

35°38'00"N, long. 112°17'00"W; to lat. 35°38'00"N, long. 112°07'03"W; to lat. 35°42'00"N, long. 112°07'03"W, thence to the point of beginning.

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Issued in Los Angeles, California, on November 4, 1996.

Sabra W. Kaulia,

Assistant Manager, Air Traffic Division, Western-Pacific Region.

[FR Doc. 96-29818 Filed 11-20-96; 8:45 am]

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14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 96-AWP-16]

Establishment of Class E Airspace; Phoenix, Deer Valley Municipal Airport, AZ

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This action corrects an error in the airspace designation and description of a final rule that was published in the Federal Register on October 7, 1996 (61 FR 52283), Airspace Docket No. 96-AWP-16.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC December 5, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William Buck, Airspace Specialist, Operations Branch, AWP-530, Air Traffic Division, Western-Pacific Region, Federal Aviation Administration, 15000 Aviation Boulevard, Lawndale, California 90261, telephone (310) 725-6556.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

Federal Register Document 96-25607, Airspace Docket No. 96-AWP-16, published on October 7, 1996 (61 FR 52283), established a Class E airspace area at Phoenix-Deer Valley Municipal Airport, AZ. An error was discovered in the airspace designation and description in the Phoenix-Deer Valley Municipal Airport, AZ, Class E airspace area. This action corrects that error.

Correction to Final Rule

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the airspace designation and description for the Class E airspace area at Phoenix-Deer Valley Municipal Airport, AZ, as published in the Federal Register on October 7, 1996 (61 FR 52283), (Federal Register Document 96-25607; page 52283, columns 2 and 3), are corrected as follows:

§ 71.1 [Corrected]

On page 52283, in the second column, in the second paragraph, in the seventh line "paragraph 6002" should read "paragraph 6004."

On page 52283, in the third column, in the fourth paragraph, under § 71.1 [Amended], "Paragraph 6002 Class E airspace areas designated as a surface area for an airport" should read "Paragraph 6004 Class E airspace areas designated as an extension to a Class D surface area."

AWP AZ E4 Phoenix, Deer Valley Municipal, AZ [Corrected]

Phoenix, Deer Valley Municipal Airport, AZ (lat. 33°41'18"N, long. 112°04'56"W)

On page 52283, the third column, the airspace description for Phoenix, Deer Valley Municipal, AZ, is corrected to read as follows:

Within 3 miles south and 2 miles north of the 287° bearing from the Deer Valley Municipal Airport extending from the 4.4-mile radius of the Deer Valley Municipal Airport to 9.2 miles west of the airport. This Class E airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Airport/Facility Directory.

Issued in Los Angeles, California, on November 4, 1996.

Sabra W. Kaulia,

Assistant Manager, Air Traffic Division, Western-Pacific Region.

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 21

Guides for the Mirror Industry

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Final rules; Recision of the guides for the mirror industry.

SUMMARY: The Guides for the Mirror Industry were promulgated in 1962 to prevent deception in the sale and marketing of mirrors for decorative and utilitarian uses with respect to the material content of the glass from which mirrors were made and the method by which the backing was affixed to mirrors. When the Mirror Guides were adopted, the process used to manufacture glass for mirrors was not uniform and there were no industry standards that regulated quality, reflectivity, or durability of mirrors. Since that time, the glass industry, and as a result the mirror industry, have undergone significant changes. First, mirrors are no longer made from "plate glass" or "sheet glass," both of which produced mirrors with a high level of

distortion. Today, all commercial glass manufacturers use the Pilkington process to manufacture float glass. This process produces high quality glass that is almost distortion-free. Second, industry standards have been promulgated that govern the quality, acceptable levels of distortion, reflectivity and durability of glass suitable for use in mirrors. Third, the process used to affix copper backing to mirrors has undergone significant technological improvement that lessens, if not eliminates, the potential for deception as to the type of backing used. Finally, due to technological changes, industry participants consider much of the terminology used in the Mirror Guides to be obsolete. These facts appear to make the Mirror Guides obsolete and unnecessary. Because of these changes, the Commission has determined that it is in the public interest to rescind the Guides for the Mirror Industry.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 21, 1996.

ADDRESS: Requests for copies of this document should be sent to the Public Reference Branch, Room 130, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jessica D. Gray, Attorney, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580, (202) 326-2025.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Mirror Guides, promulgated by the Commission on June 30, 1962, and amended on September 13, 1972 (37 FR 18448), and February 27, 1979 (44 FR 11183), give guidance about acceptable and unacceptable claims made in advertising or promotional materials used in the sale or distribution of mirrors.

Specifically, under these Guides it is an unfair or deceptive act or practice for any industry member, in connection with the sale, offering for sale, or distribution of mirrors, to use any advertisement or representation which is false or has the tendency to mislead purchasers or prospective purchasers with respect to the type, grade, quality, quantity, use, size, design, material, finish, strength, backing, silvering, thickness, composition, origin, preparation, manufacture, value, or distribution of any mirror.

Under the Mirror Guides it is also an unfair or deceptive act or practice for any member of the industry to sell, offer for sale, or distribute any mirror under any representation or circumstance having the capacity to mislead or deceive purchasers or prospective purchasers with regard to the type or