

require contact with the manufacturer as specified in the caution statement in paragraph 2.B. and the Note I in paragraph 2.B.2.).

(b) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the compliance time that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used if approved by the Manager, Regulations Group, Rotorcraft Directorate, FAA. Operators shall submit their requests through an FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may concur or comment and then send it to the Manager, Regulations Group.

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Regulations Group.

(c) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with 14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199 to operate the helicopter to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

(d) The modification shall be done in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Eurocopter France Service Bulletin No. 71.00.13, Revision 1, dated October 17, 2000. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from American Eurocopter Corporation, 2701 Forum Drive, Grand Prairie, Texas 75053-4005, telephone (972) 641-3460, fax (972) 641-3527. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 2601 Meacham Blvd., Room 663, Fort Worth, Texas; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

(e) This amendment becomes effective on September 6, 2001.

Note 3: The subject of this AD is addressed in Direction Generale De L'Aviation Civile (France) AD Nos. 2000-517-051(A) and 1998-517-048(A) R2, both dated December 13, 2000; 1998-517-048(A) R1, dated April 5, 2000; and 1998-517-048(A), dated January 13, 1999.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on July 23, 2001.

Eric Bries,

*Acting Manager, Rotorcraft Directorate,
Aircraft Certification Service.*

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR 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")

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (Commission) announces

that the current ranges of comparability required by the Appliance Labeling Rule (Rule) for room air conditioners, heat pump water heaters, storage-type water heaters, gas-fired instantaneous water heaters, furnaces, boilers, and pool heaters will remain in effect until further notice.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 31, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Hampton Newsome, Attorney, Division of Enforcement, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580 (202-326-2889); hnewsome@ftc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Rule was issued by the Commission in 1979, 44 FR 66466 (Nov. 19, 1979), in response to a directive in the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975.¹ The Rule covers eight categories of major household appliances: refrigerators and refrigerator-freezers, freezers, dishwashers, clothes washers, water heaters (this category includes storage-type water heaters, gas-fired instantaneous water heaters, and heat pump water heaters), room air conditioners, furnaces (this category includes boilers), and central air conditioners (this category includes heat pumps). The Rule also covers pool heaters, 59 FR 49556 (Sept. 28, 1994), and contains requirements that pertain to fluorescent lamp ballasts, 54 FR 28031 (July 5, 1989), certain plumbing products, 58 FR 54955 (Oct. 25, 1993), and certain lighting products, 59 FR 25176 (May 13, 1994, eff. May 15, 1995).

The Rule requires manufacturers of all covered appliances and pool heaters to disclose specific energy consumption or efficiency (derived from the DOE test procedures) at the point of sale in the form of an "Energy Guide" label and in catalogs. It also requires manufacturers of furnaces, central air conditioners, and heat pumps either to provide fact sheets showing additional cost information, or to be listed in industry directory showing the cost information for their products. The Rule requires manufacturers to include, on labels and fact sheets, an energy consumption or efficiency figure and a "range of comparability." This range shows the highest and lowest energy consumption or efficiencies for all comparable appliance models so consumers can compare the energy consumption or efficiency of other models (perhaps competing brands) similar to the label model. The Rule also requires

manufacturers to include, on labels for some products, a secondary energy usage disclosure in the form of an estimated annual operating cost based on a specified DOE national average cost for fuel the appliance uses.

Section 305.8(b) of the Rule requires manufacturers, after filing an initial report, to report certain information annually to the Commission by specified dates for each product type.² These reports, which are to assist the Commission in preparing the ranges of comparability, contain the estimated annual energy consumption or energy efficiency ratings for the appliances derived from tests performed pursuant to the DOE test procedures. Because manufacturers regularly add new models to their lines, improve existing models, and drop others, the data base from which the range of comparability are calculated is constantly changing. To keep the required information consistent with these changes, under Section 305.10 of the Rule, the Commission will publish new ranges if an analysis of the new information indicates that the upper or lower limits of the ranges have changed by more than 15%. Otherwise, the Commission will publish a statement that the prior ranges remain in effect for the next year.

Manufacturers have submitted data for room air conditioners, water heaters (including storage-type, gas-fired instantaneous, and heat pump water heaters), furnaces, boilers, and pool heaters. The ranges of comparability for room air conditioners, heat pump water heaters, storage-type water heaters, gas-fired instantaneous water heaters, furnaces, boilers, and pool heaters have not changed by more than 15% from the current ranges for these products. Therefore, the current ranges for these products will remain in effect until further notice.

This means that manufacturers of storage-type water heaters, furnaces, and boilers must continue to use the ranges that were published on September 23, 1994 (59 FR 48796). These manufacturers must continue to base the disclosures of estimated annual operating cost required at the bottom of Energy Guides for these products on the 1994 Representative Average Unit Costs of Energy for electricity (8.41 cents per kilo Watt-hour), natural gas (60.4 cents per therm), propane (98 cents per gallon), and/or heating oil (\$1.05 per gallon) that were published by DOE on December 29, 1993 (58 FR 68901), and

¹ 42 U.S.C. 6294. The status also requires the Department of Energy (DOE) to develop test procedures that measure how much energy the appliances use, and to determine the representative average cost a consumer pays for the different types of energy available.

