

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02-5126 Filed 3-4-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 259

Guide Concerning Fuel Economy Advertising for New Automobiles

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Commission has completed its review of the Guide Concerning Fuel Economy Advertising for New Automobiles ("Fuel Guide"), and announces its decision to retain the Guide.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 5, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Requests for copies of this document should be sent to the Consumer Response Center, Room 130, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20580. The document is available on the Internet at the Commission's website, <http://www.ftc.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Willie L. Greene, Investigator, Federal Trade Commission, East Central Region, 1111 Superior Avenue—Suite 200, Cleveland, Ohio 44114, telephone number (216) 236-3406, e-mail <wgreene@ftc.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As part of the Commission's review of its rules and guides, the Commission published a **Federal Register** Notice seeking comments about the Fuel Guide's overall costs and benefits, and the continuing need for the Guide.¹ The Fuel Guide, adopted in 1975 and subsequently revised twice,² provides guidance to automobile manufacturers to prevent deceptive advertising and to facilitate the use of fuel economy information in advertising. The Guide advises vehicle manufacturers and dealers how to disclose the established fuel economy of a vehicle, as determined by the Environmental Protection Agency's rules pursuant to the Automobile Information Disclosure Act (15 U.S.C. 2996), in advertisements that make representations regarding the fuel economy of a new vehicle. The disclosure is tied to the claim made in the advertisement. If both city and highway fuel economy claims are made, both city and highway EPA figures

should be disclosed. A claim regarding either city or highway fuel economy should be accompanied by the corresponding EPA figure. A general fuel economy claim would trigger disclosure of the EPA city figure, although the advertiser would be free to state the highway figure as well.

The Commission received three comments in response to the **Federal Register** Notice.³ All three of the comments recommended that the Commission retain the Fuel Guide. Two of the comments supported this recommendation by asserting that the Fuel Guide prevents deceptive or misleading fuel economy advertising and provides consumers with fuel economy numbers that can be used in making comparisons among vehicle models.⁴ One comment also noted that the expense to automobile manufacturers of implementing the Guide is minimal.⁵

After review of the Fuel Guide and its effect on the new vehicle industry and purchasers of new vehicles, the Commission concludes that the Fuel Guide is useful to both consumers and the new vehicle industry. The Guide affords clarity in the advertising of fuel economy and therefore should be retained. Price escalation in gasoline and diesel fuels has caused considerable interest and concern in the fuel industry and among consumers. The Commission believes that consumers will continue to benefit from accurate information in the advertising of fuel economy for new vehicles.

The Fuel Guide has been a benefit to consumers, providing fuel economy numbers in advertising that allow meaningful comparisons of different vehicle models. While the benefit to consumers has been great, the cost to vehicle manufacturers of complying with the Guide's provisions has been minimal.

Based on its review, the Commission has concluded that there is a continuing need for the Fuel Guide, which has benefitted both consumers and the new vehicle industry. The Commission

³ The Commission's request for public comment elicited comments from: (1) Josephine S. Cooper, Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers, Washington, DC ("AAM"), #00001; (2) James C. Minnis, National Automobile Dealers Association, McLean, VA ("NADA"), #00002 and (3) David Sokol, Houston, TX ("Sokol") #00003. These comments are on the public record in file number P004243 as document numbers B25589500001 through B25589500003. The comments are available for viewing in Room 130 at the Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20580, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday.

⁴ AAM, #00001; NADA, #00002.

⁵ AAM, #00001.

therefore has decided to retain the Fuel Guide.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 259

Advertising, Fuel economy, Trade practices.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02-5125 Filed 3-4-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

18 CFR Part 1315

New Restrictions on Lobbying

AGENCY: Tennessee Valley Authority.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Tennessee Valley Authority is amending its rules regarding restrictions on lobbying to make inflation adjustments in the range of civil monetary penalties it may assess against persons who violate these rules. These adjustments are required by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 5, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Clifford L. Beach, Jr., Attorney, 865-632-4146, Office of the General Counsel, Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, ET 10A, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902-1401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 4 of the "Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990" (Public Law 101-410), as amended by the "Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996" (Public Law 104-134), requires each Federal agency with statutory authority to assess a civil monetary penalty (CMP) to adjust each CMP by the inflation adjustment described in section 5 of the Act. Such adjustment is to be made by regulation published in the **Federal Register**. Agencies are to make inflation adjustments by regulation at least once every four years. Any increase in a CMP made pursuant to the Act applies only to violations that occur after the date the increase takes effect.

TVA's only statutory authority to assess a CMP is found at 31 U.S.C. 1352(c), which describes the range of penalties TVA may impose for a violation of that statute's prohibition against use of appropriated funds to pay any person for influencing or attempting to influence a Federal official in connection with any Federal action and for a failure to file a declaration or a declaration amendment as required by that statute. The penalties to be imposed

¹ 64 FR 19729 (Apr. 22, 1999).

² 40 FR 42003 (Sept. 10, 1975); 43 FR 55747 (Nov. 29, 1978); 60 FR 56230 (Nov. 8, 1995).