

Compliance: Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

To prevent failure of a tailboom attachment, loss of the tailboom, and subsequent loss of control of the helicopter, accomplish the following:

(a) Within 5 hours time-in-service (TIS):

(1) Remove the tailboom fairing and tailboom. Remove both upper tailboom attachment access covers in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions, paragraph 2.B.(2) of MD Helicopters, Inc. (MDHI) Service Bulletin SB600N-036, dated November 2, 2001 (SB).

Note 2: MDHI CSP-HMI-2, Section 53-40-30, pertains to the subject of this AD.

(2) Using a light and a 10x or higher magnifying glass:

(i) Inspect the right and left upper tailboom attachments, part number (P/N) 500N3422 and 500N3422-3, respectively, for a crack as shown in Figure 1 of the SB. If a crack is found, replace any cracked attachment fitting with an airworthy attachment fitting before further flight.

(ii) Inspect both upper tailboom attachment nutplates for thread damage or a crack. Replace any damaged or cracked nutplate with an airworthy nutplate before further flight.

(iii) Inspect both angles for a crack. If a crack is found on a right-hand angle, P/N 500N3429-6, before further flight, install a new clip in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions, paragraph 2.B.(5)(c) of the SB. If a crack is found on the left-hand angle, P/N 500N3429-7, before further flight, replace the angle with an airworthy angle, or repair the angle in accordance with FAA-approved procedures.

(3) Replace the upper right-hand (pilot side) tailboom attachment bolt (bolt) with a new bolt.

(4) If the removed upper pilot-side bolt is found broken, replace the remaining three bolts with airworthy bolts before further flight.

(5) Add one washer, P/N AN960C516 (NAS1149C0563R) or AN960C616 (NAS1149C0663R), as appropriate, to each tailboom bolt between the tailboom and the NAS1587 countersunk washer. A minimum of two threads must extend past the nutplate.

(6) Modify both access covers in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions, paragraph 2.B.(6), of the SB.

(b) At intervals not to exceed 25 hours TIS, using a borescope, through the hole in each upper access cover, inspect the right and left upper tailboom attachments, nutplates, and angles for a crack. If a crack is found, replace or repair any cracked part with an airworthy part in accordance with the requirements of this AD before further flight.

(c) 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, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office (LAACO), FAA. Operators shall submit their requests through an FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may concur or comment and then send it to the Manager, LAACO.

Note 3: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of

compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the LAACO.

(d) 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.

(e) The removal of the upper tailboom attachment access covers, inspection of the tailboom attachments, installation of a new clip, and modification of the access covers shall be accomplished in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions, paragraphs 2.B.(2), 2.B.(5)(c), 2.B.(6), and Figure 1, of MD Helicopters, Inc. Service Bulletin SB600N-036, dated November 2, 2001. 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 MD Helicopters Inc., Attn: Customer Support Division, 4555 E. McDowell Rd., Mail Stop M615-GO48, Mesa, Arizona 85215-9734, telephone 1-800-388-3378, fax 480-891-6782, or on the web at www.mdhelicopters.com. 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.

(f) This amendment becomes effective on April 29, 2002, to all persons except those persons to whom it was made immediately effective by Emergency AD 2001-24-51, issued November 28, 2001, which contained the requirements of this amendment.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on April 2, 2002.

Eric Bries,

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

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 305

RIN 3084-0069

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 for clothes washers will remain in effect until further notice. Under the Appliance Labeling Rule ("Rule"), each required label on a covered appliance must show a range, or scale, indicating the range of energy

costs or efficiencies for all models of a size or capacity comparable to the labeled model. The Commission publishes the ranges annually in the **Federal Register** if the upper or lower limits of the range change by 15% or more from the previously published range. If the Commission does not publish a revised range, it must publish a notice that the prior range will apply until new ranges are published. The Commission is today announcing that the ranges published on May 11, 2000 will remain in effect until new ranges are published.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 12, 2002.

