

heading systems. If a fixed heading error and/or a heading OFF flag is present, then realignment can be performed by either the  $\pm$  switch or by the MAG/DG/MAG switch at bank angles less than approximately 5°."

This revision may be accomplished by inserting a copy of this AD into the aircraft flight manual.

(b) 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, Rotorcraft Standards Staff, FAA, Rotorcraft Directorate. Operators shall submit their requests through an FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may concur or comment and then send it to the Manager, Rotorcraft Standards Staff.

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Rotorcraft Standards Staff.

(c) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with sections 21.197 and 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199) to operate the aircraft to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

(d) The modification and inspections shall be done in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of LITEF SB No. 141450-0000-840-003, dated July 9, 1996, or, for Sikorsky S-76 helicopters, with the Accomplishment Instructions of Sikorsky Aircraft ASB No. 76-34-6A (287A), Revision A, dated September 12, 1996. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and CFR part 51. Copies of the LITEF ASBs may be obtained from LITEF GmbH, Postfach 774, 79007 Freiburg, Germany. Copies of the Sikorsky Aircraft ASB may be obtained from Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation, 6900 Main Street, P.O. Box 9729, Stratford, CT 06497-9129. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel, 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.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on October 10, 1996.

Eric Bries,

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

[FR Doc. 96-26960 Filed 10-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-U

#### 14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 96-ANE-22]

#### Establishment of Class E Airspace; Oxford, ME

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Direct final rule; suspension of effectiveness.

**SUMMARY:** This action establishes a Class E airspace area at Oxford, ME (K81B) to provide for adequate controlled airspace

for those aircraft using the new GPS RWY 33 Instrument Approach Procedure to Oxford County Regional Airport.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** Effective October 9, 1996, the direct final rule amendments published at 61 FR 42785 are suspended until 0901 UTC, December 5, 1996.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Joseph A. Bellabona, Operations Branch, ANE-530.6, Federal Aviation Administration, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington MA 01803-5299; telephone: (617) 238-7536; fax (617) 238-7596.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The FAA published this direct rule with a request for comments in the Federal Register on August 19, 1996 (61 FR 42785). The FAA uses the direct final rulemaking procedure for a non-controversial rule where the FAA believes that there will be no adverse public comment. This direct final rule advised the public that no adverse comments were anticipated, and that unless a written adverse comment, or a written notice of intent to submit such an adverse comment, were received within the comment period, the regulation would become effective on October 10. No adverse comments were received. However, this document suspends that rule until December 5, 1996, to allow additional time for the FAA to coordinate the establishment of this new Instrument Approach Procedure with other agencies. This final rule will become effective on December 5.

Issued in Burlington, MA, on October 9, 1996.

David J. Hurley,

*Manager, Air Traffic Division, New England Region.*

[FR Doc. 96-27494 Filed 10-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

#### 14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 96-ANE-23]

#### Establishment of Class E Airspace; Dexter, ME

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Direct final rule; suspension of effectiveness.

**SUMMARY:** This action establishes a Class E airspace area at Dexter, ME (K1B0) to provide for adequate controlled airspace for those using the new GPS RWY 34 Instrument Approach Procedure to Dexter Regional Airport.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** Effective October 9, 1996, the direct final rule amendments

published at 61 FR 42784 are suspended until 0901 UTC, December 5, 1996.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Joseph A. Bellabona, Operations Branch, ANE-530.6, Federal Aviation Administration, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803-5299; telephone: (617) 238-7536; fax (617) 238-7596.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The FAA published this direct final rule with a request for comments in the Federal Register on August 19, 1996 (61 FR 42784). The FAA uses the direct final rulemaking procedure for a non-controversial rule where the FAA believes that there will be no adverse public comment. This direct final rule advised the public that no adverse comments were anticipated, and that unless a written adverse comment, or a written notice of intent to submit such an adverse comment, were received within the comment period, the regulation would become effective on October 10. No adverse comments were received. However, this document suspends that rule until December 5, 1996, to allow additional time for the FAA to coordinate the establishment of this new Instrument Approach Procedure with other agencies. This final rule will become effective on December 5.

Issued in Burlington, MA, on October 9, 1996.

