trucks acquired using loan proceeds under this part.

(b) * * *

(1) Agree to increase the down payment on the facility loan from 15 percent to 20 percent, except for an FSFL microloan; or

* * * * *

■ 9. Amend § 1436.9 as follows:

■ a. Revise paragraph (b) introductory text;

■ b. In paragraph (b)(1), remove ''new'' and add ''recently required'' in its place;

■ c. Revise paragraph (c);

■ d. In paragraph (d)(1) introductory text, remove ''sugar and fruits and vegetables'' and add ''sugar, cold storage commodities, maple sap, and milk'' in their place;

■ e. In paragraph (d)(3) introductory text, remove ''for fruits and vegetables'';

■ f. Revise paragraphs (d)(3)(i) and (d)(4);

■ g. Add paragraph (d)(5); and

■ h. Revise paragraph (h).

The revisions and addition read as follows:

§ 1436.9 Loan amount and loan application approvals.

* * * * *

(b) The net cost for all facilities:

* * * * *

(c) The maximum total principal amount of the FSFL, except for FSFL microloans, is 85 percent of the net cost of the applicant's needed facility, not to exceed $500,000 per loan. For FSFL microloans the maximum total principal amount of the farm storage facility loan is 95 percent of the net costs of the applicant's needed storage, handling facility, including drying and handling equipment, or storage and handling trucks, not to exceed an aggregate outstanding balance of $50,000.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(3) * * *

(i) Multiply the average of the applicant's share of production or of acres farmed for the most recent 3 years for each eligible commodity requiring cold storage at the proposed facility;

* * * * *

(4) For all eligible facility loan commodities, except sugar, if acreage data is not practicable or available for State and County Committees or authorized FSA staff to determine the storage need, specifically, but not limited to, maple sap, eggs, butter, cheese, yogurt, milk, meat and poultry, a reasonable production yield, such as ERS or NASS data may be used to determine the storage capacity need. A reasonable production yield may also be used for newly acquired farms, specialty farming, changes in cropping operations, prevented planted acres, or for facility loan commodities being grown for the first time.

(5) For FSFL microloans if the FSA State and county committees determine that self-certification is practicable based on the applicant's farm operation, then CCC may allow applicants to self-certify to the storage capacity need. The Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs, or an FSA State committee may rescind the FSFL microloan provision on a Statewide basis if it is determined that allowing FSFL microloans has increased the likelihood of loan defaults and is not in the best interest of CCC.

* * * * *

(h) The Farm storage facility loan approval period, which is the timeframe, from approval until expiration, during which the facility must be completely and fully delivered, erected, constructed, assembled, or installed and a CCC representative has inspected and approved such facility for all eligible facility loan commodities except sugar, will expire 6 months after the date of approval unless extended in writing for an additional 6 months by the FSA State Committee. A second 6 month extension, for a total of 18 months from the original approval date, may be approved by the FSA State Committee. This authority will not be re-delegated. Sugar storage facility loan approvals will expire 8 months after the date of approval unless extended in writing for an additional 4 months by the FSA State Committee.

* * * * *

■ 10. Amend § 1436.10 as follows:

■ a. In paragraph (a), remove the word ''storage''; and

■ b. Add paragraph (d).

The addition reads as follows:

§ 1436.10 Down payment.

* * * * *

(d) The minimum down payment for an FSFL will be 5 percent for an FSFL microloan and 15 percent for all other FSFLs, with the down payment to be calculated as a percentage of net cost as specified in § 1436.9. As specified in § 1436.8, a larger down payment may be required to meet security requirements.

§ 1436.11 [Amended]

■ 11. Amend § 1436.11(a)(3) by removing the words ''farm storage''.

■ 12. Amend § 1436.15 as follows:

■ a. Revise paragraph (a);

■ b. In paragraph (b), remove the word ''loan'' both times it appears;

■ c. In paragraph (d), remove the words ''Structures must'' and add the words ''Facilities must'' in their place, and remove the words ''structure'' and ''structural'';

■ c. In paragraph (e), remove the words ''of ingress and egress'' add the words ''to enter, leave, and return to the property'' in their place.

The revision reads as follows:

§ 1436.15 Maintenance, liability, insurance, and inspections.

(a) The borrower must maintain the loan collateral in a condition suitable for the storage or handling of one or more of the facility loan commodities.

§ 1436.16 [Amended]

■ 13. Amend § 1436.16(c) by removing the words ''or other property''.