² Reports from room air conditioners, heat pump water heaters, storage-type water heaters, gas-fired instantaneous water heaters, furnaces, boilers, and pool heaters are due May 1.

by the Commission on February 8, 1994 (59 FR 5699).

Manufacturers of heat pump water heaters must continue to use the ranges that were published on September 1, 2000 (65 FR 53163). Manufacturers of heat pump water heaters must continue to base the disclosures of estimated annual operating cost required at the bottom of EnergyGuides for these products on the 2000 Representative Average Unit Costs of Energy for electricity (8.03 cents per kilowatt-hour) that were published by DOE on March 8, 2001 (66 FR 27856), and by the Commission on May 21, 2001 (66 FR 27856).

Manufacturers of gas-fired instantaneous water heaters must continue to use the ranges of comparability that were published on December 20, 1999 (64 FR 71019). They must continue to base the disclosures of estimated annual operating cost required at the bottom of EnergyGuides for these products on the 1999 Representative Average Unit Cost of Energy for natural gas (68.8 cents per therm) and propane (77 cents per gallon) that were published by DOE on January 5, 1999 (64 FR 487) and by the Commission on February 17, 1999 (64 FR 7783).

Manufacturers of pool heaters must continue to use the ranges that were published on August 21, 1995 (60 FR 43367). Manufacturers of room air conditioners must continue to use the corrected ranges for room air conditioners that were published on November 13, 1995 (60 FR 56945, at 56949). Manufacturers of pool heaters and room air conditioners must continue to base the disclosures of estimated annual operating cost required at the bottom of EnergyGuides for these products on the 1995 Representative Average Unit Costs of Energy for electricity (8.67 cents per kilowatt-hour), natural gas (63 cents per therm), propane (98.5 cents per gallon), and/or heating oil (\$1.008 per gallon) that were published by DOE on January 5, 1995 (60 FR 1773), and by the Commission on February 17, 1995 (60 FR 9295).

For up-to-date tables showing current range and cost information for all covered appliances, see the Commission's Appliance Labeling Rule web page at www.ftc.gov/appliances.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 305

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

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

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6294.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 01-19339 Filed 8-1-01; 8:45 am]

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CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 1700

Child-Resistant Packaging for Certain Over-The-Counter Drug Products

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to its 3-0 vote to do so, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC or Commission) is issuing a rule to require child-resistant (CR) packaging on drugs (OTC switched drugs) approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for over-the-counter (OTC) sale that contain active ingredients previously available only in prescription drugs. Current Commission regulations require CR packaging for most oral drug products containing prescription-only active ingredients. However, prior to issuance of this rule there was no general requirement to maintain CR packaging of such drug products in forms subsequently approved by the FDA for OTC sale.

The Commission is also revoking the current prohibition on granting a petition for an exemption from a CR packaging requirement prior to FDA approval of the drug product in question.

The Commission takes these actions under authority of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970, as amended.

DATES: The rule will become effective on January 29, 2002, and applies only to products for which the new drug application (NDA) or abbreviated new drug application (ANDA) for the OTC switch is submitted to the FDA on or after that date.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Suzanne Barone, Ph.D., Directorate for Health Sciences, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207; telephone (301) 504-0477 ext. 1196 or Geri Smith, Office of Compliance, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207; telephone (301) 504-0608 ext. 1160.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

1. Prior Regulatory Approach

The Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (PPPA), 15 U.S.C. 1471-1476, was established to protect children from serious personal injury or serious illness resulting from handling, using, or ingesting hazardous substances. Under the PPPA, the CPSC can require child-resistant packaging of hazardous household chemicals, including drugs. The CPSC currently requires child-resistant packaging of oral prescription medications, unless they have been specifically exempted from the packaging requirements. 16 CFR 1700.14(a)(10). In contrast, OTC drugs, which are also called nonprescription drugs because they can be sold to consumers without prescription by a licensed medical practitioner, have not previously been regulated as a class under the PPPA.

Regulations have been issued to require child-resistant packaging of several individual OTC products including diphenhydramine, ibuprofen, loperamide, naproxen, and ketoprofen. These oral drugs were available originally only by prescription and therefore required child-resistant packaging under the oral prescription drug regulation. The FDA subsequently granted OTC status to these drugs, thus removing them from the scope of the child-resistant packaging requirements of the oral prescription drug regulation. After each of these substances was granted OTC status, the Commission promulgated a separate regulation to require the child-resistant packaging of the drug.

2. Relevant Statutory and Regulatory Provisions

The PPPA authorizes the Commission to establish standards for the "special packaging" of any household substance if: (1) The degree or nature of the hazard to children in the availability of such substance, by reason of its packaging, is such that special packaging is required to protect children from serious personal injury or serious illness resulting from handling, using, or ingesting such substance; and (2) the special packaging is technically feasible, practicable, and appropriate for such substance. 15 U.S.C. 1472(a).

CR or "special" packaging must be designed or constructed to be: (1) Significantly difficult for children under 5 years of age to open or obtain a toxic or harmful amount of the substance contained therein within a reasonable time; and (2) not difficult for "normal