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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 CFR Part 430

[Docket Number EERE-2013-BT-NOA-0047]

RIN 1904-AD08

Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Certain Consumer Products

AGENCY: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Final rule; technical amendment.

SUMMARY: This final rule incorporates certain changes to the Code of Federal Regulations addressed in a final rule published on October 23, 2013. That final rule adopted changes to definitions and energy conservation standards enacted through the American Energy Manufacturing Technical Corrections Act, among which were a revised definition and revised energy conservation standards for small duct high velocity central air conditioners and heat pumps. However, the final rule erroneously omitted the changes to the regulatory text. This final rule incorporates those changes.

DATES: *Effective Date:* December 3, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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I. Background

The American Energy Manufacturing Technical Corrections Act (AEMTCA; H.R. 6582), Pub. L. 112-210, was signed into law on December 18, 2012. Among its provisions are amendments to Part B¹ of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (EPCA or “the Act”) (42 U.S.C. 6291-6309, as codified), which provides for an energy conservation program for consumer products other than automobiles. Section 5 of the AEMTCA added to EPCA a definition and standards specifically for small duct high velocity systems (SDHVs). (42 U.S.C. 6295(d)(4)) The new EPCA definition (42 U.S.C. 6295(d)(4)(A)(i)) repeats verbatim the wording of DOE’s definition of SDHV, with one minor editorial change. In a final rule published on October 23, 2013, DOE explained that it was incorporating this change into its definition of SDHV in 10 CFR 430.2. 78 FR 62988, 62989-62990. The AEMTCA amendments also established that SDHV units manufactured on or after January 23, 2006 and before January 1, 2015, must perform at or above 11 SEER and 6.8 HSP and SDHV units manufactured on January 1, 2015, and thereafter must perform at or above 12 SEER and 7.2 HSP. In the October 23, 2013 rule, DOE explained that it was replacing its current standards for SDHVs with these new EPCA standards. However, the final rule erroneously omitted the amended regulatory text for the SDHV definition and standards.

II. Summary of Today’s Action

By today’s action, DOE is including in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) the new and modified standards and definitions applicable to SDHVs prescribed by the AEMTCA. This is a purely technical amendment, and at this time DOE is not exercising any of the authority that Congress has provided in the AEMTCA for the Secretary of Energy to revise definitions and energy conservation standards.

III. Final Action

DOE has determined, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), that prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this final rule are unnecessary. DOE is merely placing in the CFR text

¹ For editorial reasons, upon codification in the U.S. Code, Part B was redesignated Part A.

prescribed by the Congress in the AEMTCA and making other limited revisions to its regulations as necessitated by this text. DOE is not exercising any of the discretionary authority that the Congress has provided to the Secretary of Energy in the AEMTCA. DOE, therefore, finds that good cause exists to waive prior notice and an opportunity to comment for this rulemaking. For the same reasons, DOE, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), finds that good cause exists for making this final rule effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

IV. Procedural Issues and Regulatory Review

A. Review Under Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Today’s final rule is not a “significant regulatory action” under section 3(f)(1) of Executive Order 12866 and the principles reaffirmed in Executive Order 13563. Accordingly, today’s action was neither subject to review by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

B. Review Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires preparation of an initial regulatory flexibility analysis for any rule that by law must be proposed for public comment, unless the agency certifies that the rule, if promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. As required by Executive Order 13272, “Proper Consideration of Small Entities in Agency Rulemaking,” 67 FR 53461 (August 16, 2002), DOE published procedures and policies on February 19, 2003, to ensure that the potential impacts of its rules on small entities are properly considered during the rulemaking process. 68 FR 7990. DOE has made its procedures and policies available on the Office of the General Counsel’s Web site (<http://energy.gov/gc/office-general-counsel>). Because this is a technical amendment for which a general notice of proposed rulemaking is not required, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act do not apply to this rulemaking.

V. Approval of the Office of the Secretary

The Secretary of Energy has approved publication of today's final rule.