Val Dolcini,

Administrator, Farm Service Agency, and Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2016–09949 Filed 4–28–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 CFR Parts 429 and 430

[Docket No. EERE–2009–BT–TP–0016]

RIN 1904–AD58

Energy Conservation Program: Clarification of Test Procedures for Fluorescent Lamps Ballasts

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On November 4, 2015, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NOPR) to clarify the test procedures for fluorescent lamp ballasts. That proposed rulemaking serves as the basis for the final rule. DOE is issuing a final rule to replace all instances of ballast efficacy factor (BEF) with ballast luminous efficiency (BLE) in its regulations concerning fluorescent lamps ballasts and to add rounding instructions to the same section for BLE and power factor. DOE is also clarifying the represented value instructions for power factor. Finally, DOE is amending Appendix Q to clarify the lamp-ballast pairings for testing.

DATES: The effective date of this rule is May 31, 2016. The final rule changes will be mandatory for product testing starting June 28, 2016.

The incorporation by reference of certain material listed in this rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of May 31, 2016.

ADDRESSES: The docket, which includes **Federal Register** notices, public meeting attendee lists and transcripts, comments, and other supporting documents/materials, is available for review at regulations.gov. All documents in the docket are listed in the regulations.gov index. However, some documents listed in the index, such as those containing information that is exempt from public disclosure, may not be publicly available.

A link to the docket Web page can be found at: *https://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/product.aspx/productid/62.* This Web page will contain a link to the docket for this notice on the regulations.gov site. The regulations.gov Web page will contain simple instructions on how to access all documents, including public comments, in the docket.

For further information on how to review the docket, contact Ms. Brenda Edwards at (202) 586–2945 or by email: *Brenda.Edwards@ee.doe.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ms. Lucy deButts, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Building Technologies Office, EE–5B, 1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC, 20585–0121. Telephone: (202) 287–1604. Email: *fluorescent_lamp_ballasts@ee.doe.gov.*

Ms. Sarah Butler, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of the General Counsel, GC–33, 1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20585–0121. Telephone: (202) 586–1777. Email: *Sarah.Butler@hq.doe.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOE is incorporating by reference the following industry standards into 10 CFR part 430.

(1) ANSI_IEC78.901–2005, Revision of ANSI C78.901–2001 (''ANSI C78.901''), American National Standard for Electric Lamps—Single-Based Fluorescent Lamps—Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics, approved March 23, 2005.

(2) IEC [1] 60081 (Amendment 4, Edition 5.0, 2010–02), ''Double-capped fluorescent lamps—Performance specifications.''

Copies of ANSI C78.901 and IEC 60081 can be obtained from the American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, (212) 642–4900, or go to *http://webstore.ansi.org.*

Copies of these industry standards can also be reviewed in person at U.S. Department of Energy, Building Technologies Program, 950 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Suite 600, Washington, DC, 20024. For further information on accessing standards incorporated by reference, contact Ms. Brenda Edwards at (202) 586–2945 or by email: *Brenda.Edwards@ee.doe.gov.*

This standard is discussed further in section IV.M.

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I. Authority and Background

Title III, Part B [2] of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6291, *et seq.;* ''EPCA'' or, ''the Act'') sets forth a variety of provisions designed to improve energy efficiency and established the ''Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products Other Than Automobiles.'' [3] These include fluorescent lamp ballasts, the subject of this final rule. (42 U.S.C. 6292(a)(13))

Under EPCA, the energy conservation program consists essentially of four parts: (1) Testing, (2) labeling, (3) Federal energy conservation standards, and (4) certification and enforcement procedures. The testing requirements consist of test procedures that manufacturers of covered products must use as the basis for (1) certifying to DOE that their products comply with the applicable energy conservation standards adopted under EPCA, and (2) making representations about the efficiency of those products. Similarly, DOE must use these test procedures to determine whether the products comply with any relevant standards promulgated under EPCA.

DOE published test procedure final rules on April 24, 1991, October 22, 2009, and May 4, 2011 (hereafter the ''May 2011 test procedure final rule''), establishing active mode test procedures, standby and off mode test procedures, and revised active mode test procedures respectively. 56 FR 18677, 74 FR 54445, and 76 FR 25211. The May 2011 test procedure final rule established Appendix Q1 [4] to subpart B of 10 CFR part 430. DOE also published final rules establishing and amending energy conservation standards for fluorescent lamp ballasts on September 19, 2000, and November 14, 2011 (hereafter the ''November 2011 standards final rule''), which completed the two energy conservation standard rulemakings required under 42 U.S.C. 6295(g)(7). 65 FR 56740; 76 FR 70547. The November 2011 standards final rule established the regulations located at 10 CFR 430.32(m)(8)–(10), which were later relocated to 10 CFR 430.32(m)(1)–(4). DOE also published final rules on February 4, 2015 (hereafter the ''February 2015 correction final rule'') and on June 5, 2015 (hereafter the ''June 2015 clarification final rule'') to correct and clarify certain requirements and specifications in the CFR relating to energy conservation standards and test procedures. 80 FR 5896; 80 FR 31971.

