or

direct routes for which a minimum or maximum en route authorized IFR altitude is prescribed. This regulatory action is needed because of changes occurring in the National Airspace System. These changes are designed to provide for the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace under instrument conditions in the affected areas.

DATES: *Effective Date:* 0901 UTC, August 5, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Donald P. Pate, Flight Procedure Standards Branch (AMCAFS-420), Flight Technologies and Programs Division, Flight Standards Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center, 6500 South MacArthur Blvd., Oklahoma City, OK 73169. (Mail Address: PO Box 25082, Oklahoma City, OK 73125.) telephone: (405) 954-4164.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This amendment to part 95 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 95) amends, suspends, or revokes IFR altitudes governing the operation of all aircraft in flight over a specified route or any portion of that route, as well as the changeover points (COPs) for Federal airways, jet routes, or direct routes as prescribed in part 95.

The Rule

The specified IFR altitudes, when used in conjunction with the prescribed changeover points for those routes, ensure navigation aid coverage that is adequate for safe flight operations and free of frequency interference. The reasons and circumstances that create the need for this amendment involve matters of flight safety and operational efficiency in the National Airspace System, are related to published aeronautical charts that are essential to the user, and provide for the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace. In addition, those various reasons or circumstances require making this amendment effective before the next scheduled charting and publication date of the flight information to assure its timely availability to the user. The

effective date of this amendment reflects those considerations. In view of the close and immediate relationship between these regulatory changes and safety in air commerce, I find that notice and public procedure before adopting this amendment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and that good cause exists for making the amendment effective in less than 30 days.

Conclusion

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. *It, therefore—*(1) is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. For the same reason, the FAA certifies that this amendment will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 95

Airspace, Navigation (air).

Issued in Washington, DC on June 22, 2004.

James J. Ballough,

Director, Flight Standards Service.

Adoption of the Amendment

■ Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, part 95 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 95) is amended as follows effective at 0901 UTC.

■ 1. The authority citation for part 95 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40106, 40113, 40114, 40120, 44502, 44514, 44719, 44721.

■ 2. Part 95 is amended to read as follows:

REVISIONS TO IFR ALTITUDES AND CHANGEOVER POINTS AMENDMENT 449

[Effective Date, August 05, 2004; Final, 06/16/2004]

From	To	MEA
§ 95.6001 VICTOR ROUTES—U.S.		
§ 95.6010 VOR Federal Airway 10 Is Amended To Read in Part		
VOLAN, PA FIX *4,000—MRA **3,100—MOCA	*Eared, PA FIX	**4,000
EARED, PA FIX	Talls, PA FIX	*4,000

REVISIONS TO IFR ALTITUDES AND CHANGEOVER POINTS AMENDMENT 449—Continued

[Effective Date, August 05, 2004; Final, 06/16/2004]

From	To	MEA
*3,100—MOCA		
§ 95.6013 VOR Federal Airway 13 Is Amended To Read in Part		
LUFKIN, TX VORTAC *2,400—MOCA	Carth, TX FIX	*3,800
CARTH, TX FIX	Belcher, LA VORTAC	3,100
§ 95.6038 VOR Federal Airway 38 Is Amended To Read in Part		
HARCUM, VA VORTAC	Cape Charles, VA VORTAC	2,000
§ 95.6068 VOR Federal Airway 68 Is Amended To Read in Part		
MIDLAND, TX VORTAC	Jokes, TX FIX	4,500
JOKES, TX FIX	Steep, TX FIX	*5,000
*4,200—MOCA		
§ 95.6137 VOR Federal Airway 137 Is Amended To Read in Part		
IMPERIAL, CA VORTAC *4,500—MRA **2,300—MOCA	*Brawl, CA FIX	**3,700
BRAWL, CA FIX	Henhom, CA FIX	3,700
HENOM, CA FIX	Thermal, CA VORTAC	3,900
§ 95.6139 VOR Federal Airway 139 Is Amended To Read in Part		
EWOOD, VA FIX	Snow Hill, MD VORTAC	6,000
§ 95.6210 VOR Federal Airway 210 Is Amended To Read in Part		
VOLAN, PA FIX *4,000—MRA **3,100—MOCA	*Eared, PA FIX	**4,000
EARED, PA FIX *3,100—MOCA	Talls, PA FIX	*4,000
§ 95.6297 VOR Federal Airway 297 Is Amended To Read in Part		
TALLS, PA FIX *4,000—MRA **3,100—MOCA	*Eared, PA FIX	**4,000
EARED, PA FIX *3,100—MOCA	Volan, PA FIX	*4,000
§ 95.6328 VOR Federal Airway 328 Is Amended By Adding		
JACKSON, WY VOR/DME	Big Piney, WY VOR/DME	13,500
§ 95.6330 VOR Federal Airway 330 Is Amended To Read in Part		
OSITY, ID FIX *13,200—MCA JACKSON VOR/DME, W BND	*Jackson, WY VOR/DME	14,000
§ 95.6465 VOR Federal Airway 465 Is Amended To Read in Part		
LUNDI, ID FIX *13,100—MOCA #MEA IS ESTABLISHED WITH A GAP IN NAVIGATIONAL SIGNAL COVERAGE.	Jackson, WY VOR/DME	#*15,000
§ 95.6520 VOR Federal Airway 520 Is Amended To Read in Part		
DUBOIS, ID VORTAC *14,600—MCA JACKSON VOR/DME, W BND	*Jackson, WY VOR/DME	15,000

