

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701, 44702, 44704

### The Special Conditions

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the following special conditions are issued as part of the type certification basis for Learjet Model 24, 24A, 24B, 24B-A, 24C, 24D, 24D-A, 24E, 24F, 24F-A, 25, 25A, 25B, 25C, 25D and 25F airplanes modified by Royal Air, Inc.

1. Protection from Unwanted Effects of High-Intensity Radiated Fields (HIRF). Each electrical and electronic system that performs critical functions must be designed and installed to ensure that the operation and operational capability of these systems to perform critical functions are not adversely affected when the airplane is exposed to high intensity radiated fields external to the airplane.

2. For the purpose of these special conditions, the following definition applies: Critical Functions: Functions whose failure would contribute to or cause a failure condition that would prevent the continued safe flight and landing of the airplane.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on February 21, 2003.

**Ali Bahrami,**

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 03-4796 Filed 2-28-03; 8:45 am]

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## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

### 16 CFR Part 304

#### Rules and Regulations Under the Hobby Protection Act

**AGENCY:** Federal Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Request for public comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Trade Commission (“FTC” or “Commission”) requests public comment on the overall costs, benefits, and regulatory and economic impact of its Rules and Regulations Under the Hobby Protection Act (“Rule”), as part of the Commission’s systematic review of all current Commission regulations and guides.

**DATES:** Written comments will be accepted until May 2, 2003.

**ADDRESSES:** Six paper copies of each written comment should be submitted to the Office of the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Room H-159, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20580. To encourage prompt and efficient review and dissemination of

the comments to the public, all comments also should be submitted, if possible, in electronic form, on a 3½ inch computer disk, with a label on the disk stating the name of the commenter and the name and version of the word processing program used to create the document. (Programs based on DOS are preferred. Files from other operating systems should be submitted in ASCII text format.)

Alternatively, the Commission will accept papers and comments submitted to the following e-mail address: *hobby@ftc.gov*, provided the content of any papers or comments submitted by e-mail is organized in sequentially numbered paragraphs. All comments and any electronic versions (*i.e.*, computer disks) should be identified as “16 CFR Part 304 Comment—Hobby Protection Act Rule. The Commission will make this notice and, to the extent possible, all papers and comments received in electronic form in response to this notice available to the public through the Internet at the following address: *http://www.ftc.gov*.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Neil Blickman, Attorney, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580; (202) 326-3038.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

On November 29, 1973, Congress issued the Hobby Protection Act (“Act”), 15 U.S.C. 2101–2106. The Act requires manufacturers and importers of “imitation political items”<sup>1</sup> to mark “plainly and permanently” such items with the “calendar year” such items were manufactured. 15 U.S.C. 2101(a). The Act also requires manufacturers and importers of “imitation numismatic items”<sup>2</sup> to mark “plainly and permanently” such items with the word “copy.” 15 U.S.C. 2101(b). The Act further provides that the Commission is

<sup>1</sup> An imitation political item is “an item which purports to be, but in fact is not, an original political item, or which is a reproduction, copy, or counterfeit of an original political item.” 15 U.S.C. 2106(2). The Act defines original political items as being any political button, poster, literature, sticker or any advertisement produced for use in any political cause. *Id.* at 2106(1). Political items dealers sell items such as presidential, local election, and cause-type buttons, pins, posters, tie clasps, cuff links, mugs, photos, inauguration invitations, marshal’s badges, medals, ribbons and the like.

<sup>2</sup> An imitation numismatic item is “an item which purports to be, but in fact is not, an original numismatic item or which is a reproduction, copy, or counterfeit of an original numismatic item.” 15 U.S.C. 2106(4). The Act defines original numismatic items to include coins, tokens, paper money, and commemorative medals which have been part of a coinage or issue used in exchange or used to commemorate a person or event. *Id.* at 2106(3).

to promulgate regulations for determining the “manner and form” that imitation political items and imitation numismatic items are to be permanently marked with the calendar year of manufacture or the word “copy.” 15 U.S.C. 2101(c).

Pursuant to the Act, in 1975 the Commission issued Rules and Regulations under the Hobby Protection Act, 16 CFR Part 304. The Rule tracks the definitions of terms used in the Act and implements the Act’s “plain and permanent” marking requirements by establishing the sizes and dimensions of the letters and numerals to be used, the location of the marking on the item, and how to mark incusible and nonincusible items.<sup>3</sup> In 1988, the Rule was amended to provide additional guidance on the minimum size of letters for the word “copy” as a proportion of the diameter of coin reproductions.<sup>4</sup> 53 FR 38942 (Oct. 4, 1988).

## II. Regulatory Review Program

The Commission has determined to review all current Commission rules and guides periodically. These reviews seek information about the costs and benefits of the Commission’s rules and guides and their regulatory and economic impact. The information obtained assists the Commission in identifying rules and guides that warrant modification or rescission. Therefore, the Commission solicits comment on, among other things, the economic impact of its Rules and Regulations Under the Hobby Protection Act; possible conflict between the Rule and state, local, or other federal laws; and the effect on the Rule of any technological, economic, or other industry changes.

## III. Request For Comment

The Commission solicits written public comment on the following questions:

(1) Is there a continuing need for the Rule as currently promulgated?

(2) What benefits has the Rule provided to purchasers of the products or services affected by the Rule?

(3) Has the Rule imposed costs on purchasers?

<sup>3</sup> Incusible items are those that can be impressed with a stamp.