List of Subjects in 10 CFR Part 430

Administrative practice and procedure, Energy conservation, Household appliances.

Issued in Washington, DC, on November 25, 2013.

David T. Danielson,

Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, DOE hereby amends part 430 of chapter II, subchapter D, of title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth below:

PART 430—ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 430 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6291–6309; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

■ 2. Section 430.2 is amended by revising the definition of “Small duct, high velocity system” to read as follows:

§ 430.2 Definitions.

* * * * *

Small duct, high velocity system means a heating and cooling product that contains a blower and indoor coil combination that—

(1) Is designed for, and produces, at least 1.2 inches of external static pressure when operated at the certified air volume rate of 220–350 CFM per rated ton of cooling; and

(2) When applied in the field, uses high velocity room outlets generally greater than 1,000 fpm that have less than 6.0 square inches of free area.

* * * * *

§ 430.32 [Amended]

■ 3. Section 430.32 is amended:

■ a. In the table for paragraph (c)(2):

■ 1. First column, by removing the footnote designation from rows (v)(A) and (v)(B) and adding it after “class” in the heading of the first column;

■ 2. Row (vi) in the second column, by removing “13” and adding in its place, “11”, and in the third column by removing “7.7” and adding in its place, “6.8”;

■ b. In the table for paragraph (c)(3), row (v) in the second column, by removing “13” and adding in its place, “12”, and in the third column by removing “7.7” and adding in its place, “7.2”.

[FR Doc. 2013–28768 Filed 12–2–13; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

12 CFR Part 325

Policy Statement on the Principles for Development and Distribution of Annual Stress Test Scenarios

AGENCY: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

ACTION: Final guidance.

SUMMARY: Section 165(i) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (“Section 165(i)”) requires the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC” or “Corporation”) to issue regulations that mandate FDIC-insured state nonmember banks and FDIC-insured state-chartered savings associations with total consolidated assets of more than \$10 billion (“covered banks”) to conduct annual stress tests, report the results of such stress tests to the Corporation and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“Board of Governors”), and publish a summary of the results of the stress tests. On October 15, 2012, the FDIC published in the **Federal Register** a final rule implementing the

requirements of Section 165(i) (the “Stress Test Rule”). Under the Stress Test Rule covered banks are required to conduct annual stress tests using a minimum of three stress test scenarios (baseline, adverse, and severely adverse) provided by the FDIC. On November 20, 2012, the FDIC published in the **Federal Register** interim guidance setting forth the general processes and factors to be used by the FDIC in developing and distributing the stress test scenarios. The FDIC is now adopting the interim guidance as final without change, except for two technical corrections.

DATES: *Effective Date:* The final guidance is effective January 2, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 was enacted on July 21, 2010 (the “Dodd-Frank Act”).¹ Section 165(i) of the Dodd-Frank Act requires the FDIC, as a Federal primary financial regulatory agency, to issue regulations that mandate covered banks to conduct annual stress tests. On October 15, 2012, the FDIC issued the Stress Test Rule, which implemented the requirements of Section 165(i) and set out definitions and rules for scope of application, scenarios, reporting, and disclosure.² Under the Stress Test Rule, covered banks are required to conduct annual stress tests based on the annual stress test cycle set out in Table 1.

PROCESS OVERVIEW OF ANNUAL STRESS TEST

[Using data as of September 30th]

Step	Timeframe for over \$50 billion covered banks	Timeframe for \$10 billion to \$50 billion covered banks
1. FDIC provides covered banks with scenarios for annual stress tests.	No later than November 15th	No later than November 15th.
2. Covered banks submit required regulatory reports to the FDIC on their stress tests.	No later than January 5th	No later than March 31st. ³
3. Covered banks make required public disclosures	Between March 15th and March 31st	Between June 15th and June 30th.

¹ Public Law 111–203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010).

² 77 FR 62417 (Oct. 15, 2012).

³ A covered bank that is a subsidiary of a bank holding company or a savings and loan holding company may elect to report and issue its required

public disclosure on its parent bank holding company's or savings and loan holding company's timeline.