

actions from a manufacturer, the action must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, International Branch, ANM-116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA; or the EASA; or Airbus's EASA DOA. If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(j) Related Information

Refer to Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information (MCAI) Airworthiness Directive 2013-0220, dated September 18, 2013, for related information. This MCAI may be found in the AD docket on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=FAA-2014-0229-0002>.

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference (IBR) of the service information listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(2) You must use this service information as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless this AD specifies otherwise.

(i) Airbus All Operator Telex A300-53A0392, dated March 14, 2012. The document number and date appear on only the first page of this document.

(ii) Airbus All Operator Telex A300-53A6171, dated March 14, 2012. The document number and date appear on only the first page of this document.

(iii) Airbus All Operator Telex A310-53A2135, dated March 14, 2012. The document number and date appear on only the first page of this document.

(3) For service information identified in this AD, contact Airbus SAS, Airworthiness Office—EAW, 1 Rond Point Maurice Bellonte, 31707 Blagnac Cedex, France; telephone +33 5 61 93 36 96; fax +33 5 61 93 44 51; email account.airworth-eas@airbus.com; Internet <http://www.airbus.com>.

(4) You may view this service information at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 425-227-1221.

(5) You may view this service information that is incorporated by reference at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: <http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html>.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on March 14, 2015.

Jeffrey E. Duven,

Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2015-06583 Filed 3-26-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (“Commission”) amends its Energy Labeling Rule (“Rule”) by publishing new ranges of comparability for required EnergyGuide labels on televisions.

DATES: Effective July 15, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hampton Newsome, Attorney, Division of Enforcement, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580 (202-326-2889).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Commission issued the Energy Labeling Rule in 1979, 44 FR 66466 (Nov. 19, 1979) pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (“EPCA”).¹ The Rule covers several categories of major household products, including televisions. It requires manufacturers of covered products to disclose specific energy consumption or efficiency information (derived from Department of Energy (“DOE”) test procedures) at the point-of-sale. In addition, each label must include a “range of comparability” indicating the highest and lowest energy consumption or efficiencies for comparable models. The Commission updates these ranges periodically.

II. Range Updates for Televisions

The Commission amends its television ranges in section 305.17(f)(5) based on manufacturer data derived from the DOE test procedures and posted on the DOE Web site (<https://www.regulations.doe.gov/ccms>). Last year, the Commission issued changes to the television labeling requirements, including new reporting and testing provisions, to conform the FTC Rule to a new DOE test procedure (79 FR 19464 (April 9, 2014)). In that Notice, the Commission also discussed the possibility that it would revise the Rule’s comparability ranges following the submission by manufacturers of new model data derived from the DOE test procedure.² The Commission now updates those ranges, along with related sample labels. In addition, these amendments update the cost figure on the television label to 12 cents per kWh consistent with other labeled products.³

¹ 42 U.S.C. 6294. EPCA also requires the Department of Energy (“DOE”) to set minimum efficiency standards and develop test procedures to measure energy use.

² The Commission also discussed the potential for new ranges in a notice published last summer (79 FR 34642, 34656 n.108 (June 18, 2014)).

³ These amendments also make a minor, conforming change to the range categories in

Manufacturers have until July 15, 2015 to begin using the ranges on their labels.

III. Administrative Procedure Act

The amendments published in this Notice are purely ministerial in nature and implement the Rule’s requirement that representations for televisions be derived from DOE test procedures. See 16 CFR 305.5(d). Accordingly, the Commission has good cause under section 553(b)(B) of the APA to forgo notice-and comment procedures for these rule amendments. 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). These technical amendments merely provide a routine, conforming change to the range and cost information required on EnergyGuide labels. The Commission therefore finds for good cause that public comment for these technical, procedural amendments is impractical and unnecessary.

