

Authority: Sections 11(a), 11(c), 19, 25, 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 248(a), 248(c), 371a, 371b, 461, 601, 611); section 7 of the International Banking Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3105); and section 411 of the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982 (12 U.S.C. 461).

2. In § 204.9 paragraph (a)(1) is revised to read as follows:

§ 204.9 Reserve requirement ratios.

(a)(1) *Reserve percentages.* The following reserve ratios are prescribed for all depository institutions, Edge and Agreement Corporations, and United States branches and agencies of foreign banks:

Category	Reserve requirement
Net transaction accounts: ¹	
\$0 to \$41.1 million	3 percent of amount.
over \$41.1 million	\$1,233,000 plus 12 percent of amount over \$41.1 million.
Nonpersonal time deposits by original maturity (or notice period):	
Less than 1½ years	3 percent.
1½ years or more	0 percent.
Eurocurrency liabilities	3 percent.

¹ Dollar amounts do not reflect the adjustment to be made by the next paragraph.

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By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 28, 1990.
 William W. Wiles,
Secretary of the Board.
 [FR Doc. 90-28357 Filed 12-3-90; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 6210-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

15 CFR Part 942

[Docket No. 90239-0281]

RIN 0649-AB50

Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary Regulations

AGENCY: Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce (DOC).

ACTION: Clarification of effective date.

SUMMARY: On May 19, 1989, the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere signed the designation document for the Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary. The Sanctuary is an area of marine waters encompassing

397.05 square nautical miles surrounding Cordell Bank, which is located approximately 50 nautical miles west-northwest of San Francisco, California. The notice of designation and the final regulations implementing the designation and regulating the conduct of certain activities were published in the Federal Register on May 24, 1989 (54 FR 22417-22425).

While the Sanctuary regulations, which became final and took effect on July 31, 1989, did not prohibit oil, gas and mineral activities within the entire Sanctuary, a Congressional joint resolution, which became law and took effect upon its being approved by the President on August 9, 1990, did so and required the Secretary of Commerce to revise the Sanctuary regulations to conform within 120 days of enactment (Pub. L. No. 101-74). Section 942.6(a)(3) of the Sanctuary regulations was so revised by a rule published in the Federal Register on December 21, 1989 (54 FR 52342).

EFFECTIVE DATE: The regulations in 15 CFR part 942 which were published on May 24, 1989 (54 FR 22417-22425) became effective July 31, 1989.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph A. Uravitch, Chief, Sanctuaries and Reserves Division, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20235, (202/673-5122).

(Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog Number 11.429 Marine Sanctuary Program)

Dated: November 27, 1990.

John J. Carey,
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

27 CFR Part 5

[T.D. ATF-306; Re: Notice Nos. 403, 410, 583]

RIN 1512-AA10

Alteration of Class and Type: Vodka (80R276P)

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule, Treasury decision.

SUMMARY: ATF is adopting maximum levels for use of citric acid and/or sugar

in vodka as proposed in Notice No. 583, published in the Federal Register of February 19, 1986, at 51 FR 6009. Without altering its eligibility for the designation "vodka," the product may contain citric acid at a level not exceeding 150 milligrams per liter, and/or sugar at a level not exceeding 2 grams per liter. These levels are intended to ensure that distillers may continue to use citric acid and or sugar to adjust the residual alkalinity caused by charcoal treatment or use of certain glass bottles. These levels are also intended to protect the integrity of the standard of identity for vodka, a product which, by definition, may not have any distinctive character, aroma, taste, or color.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 3, 1991.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David W. Brokaw, Wine and Beer Branch, (202) 566-7626.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The standard of identity for vodka is defined in 27 CFR 5.22(a)(1) as "neutral spirits so distilled, or so treated after distillation with charcoal or other materials, as to be without distinctive character, aroma, taste or color." Under the provisions of 27 CFR 5.23(a) (2) and (3), up to 2½ percent of harmless coloring, flavoring or blending materials may be added to distilled spirits without altering their class and type, except that such additions are prohibited for neutral spirits which includes vodka. Internal Revenue Ruling 56-98, I.R.C.B. 1956-1, 811, held that the use of sugar, not exceeding two tenths of one percent, and a trace amount of citric acid would not materially affect vodka's taste or alter its basic character. Therefore, the ruling authorizes the use of limited amounts of sugar and citric acid in the production of vodka, and permits its labeling as "vodka." The ruling further states that "if any flavoring ingredients are used, the product must be designated and labeled as 'flavored vodka'."

In 1979, the ATF Laboratory tested samples of vodka produced in accordance with Revenue Ruling 56-98. The laboratory found that these samples contained measurable solids content due to the presence of sugar, and that they also displayed a change in the titratable acidity due to the presence of citric acid. Based on these tests, ATF concluded that vodka treated under Revenue Ruling 56-98 has different chemical characteristics than vodka not treated with sugar or citric acid, and accordingly, did not meet the standard of identity for vodka in § 5.22(a)(1).

In addition, a conflict seemed to exist between the provisions of Revenue