This final rule adopts additional clarifications in support of the current test procedure. On November 4, 2015, DOE published a NOPR (hereafter the ''November 2015 NOPR'') proposing clarifications to the test procedures for fluorescent lamp ballasts. 80 FR 68274. That notice of proposed rulemaking serves as the basis for this final rule.

A. General Test Procedure Rulemaking Process

Under 42 U.S.C. 6293, EPCA sets forth the criteria and procedures DOE must follow when prescribing or amending test procedures for covered products. EPCA provides that any test procedures prescribed or amended under this section shall be reasonably designed to produce test results which measure energy efficiency, energy use or

[1] International Electrotechnical Commission.

[2] For editorial reasons Part B was codified as Part A in the U.S. Code (42 U.S.C. 6291–6309, as codified).

[3] All references to EPCA in this document refer to the statute as amended through the Energy Efficiency Improvement Act of 2015, Public Law 114–11 (Apr. 30, 2015).

[4] Appendix Q1 was redesignated as Appendix Q in the June 2015 clarification final rule. 80 FR 31971 (June 5, 2015).

estimated annual operating cost of a covered product during a representative average use cycle or period of use and shall not be unduly burdensome to conduct. (42 U.S.C. 6293(b)(3))

In addition, if DOE determines that a test procedure amendment is warranted, it must publish proposed test procedures and offer the public an opportunity to present oral and written comments on them. (42 U.S.C. 6293(b)(2)) Finally, in any rulemaking to amend a test procedure, DOE must determine to what extent, if any, the proposed test procedure would alter the measured energy efficiency of any covered product as determined under the existing test procedure. (42 U.S.C. 6293(e)(1))

With respect to this rulemaking, DOE has determined that the four amendments it is adopting (replacing ballast efficacy factor with ballast luminous efficiency [described in section III.A], rounding requirements for ballast luminous efficiency [described in section III.B], rounding and represented value requirements for power factor [described in section III.C] and lamp pairings for testing [described in section III.D]) will not change the measured energy use of fluorescent lamp ballasts when compared to the current test procedure.

II. Synopsis of the Final Rule

In this final rule, DOE is amending the test procedure with several clarifications to the requirements for fluorescent lamp ballasts. DOE is replacing all instances of ballast efficacy factor (BEF) with ballast luminous efficiency (BLE) in 10 CFR 429.26 and adding rounding instructions in 10 CFR 429.26 for BLE and power factor. DOE is also clarifying the represented value instructions for power factor. Finally, DOE is revising Appendix Q to clarify the lamp-ballast pairings for testing.

Manufacturers are required to comply with the requirements included in this rulemaking starting 60 days after the publication of the final rule.

III. Discussion

A. Replacing Ballast Efficacy Factor With Ballast Luminous Efficiency

Manufacturers were previously required to use the test procedure for fluorescent lamp ballasts at 10 CFR part 430, subpart B, appendix Q to determine compliance with DOE's standards, which were expressed in terms of a BEF metric. The May 2011 test procedure final rule, which changed the test procedure to a measurement of BLE, established appendix Q1 to subpart B of 10 CFR part 430 to determine compliance with DOE's fluorescent lamp ballast standards. 76 FR 25211. On November 14, 2011, DOE issued amended standards for fluorescent lamp ballasts based on BLE and compliance with those standards has been required since November 14, 2014. 76 FR 70548. 10 CFR 430.32(m). Because the fluorescent lamp ballast standards based on BEF are no longer applicable, the June 2015 clarification final rule removed the test procedure for BEF at Appendix Q and redesignated the Appendix Q1 test procedure for BLE as Appendix Q. 80 FR 31971. To support the transition from BEF to BLE, DOE proposed in the November 2015 NOPR to replace all instances of BEF with BLE in 10 CFR 429.26.

NEMA commented that they agreed with DOE's suggested changes. (NEMA, No. 33 at p. 1) [5] DOE received no further comments in response to the proposed changes to 10 CFR 429.26. Therefore, DOE is replacing all instances of BEF with BLE in 10 CFR 429.26.

