

Alternative Methods of Compliance

(i) The Manager, Wichita Aircraft Certification Office, has the authority to approve alternative methods of compliance for this AD if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19.

Related Information

(j) Contact Jeff Janusz, Aerospace Engineer, Wichita Aircraft Certification Office, FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, 1801 Airport Road, Room 100, Wichita, KS 67209, telephone: (316) 946-4148; fax: (316) 946-4107, for more information about this AD.

Material Incorporated by Reference

(k) None.

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on October 25, 2010.

Karen M. Grant,

Acting Assistant Manager, Engine & Propeller Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2010-27608 Filed 11-2-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION**16 CFR Part 305**

[RIN 3084-AB03]

Appliance Labeling Rule

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (“Commission”) is issuing technical corrections to the Appliance Labeling Rule (16 CFR Part 305). This document republishes the text of § 305.20(f) concerning catalog requirements not published in the CFR and corrects text in Appendix D4 concerning labels for instantaneous water heaters.

DATES: *Effective Date:* July 19, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Hampton Newsome, Attorney, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580 (202-326-2889).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission is republishing § 305.20(f) of the Appliance Labeling Rule (16 CFR Part 305) which appeared in the **Federal Register** on October 23, 2008 (73 FR 63066, 63068), but was inadvertently not printed in the Code of Federal Regulations. In addition, the Commission is correcting text in Appendix D4 to the change the phrase “First Hour Rating” to “Capacity (maximum flow rate); gallons per minute (gpm).”¹

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 305

Advertising, Energy conservation, Household appliances, Labeling, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

■ For the reasons discussed above, the Commission amends part 305 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

PART 305—RULE CONCERNING DISCLOSURES REGARDING ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND WATER USE OF CERTAIN HOME APPLIANCES AND OTHER PRODUCTS REQUIRED UNDER THE ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT (“APPLIANCE LABELING RULE”)

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 305 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6294.

■ 2. In § 305.20, paragraph (f) is added to read as follows:

305.20 Paper catalogs and Web sites.

* * * * *

(f) Any manufacturer, distributor, retailer, or private labeler who advertises a covered product that is a ceiling fan in a catalog, from which it may be purchased, shall disclose clearly and conspicuously in such catalog, on each page that lists the covered product, all the information concerning the product required by § 305.13(a)(1).

■ 3. Appendix D4 is revised to read as follows:

APPENDIX D4 TO PART 305—WATER HEATERS—INSTANTANEOUS—GAS

RANGE INFORMATION

Capacity	Range of estimated annual operating costs (dollars/year)			
	Natural gas (\$/year)		Propane (\$/year)	
	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
Capacity (maximum flow rate); gallons per minute (gpm)				
Under 1.00	285	285	479	479
1.00 to 2.00	280	285	456	471
2.01 to 3.00	174	268	346	445
Over 3.00	199	290	301	486

* No data submitted.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2010-27692 Filed 11-2-10; 8:45 am]

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¹ The Commission last amended Appendix D4 (comparability ranges for instantaneous gas water heaters) on August 29, 2007 (72 FR 49948). The

correct capacity descriptor for instantaneous water heaters is maximum flow rate measured in gallons

per minute, not “first hour rating” as the current Rule indicates.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau****27 CFR Part 9**

[Docket No. TTB–2010–0002; T.D. TTB–87;
Re: Notice No. 104]

RIN 1513–AB65

**Yamhill-Carlton Viticultural Area
(2008R–305P)**

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

ACTION: Final rule; Treasury decision.

SUMMARY: This Treasury decision renames the “Yamhill-Carlton District” viticultural area, located in Yamhill and Washington Counties, Oregon, as the “Yamhill-Carlton” viticultural area. 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.

DATES: *Effective Date:* December 3, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: N.A. Sutton, Regulations and Rulings Division, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, 925 Lakeville St., No. 158, Petaluma, CA 94952; telephone 415–271–1254.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background on Viticultural Areas***TTB Authority*

Section 105(e) of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (FAA Act), 27 U.S.C. 205(e), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations for the labeling of wine, distilled spirits, and malt beverages. The FAA Act requires that these regulations, among other things, prohibit consumer deception and the use of misleading statements on labels, and ensure that labels provide the consumer with adequate information as to the identity and quality of the product. The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) administers the regulations promulgated under the FAA Act.

Part 4 of the TTB regulations (27 CFR part 4) allows the establishment of definitive 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 geographical 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. 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, soils, elevation, and physical features 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.

Yamhill-Carlton District Viticultural Area Background

In 2002, TTB's predecessor Agency, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, received a petition from Mr. Alex Sokol-Blosser, Secretary of the North Willamette Valley [American Viticultural Area] Group, and Mr. Ken Wright, on behalf of certain grape growers, to establish a new viticultural area called the “Yamhill-Carlton District.” Located in northwestern Oregon, the Yamhill-Carlton District is about 35 miles southwest of Portland, Oregon, and 25 miles from the Pacific Ocean, in Yamhill and Washington Counties, Oregon, and entirely within

the larger Willamette Valley viticultural area (27 CFR 9.90).

On October 7, 2003, TTB published in the **Federal Register** (68 FR 57845) Notice No. 19, proposing the establishment of the Yamhill-Carlton District viticultural area. In response to that notice, the only comment TTB received was in support of the proposed establishment. On December 9, 2004, TTB published in the **Federal Register** (69 FR 71372) Treasury Decision (T.D.) TTB–20, establishing the Yamhill-Carlton District viticultural area (27 CFR 9.183) as proposed.

T.D. TTB–20 states that the Yamhill-Carlton District viticultural area boundary line surrounds the towns of Yamhill and Carlton, which lie 3 miles apart, along Route 47, in Yamhill County. The “Name Evidence” section states that the first time the two names were used together was in the 1853 establishment of the Yamhill-Carlton Pioneer Cemetery. The cemetery is identified on the USGS Carlton Quadrangle map (published in 1957; revised in 1992). The name was used again in 1955, when the Yamhill-Carlton Union High School was established in the Yamhill-Carlton School District. Residents still use the “Yamhill-Carlton” name today.

Petition To Change to the Yamhill-Carlton District Viticultural Area Name

In 2008, Mr. Ken Wright, of Ken Wright Cellars, submitted a petition to TTB to change the name of the viticultural area from “Yamhill-Carlton District” to “Yamhill-Carlton.” In this petition, Mr. Wright asserts that when the viticultural area was originally proposed “[t]he inclusion of the word ‘District’ was completely discretionary and added only to enforce the idea of the AVA [American viticultural area] being a regionalized area.” Further, he states that “[h]istorically, the area has always been referred to as simply ‘Yamhill-Carlton.’ Additionally, the length of the current name is very difficult to fit on a [wine] label. Many wineries have found it impossible, given their current label graphics, to utilize the name.”

Many others joined Mr. Wright, writing letters included with the petition, in support of renaming the Yamhill-Carlton District viticultural area as the Yamhill-Carlton viticultural area. Kathie Oriet, Mayor of the city of Carlton, Oregon, wrote: “As Mayor of the small city of Carlton, I feel the