

prohibit a single person from cooking on the cooktop and intermittently serving food to passengers while any burner is powered). In addition, a fire detector must be installed in the vicinity of the cooktop, which provides an audible warning in the passenger cabin; and a fire extinguisher of appropriate size and extinguishing agent must be installed in the immediate vicinity of the cooktop. A fire on or around the cooktop must not block access to the extinguisher. One of the fire extinguishers required by § 25.851 may be used to satisfy this requirement if the total complement of extinguishers can be evenly distributed throughout the cabin. If this is not possible, then the extinguisher in the galley area would be additional; OR

- An automatic, thermally-activated fire suppression system must be installed to extinguish a fire at the cooktop and immediately adjacent surfaces. The agent used in the system must be an approved total flooding agent suitable for use in an occupied area. The fire suppression system must have a manual override. The automatic activation of the fire suppression system must also automatically shut off power to the cooktop.

5. The surfaces of the galley surrounding the cooktop, which would be exposed to a fire on the cooktop surface or in cookware on the cooktop, must be constructed of materials that comply with the flammability requirements of Part III of Appendix F of part 25. This requirement is in addition to the flammability requirements typically required of the materials in these galley surfaces. During the selection of these materials, consideration must also be given to ensure that the flammability characteristics of the materials will not be adversely affected by the use of cleaning agents and utensils used to remove cooking stains.

6. The cooktop must be ventilated with a system independent of the airplane cabin and cargo ventilation system. Procedures and time intervals must be established to inspect and clean or replace the ventilation system to prevent a fire hazard from the accumulation of flammable oils. These procedures and time intervals must be included in the Instructions for Continued Airworthiness (ICA). The ventilation system ducting must be protected by a flame arrestor.

Note: The applicant may find additional useful information in "Air Conditioning Systems for Subsonic Airplanes," Society of Automotive Engineers, Aerospace Recommended Practice 85, Rev. E, dated August 1, 1991.

7. Means must be provided to contain spilled foods or fluids in a manner that will prevent the creation of a slipping hazard to occupants and will not lead to the loss of structural strength due to airplane corrosion.

8. Cooktop installations must provide adequate space for the user to immediately escape a hazardous cooktop condition.

9. A means to shut off power to the cooktop must be provided at the galley containing the cooktop and in the cockpit. If additional switches are introduced in the cockpit, revisions to smoke or fire emergency procedures of the AFM will be required.

10. A readily deployable cover must be provided to cover the cooktop during taxi, takeoff, and landing (TT&L) operation. The deployment of the cover must automatically shut off power to the cooktop.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on June 13, 2002.

Ali Bahrami,

Acting Manager, ANM-100, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 02-ASO-5]

Amendment of Class D Airspace; Marietta Dobbins ARB (NAS Atlanta), GA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends Class D airspace at Marietta Dobbins ARB (NAS Atlanta), GA. It has been determined that the Marietta Dobbins ARB Class D airspace area be amended to provide containment of instrument approach procedures within controlled airspace. Adequate controlled airspace should be established for the Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR) Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPs) to Runways (RWYs) 11 and 29. This action would amend the lateral limits of the existing Class D airspace by adding Class D airspace extensions from the 5.5-mile radius to 6.9 miles to the east and west of Marietta Dobbins ARB.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC, October 3, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Walter R. Cochran, Manager, Airspace Branch, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 20636, Atlanta, Georgia 30320; telephone (404) 305-5586.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On April 29, 2002, the FAA proposed to amend Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 71) by amending Class D airspace at Marietta Dobbins ARB (NAS Atlanta), GA, (67 FR 20919). Class D airspace designations for airspace areas extending upward from the surface of the earth are published in Paragraph 5000 of FAA Order 7400.9J, dated August 31, 2001, and effective September 16, 2001, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class D airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments objecting to the proposal were received.

The Rule

This amendment to part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 71) amends Class D airspace at Marietta Dobbins ARB (NAS Atlanta), GA.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore, (1) is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a "significant rule" under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation, as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS C, CLASS D AND CLASS E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIRWAYS; ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

1. The authority citation for 14 CFR Part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; EO 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p. 389; 14 CFR 11.69.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9J, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 31, 2001, and effective September 16, 2001, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 5000 Class D Airspace.

* * * * *

ASO GA D Marietta Dobbins ARB (NAS Atlanta), GA [Revised]

Dobbins ARB (NAS Atlanta), GA

(Lat. 33°54'55" N, long. 84°30'59" W)

Cobb County—McCormick Field

(Lat. 34°00'47" N, long. 84°35'55" W)

Fulton County—Brown Field

(Lat 33°46'45" N, long. 84°31'17" W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface to and including 3,600 feet MSL within a 5.5-mile radius of Dobbins ARB (NAS Atlanta) and within 1.7 miles each side of the 289° bearing and the 109° bearing from the Dobbins ARB, extending from the 5.5-mile radius to 6.9 miles east and west of the airport; excluding that airspace northwest of a line connecting the 2 points of intersection with a 4-mile radius centered on Cobb County—McCormick Field and the 5.5-mile radius of Dobbins ARB, and also excluding that airspace south of a line connecting the 2 points of intersection with the 4-mile radius centered on Fulton County Airport—Brown Field. This Class D airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Airport/Facility Directory.

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Issued in College Park, Georgia, on June 12, 2002.

Walter R. Cochran,

*Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division,
Southern Region.*

[FR Doc. 02-15799 Filed 6-21-02; 8:45 am]

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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 new ranges for heat pump water heaters. It also announces that the current ranges of comparability required by the Appliance Labeling Rule (Rule) for room

air conditioners, storage-type water heaters, gas-fired instantaneous water heaters, furnaces, boilers, and pool heaters will remain in effect until further notice.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 23, 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 several categories of major household appliances and other consumer products including 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 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 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 the fuel the appliances uses.

Section 305.8(b) of the Rule requires manufacturers, after filing an initial report, to report certain information annually to the Commission by

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 appliance use, and to determine the representative average cost a consumer pays for the different types of energy available.

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 § 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.

1. Current Submissions

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 Commission did not receive any data for heat pump water heaters this year. Accordingly, the Commission is amending the ranges of comparability for these products to eliminate the high and low endpoints. As long as the amended ranges published here are in effect, manufacturers that introduce new heat pump water heater models in the future should look to the requirements in § 305.10(b) of the Rule for guidance in preparing their labels. Manufacturers of heat pump water heaters must base the disclosures of estimated annual operating cost required at the bottom of EnergyGuides for these products on the 2002 Representative Average Unit Costs of Energy for electricity (8.28 cents per kilowatt-hour) that were published by DOE on April 24, 2002 (67 FR 20104), and by the Commission on June 7, 2002 (67 FR 39269).

The ranges of comparability for room air conditioners, storage-type water heaters, gas-fired instantaneous water heaters, furnaces, boilers, and pool heaters have not changed significantly enough to warrant a change to the current ranges. 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

² Reports for 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.