B. Rounding Requirements for Ballast Luminous Efficiency

Currently, rounding requirements are not provided for the represented value of BLE. When developing standards in the November 2011 standards final rule, DOE rounded BLE to the thousandths place when analyzing the costs and benefits of the adopted standard. For consistency with the November 2011 standards final rule, DOE proposed to specify rounding the represented value of BLE to the nearest thousandths place in a NOPR proposing clarifications to the test procedures for fluorescent lamp ballasts published on January 6, 2015 (hereafter the ''January 2015 clarification NOPR''). 80 FR 404. NEMA agreed that rounding to the thousandths place is acceptable as long as significant figures are handled correctly. (NEMA, No. 30 at p. 3) However, DOE determined that rounding requirements would be more appropriately addressed in 10 CFR 429.26,[6] and thus did not adopt rounding requirements in the June 2015 clarification final rule. Thus, in the November 2015 NOPR, DOE proposed to amend 10 CFR 429.26 by specifying that the represented value of BLE must be rounded to the nearest thousandths place.

NEMA commented that they agreed with DOE's proposed amendments in the November 2015 NOPR. (NEMA, No. 33 at p. 1) DOE received no further comments on this clarification. Thus, based on the reasons presented in the November 2015 NOPR, DOE is adopting the clarification in 10 CFR 429.26 that the represented value of BLE must be rounded to the nearest thousandths place.

C. Rounding Requirements and Represented Value for Power Factor

Currently, rounding requirements are not provided for the represented value of power factor. Manufacturers have shown the capability to round to the nearest hundredths place. When reporting power factor in product literature and data sheets, it is standard for manufacturers to round to the nearest hundredths place. In the November 2015 NOPR, DOE proposed to amend 10 CFR 429.26 by specifying that the power factor must be rounded to the nearest hundredths place. DOE also proposed to add power factor to 10 CFR 429.26(a)(2)(ii) to clearly indicate the requirements for calculating the represented value of power factor prior to rounding.

NEMA commented that they agreed with DOE's proposed amendments. (NEMA, No. 33 at p. 1) DOE received no additional comments on the changes regarding power factor. Based on the reasons presented in the November 2015 NOPR, DOE is adopting the changes to 10 CFR 429.26 regarding power factor in this final rule.

D. Lamp Pairing for Testing

In the May 2011 test procedure final rule, DOE specified that ballasts are to be paired with the most common wattage lamp and provided a table (Table A of appendix Q of subpart B of 10 CFR part 430) to indicate which lamp should be used with each ballast. 76 FR 25211. Table A lists the ballast description along with the lamp type intended for testing. Though ballasts can frequently operate lamps of the same diameter but different wattages, DOE requires testing with only one lamp wattage per ballast. To clarify this requirement, in the January 2015 clarification NOPR, DOE proposed to indicate in section 2.3.1.7 of Appendix Q that each ballast should be tested with only one lamp type corresponding to the lamp diameter and base type the ballast is designed and marketed to operate. 80 FR 404, 415. For example, a ballast designed and marketed to operate both 32 watt (W) 4-foot medium bipin (MBP)

[5] A notation in this form provides a reference for information that is in the docket of DOE's rulemaking to develop test procedures for fluorescent lamp ballasts (Docket No. EERE–2009–BT–TP–0016), which is maintained at *www.regulations.gov*. This notation indicates that the statement preceding the reference is document number 33 in the docket for the fluorescent lamp ballasts test procedure rulemaking, and appears at page 1 of that document.

[6] The January 2015 clarification NOPR proposed to include rounding requirements at 10 CFR 430.23.

T8 lamps and 28 W 4-foot MBP T8 lamps should only be tested with the 32 W lamp. DOE also proposed to indicate in section 2.3.1.5 of Appendix Q that a ballast designed and marketed to operate both T8 and T12 lamps must be tested with T8 lamps. 80 FR at 406. DOE adopted these proposed clarifications in the June 2015 clarification final rule. 80 FR 31971.

Regarding the proposal in the January 2015 clarification NOPR, NEMA recommended that DOE include the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) lamp abbreviations from ANSI C78.81 [7] in Table A of Appendix Q of subpart B of 10 CFR part 430. (NEMA, No. 30 at p. 2) DOE did not address this lamp identification issue in the June 2015 clarification final rule because DOE wanted to provide opportunity for public comment on the proposed incorporation by reference of additional industry standards.