IV. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act relating to a Regulatory Flexibility Act analysis (5 U.S.C. 603-604) are not applicable to this proceeding because the amendments do not impose any new obligations on entities regulated by the Energy Labeling Rule. These technical amendments merely provide a routine change to the range information required on EnergyGuide labels. Thus, the amendments will not have a “significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.”⁴ The Commission has concluded, therefore, that a regulatory flexibility analysis is not necessary, and certifies, under Section 605 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), that the amendments announced today will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

V. Paperwork Reduction Act

The current Rule contains recordkeeping, disclosure, testing, and reporting requirements that constitute information collection requirements as defined by 5 CFR 1320.3(c), the definitional provision within the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regulations that implement the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). OMB has approved the Rule’s existing information collection requirements through May 31, 2017 (OMB Control No. 3084 0069). The amendments now being adopted do not change the substance or frequency of the recordkeeping,

⁴ § 305.17 to reflect the scope of the DOE test procedure, which does not cover models with screen sizes smaller than 16 inches. See 79 FR at 19465 (Commission’s discussion of this DOE change).

⁵ 5 U.S.C. 605.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 305

RIN 3084-AB03

EnergyGuide Labels on Televisions

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

disclosure, or reporting requirements and, therefore, do not require further OMB clearance.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 305

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

For the reasons set out above, the Commission amends 16 CFR part 305 as follows:

PART 305—ENERGY AND WATER USE LABELING FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS UNDER THE ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT (“ENERGY LABELING RULE”)

■ 1. The authority citation for part 305 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6294.

■ 2. In § 305.17, revise paragraphs (f)(4) and (5) to read as follows:

§ 305.17 Television labeling.

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(4) Estimated annual energy costs determined in accordance with § 305.5 of this part and based on a usage rate of 5 hours in on mode and 19 hours in standby (sleep) mode per day and an electricity cost rate of 12 cents per kWh.

(5) The applicable ranges of comparability for estimated annual energy costs based on the labeled product’s diagonal screen size, according to the following table:

Screen size (diagonal)	Annual energy cost ranges for televisions	
	Low	High
16–20” (16.0 to 20.49”)	\$3	\$4
21–23” (20.5 to 23.49”)	4	5
24–29” (23.5 to 29.49”)	4	7
30–34” (29.5 to 34.49”)	6	13
35–39” (34.5 to 39.49”)	7	13
40–44” (39.5 to 44.49”)	5	21
45–49” (44.5 to 49.49”)	6	24
50–54” (49.5 to 54.49”)	8	34
55–59” (54.5 to 59.49”)	8	34
60–64” (59.5 to 64.49”)	12	48
65–69” (64.5 to 69.49”)	10	51
69.5” or greater	15	97

