(1) If employed by a repair station located inside the United States, be appropriately certificated as a mechanic or repairman under part 65 of this chapter for the work being supervised.

* * * * *

■ 8. Amend § 145.155 by revising paragraph (a)(2) to read as follows:

§ 145.155 Inspection personnel requirements.

(a) * * *

(2) Proficient in using the various types of inspection equipment and visual inspection aids appropriate for the article being inspected.

* * * * *

■ 9. Amend § 145.157 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 145.157 Personnel authorized to approve an article for return to service.

(a) A certificated repair station located inside the United States must ensure each person authorized to approve an article for return to service under the repair station certificate and operations specifications is appropriately certificated as a mechanic or repairman under part 65.

* * * * *

■ 10. Amend § 145.163 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 145.163 Training requirements.

(a) A certificated repair station must have and use an employee training program approved by the FAA that consists of initial and recurrent training. An applicant for a repair station certificate must submit a training program for approval by the FAA as required by § 145.51(a)(7).

* * * * *

■ 11. Amend § 145.213 by revising paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 145.213 Inspection of maintenance, preventive maintenance, or alterations.

* * * * *

(d) Except for individuals employed by a repair station located outside the United States, only an employee appropriately certificated as a mechanic or repairman under part 65 is authorized to sign off on final inspections and maintenance releases for the repair station.

■ 12. Amend § 145.221 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 145.221 Service difficulty reports.

(a) A certificated repair station must report to the FAA within 96 hours after it discovers any failure, malfunction, or defect of an article. The report must be in a format acceptable to the FAA.

* * * * *

Issued under authority provided by 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 44701(a), and 44707 in Washington, DC, on July 14, 2014.

Michael P. Huerta,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2014–18938 Filed 8–11–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 305

[RIN 3084–AB03]

Energy Labeling Rule

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (''Commission'') amends its Energy Labeling Rule (''Rule'') by publishing new ranges of comparability for required labels on central air conditioners, heat pumps, and weatherized furnaces.

DATES: The amendments announced in this document will become effective on January 1, 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 appliances, including central air conditioners and heat pumps. It requires manufacturers of covered appliances to disclose specific energy consumption or efficiency information (derived from 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 Central Air Conditioners, Heat Pumps, and Weatherized Furnaces

The Commission is updating the Rule's ranges of comparability, based on current data, for central air conditioners, heat pumps, and weatherized furnaces, effective January 1, 2015. In a February 6, 2013 **Federal Register** Notice (78 FR 8362), the Commission issued new EnergyGuide label requirements to help consumers, distributors, contractors, and installers easily determine whether a specific furnace or central air conditioner meets applicable DOE regional efficiency standards. Among other things, these amendments revised labels for central air conditioners, heat pumps, and weatherized furnaces that will be required on January 1, 2015. In the 2013 Notice, the Commission did not publish updated comparability ranges for those products because energy data available at that time would likely become obsolete before the January 1, 2015 date. However, the Commission explained it would publish new ranges for central air conditioners, heat pumps, and weatherized furnaces, when more current data became available before 2015.[2] That date serves as the effective date for the new FTC labels and the new comparability ranges for these products.

In addition to publishing the new ranges, the Commission is updating the prototype and sample labels in the Rule to reflect these range changes. As discussed in a **Federal Register** Notice published this year, the Commission plans to address updates for other heating products, including boilers and non-weatherized furnaces, separately.[3]

III. Administrative Procedure Act

The amendments published in this Notice involve routine, technical and minor, or conforming changes to the labeling requirements in the Rule. These technical amendments merely provide a routine change to the range and cost information required on EnergyGuide labels. Accordingly, the Commission finds for good cause that public comment for these technical, procedural amendments is impractical and unnecessary (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A)(B) and (d)).

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

[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] 78 FR at 8365.

[3] 79 FR 34642, 34652 (June 18, 2014).

