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variability in lamp manufacturing. Those values would help the Department evaluate current and proposed approaches to account for measurement uncertainty.

NEMA, speaking for manufacturers, claims that if the Department requires all incandescent lamps to be tested or measured for compliance at 120 volts regardless of rated voltage, that would render obsolete lamps designed for operation at other than 120 volts. This is because lamps that are designed for operation at voltages greater than 120 volts may not meet the minimum efficacy standard when tested at 120 volts; lamps that are tested at 120 volts and found to comply with the energy efficiency standards will have a shorter life when operated in regions where line voltages are greater than 120 volts. According to NEMA, for those regions, an inevitable consequence of a rule requiring compliance testing at 120 volts would be the virtual elimination of existing lamp products designed for use where line voltages are greater than 120 volts. NEMA also contends that "when EPACT was enacted, Congress and the lamp industry understood that compliance with energy efficacy standards would be determined at an incandescent reflector lamp's design voltage.'

The statute does not directly address whether testing and compliance of incandescent lamps must be fixed at one voltage or must be at the rated voltage. But section 324(a)(2)(C)(i) of the EPCA states that labeling "shall be based on performance when operated at 120 volts input, regardless of the rated lamp voltage." Consistent with this language, it is at least arguable that testing and compliance of all incandescent lamps must also be at 120 volts. If the statute is read as not containing such a requirement, however, the following are possible alternatives to determining compliance of all lamps at 120 volts: (1) Incandescent lamps should be tested and comply at the rated voltage, i.e., the voltage of intended use; (2) establish several voltage classes with testing and compliance at a specific voltage in each class; or (3) in addition to 1 or 2, take steps (such as labeling requirements, for example) to assure that lamps are sold only for use at their rated voltage. The Department is seeking discussion of (1) Its authority to permit or require testing at voltages other than 120 volts, (2) the foregoing three alternatives, and (3) any other alternatives which relate to the issue of the voltage level(s) at which incandescent lamps should be tested and measured for compliance.

A NEMA comment requests that the Department treat a family of fluorescent

lamps of different colors but with the same wattage and light output as a basic model. Some lamp manufacturers also claimed that it was unclear whether a basic model of lamp is an individual lamp type or a family of lamps with similar lumen output and other characteristics. This issue is critical to manufacturers because they want to assure themselves that they will not test more lamps than are necessary. The Department's interim final test procedures for lamps require testing of each "basic model," and in essence define basic model for lamps as consisting of "a given type" or "class" of lamps that have "photometric and electrical characteristics, including lumens per watt and Color Rendering Index (CRI), which are essentially identical. The Department seeks discussion on whether manufacturers believe an alternative definition is appropriate, and, if so, why and what alternatives they would propose.

NEMA suggested in its comments that the statutory limitation to a "voltage range at least partially within 115 to 130 volts, could unintentionally create a potential for evading the standard for incandescent lamps." Commenters suggested that there may be some manufacturers who are preparing to build 114V lamps, and that the Department should clarify or expand what is included in the voltage range. To the extent that the "voltage range" of a product such as a 114 volt lamp "lies at least partially within 115 and 130 volts," section 321(30)(C)(ii) of EPCA, the statue clearly covers that product. Standards and test procedures, therefore, would clearly apply to the product. Possible alternatives, however, are (1) To declare that a lamp is covered if its intended use is in the 115–130V range or (2) to expand the voltage range from 100 to 150 volts. Workshop participants should be prepared to discuss the need and means for further addressing this issue.

The definition of colored lamp in the proposed rule on lamp definitions provides two alternatives, (1) A CRI value less than 30 for fluorescent lamps or CRI values below 50 for incandescent lamps, or (2) a lamp color correlated temperature either below 2,500 °K or above 7,000 °K. Other possible alternatives suggested in the comments are to: (3) use excitation purity which is defined as the ratio of two collinear distances on the chromaticity diagram, (4) raise the CRI for fluorescent lamps to 40, or (5) base the exemption for colored lamp on the lamp application. The Department is seeking information and data on the workability and practicality of these alternatives.

4. Public Meeting Procedure

The meeting will be informal but, will be transcribed by a court reporter. Participants will receive a copy of the **Federal Register** notice of the Interim Final Rule at the meeting. 59 FR 49468. Copies of the Interim Final Rule, the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on definitions, and this notice are available in the DOE public reading room. A copy of the meeting transcript will be available in the DOE public reading room approximately 10 days after the workshop.

Issued in Washington, DC July 11, 1995.

Christine A. Ervin,

Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. [FR Doc. 95–17624 Filed 7–17–95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Chapter I

[Summary Notice No. PR-95-2]

Petition for Rulemaking; Summary of Petitions Received; Dispositions of Petitions Issued

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT. **ACTION:** Notice of petitions for rulemaking received and of dispositions of prior petitions.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to FAA's rulemaking provisions governing the application, processing, and disposition of petitions for rulemaking (14 CFR Part 11), this notice contains a summary of certain petitions requesting the initiation of rulemaking procedures for the amendment of specified provisions of the Federal Aviation Regulations and of denials or withdrawals of certain petitions previously received. The purpose of this notice is to improve the public's awareness of, and participation in, this aspect of FAA's regulatory activities. Neither publication of this notice nor the inclusion or omission of information in the summary is intended to affect the legal status of any petition or its final disposition.

DATES: Comments on petitions received must identify the petition docket number involved and must be received September 18, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Send comments on any petition in triplicate to: Federal Aviation Administration, Office of the Chief Counsel, Attn: Rules Docket No.

_____, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20591.