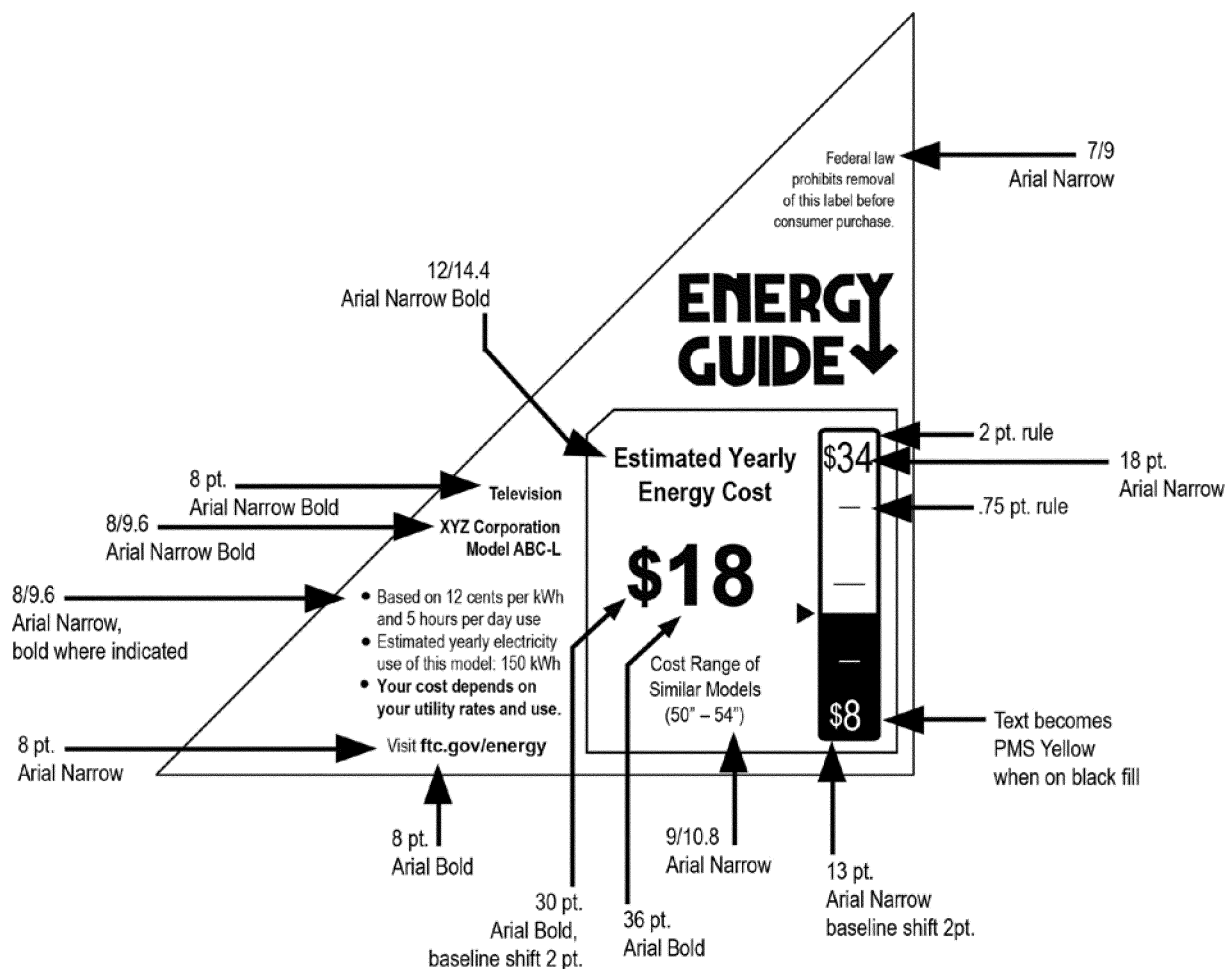
* * * * *

■ 3. In appendix L, revise Prototype Labels 8, 9, and 10 and Sample Labels in 14, 15, and 16 to read as follows:

Appendix L to Part 305—Sample Labels

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BILLING CODE 6750-01-P

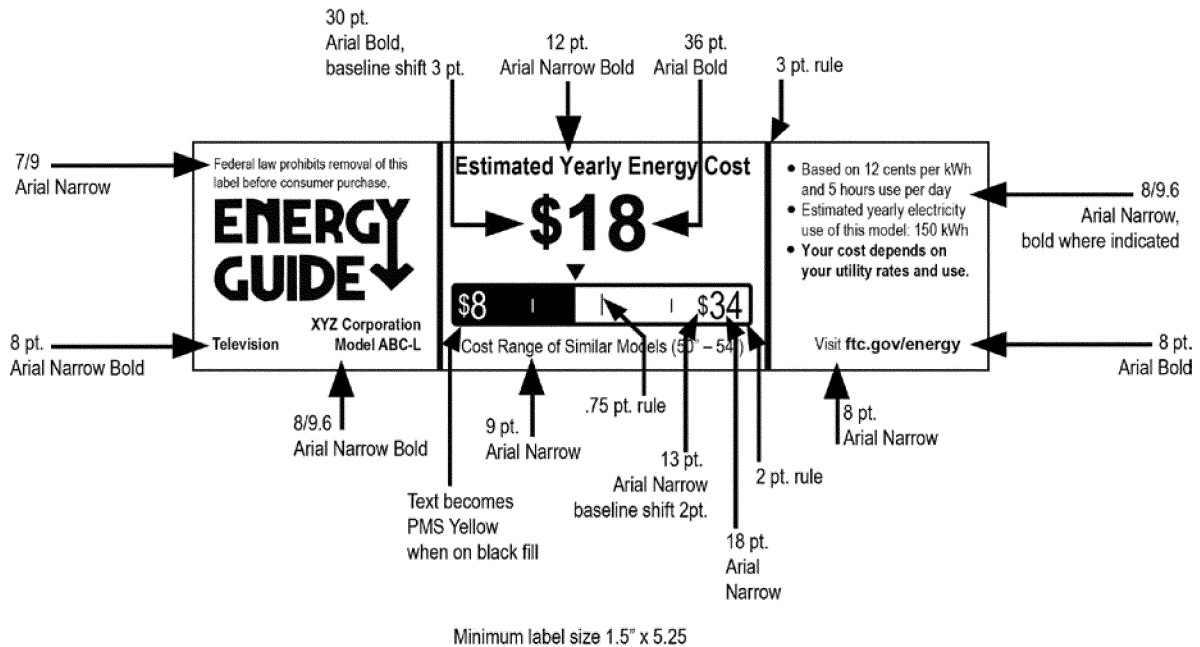


Minimum label size right angle triangle 4.5" x 4.5"

* Typeface is Arial Narrow and Arial or equivalent type style. Type sizes shown are minimum allowable. Use bold or heavy typeface where indicated. Type is black printed on process yellow or equivalent color background. Energy Star logo, if applicable, must be at least 0.36" wide.

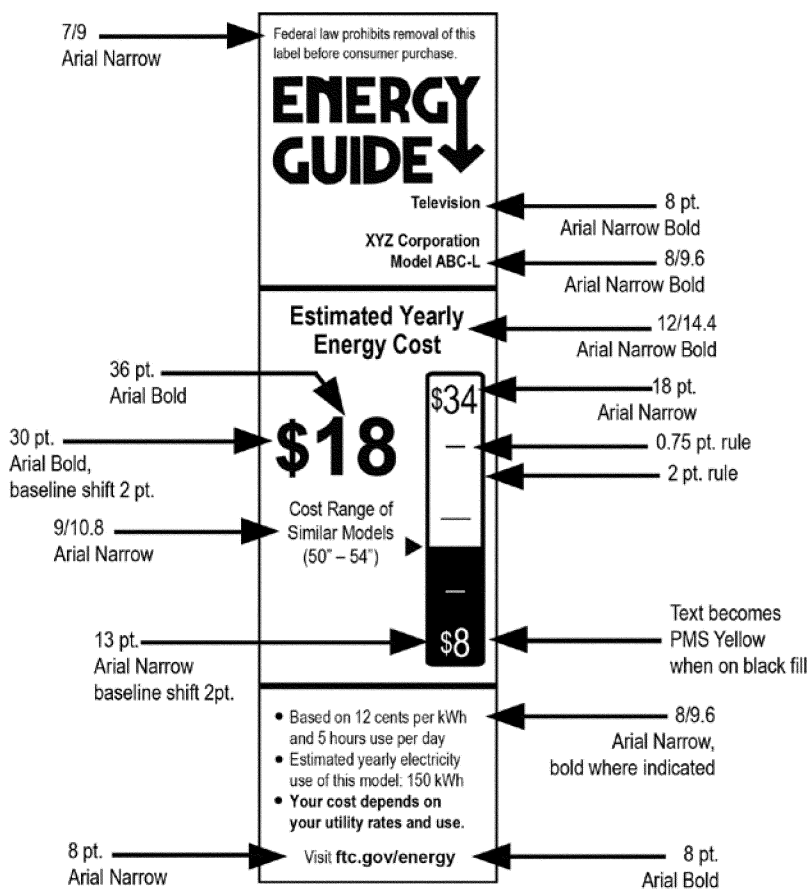
Prototype Label 8

Triangular Television Label



* Typeface is Arial Narrow and Arial or equivalent type style. Type sizes shown are minimum allowable. Use bold or heavy typeface where indicated. Type is black printed on process yellow or equivalent color background. Energy Star logo, if applicable, must be at least 0.36" wide.