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, 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 in the preamble of this document, the Federal Trade 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. Revise Appendix G1 to Part 305 to read as follows:

Appendix G1 to Part 305—Furnaces—Gas

Furnace Type	Range of annual fuel utilization efficiencies (AFUEs)	
	Low	High
Non-Weatherized Gas Furnaces Manufactured Before the Compliance Date of DOE Regional Standards—All Capacities	78.0	96.6
Non-Weatherized Gas Furnaces Manufactured After the Compliance Date of DOE Regional Standards—All Capacities	80.0	98.5
Weatherized Gas Furnaces Manufactured—All Capacities	81.0	95.0

■ 3. Revise Appendix G3 to Part 305 to read as follows:

Appendix G3 to Part 305—Furnaces—Oil

Type	Range of annual fuel utilization efficiencies (AFUEs)	
	Low	High
Non-Weatherized Oil Furnaces Manufactured Before the Compliance Date of DOE Regional Standards—All Capacities	78.0	86.1
Non-Weatherized Oil Furnaces Manufactured After the Compliance Date of DOE Regional Standards—All Capacities	83.0	95.4
Weatherized Oil Furnaces—All Capacities	78.0	83.0

■ 4. Revise Appendix H to Part 305 to read as follows:

Appendix H to Part 305—Cooling Performance for Central Air Conditioners

Manufacturer's rated cooling capacity (Btu's/hr)	Range of SEER's	
	Low	High
Single Package Units		
Central Air Conditioners (Cooling Only): All capacities	13	20
Heat Pumps (Cooling Function): All capacities	13	18.1
Split System Units		
Central Air Conditioners (Cooling Only): All capacities	13	26
Heat Pumps (Cooling Function): All capacities	13	30.5

■ 5. Revise Appendix I to Part 305 to read as follows:

Appendix I to Part 305—Heating Performance for Central Air Conditioners

[4] 5 U.S.C. 605.

Manufacturer's rated heating capacity (Btu's/hr)	Range of HSPF's	
	Low	High
Single Package Units		
Heat Pumps (Heating Function): All capacities	7.7	9.2
Split System Units		
Heat Pumps (Heating Function): All capacities	7.7	13.5

■ 6. Appendix L is amended as follows:

■ a. Prototype Labels 3 and 4 are revised.

■ b. Sample Label 7 is removed.

■ c. Sample Labels 7A and 7B are redesignated as Sample Labels 7 and 7A and revised.

■ d. Sample Label 8 is removed.

