

TABLE 1.—PART NUMBERS AND REPLACEMENT LIFE LIMITS—Continued

Airplane model	Part numbers	Life limit
A330 series airplanes other than those identified above in this table.	SC4800–2, Amendment D, E, F, or G; SC4800–4, Amendment H; SC4800–7; SC4800–7A; SC4800–8; SC4800–9.	32,000 total flight cycles since the servo-control was new or overhauled to like-new condition.

Note 1: The compliance times in Table 1 of this AD are based on the servo-control part number and the number of flight hours or flight cycles, as applicable, since the servo-control was new or overhauled, regardless of the mode of operation—active or damping—of the elevator servo-control.

Alternative Methods of Compliance

(b) In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, the Manager, International Branch, ANM–116, FAA, is authorized to approve alternative methods of compliance for this AD.

Note 2: The subject of this AD is addressed in French airworthiness directive 2001–545(B), dated November 14, 2001.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on September 12, 2003.

Ali Bahrami,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau

27 CFR Part 9

[Notice No. 17]

RIN: 1513–AA75

Proposed Southern Oregon Viticultural Area (2002R–338P)

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

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau proposes to establish the Southern Oregon viticultural area in portions of Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine Counties in southwestern Oregon. The proposed area encompasses the established Applegate Valley, Rogue Valley, and Umpqua Valley viticultural areas. We designate viticultural areas to allow bottlers to better describe the origin of wines and to allow consumers to better identify the wines they may purchase. We invite comments on this proposed addition to our regulations. We particularly invite comments from industry members whose labels may be affected by this proposed area's establishment.

DATES: We must receive written comments on or before November 17, 2003.

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

- Chief, Regulations and Procedures Division, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, P.O. Box 50221, Washington, DC 20091–0221 (Attn: Notice No. 17);

- 202–927–8525 (facsimile);
- nprm@ttb.gov (e-mail); or
- <http://www.ttb.gov>. (An online comment form is posted with this notice on our Web site.)

You may view copies of the proposed regulations and any comments received about this notice online at <http://www.ttb.gov> and by appointment at the ATF Reference Library, 650 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20226; phone 202–927–7890.

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:

Nancy Sutton, TTB Specialist, Regulations and Procedures Division (Oregon), Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, 946 NW Circle Blvd. #286, Corvallis, OR 97330; 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 its provisions. The Secretary has delegated this authority to the Treasury Department's Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB).

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 4.25a(e)(1) defines an American viticultural area as a delimited grape-growing region distinguishable by geographic features whose boundaries have been delineated in subpart C of part 9. These designations allow vintners and consumers to attribute a given quality, reputation, or other characteristic of a wine made from grapes grown in a viticultural area to the wine's geographic origin.

Establishment Requirements

Section 4.25a(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 of growing conditions, such as climate, soil, elevation, physical features, etc., which distinguish the proposed area from surrounding areas;
- A description of the proposed viticultural area's specific boundaries, based on features found on United States Geological Survey (USGS)-approved maps; and
- Copies of the appropriate USGS-approved map(s) with the boundaries prominently marked.

Impact on Current Wine Labels

As appellations of origin, viticultural area names have geographic significance and, under the FAA Act, may not be used in a misleading manner on wine labels. Our 27 CFR part 4 label regulations prohibit the use of brand names with geographic significance on a wine unless the wine meets the appellation of origin requirements for the named area. The FAA Act and our regulations also prohibit the misleading use of a viticultural area name on a wine