

platforms may be required to gain proximity to the area being checked.”

Note 3: Bombardier (Learjet) AW 32–021 references Goodyear Service Bulletin GY SB 2001–32–001, dated February 2, 2001, as an additional source of service information.

(1) If no tires have P/N 178K23–5, no further actions is required by this paragraph.

(2) If any tire has P/N 178K23–5 but does not contain any serial number 0148xxxx through 0152 inclusive, no further action is required by this paragraph.

(3) If any tire has P/N 178K23–5 and does contain any serial number 0148xxxx through 0152xxxx inclusive: Before further flight, replace the tire with a new or serviceable tire that does not have P/N 178K23–5 with a serial number 0148xxxx through 0152xxxx inclusive.

(b) As of the effective date of this AD, no person shall install a main landing gear tire having P/N 178K23–5 that contains any serial number 0148xxxx through 0152xxxx inclusive, on any airplane.

Alternative Methods of Compliance

(c) 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, Wichita Aircraft Certification Office (ACO). Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Wichita ACO.

Note 4: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Wichita ACO.

Special Flight Permits

(d) 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 airplane to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

Incorporation by Reference

(e) The inspection, and replacement if necessary, shall be done in accordance with Bombardier (Learjet) Advisory Wire 32–021, dated February 5, 2001. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from Learjet, Inc., One Learjet Way, Wichita, Kansas 67209–2942. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the FAA, Wichita Aircraft Certification Office, 1801 Airport Road, Room 100, Mid-Continent Airport, Wichita, Kansas 67209; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

Effective Date

(f) This amendment becomes effective on May 1, 2001.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on April 5, 2001.

Donald L. Riggins,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.
[FR Doc. 01–9018 Filed 4–13–01; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 305

RIN 3084–0069

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 clothes washers will remain in effect until further notice. Under the Appliance Labeling Rule (“Rule”), each required label on a covered appliance must show a range, or scale, indicating the range of energy costs or efficiencies for all models of a size or capacity comparable to the labeled model. The Commission publishes the ranges annually in the **Federal Register** if the upper or lower limits of the range change by 15% or more from the previously published range. If the Commission does not publish a revised range, it must publish a notice that the prior range will apply until new ranges are published. The Commission is today announcing that the ranges published on May 11, 2000 will remain in effect until new ranges are published.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 16, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hampton Newsome, Attorney, Division of Enforcement, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580 (202–326–2889); hnewsome@ftc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Rule was issued by the Commission in 1979, 44 FR 66466 (Nov. 19, 1979), in response to a directive in the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975.¹ The rule covers eight categories of major household appliances, including clothes washers. The Rule also covers pool

heaters, 59 FR 49556 (Sept. 28, 1994), and contains requirements that pertain to fluorescent lamp ballasts, 54 FR 28031 (July 5, 1989), certain plumbing products, 58 FR 54955 (Oct. 25, 1993), and certain lighting products, 59 FR 25176 (May 13, 1994, eff. May 15, 1995).

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 manufacturers to 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 also requires manufacturers to 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 appliances uses.

Section 305.8(b) of the Rule requires manufacturers, after filing an initial report, to report certain information annually to the Commission by specified dates for each product type.² These reports, which are to assist the Commission in preparing the ranges of comparability, contain 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. To keep the required information consistent with these changes, under Section 305.10 of the rule, the Commission will publish new ranges 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 will publish a statement that the prior ranges remain in effect for the next year.

The annual reports of clothes washers have been received and analyzed by the

¹ 42 U.S.C. 6294. The statute also requires the Department of Energy (“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.

² Reports for clothes washers are due March 1.

Commission. The ranges of comparability for clothes washers have not changed by more than 15% from the current ranges for this product category. Therefore, the current ranges for clothes washers, published on May 11, 2000 (65 FR 30351), will remain in effect. Manufacturers must continue to base the disclosure of estimated annual operating cost required at the bottom of the EnergyGuide for clothes washers on the 2000 Representative Average Unit Costs of Energy for electricity (8.03 cents per kilo Watt-hour) and natural gas (68.8 cents per therm) that were published by DOE on February 7, 2000 (65 FR 5860), and by the Commission on April 17, 2000 (65 FR 20352).

For up-to-date tables showing current range and cost information for all covered appliances, see the Commission's Appliance Labeling Rule web page at <http://www.ftc.gov/appliances>.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 305

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

The authority citation for Part 305 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6294.