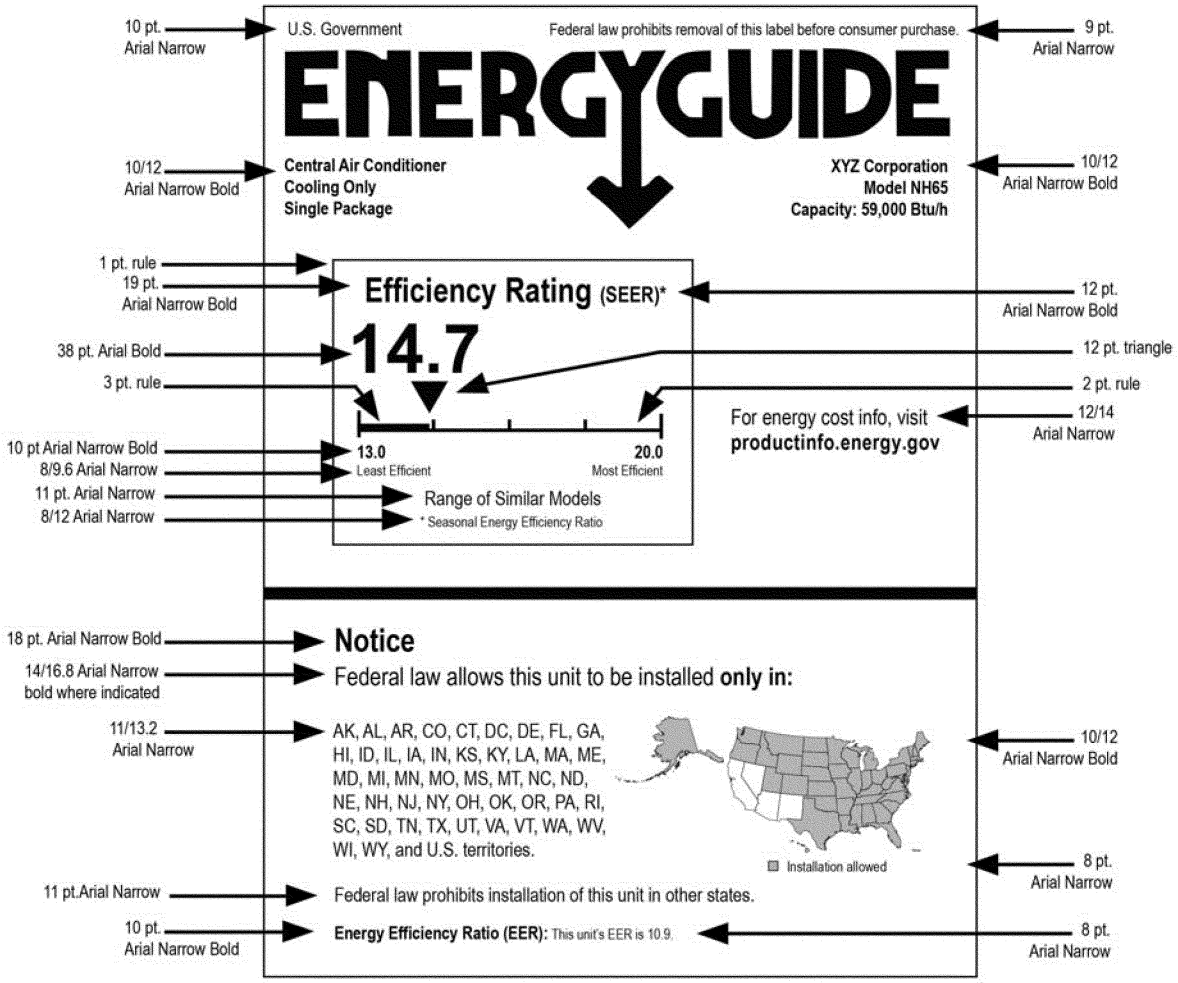
■ e. Sample Label 8A is redesignated as Sample Label 8 and revised.

The revisions read as follows:

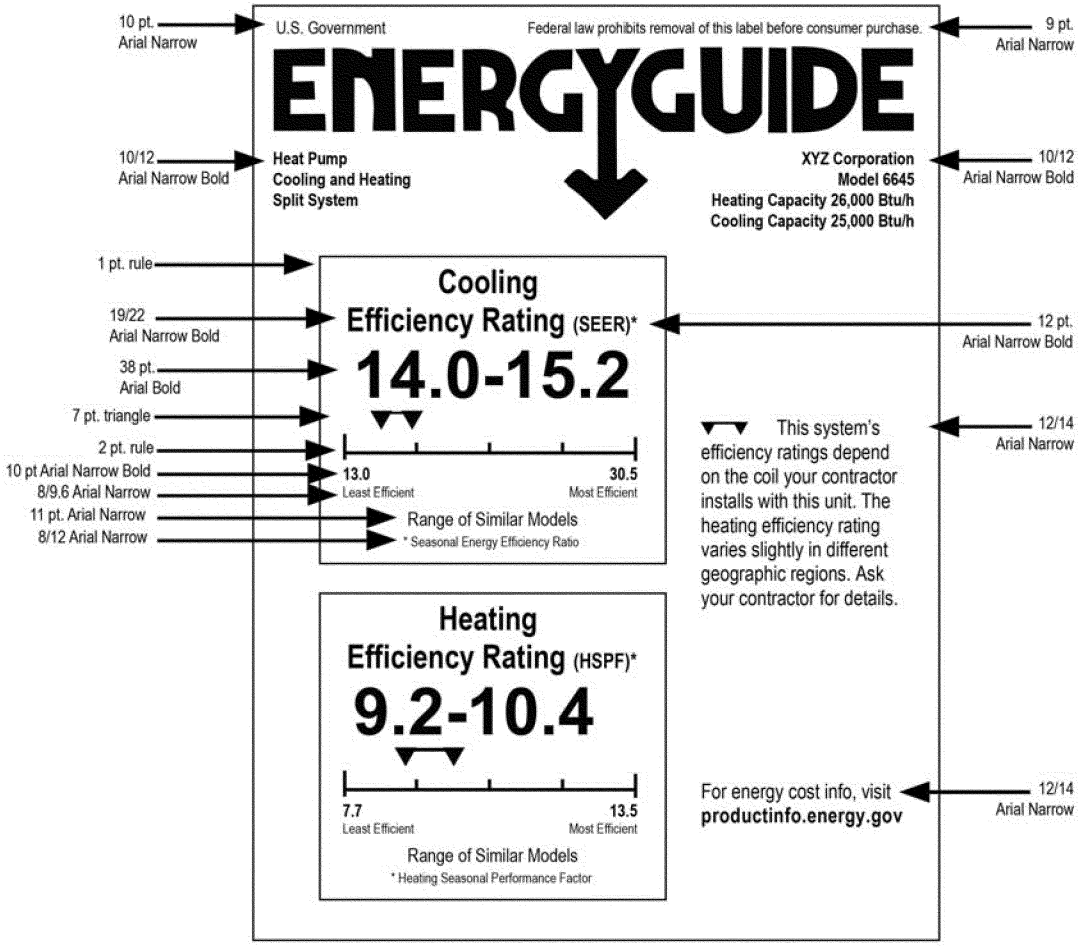
Appendix L to Part 305—Sample Labels

* * * * *

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P



Prototype Label 3 – Single-Package Central Air Conditioner (models manufactured after the compliance date of DOE regional efficiency standards in 10 CFR part 430)



Prototype Label 4 – Split-system Heat Pump (only for units manufactured on or after the compliance date of DOE regional efficiency standards in 10 CFR part 430)

U.S. Government

Federal law prohibits removal of this label before consumer purchase.

ENERGYGUIDE

Central Air Conditioner
Cooling Only
Split System

XYZ Corporation
Model HC47
Capacity 57,000 Btu/h

Efficiency Rating (SEER)*

13.0-14.2

13.0 Least Efficient

26.0 Most Efficient

Range of Similar Models

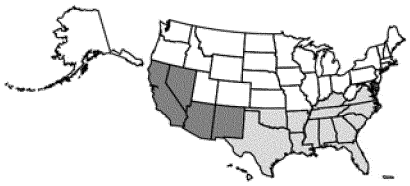
* Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio

This system's efficiency rating depends on the coil your contractor installs with this unit. Ask for details.

For energy cost info, visit **productinfo.energy.gov**

Notice

The installed system must meet minimum federal regional efficiency standards.
See **productinfo.energy.gov** for certified coil combinations.



North AK, CO, CT, ID, IL, IA, IN, KS, MA, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, SD, UT, VT, WA, WV, WI, WY

Southeast AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, HI, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, U.S. Territories