Prototype Label 9
Horizontal Rectangular Television Label

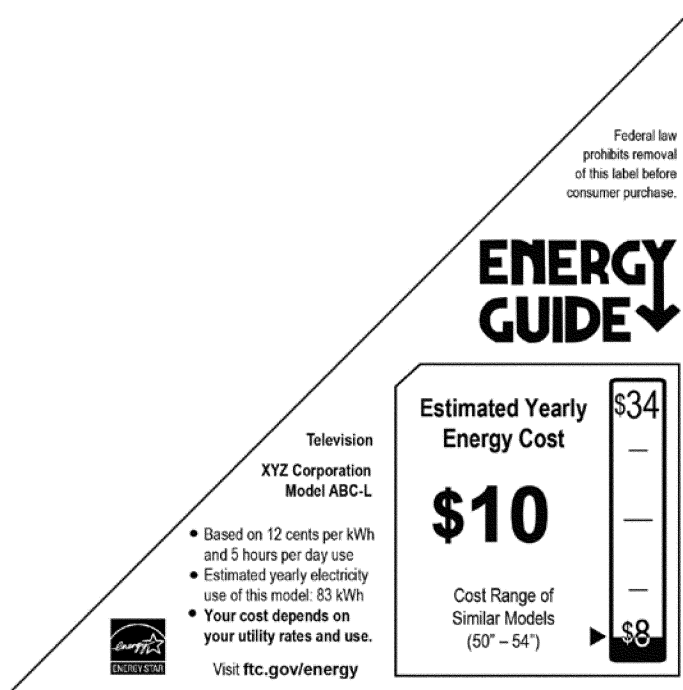
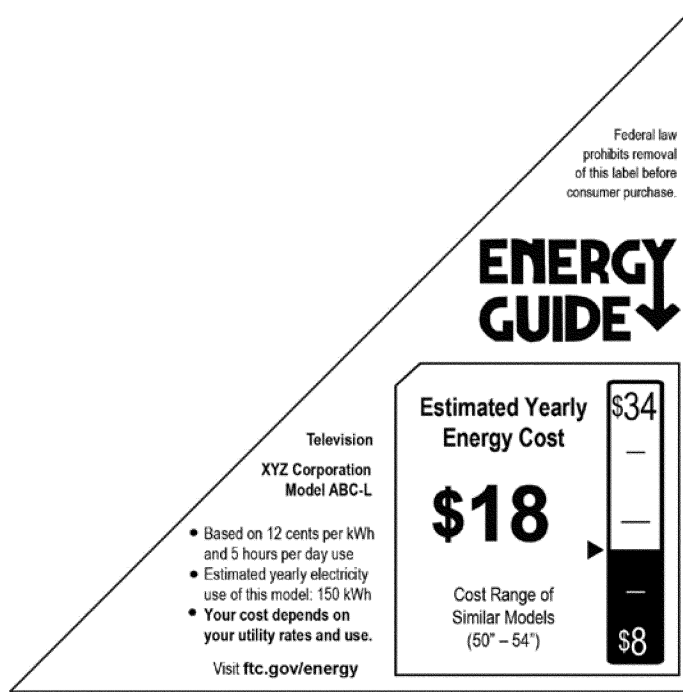


Minimum label size 1.5" x 5.5"

* Typeface is Arial Narrow and Arial or equivalent type style. Type sizes shown are minimum allowable. Use bold or heavy typeface where indicated. Type is black printed on process yellow or equivalent color background. Energy Star logo, if applicable, must be at least 0.36" wide.

Prototype Label 10
Vertical Rectangular Television Label

* * * * *



Sample Label 14
Triangular Television Labels

Federal law prohibits removal of this label before consumer purchase.

ENERGY GUIDE

Television

XYZ Corporation
Model ABC-L

Estimated Yearly Energy Cost

\$18

Cost Range of Similar Models (50" – 54")

\$34

\$8

- Based on 12 cents per kWh and 5 hours use per day
- Estimated yearly electricity use of this model: 150 kWh
- **Your cost depends on your utility rates and use.**

Visit ftc.gov/energy

Federal law prohibits removal of this label before consumer purchase.