By direction of the Commission.

Benjamin I. Berman,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 01-9351 Filed 4-13-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 CFR Part 41

[Public Notice 3644]

Visas: Nonimmigrant Classes; Legal Immigration Family Equity Act Nonimmigrants, V and K Classification

AGENCY: Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State.

ACTION: Interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This rule implements five new nonimmigrant visa categories (V1, V2 and V3 and K3, K4) established pursuant to the Legal Immigration Family Equity (LIFE) Act that was enacted on December 21, 2000. The new categories permit United States consular officers to issue nonimmigrant visas to the spouse, child and, in some instances, the child of the child of a lawful permanent resident alien (LPR) and to the spouse of a United States citizen and the child(ren) of the spouse. Issuance of nonimmigrant visas will

permit these aliens to apply for admission into the United States as nonimmigrants where they may await the completion of the immigration process with their U.S. citizen or LPR family member.

DATES: This interim rule is effective April 1, 2001. Written comments must be received no later than June 1, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be submitted, in duplicate, to H. Edward Odom, Chief, Legislation and Regulations Division, Visa Office, Room L603-C, SA-1, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520-0106.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: H. Edward Odom, Chief, Legislation and Regulations Division, Visa Office, Room L603-C, SA-1, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520-0106, (202) 663-1204; or e-mail: odomhe@state.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

What is the Purpose of the New Visa Categories and Who Benefits From Them?

On December 21, 2000 the President signed into law the Legal Immigration Family Equity (LIFE) Act, Title XI of H.R. 4942, Pub. L. 106-553. Sections 1102 and 1103 of the LIFE Act add to the existing nonimmigrant categories of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15), two new categories, one subdivided into three subcategories (V1, V2, V3) and the other into two subcategories, (K3, K4). The underlying purpose of this legislation is to reunite families that have been or could be subject to a long period of separation during the process of immigrating to the United States. Therefore, once admitted as a V or K nonimmigrant, the alien generally will be permitted to remain in the United States with his or her family until the visa petition is approved or denied. Then, if the petition is approved, the alien may continue to remain until the application for adjustment of status is approved or denied, or may depart to seek the issuance of an immigrant visa at the appropriate consular office abroad. In both the new V and K categories the spouses and children affected are those for whom an immigrant visa or adjustment of status are not available despite the petition having been filed. The lack of availability of a visa or opportunity to adjust status in many cases may be due to lengthy processing delays. In the cases of many spouses and children of lawful permanent residents (LPRs) it may be due to the fact that no visa number has yet become

available to the alien because of the annual numerical limitation placed on immigrant visas in the second preference category.

The new category "V" is intended for use by certain spouses and unmarried children of LPRs who have filed second preference petitions in their behalf pursuant to INA 203(a)(2)(A), and by the unmarried children of those principal beneficiaries. A spouse who qualifies for V status will be classified as V1. A petitioned-for child will be classified as V2. A derivative child of either will be classified as V3. Under the LIFE Act, no benefits accrue in the new categories until three or more years after the date on which a second preference petition was filed on behalf of the principal beneficiary.

The LIFE Act also adds new subcategory K(ii) to the existing K (fiancé(e)) nonimmigrant category. The original K category has been renumbered K(i) and modified to remove derivative children and place them in a new K(iii) subcategory along with the children of an alien classified under the new K(ii) subcategory. Nevertheless, a fiancé(e) of a U.S. citizen will continue to be designated K1 for visa purposes. A derivative child of a K1 alien will still be designated K2. The new K3 visa is intended for use by a spouse of a United States citizen for whom a spousal immediate relative petition has been filed in the United States. The spouse's child(ren) will be designated K4. Unlike the new V3 category, neither existing legislation nor the LIFE Act provides for visa issuance to the child of a child of the spouse or the petitioner.

V Visas

What are the Requirements to Obtain Classification as a V1, V2, or V3 Nonimmigrant?

In order to obtain classification as a nonimmigrant under V1 or V2 the alien applicant must first establish that a second preference (F2A) petition (I-130) as the spouse or child of an LPR had been filed in his or her name on or before the date the LIFE Act was enacted, i.e., December 21, 2000. Further, the applicant must establish that either: (1) The petition in the applicant's name has not been acted upon after three years or more, or (2) if the petition has been approved, three years or more have passed since the petition was filed and either no visa number has become available because of the worldwide or per country numerical limitation, or even though a number is available the alien's application for