

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.

\* \* \* \* \*

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]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

## 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.*

[FR Doc. 96-29819 Filed 11-20-96; 8:45 am]

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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

kind of glass contained in any mirror or the type of backing affixed thereto.

The Commission has determined, as part of its oversight responsibilities, to review rules and guides periodically. These reviews seek information about the costs and benefits of the Commission's rules and guides and their regulatory and economic impact. The information obtained assists the Commission in identifying rules and guides that warrant modification or rescission. On January 22, 1996, the Notice of the Commission's intent to request public comment on the rules and guides selected for regulatory review during 1996 appeared in the Federal Register. 61 FR 1538-44. A notice inviting comments on the Mirror Guides was published on March 15, 1996. 61 FR 10708-10. The comment period ended on April 15, 1996. One comment, from the North American Association of Mirror Manufacturers (NAAMM), was received after the comment period closed. This comment characterized the Mirror Guides as obsolete and recommended that the Guides be amended or rescinded. Specifically, NAAMM stated that there is consensus within the industry that the Guides are "almost totally inaccurate" and that the process for manufacturing glass for mirrors is no longer an issue.

At the time the Mirror Guides were promulgated, mirrors were made from "plate glass," which was made by grinding and polishing a ribbon of glass between two rolls. The glass produced by this process contained a high occurrence of distortions and other imperfections. The quality problems that resulted from the manufacturing process gave rise to pervasive misrepresentations or deceptive acts or practices by some manufacturers, distributors, and resellers of mirrors. Today, the grinding and polishing process has been displaced by the "float" technology, which produces glass with greater clarity and almost no distortions. Consequently, misrepresentations that mirrors contain "crystal" or "crystale," "window," or "plate" glass are no longer a concern.

In the 1960s, some industry members engaged in the practice of deceptively marketing mirrors as being "copper backed" when the copper had simply been painted on and had not been applied by an electroplating process. Mirrors that had copper backing painted on them did not have the same quality and durability as mirrors to which the copper backing had been applied by electroplating. The Mirror Guides were promulgated in part to prevent this deceptive practice. Today, a different

process for applying copper backing to mirrors called "electro-chemical reaction" is used and appears to have displaced both "electroplating" and the painting on of copper backing. Therefore the quality and durability concerns that prompted the adoption of the Mirror Guides no longer exist.

The glass and mirror industries have also made significant progress toward standardization. The American Society for Testing and Materials has promulgated standards that set parameters for quality, levels of defects and durability of glass. In addition, the American National Standards Institute has promulgated several standards that govern the reflectivity of mirrors used in automobiles.

These recent changes in the glass and mirror industries have rendered the Mirror Guides obsolete and ineffectual. Accordingly, the Commission has determined that it is in the public interest to eliminate the Mirror Guides.

#### List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 21

Advertising, Glass and glass products, Trade practices.

#### **PART 21—[REMOVED]**

The Commission, under authority of sections 5(a)(1) and 6(g) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. 45(a)(1) and 46(g), amends Chapter I of Title 16 of the Code of Federal Regulations by removing Part 21.

By direction of the Commission.  
Benjamin I. Berman,  
*Acting Secretary.*  
[FR Doc. 96-29798 Filed 11-20-96; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

## **DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

### **Bureau of Consular Affairs**

#### **22 CFR Part 40**

[Public Notice 2463]

#### **Visas: Regulations Pertaining to Both Nonimmigrants and Immigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended**

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Consular Affairs, DOS.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This final rule amends the numbering system for the Department's visa regulations in order to facilitate implementation of the "Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996", hereinafter referred to as "the Act." Among other things, the Act revises a number of the

current grounds of visa ineligibility under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) and adds new grounds of visa ineligibility. The Act also modifies certain definitions and waiver provisions set forth in the INA. As a consequence of these additions and revisions, it is necessary for the Department to amend the numbering of 22 CFR Part 40.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This rule takes effect November 21, 1996.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Stephen K. Fischel, Chief, Legislation and Regulations Division, 202-663-1203.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### Public Law 104-208 Background

The President signed Pub. L. 104-208, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997, on September 30, 1996. Division C of Pub. L. 104-208 is the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigration Responsibility Act of 1996 ("the Act"). The Act revises several grounds of visa ineligibility, certain definitions and makes other significant changes to the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).

##### Changes

As most of the Act's amendments to the INA merely revise the current text, much of the early numbering of the CFR remains the same. However, the insertion by the Act of a new INA 212(a)(9), the Act's renumbering of INA 212(a)(9) as 212(a)(10), and the Act's addition of several new grounds of ineligibility make it necessary for the Department to revise the current numbering of the visa regulations, which are designed to correlate to the INA's numbering. As a result of other INA amendments, which required the restructuring of part 40, and in the expectation that additional changes in the regulations will be required, the Department is also taking this opportunity to reserve additional sections for future use. The following derivation table for 22 CFR part 40 is provided as a guide to users of this part. The new numbering system is indicated in the table as "NEW." The "RELATIONSHIP TO OLD" column indicates whether the new section corresponds to a prior section, will be reserved for future use, or will be a new section added because of recent changes in the law. Regulations on new or amended sections will be promulgated as necessary.