In the November 2015 NOPR, DOE agreed that referencing the ANSI and IEC lamp specifications would further clarify the lamp pairings used for testing. Section 2.3.1.3 of Appendix Q states that the fluorescent lamp used for testing must meet the specifications of a reference lamp as defined by ANSI C82.13 (IBR 430.3), and ANSI C82.13 states that the lamps used must operate at values of lamp voltage, lamp wattage and lamp current, each within 2.5 percent of the values given in the corresponding lamp standards found in ANSI C78.81 and ANSI C78.901. Therefore in the November 2015 NOPR, DOE proposed to add the appropriate page number corresponding to the lamp specifications in ANSI_ANSLG C78.81–2010 (hereafter ''ANSI C78.81–2010''), ANSI_IEC C78.901–2005 (hereafter ''ANSI C78.901–2005''),[8] and IEC 60081 (Amendment 4, Edition 5.0) [9] in parentheses alongside the contents of the Lamp Diameter and Base column of Table A of Appendix Q. To support these page number references, DOE proposed to incorporate by reference IEC 60081 (Amendment 4, Edition 5.0).

NEMA commented that they agreed with DOE's proposed amendments. (NEMA, No. 33 at p. 1) DOE received no additional comments regarding the addition of page number references to Table A of Appendix Q. Based on the reasons presented in the November 2015 NOPR, DOE is adopting these changes in this final rule.

IV. Procedural Issues and Regulatory Review

A. Review Under Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has determined that test procedure rulemakings do not constitute ''significant regulatory actions'' under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, 58 FR 51735 (Oct. 4, 1993). Accordingly, this action was not subject to review under the Executive Order by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in 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 (IFRA) 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 DOE 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.*

This rulemaking clarifies existing requirements for testing and compliance with standards and does not change the burden associated with fluorescent lamp ballast regulations on any entity, large or small. Therefore, DOE concludes and certifies that this rulemaking will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Accordingly, DOE did not prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for this rulemaking. DOE's certification and supporting statement of factual basis will be provided to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the SBA [10] for review under 5 U.S.C. 605(b). DOE certifies that this rule will have no significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

C. Review Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

Manufacturers of fluorescent lamp ballasts must certify to DOE that their products comply with any applicable energy conservation standards. In certifying compliance, manufacturers must test their products according to the DOE test procedures for fluorescent lamp ballasts, including any amendments adopted for those test procedures. DOE has established regulations for the certification and recordkeeping requirements for all covered consumer products and commercial equipment, including fluorescent lamp ballasts. See generally, 10 CFR part 429, subpart B. The collection-of-information requirement for the certification and recordkeeping is subject to review and approval by OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA).

DOE requested OMB approval of an extension of this information collection for three years, specifically including the collection of information proposed in the present rulemaking, and estimated that the annual number of burden hours under this extension is 30 hours per company. In response to DOE's request, OMB approved DOE's information collection requirements covered under OMB control number 1910–1400 through November 30, 2017. 80 FR 5099 (January 30, 2015).

Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the PRA, unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

D. Review Under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

In this final rule, DOE amends its test procedure for fluorescent lamp ballasts. DOE has determined that this rule falls into a class of actions that are categorically excluded from review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and DOE's implementing regulations at 10 CFR part 1021. Specifically, this rule amends an existing rule without affecting the amount, quality or distribution of energy usage, and, therefore, will not result in any environmental impacts. Thus, this rulemaking is covered by Categorical Exclusion A5 under 10 CFR part 1021, subpart D, which applies to any rulemaking that interprets or amends an existing rule without changing the environmental effect of that rule. Accordingly, neither an

[7] ''American National Standard for Electric Lamps: Double-Capped Fluorescent Lamps—Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics'' (approved Jan. 14, 2010).

[8] ''American National Standard for Electric Lamps—Single-Based Fluorescent Lamps—Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics'' (approved Mar. 23, 2005).

[9] ANSI C78.81 directs readers to IEC 60081 for lamp specifications for T5 miniature bipin lamps. IEC 60081 refers to ''International Electrotechnical Commission Double-capped fluorescent lamps—Performance specifications'' (approved Feb. 18, 2010).

[10] Small Business Administration.

environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

E. Review Under Executive Order 13132

Executive Order 13132, ''Federalism,'' 64 FR 43255 (August 4, 1999), imposes certain requirements on agencies formulating and implementing policies or regulations that preempt State law or that have Federalism implications. The Executive Order requires agencies to examine the constitutional and statutory authority supporting any action that would limit the policymaking discretion of the States and to carefully assess the necessity for such actions. The Executive Order also requires agencies to have an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have Federalism implications. On March 14, 2000, DOE published a statement of policy describing the intergovernmental consultation process it will follow in the development of such regulations. 65 FR 13735. DOE examined this final rule and determined that it will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. EPCA governs and prescribes Federal preemption of State regulations as to energy conservation for the products that are the subject of this final rule. States can petition DOE for exemption from such preemption to the extent, and based on criteria, set forth in EPCA. (42 U.S.C. 6297(d)) No further action is required by Executive Order 13132.

