identifying the purchaser or consumer, and containing no references whatever to the characteristics of the product.

- (d) Customs bonded warehouses. Imported malt beverages held in a Customs bonded warehouse may be relabeled without notice to ATF, as long as such relabeling is done under the supervision of Customs officers, in compliance with all applicable Customs requirements, and the effect of the relabeling is not to remove from the container or label any product identification code placed on the container or label by the producer for tracing purposes. As provided in § 7.31, no imported malt beverages in containers shall be released from Customs custody for consumption without a certificate of label approval.
- (e) Foreign trade zones. (1) Domestic malt beverages which have been withdrawn without payment of tax for deposit in a foreign trade zone pending exportation may be relabeled without notice to ATF as long as such relabeling is done under the supervision of Customs officers, in compliance with all applicable Customs requirements, and the effect of the relabeling is not to remove from the container or label any markings required by Part 25 of this chapter or any product identification code placed on the container or label by the producer for tracing purposes.
- (2) Imported malt beverages which have been entered into a foreign trade zone may be relabeled without notice to ATF, as long as such relabeling is done under Customs supervision and in compliance with Customs requirements, and the effect of such relabeling is not to remove from the label or container any product identification code placed on the label or container by the producer for tracing purposes. As provided in § 7.31, no imported malt beverages in containers shall be released from Customs custody for consumption without a certificate of label approval.

Par. 9. Section 7.60 is revised to read as follows:

§7.60 Exports.

With the exception of the regulations at § 7.20(c), (d) and (e), the regulations in this part shall not apply to malt beverages exported in bond.

Signed: January 10, 1995.

Daniel R. Black,

Acting Director.
[FR Doc. 95–997 Filed 1–11–95; 1:43 pm]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Minerals Management Service

30 CFR Part 254

RIN 1010-AB81

Response Plans for Facilities Seaward of the Coast Line

AGENCY: Minerals Management Service (MMS), Interior.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule to implement the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) would establish requirements for spill-response plans for oil handling facilities seaward of the coast line, including associated pipelines. The proposed rule provides guidance to owners and operators for preparing and submitting these spill-response plans. DATES: Comments must be received or postmarked by March 14, 1995. ADDRESSES: All comments concerning this proposed rule should be mailed or hand-carried to the Minerals Management Service, Mail Stop 4700; 381 Elden Street; Herndon, Virginia 22070-4817, Attention: Chief, Engineering and Standards Branch. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John V. Mirabella or Lawrence Ake, Engineering and Standards Branch, telephone (703) 787-1600.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In August 1990, Congress passed the OPA containing various provisions to strengthen oil-spill prevention efforts and oil-spill response capability. The OPA included amendments to section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA). The President signed Executive Order (E.O.) 12777 on October 18, 1991 (56 FR 54757), to implement these new authorities. Section 2(b)(3) of E.O. 12777 delegated to the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) those responsibilities under section 311(j)(1)(C) of the FWPCA, requiring the Secretary to establish procedures, methods, and requirements for equipment to prevent and contain discharges of oil and hazardous substances from offshore facilities, including associated pipelines. Under section 2(d)(3) of E.O. 12777, section 311(j)(5) of FWPCA, and section 4202(b)(4) of OPA, the Secretary is required to issue regulations requiring the owners or operators of offshore facilities, including associated pipelines, to prepare and submit response plans that ensure the availability of private spill-response personnel and equipment and to permit the operation of offshore facilities,

including associated pipelines, without approved response plans if certain conditions are met. Under section 2(e)(3) of E.O. 12777 and section 311(j)(6)(A) of FWPCA, the Secretary must require periodic inspections of containment booms and equipment used to remove discharges at offshore facilities, including associated pipelines. The Secretary has redelegated these responsibilities to the Director, MMS.

Under OPA and E.O. 12777, MMS is to administer these new requirements for all "offshore" facilities in, on, or under coastal waters of the territorial sea, rivers, lakes, and other navigable waters within the States and Territories of the United States or otherwise subject to U.S. jurisdiction including State submerged lands. The MMS negotiated a redelegation of its responsibilities for "offshore" facilities located landward of the coast line to other Federal agencies with existing inland regulatory capabilities and responsibilities. This redelegation was published in the Federal Register on February 28, 1994 (59 FR 9494). Accordingly, this proposed rule addresses only facilities seaward of the coast line.

The MMS believes that adequate spillprevention regulations meeting the requirements of OPA currently exist for facilities in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) at 30 CFR part 250. In addition, all States with facilities seaward of the coast line have existing programs to prevent spills. For these reasons, MMS does not propose regulations to implement the spill-prevention requirements of section 311(j)(1)(c) of the FWPCA at this time. The proposed rule requires that plan submitters provide information on the prevention methods they must utilize during operations in State waters.

The MMS will work with States on compatible spill-prevention rules for facilities in State waters seaward of the coast line. The MMS has executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the State of Texas General Land Office and is discussing MOU's with the States of Alaska, California, and Louisiana. Further coordination is planned with States to ensure that regulations are compatible. Commenters are urged to provide comments on the types of prevention rules that should be required.

During the preparation of this notice of proposed rulemaking, MMS participated with three other Federal agencies in the drafting of the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP). The agencies (U.S. Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency, Research and Special Projects