ENERGY GUIDE

Television

XYZ Corporation
Model ABC-L

Estimated Yearly Energy Cost

\$10

Cost Range of Similar Models (50" – 54")

\$34

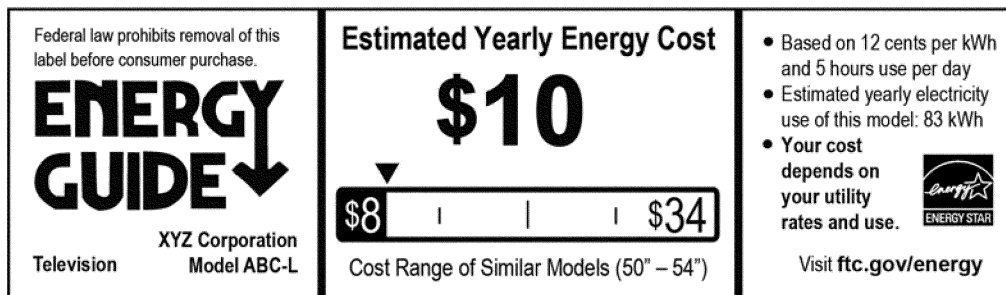
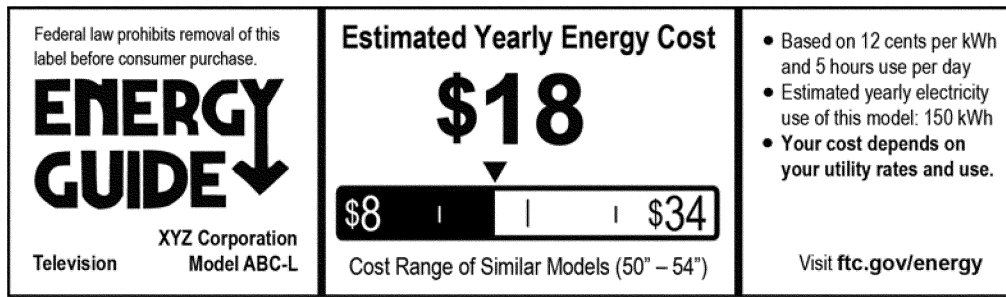
\$8

ENERGY STAR

- Based on 12 cents per kWh and 5 hours use per day
- Estimated yearly electricity use of this model: 83 kWh
- **Your cost depends on your utility rates and use.**

Visit ftc.gov/energy

Sample Label 15
Vertical Television Labels



Sample Label 16

Horizontal Television Labels

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By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2015-07070 Filed 3-26-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-C

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Food and Drug Administration****21 CFR Part 882**

[Docket No. FDA-2015-N-0802]

Medical Devices; Neurological Devices; Classification of the Brain Injury Adjunctive Interpretive Electroencephalograph Assessment Aid**AGENCY:** Food and Drug Administration, HHS.**ACTION:** Final order.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is classifying the brain injury adjunctive interpretive electroencephalograph assessment aid into class II (special controls). The special controls that will apply to the

device are identified in this order and will be part of the codified language for the brain injury adjunctive interpretive electroencephalograph assessment aid's classification. The Agency is classifying the device into class II (special controls) in order to provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device.

DATES: This order is effective March 27, 2015. The classification was applicable on November 17, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jay Gupta, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. G312, Silver Spring, MD 20993-0002, 301-796-2795, jay.gupta@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Background**

In accordance with section 513(f)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(1)), devices that were not in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976 (the date of enactment of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976), generally referred to as postamendments devices, are classified automatically by statute into class III without any FDA

rulemaking process. These devices remain in class III and require premarket approval, unless and until the device is classified or reclassified into class I or II, or FDA issues an order finding the device to be substantially equivalent, in accordance with section 513(i) of the FD&C Act, to a predicate device that does not require premarket approval. The Agency determines whether new devices are substantially equivalent to predicate devices by means of premarket notification procedures in section 510(k) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360(k)) and part 807 (21 CFR part 807) of the regulations.

Section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act, as amended by section 607 of the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (Pub. L. 112-144), provides two procedures by which a person may request FDA to classify a device under the criteria set forth in section 513(a)(1). Under the first procedure, the person submits a premarket notification under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act for a device that has not previously been classified and, within 30 days of receiving an order classifying the device into class III under section 513(f)(1) of the FD&C Act, the person requests a classification