F. Review Under Executive Order 12988

Regarding the review of existing regulations and the promulgation of new regulations, section 3(a) of Executive Order 12988, ''Civil Justice Reform,'' 61 FR 4729 (Feb. 7, 1996), imposes on Federal agencies the general duty to adhere to the following requirements: (1) Eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity; (2) write regulations to minimize litigation; (3) provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct rather than a general standard; and (4) promote simplification and burden reduction. Section 3(b) of Executive Order 12988 specifically requires that Executive agencies make every reasonable effort to ensure that the regulation: (1) Clearly specifies the preemptive effect, if any; (2) clearly specifies any effect on existing Federal law or regulation; (3) provides a clear legal standard for affected conduct while promoting simplification and burden reduction; (4) specifies the retroactive effect, if any; (5) adequately defines key terms; and (6) addresses other important issues affecting clarity and general draftsmanship under any guidelines issued by the Attorney General. Section 3(c) of Executive Order 12988 requires Executive agencies to review regulations in light of applicable standards in sections 3(a) and 3(b) to determine whether they are met or it is unreasonable to meet one or more of them. DOE has completed the required review and determined that, to the extent permitted by law, this final rule meets the relevant standards of Executive Order 12988.

G. Review Under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) requires each Federal agency to assess the effects of Federal regulatory actions on State, local, and Tribal governments and the private sector. Public Law 104–4, sec. 201 (codified at 2 U.S.C. 1531). For a regulatory action resulting in a rule that may cause the expenditure by State, local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100 million or more in any one year (adjusted annually for inflation), section 202 of UMRA requires a Federal agency to publish a written statement that estimates the resulting costs, benefits, and other effects on the national economy. (2 U.S.C. 1532(a), (b)) The UMRA also requires a Federal agency to develop an effective process to permit timely input by elected officers of State, local, and Tribal governments on a proposed ''significant intergovernmental mandate,'' and requires an agency plan for giving notice and opportunity for timely input to potentially affected small governments before establishing any requirements that might significantly or uniquely affect small governments. On March 18, 1997, DOE published a statement of policy on its process for intergovernmental consultation under UMRA. 62 FR 12820; also available at *http://energy.gov/gc/office-general-counsel.* DOE examined this final rule according to UMRA and its statement of policy and determined that the rule contains neither an intergovernmental mandate, nor a mandate that may result in the expenditure of $100 million or more in any year, so these requirements do not apply.

H. Review Under the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999

Section 654 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999 (Pub. L. 105–277) requires Federal agencies to issue a Family Policymaking Assessment for any rule that may affect family well-being. This final rule will not have any impact on the autonomy or integrity of the family as an institution. Accordingly, DOE has concluded that it is not necessary to prepare a Family Policymaking Assessment.

I. Review Under Executive Order 12630

DOE has determined, under Executive Order 12630, ''Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights'' 53 FR 8859 (March 18, 1988), that this regulation will not result in any takings that might require compensation under the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

J. Review Under Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001

Section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001 (44 U.S.C. 3516 note) provides for agencies to review most disseminations of information to the public under guidelines established by each agency pursuant to general guidelines issued by OMB. OMB's guidelines were published at 67 FR 8452 (Feb. 22, 2002), and DOE's guidelines were published at 67 FR 62446 (Oct. 7, 2002). DOE has reviewed this final rule under the OMB and DOE guidelines and has concluded that it is consistent with applicable policies in those guidelines.

K. Review Under Executive Order 13211

Executive Order 13211, ''Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use,'' 66 FR 28355 (May 22, 2001), requires Federal agencies to prepare and submit to OMB, a Statement of Energy Effects for any significant energy action. A ''significant energy action'' is defined as any action by an agency that promulgated or is expected to lead to promulgation of a final rule, and that: (1) Is a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866, or any successor order; and (2) is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy; or (3) is designated by the Administrator of OIRA as a significant energy action. For any significant energy action, the agency must give a detailed statement of any adverse effects on energy supply, distribution, or use if the regulation is implemented, and of reasonable alternatives to the action and their expected benefits on energy supply, distribution, and use.

This regulatory action is not a significant regulatory action under

Executive Order 12866. Moreover, it would not have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy, nor has it been designated as a significant energy action by the Administrator of OIRA. Therefore, it is not a significant energy action, and, accordingly, DOE has not prepared a Statement of Energy Effects.