<sup>4</sup> Prior to the amendment, if a coin were too small to comply with the minimum letter size requirements, the manufacturer or importer had to individually request from the Commission a variance from those requirements. Because imitation miniature coins were becoming more common, the Commission determined that it was in the public interest to allow the placing of the word “copy” on miniature imitation coins in sizes that could be reduced proportionately with the size of the item.

(4) What changes, if any, should be made to the Rule to increase the benefits of the Rule to purchasers? How would these changes affect the costs the Rule imposes on firms subject to its requirements? How would these changes affect the benefits to purchasers?

(5) What significant burdens or costs, including costs of compliance, has the Rule imposed on firms subject to its requirements? Has the Rule provided benefits to such firms? If so, what benefits?

(6) What changes, if any, should be made to the Rule to reduce the burdens or costs imposed on firms subject to its requirements? How would these changes affect the benefits provided by the Rule?

(7) Does the Rule overlap or conflict with other federal, state, or local laws or regulations?

(8) Since the Rule was issued, what effects, if any, have changes in relevant technology, such as e-mail and the Internet, or economic conditions had on the Rule?

#### List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 304

Hobbies, Labeling, Trade practices.

**Authority:** 15 U.S.C. 41–58.

By direction of the Commission.

**Donald S. Clark,**

Secretary.

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#### DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

#### Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

#### 18 CFR Parts 375 and 388

[Docket Nos. RM02–4–000, PL02–1–000; Order No. 630]

#### Critical Energy Infrastructure Information

February 21, 2003.

**AGENCY:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, DOE.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) is issuing this final rule establishing a procedure for gaining access to critical energy infrastructure information (CEII) that would otherwise not be available under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). These restrictions and the final rule were necessitated by the terrorist acts committed on September 11, 2001, and the ongoing terrorism threat. The final rule adopts a definition of critical

infrastructure that explicitly covers proposed facilities, and does not distinguish among projects or portions of projects. The rule also details which location information is excluded from the definition of CEII and which is included. The rule addresses some issues that are specific to state agencies, and clarifies that energy market consultants should be able to get access to the CEII they need. Finally, the rule modifies the proposed CEII process and delegates responsibility to the CEII Coordinator to process requests for CEII and to determine what information qualifies as CEII.

The final rule will affect the way in which companies submit some information, and will add a new process in addition to the FOIA for requesters to use to request information that is not already publicly available. These new steps will help keep sensitive infrastructure information out of the public domain, decreasing the likelihood that such information could be used to plan or execute terrorist attacks.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** The rule will become effective April 2, 2003.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Carol G. Johnson, Wilbur T. Miller, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426. (202) 502–6457.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. In this final rule, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) amends its regulations to address the appropriate treatment of critical energy infrastructure information (CEII) in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States of America. Under the Policy Statement issued in Docket No. PL02–1–000 on October 11, 2001 (Policy Statement), the Commission removed from easy public access certain documents that previously had been public.<sup>1</sup> In order to accomplish this step quickly, staff identified categories of document types that were likely to contain CEII, and those documents were removed from unrestricted public access. Persons seeking removed documents were directed to request the records using the Freedom of Information Act.<sup>2</sup>

2. On January 16, 2002, the Commission issued a Notice of Inquiry (NOI) in RM02–4–000 to determine what changes, if any, should be made to its regulations to restrict unfettered

<sup>1</sup> See 67 FR 3129 (Jan. 23, 2002), IV FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 35,542.

<sup>2</sup> 2 U.S.C. 552.

general public access to critical energy infrastructure information, but still permit those with a need for the information to obtain it in an efficient manner.<sup>3</sup> On September 5, 2002, the Commission issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Revised Statement of Policy (NOPR) in Docket Nos. RM02–4–000 and PL02–1–000.<sup>4</sup> The NOPR proposed procedures for submitting and requesting CEII, and proposed the creation of a new position of CEII Coordinator. The final rule adopts most of the procedures proposed in the NOPR and creates the new position.

3. The process adopted in the final rule offers a more efficient alternative to handling requests for previously public documents than does the FOIA, which the Policy Statement established as the short-term method for requesting previously public documents. The FOIA was useful in the short term where a great deal of information had been removed from public access, some of which the Commission ultimately ascertained did not actually contain CEII. As discussed in the NOPR, however, the FOIA process is not well suited for handling CEII requests.<sup>5</sup> The FOIA mandates disclosure of agency records unless the record falls within one of several specifically enumerated exemptions. Therefore, in order for CEII to be protected from disclosure, it must qualify for a FOIA exemption. For this reason, it is unlikely that requesters will obtain CEII through the FOIA process, although they could use the FOIA to obtain non-CEII portions of documents. In addition, under the FOIA, an agency may not distinguish among requesters based on their particular need for the information. Information given to one FOIA requester must be given to all requesters. The agency also may not restrict the recipient's use or dissemination of the information. All these factors make FOIA an unsatisfactory tool for the agency to use if it wishes to afford requesters with a specific need for information access to exempt and potentially dangerous information. Therefore, the Commission is adding § 375.313 to its regulations to authorize a Critical Energy Infrastructure Information Coordinator to process non-FOIA requests for CEII and make determinations regarding such requests.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See 67 FR 3129, IV FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 35,542.

<sup>4</sup> See 67 FR 57994 (Sept. 13, 2002), IV FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 32,564.

<sup>5</sup> Id. at p. 57995, ¶ 32,564 at p. 34,539.

<sup>6</sup> Of course, the Commission emphasizes that requesters always retain the option of seeking information under the FOIA.