David J. Hurley,

*Manager, Air Traffic Division, New England Region.*

[FR Doc. 96-27495 Filed 10-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

#### 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 that the current ranges of comparability for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, and freezers will remain in effect until new ranges of comparability are published for these products. The Commission also announces that manufacturers must continue to base the disclosures of estimated annual operating cost

required at the bottom of EnergyGuides for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, and freezers on the 1995 Representative Average Unit Costs of Energy for electricity (8.67 cents per kilowatt-hour) that was published by the Department of Energy ("DOE") on January 5, 1995,<sup>1</sup> and by the Commission on February 17, 1995.<sup>2</sup>

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** October 28, 1996.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

James Mills, Attorney, Division of Enforcement, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580 (202-326-3035).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Appliance Labeling Rule ("Rule") was issued by the Commission in 1979<sup>3</sup> in response to a directive in the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975.<sup>4</sup> The Rule covers eight categories of major household appliances: refrigerators and refrigerator-freezers, freezers, dishwashers, clothes washers, water heaters, room air conditioners, furnaces, and central air conditioners. The Rule also covers pool heaters<sup>5</sup> and contains requirements that pertain to fluorescent lamp ballasts,<sup>6</sup> certain plumbing products,<sup>7</sup> and certain lighting products.<sup>8</sup>

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 that manufacturers 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 requires that manufacturers also 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 appliance uses.

Section 305.8(b) of the Rule requires manufacturers, after filing an initial report, to report annually (by specified dates for each product type<sup>9</sup>) 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. Under § 305.10 of the Rule, to keep the required information on labels consistent with these changes, the Commission publishes new ranges (but not more often than annually) 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 publishes a statement that the prior ranges remain in effect until new ranges of comparability are published.

The annual submissions of data for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, and freezers have been made and have been analyzed by the Commission. The ranges of comparability for these products have not changed by more than 15% from the current ranges for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, and freezers, which were published on November 13, 1995, and became effective on February 12, 1996.<sup>10</sup> Therefore, the current ranges will remain in effect until new ranges of comparability are published for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, and freezers. As of the effective date of the current ranges (February 12, 1996), the disclosures of estimated annual operating cost required at the bottom of EnergyGuides for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, and freezers must be based on the 1995 Representative Average Unit Costs of Energy for electricity (8.67 cents per kilowatt-hour) that was published by DOE on January 5, 1995,<sup>11</sup> and by the Commission on February 17, 1995.<sup>12</sup> Because the current ranges will remain in effect until new ranges are published, this requirement to use the 1995 DOE cost for electricity (8.67 cents per kilowatt-hour) also will remain in effect until

new ranges of comparability are published for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, and freezers.

**List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 305**

Advertising, Energy conservation, Household appliances, Labeling, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

**Authority**

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. 96-27528 Filed 10-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

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**COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION**

**17 CFR Part 143**

**Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties for Inflation**

**AGENCY:** Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Commission) is adopting a new rule, Rule 143.8, which sets forth the maximum, inflation-adjusted dollar amount for civil monetary penalties assessable for violations of the Commodity Exchange Act (Act) and Commission rules. The new rule will implement the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. The Commission is also adopting amendments to Rule 143.1 to refer to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 as amended.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** November 27, 1996.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Lawrence B. Patent, Associate Chief Counsel, or Thomas E. Joseph, Attorney/Adviser, Division of Trading and Markets, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 1155 21st Street, NW, Washington, DC 20581. Telephone Number: (202) 418-5450.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. Background**

The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (FCPIAA), as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (DCIA),<sup>1</sup> requires the head of each

<sup>1</sup> 60 FR 1773.

<sup>2</sup> 60 FR 9295.

<sup>3</sup> 44 FR 66466 (Nov. 19, 1979).

<sup>4</sup> 42 U.S.C. 6294. The statute also requires 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.

<sup>5</sup> 59 FR 49556 (Sept. 28, 1994).

<sup>6</sup> 54 FR 28031 (July 5, 1989).

<sup>7</sup> 58 FR 54955 (Oct. 25, 1993).

<sup>8</sup> 59 FR 25176 (May 13, 1994, eff. May 15, 1995).

<sup>9</sup> Reports for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, and freezers are due August 1.

<sup>10</sup> 60 FR 56945.

<sup>11</sup> 60 FR 1773.

<sup>12</sup> 60 FR 9295.

<sup>1</sup> The FCPIAA is codified in a note at 28 U.S.C. 2461 note. The relevant amendments to the FCPIAA