L. Review Under Section 32 of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974

Under section 301 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Pub. L. 95–91; 42 U.S.C. 7101), DOE must comply with section 32 of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, as amended by the Federal Energy Administration Authorization Act of 1977. (15 U.S.C. 788; FEAA) Section 32 essentially provides in relevant part that, where a proposed rule authorizes or requires use of commercial standards, the notice of proposed rulemaking must inform the public of the use and background of such standards. In addition, section 32(c) requires DOE to consult with the Attorney General and the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) concerning the impact of the commercial or industry standards on competition.

The proposed modifications to the test procedures addressed by this action reference certain sections of the commercial standards, ANSI C78.901–2005, ''American National Standard for Electric Lamps—Single-Based Fluorescent Lamps—Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics'' and IEC 60081, ''International Electrotechnical Commission Double-capped fluorescent lamps—Performance specifications'' (Amendment 4, Edition 5.0). DOE has evaluated these two standards and is unable to conclude whether they fully comply with the requirements of section 32(b) of the FEAA (*i.e.,* whether they were developed in a manner that fully provides for public participation, comment, and review.) DOE has consulted with both the Attorney General and the Chairman of the FTC about the impact on competition of using the methods contained in these standards and has received no comments objecting to their use.

M. Description of Standards Incorporated by Reference

In this final rule, DOE incorporates by reference the test standard titled ANSI C78.901–2005, ''American National Standard for Electric Lamps—Single-Based Fluorescent Lamps—Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics''. The proposed modifications to the test procedures addressed by this action reference certain sections of this commercial standard. ANSI C78.901 is readily available at *http://www.ansi.org.*

DOE also incorporates by reference the test standard published by IEC, titled ''International Electrotechnical Commission Double-capped fluorescent lamps—Performance specifications,'' IEC 60081 (Amendment 4 Edition 5.0, 2010–02). IEC 60081 is an industry accepted standard that specifies dimensional and electrical characteristics related to fluorescent lamps (specifically T5 lamps) and is applicable to products sold in North America. The description of lamp-ballast pairings for testing amended in this final rule references IEC 60081. IEC 60081 is readily available on IEC's Web site at *http://webstore.ansi.org.*

N. Congressional Notification

As required by 5 U.S.C. 801, DOE will report to Congress on the promulgation of this rule before its effective date. The report will state that it has been determined that the rule is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

O. Approval of the Office of the Secretary

The Secretary of Energy has approved publication of this final rule.

List of Subjects

10 CFR Part 429

Confidential business information, Energy conservation, Household appliances, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

10 CFR Part 430

Administrative practice and procedure, Confidential business information, Energy conservation, Household appliances, Imports, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Small businesses.

Issued in Washington, DC, on March 24, 2016.

Kathleen B. Hogan,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, DOE amends parts 429 and 430 of chapter II, subchapter D, of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth below:

PART 429—CERTIFICATION, COMPLIANCE, AND ENFORCEMENT FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS AND COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

■ 1. The authority citation for part 429 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6291–6317.

■ 2. Section 429.26 is amended by revising paragraphs (a)(2)(ii) introductory text and (b)(2) and adding paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 429.26 Fluorescent lamp ballasts.

(a) * * *

(2) * * *

(ii) Any represented value of the ballast luminous efficiency, power factor, or other measure of the energy efficiency or energy consumption of a basic model for which consumers would favor a higher value must be less than or equal to the lower of:

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) Pursuant to § 429.12(b)(13), a certification report must include the following public product-specific information: The ballast luminous efficiency, the power factor, the number of lamps operated by the ballast, and the type of lamps operated by the ballast.

(c) *Rounding requirements.* (1) Round ballast luminous efficiency to the nearest thousandths place.

(2) Round power factor to the nearest hundredths place.

PART 430—ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS

■ 3. The authority citation for part 430 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 4. Section 430.3 is amended by:

■ a. Adding in paragraph (e)(7) the text '', appendix Q,'' after the text ''§ 430.2'';

■ b. Redesignating paragraphs (p)(2) through (p)(4) as paragraphs (p)(3) through (p)(5) respectively; and

■ c. Adding new paragraph (p)(2) to read as follows:

§ 430.3 Materials incorporated by reference.

* * * * *

(p) * * *

(2) IEC Standard 60081, (''IEC 60081''), *Double-capped fluorescent lamps—Performance specifications,* (Amendment 4, Edition 5.0, 2010–02); IBR approved for appendix Q to subpart B.