Southwest AZ, CA, NM, NV

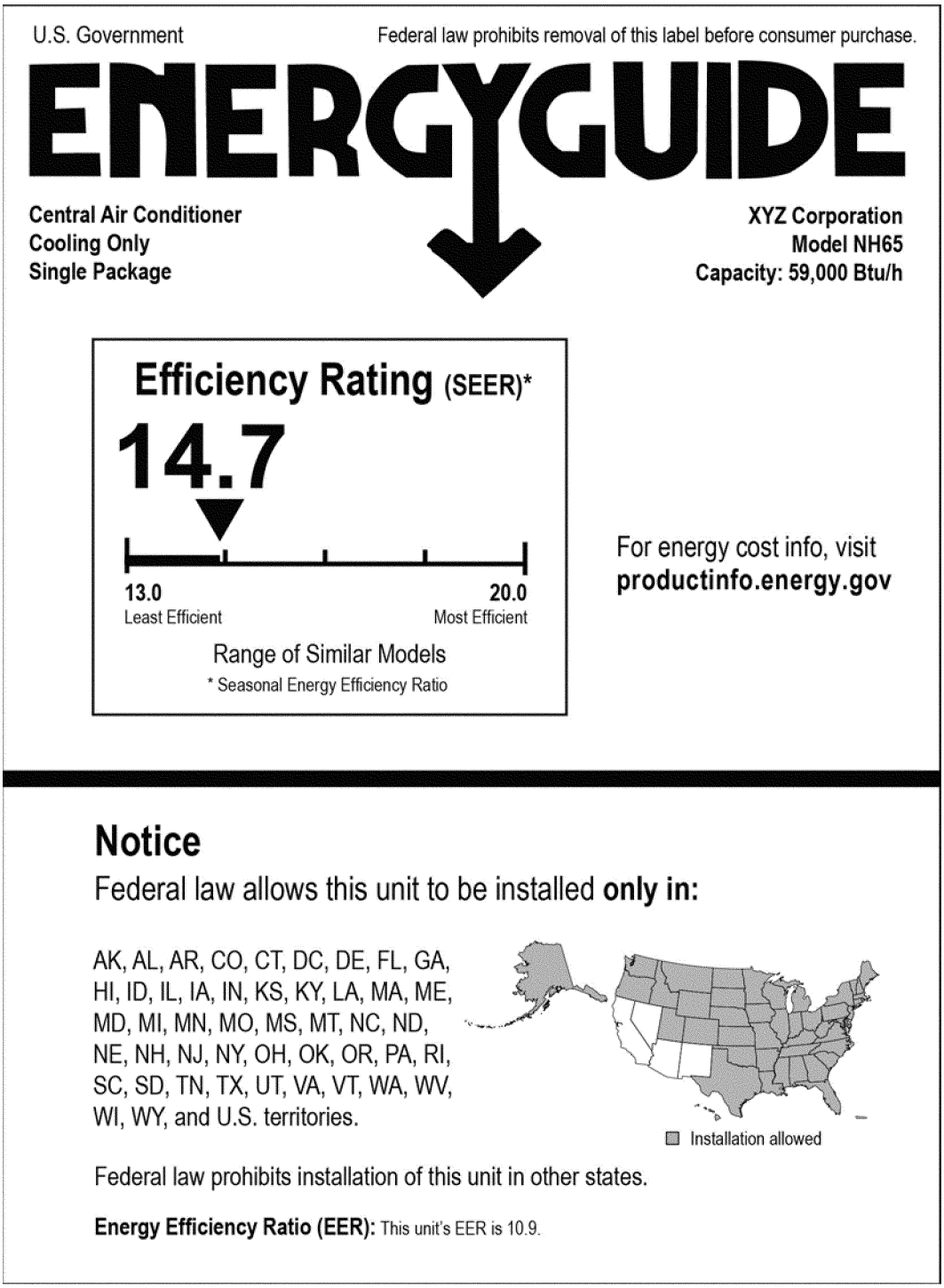
Minimum Standards

	North	Southeast	Southwest
SEER	13	14	14
EER†			12.2
EER††			11.7

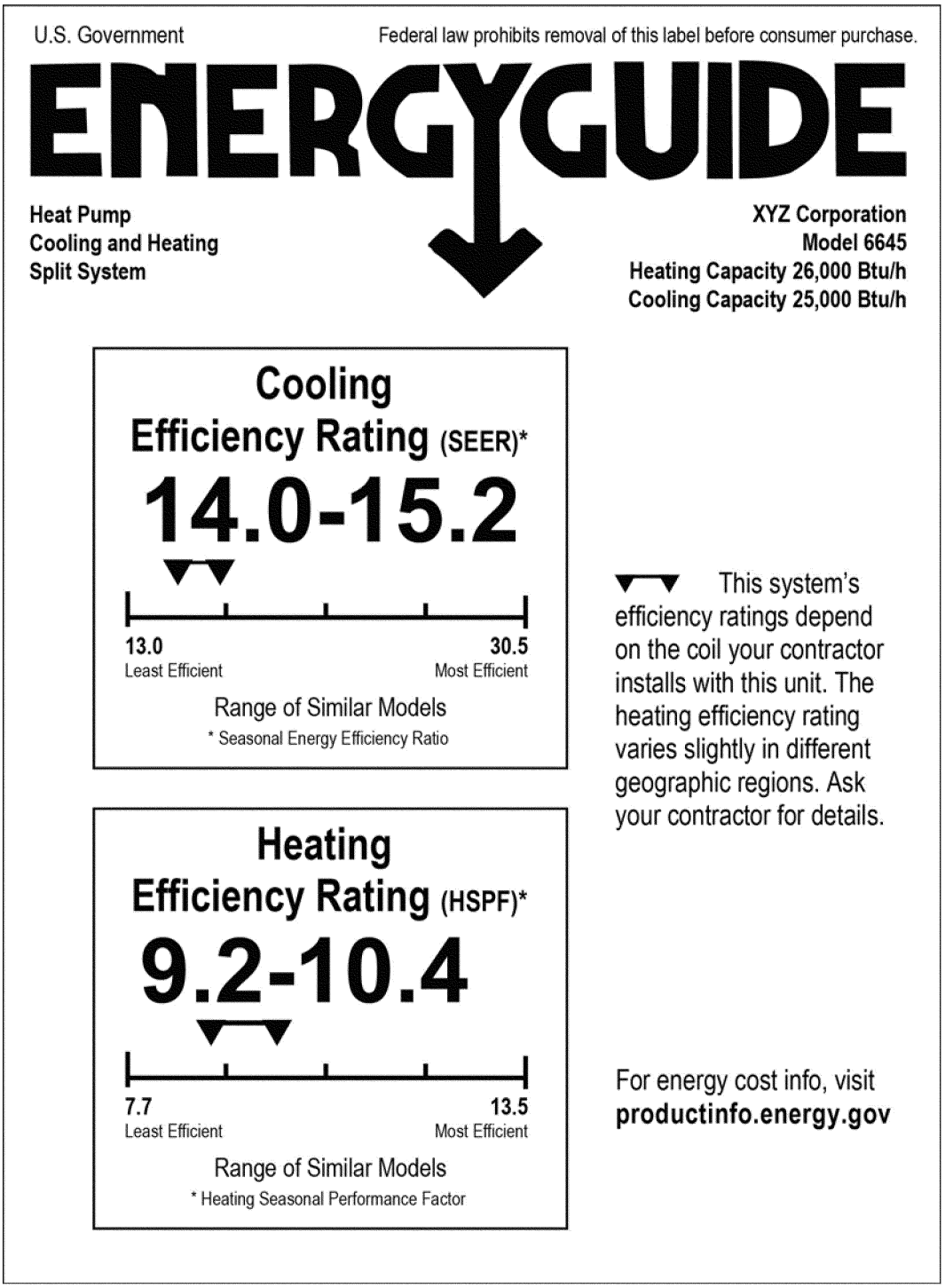
† Units with rated capacity of less than 45,000 btu/h
†† Units with rated capacity equal to or greater than 45,000 btu/h

Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER): could range from 11.4 to 12.5, depending on the coil installed with this unit

Sample Label 7 – Split-system Central Air Conditioner (models manufactured after the compliance date of DOE regional efficiency standards in 10 CFR part 430)



Sample Label 7A – Single-package Central Air Conditioner (models manufactured after the compliance date of DOE regional efficiency standards in 10 CFR part 430)



Sample Label 8 – Split-system Heat Pump (only for units manufactured on or after the compliance date of DOE regional efficiency standards in 10 CFR part 430)

* * * * *

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2014–18501 Filed 8–11–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–C

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 172

[Docket No. FDA–2012–F–0138]

Food Additives Permitted for Direct Addition to Food for Human Consumption; Vitamin D_3

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or we) is amending the food additive regulations to provide for the safe use of vitamin D_3 as a nutrient supplement in meal replacement beverages that are not intended for special dietary use in reducing or maintaining body weight and for use in foods that are sole sources of nutrition for enteral feedings. We are taking this action in response to a petition filed by Abbott Laboratories (Abbott).

DATES: This rule is effective August 12, 2014. See section VII ''Objections'' for further information on the filing of objections. Submit either electronic or written objections and requests for a hearing by September 11, 2014. The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of August 12, 2014.

