concerning the methods of sales distribution and the uses of these lamp products, as well as the manner in which purchasers could best be provided with accurate and important information to enable them "to select the most energy efficient lamps which meet their requirements."

According to the original rulemaking record, the majority of the electric service voltage supplied by local utilities in the United States for lighting is 120 volts. The rest is supplied at 125 volts, primarily in the Pacific Northwest and the Tennessee Valley. No evidence was presented that any local utility supplies electricity at 130 volts, or at service voltage other than 120 or 125 volts. The lamp manufacturers who participated in the proceeding stated that they distribute incandescent lamps with a design voltage of 120 volts for sale in 120 voltage service regions. They also stated, however, that they cannot guarantee that lamps with a design voltage of 125 volts are only offered for sale in 125 voltage service regions. Manufacturers that distribute incandescent lamps with a design voltage of 130 volts stated that they distribute these lamps, which are marketed as long-life lamps, in both 120 and 125 voltage service regions.

In light of the statutory standard and the rulemaking record, the Commission originally determined to require the disclosure on the primary display panel of specific lamp performance information based on operation of lamps at 120 volts. Otherwise, purchasers in most parts of the country who purchase lamps with a design voltage of 125 or 130 volts might be misled by exaggerated light output claims. Although the EPA 92 amendments to EPCA state that labeling information for incandescent lamps shall be based on operation at 120 volts, regardless of the rated (or design) lamp voltage, the statute does not prohibit the Commission from allowing additional disclosures based on operation of the lamp at a different design voltage. EPCA also leaves to the Commission's discretion both the specific disclosures that should be required and the manner and format in which the disclosures should be made. Thus, in order to ensure that purchasers in 125-volt service regions are provided accurate performance information, and to allow manufacturers flexibility in marketing longer-life, 130-volt design voltage lamps, the Commission determined to allow manufacturers, at their option, to disclose performance information at an additional design voltage. This information could be included on the

primary display panel, or on a different panel on the package.

NEMA, however, asserted in its Petition that marketing considerations may lead manufacturers to put design voltage information on the primary display panel (along with the required data at 120 volts). A review of sample labels with dual 120 volt and 125 volt/ 130 volt disclosures on the primary display panel indicates that this disclosure format may be confusing to consumers. The Commission, therefore, is amending the Rule to allow manufacturers the option of limiting disclosures of light output, energy used, and life on the primary display panel of the package to operation of the lamp at its design voltage if: (a) The disclosures of light output, energy used, and life when operated at 120 volts appear elsewhere on the package; (b) a specific explanatory statement about the effect of the lamp's design voltage on light output and efficiency when the lamp is operated at 120 volts and the location of performance information for operation at 120 volts appears clearly and conspicuously on the primary display panel; and (c) all panels of the package that contain a claim about light output, energy used, or life clearly and conspicuously identify the lamp as "(125 volt/130 volt)."

The amendments adopted today comply with the statutory mandate because they require clear and conspicuous disclosures on labels of specific performance information for the lamps when they are operated at 120 volts. In addition, the amendments ensure that purchasers are provided with accurate information they need when they make purchase decisions.

2. Light Output Disclosures for Reflector Lamps

Not all light produced by an incandescent reflector lamp is reflected forward as useable light.²² Some light output may escape around the base of the lamp and be lost into the lamp fixture. Some light may be reflected back and forth inside the cone of the lamp and not be emitted as useable light output. Thus, in an attempt to ensure that only useable light output would be disclosed, the original lamp labeling amendments to the Appliance Labeling Rule required that the labeled light output for incandescent reflector lamps be for the lamp's "beam spread," and be followed clearly and conspicuously by the phrase "at beam spread."

The Commission now concludes that there has been confusion about the use of terms such as "beam spread," "beam angle," "total lumens," and "total forward lumens" for incandescent reflector lamps. Accordingly, the Commission amends the Appliance Labeling Rule to state that the required light output disclosure for incandescent reflector lamps is of "total forward lumens," instead of lumens "at beam spread." With this amendment, the Commission believes the Rule will state more clearly that the light output disclosure required by the Appliance Labeling Rule is for the useable light output reflected forward, and not merely of forward light focused within the more narrow "beam spread" of the particular lamp. By use of the term "total forward lumens," the amended Rule also will more clearly state that the light output disclosure required by the Appliance Labeling Rule for incandescent reflector lamps is the same as the light output measurement used by DOE in determining whether these products meet the minimum efficiency standards under EPCA.23

Because of the confusion that has resulted from the reference to "beam spread," the Commission also amends the Rule to delete the requirement that the lumen disclosure for incandescent reflector lamps be followed by the phrase "at beam spread." Further, because the amended Rule clarifies that the measurement method for determining light output for all reflector lamps is the same, regardless of the particular lamp's beam spread or beam angle, it is unnecessary for the Rule to require a disclosure that the measurement is of "total forward lumens.'

Lastly, the Commission amends the Rule to allow manufacturers of incandescent reflector lamps, at their option, to insert in the Advisory Statement the reference to selecting a lamp with the "beam spread," as well as the light output, that purchasers need. The amended Advisory Statement thus will better assist purchasers in selecting the most efficient lamp that meets their needs, after they first select the type of reflector lamp (e.g., spotlight or floodlight) that they desire.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 305

Advertising, Consumer protection, Energy conservation, Household applicanes, Labeling, Lamp products,

²² Incandescent reflector lamps (also known as reflectorized incandescent lamps) are cone-shaped with a reflectorized coating applied to the coneshaped part of the bulb. Incandescent reflector lamps thus allow light output to be directed and focused forward through the face of the lamp. They may be used, for example, to provide lighting from recessed ceiling fixtures or as spotlights or floodlights.

²³ See note 12, supra.