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, including clothes washers. 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 information (derived from the DOE test procedures) at the point of sale in the form of an "EnergyGuide" 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 an 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 labeled mode. The Rule also requires manufacturers to include,

¹ 42 U.S.C. 6294. The statute 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.

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 the 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 ranges 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.

The annual reports for clothes washers have been received and analyzed by the Commission. The ranges of comparability for clothes washers have not changed by more than 15% from the current ranges for this product category. Therefore, the current ranges for clothes washers, published on May 11, 2000 (65 FR 30351), will remain in effect. Manufacturers must continue to base the disclosures of estimated annual operating cost required at the bottom of the EnergyGuide for clothes washers on the 2000 Representative Average Unit Costs of Energy for electricity (8.03 cents per kilo Watt-hour) and natural gas (68.8 cents per therm) that were published by DOE on February 7, 2000 (65 FR 5860), and by the Commission on April 17, 2000 (65 FR 20352).

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 <http://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. 02-8859 Filed 4-11-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

27 CFR Part 20

[T.D. ATF-476; Notice No. 923]

RIN 1512-AB57

Distribution and Use of Denatured Alcohol and Rum (2000R-291P)

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule (Treasury Decision).

SUMMARY: This final rule amends the regulations in part 20 of title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations by eliminating the requirement for users and dealers of specially denatured spirits (SDS) to file a bond. It also liberalizes certain qualification requirements relating to industrial alcohol user permits.

DATES: This rule is effective on June 11, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa M. Gesser, Regulations Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 650 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20226, (202-927-9347) or e-mail at LMGesser@atfhq.atf.treas.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background on Specially Denatured Spirits

Specially denatured spirits (SDS) are alcohol or rum that have been treated with denaturants to make them unfit for beverage use. SDS include specially denatured alcohol (SDA) and specially denatured rum (SDR). A user purchases SDS to use in a process or in the manufacture of a substance, preparation, or product requiring SDS. SDS have many uses, such as:

- In laboratories as a solvent, for cleansing purposes, or in the preparation of indicator solutions and reagents.
- In the manufacture of such articles as perfumes, proprietary solvents, tobacco flavors, lotions, and sprays.

- In conversion processes to produce other substances, such as vinegar or ethyl acetate.

An industrial alcohol user permit is needed to procure, use, recover, or deal in SDS. To obtain an industrial alcohol user permit, certain registration requirements must be met. These requirements may include the submission of a detailed application with supporting data, the payment of special (occupational) tax (SOT), and the acquisition of bond coverage. Once such registration requirements are met, the applicant is issued an industrial alcohol user permit and may commence conducting any of the uses authorized under the law and regulations for industrial alcohol user permittees. The permittee is allowed to purchase and acquire alcohol from a bonded dealer or a registered distilled spirits plant (DSP) free of the excise tax payments normally required by the DSP proprietor. For this reason, SDS authorized uses are limited or restricted under the law. Any permittee who uses SDS in a manner that violates the laws and regulations becomes liable for the tax and other provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 26 U.S.C. 5001(a)(5).

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

On July 17, 2001, ATF published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) Notice No. 923, to solicit public comment on proposed regulations that would eliminate the requirement for users or dealers of SDS to file a bond. ATF also proposed to liberalize certain qualification requirements relating to industrial alcohol user permits. The public was invited to submit written comments on this notice for a period of sixty (60) days ending September 17, 2001.

Comments on the NPRM

We received two comments as a result of Notice No. 923. The first was from an industry member who agreed with our proposal but suggested that in addition to eliminating the requirement for users of SDS to file a bond, we should eliminate the same requirement for dealers of SDS. While the original notice may not be clear, the intent of our suggested language is to eliminate the bond requirement for both users and dealers. We have rewritten our background material to make that clarification.

We received a second comment after the close of the comment period from the Surety Association of America opposing our proposal. The Association indicated that the bond requirement should not be eliminated because it provides two valuable services to ATF:

² Reports for clothes washers are due March 1.