ADDRESSES: You may submit either electronic or written objections and requests for a hearing identified by Docket No. FDA–2012–F–0138, by any of the following methods:

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic objections in the following way:

- Federal eRulemaking Portal: *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

Written Submissions

Submit written objections in the following ways:

- Mail/Hand delivery/Courier (for paper submissions): Division of Dockets Management (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Agency name and Docket No. FDA–2012–F–0138 for this rulemaking. All objections received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting objections, see the ''Objections'' heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or objections received, go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the ''Search'' box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Division of Dockets Management, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Judith Kidwell, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–265), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740–3835, 240–402–1071.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In the **Federal Register** of March 6, 2012 (77 FR 13232), FDA announced that Abbott Laboratories, 3300 Stelzer Rd., Columbus, OH 43219, had filed a food additive petition (FAP 2A4788). The petition proposed that FDA amend the food additive regulations in § 172.380 (21 CFR 172.380), *Vitamin D_3,* to provide for the safe use of vitamin D_3 as a nutrient supplement in meal replacement beverages and meal replacement bars that are not intended for special dietary use in reducing or maintaining body weight and for use in foods that are sole sources of nutrition for enteral tube feeding. After the document was published, Abbott amended the petition to exclude the proposed use of vitamin D_3 in meal replacement bars. This final rule is a complete response to the petition.

Abbott has requested that we amend § 172.380 to authorize the use of vitamin D_3 as a nutrient supplement at levels not to exceed 500 International Units (IU) per 240 milliliters (mL) (prepared beverage) in meal replacement beverages that are not intended for special dietary use in reducing or maintaining body weight and that are represented for use such that the total amount of vitamin D_3 provided by the product does not exceed 1,000 IU per day, and at levels not to exceed 1.0 IU per kilocalorie (kcal) in food represented for use as a sole source of nutrition for enteral feeding.

Vitamin D comprises a group of fat-soluble seco-sterols and comes in many forms. The two major physiologically relevant forms are vitamin D_2 and vitamin D_3. Vitamin D without a subscript represents either vitamin D_2 or vitamin D_3 or both. Vitamin D is affirmed as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) for use in food as a nutrient supplement in § 184.1950(c)(1) (21 CFR 184.1950(c)(1)) in accordance with § 184.1(b)(2) (21 CFR 184.1(b)(2)), with the following specific limitations:

Category of food	Maximum levels in food (as served)
Breakfast cereals	350 IU/100 grams (g).
Grain products and pasta.	90 IU/100 g.
Milk	42 IU/100 g.
Milk products	89 IU/100 g.

Additionally, under § 184.1950(c)(2) and (c)(3), vitamin D is affirmed as GRAS for use in infant formulas and margarine, respectively. Under § 172.380, vitamin D_3 is approved for use as a food additive as a nutrient supplement in calcium-fortified fruit juices and fruit juice drinks; meal replacement and other type bars, soy protein-based meal replacement beverages represented for special dietary use in reducing or maintaining body weight; and cheese and cheese products as defined therein. Under § 172.379, vitamin D_2 is approved for use as a food additive as a nutrient supplement in soy beverages, soy beverage products, soy-based butter substitute spreads, and soy-based cheese substitutes and soy-based cheese substitute products. Under § 172.381, vitamin D_2 bakers yeast is approved for use as a food additive as a source of vitamin D_2 and as a leavening agent in yeast-leavened baked goods and baking mixes and yeast-leavened baked snack foods.

Vitamin D is essential for human health. The major function of vitamin D is the maintenance of blood serum concentrations of calcium and phosphorus by enhancing the absorption of these minerals in the small intestine. Vitamin D deficiency can lead to abnormalities in calcium and bone metabolism, such as rickets in children or osteomalacia in adults. Excessive intake of vitamin D elevates blood plasma calcium levels (hypercalcemia) by increased intestinal absorption and/or mobilization from the bone.

To ensure that vitamin D is not added to the U.S. food supply at levels that could raise safety concerns, FDA affirmed vitamin D as GRAS with specific limitations as listed in § 184.1950. Under § 184.1(b)(2), an ingredient affirmed as GRAS with