From	To	Changeover points	
		Distance	From
§ 95.8003 VOR FEDERAL AIRWAY CHANGEOVER POINTS Airway segment V-328 Is Amended To Add Changeover Point			
JACKSON, WY VOR/DME	Big Piney VOR/DME	20	Jackson
V-330Is Amended To Add Changeover Point			
IDAHO FALLS, ID VOR/DME	Jackson, WY VOR/DME	48	Idaho Falls
V-465Is Amended To Add Changeover Point			
MALAD CITY, ID VOR/DME	Jackson, WY VOR/DME	63	Malad CITY
V-520Is Amended To Add Changeover Point			
DUBOIS, ID VORTAC	Jackson, WY VOR/DME	60	Dubois

[FR Doc. 04-14629 Filed 6-28-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau

27 CFR Part 9

[T.D. TTB-13; Notice No. 20]

RIN 1513-AA69

Establishment of Salado Creek Viticultural Area (2003R-025P)

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

ACTION: Final rule; Treasury decision.

SUMMARY: This Treasury decision establishes the Salado Creek viticultural area in western Stanislaus County, California. 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.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 30, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: N. A. Sutton, Program Manager, Regulations and Procedures Division, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, 6660 Delmonico Dr., #D422, Colorado Springs, CO 80919; telephone 415-271-1254.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background on Viticultural Areas

TTB Authority

The Federal Alcohol Administration Act (FAA Act) at 27 U.S.C. 205(e) requires that alcohol beverage labels provide the consumer with adequate information regarding a product's identity, while prohibiting the use of misleading information on such labels. The FAA Act also authorizes the

Secretary of the Treasury to issue regulations to carry out the Act's provisions. The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) administers these regulations.

Regulations in 27 CFR part 4, Labeling and Advertising of Wine, allow the establishment of definitive viticultural areas and the use of their names as appellations of origin on wine labels and in wine advertisements. Title 27 CFR part 9, American Viticultural Areas, contains the list of approved viticultural areas.

Definition

Title 27 CFR 4.25(e)(1) defines an American viticultural area as a delimited grape-growing region distinguishable by geographic features whose boundary has been delineated in subpart C of part 9. The establishment of viticultural areas allows the identification of regions where a given quality, reputation, or other characteristics of the wine is essentially attributable to its geographic origin. We believe that the establishment of viticultural areas allows wineries to describe more accurately the origin of their wines to consumers and helps consumers identify the wines they purchase. Establishment of a viticultural area is neither an approval nor endorsement by TTB of the wine produced there.

Requirements

Section 4.25(e)(2) outlines the procedure for proposing an American viticultural area. Anyone interested may petition TTB to establish a grape-growing region as a viticultural area. The petition must 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 the boundaries of the proposed

viticultural area are as specified in the petition;

- Evidence relating to the geographical features, such as climate, soils, elevation, physical features, etc., that distinguish the proposed viticultural area from surrounding areas;
- A description of the proposed viticultural area's specific boundaries, based on features found on maps approved by the United States Geological Survey (USGS); and
- A copy of the appropriate USGS-approved map(s) with the boundaries prominently marked.

A petition requesting the modification of an established viticultural area must include information, evidence, and maps appropriate to support the requested change(s).

Impact on Current Wine Labels

Under our part 4 regulations, State, county, and viticultural area names have viticultural significance. Part 4 also prohibits the use of a brand name or other label reference with viticultural significance on a wine unless the wine meets the appellation of origin requirements for the named geographic area.

With the establishment of this viticultural area, wine bottlers using "Salado Creek" in a brand name, including trademarks, or in another label reference, must ensure that the product is eligible to use the viticultural area's name as an appellation of origin. For a wine to be eligible, at least 85 percent of the grapes in the wine must have been grown within the viticultural area, and the wine must meet the other requirements of 27 CFR 4.25(e)(3).

If the wine is not eligible for the appellation, the bottler must change the brand name or other label reference and obtain approval of a new label. Different rules apply if a wine in this category bears a brand name that was used as a brand name on a label approved prior to