* * * * *

■ 5. Appendix Q to subpart B of part 430 is amended by revising Table A of section 2.3 to read as follows:

Appendix Q to Subpart B of Part 430—Uniform Test Method for Measuring the Energy Consumption of Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts

* * * * *

2.3 * * *

TABLE A—LAMP-AND-BALLAST PAIRINGS AND FREQUENCY ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

Ballast type	Lamp type		Frequency adjustment factor (β)	
	Lamp diameter and base	Nominal lamp wattage	Low-frequency	High-frequency
Ballasts that operate straight-shaped lamps (commonly referred to as 4-foot medium bipin lamps) with medium bipin bases and a nominal overall length of 48 inches.	T8 MBP (Data Sheet 7881–ANSI–1005–2)*	32	0.94	1.0
	T12 MBP (Data Sheet 7881–ANSI–1006–1)*	34	0.93	1.0
Ballasts that operate U-shaped lamps (commonly referred to as 2-foot U-shaped lamps) with medium bipin bases and a nominal overall length between 22 and 25 inches.	T8 MBP (Data Sheet 78901–ANSI–4027–1)*	32	0.94	1.0
	T12 MBP**	34	0.93	1.0
Ballasts that operate rapid-start lamps (commonly referred to as 8-foot-high output lamps) with recessed double contact bases and a nominal overall length of 96 inches.	T8 HO RDC (Data Sheet 7881–ANSI–1501–1)*	86	0.92	1.0
	T12 HO RDC (Data Sheet 7881–ANSI–1017–1)*	95	0.94	1.0
Ballasts that operate instant-start lamps (commonly referred to as 8-foot slimline lamps) with single pin bases and a nominal overall length of 96 inches.	T8 slimline SP (Data Sheet 7881–ANSI–1505–1)*	59	0.95	1.0
	T12 slimline SP (Data Sheet 7881–ANSI–3006–1)*	60	0.94	1.0
Ballasts that operate straight-shaped lamps (commonly referred to as 4-foot miniature bipin standard output lamps) with miniature bipin bases and a nominal length between 45 and 48 inches.	T5 SO Mini-BP (Data Sheet 60081–IEC–6640–5)*	28	0.95	1.0
Ballasts that operate straight-shaped lamps (commonly referred to as 4-foot miniature bipin high output lamps) with miniature bipin bases and a nominal length between 45 and 48 inches.	T5 HO Mini-BP (Data Sheet 60081–IEC–6840–4)*	54	0.95	1.0
Sign ballasts that operate rapid-start lamps (commonly referred to as 8-foot high output lamps) with recessed double contact bases and a nominal overall length of 96 inches.	T8 HO RDC (Data Sheet 7881–ANSI–1501–1)*	86	0.92	1.0
	T12 HO RDC (Data Sheet 7881–ANSI–1019–1)*	†110	0.94	1.0

MBP, Mini-BP, RDC, and SP represent medium bipin, miniature bipin, recessed double contact, and single pin, respectively.

A ballast must be tested with only one lamp type based on the ballast type description and lamp diameter it is designed and marketed to operate.

* Data Sheet corresponds to ANSI C78.81, ANSI C78.901, or IEC 60081 page number (incorporated by reference; see § 430.3).

** No ANSI or IEC Data Sheet exists for 34 W T12 MBP U-shaped lamps. For ballasts designed to operate only T12 2-foot U-shaped lamps with MBP bases and a nominal overall length between 22 and 25 inches, manufacturers should select a T12 U-shaped lamp designed and marketed as having a nominal wattage of 34 W.

† Lamp type is commonly marketed as 110 W, however the ANSI C78.81 Data Sheet (incorporated by reference; see § 430.3) lists nominal wattage of 113 W. Specifications for operation at 0.800 amperes (A) should be used for testing.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2016–10012 Filed 4–28–16; 8:45 a.m.]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2016–1288; Airspace Docket No. 15–ASW–23]

Establishment of Class E Airspace; Ketchum, OK

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action establishes Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at South Grand Lake Regional Airport, Ketchum, OK, to accommodate new Standard Instrument Approach Procedures for the safety and management of Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) operations at the airport.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, July 21, 2016. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under Title 1, Code of Federal Regulations, part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order 7400.9 and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: FAA Order 7400.9Z, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed on line at *http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications.* For further information, you can contact the Airspace Policy Group, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone: 202–267–8783. The Order is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of FAA Order 7400.9Z at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to *http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal-regulations/ibr_locations.html.*

FAA Order 7400.9, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points is published yearly and effective on September 15.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca Shelby, Central Service Center, Operations Support Group, Federal Aviation Administration, Southwest