SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On October 18, 1984, the FAA proposed to amend Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR Part 71) to alter the descriptions of VOR Federal Airways V-56, V-189 and V-290 located in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras, NC (49 FR 40878). Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments objecting of the proposal were received. Except for changing a segment of V-290, rewording of V-56 and editorial changes, this amendment is the same as that proposed in the notice. Sections 71.103 and 71.123 of Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations were republished in Handbook 7400.6A dated January 2, 1985.

The Rule

This amendment to Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations alters the descriptions of V-56, V-189 and V-290 and designates new Federal Airway G-13 located in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras, NC. The state of North Carolina requested the additional airway segments to support the increasing traffic to the Outer Banks real estate/commercial development area. The Dare County Regional Airport, the Billy Mitchell and Ocracoke Island Airports, located in that area, are experiencing growth problems. This action would aid flight planning, improve traffic flow and reduce controller workload.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore—(1) is not a "major rule" under Executive Order 12291; (2) is not a "significant rule" under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

VOR Federal airways.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR Part 71) is amended, as follows:

1. The authority citation for Part 71 is revised as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 1348(a) and 1354(a); 49 U.S.C. 106(g) (Revised, Pub. L. 97-449, January 12, 1983); 14 CFR 11.69; and 49 CFR 1.47.

§ 71.103 [Amended]

2. § 71.103 is amended as follows:

G-13—[New]

From Manteo, NC, NDB; via INT Manteo NDB 139° bearing and Hatteras Inlet, NC, 029° bearing; Hatteras Inlet; to Pamlico, NC, NDB.

§ 71.123 [Amended]

3. § 71.123 is amended as follows:

V-56—[Amended]

By adding the words "From INT New Bern 042° radial and Hatteras Inlet, NC, NDB 304° bearing; to Hatteras Inlet."

V-189—[Amended]

By removing the words "From Tar River, NC," and substituting the words "From Wright Brothers, NC, via Tar River, NC;" after "Hopewell, VA." add the words "The airspace within R-5302 and R-5314 is excluded."

V-290—[Revised]

From Rainelle, WV, via Montebello, VA; to Flat Rock, VA. From Franklin, VA; Elizabeth City, NC; to Wright Brothers, NC. From Pamlico, NC, NDB, via INT Pamlico 323° bearing and Tar River, NC, 109° radial; to Tar River.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on May 14, 1985.

James Burns, Jr.,

Acting Manager, Airspace-Rules and Aeronautical Information Division.

[FR Doc. 85-12173 Filed 5-20-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 239

Guides Against Deceptive Advertising of Guarantees; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects a Commission document previously published in the **Federal Register** on Wednesday, May 1, 1985. Section 239.2 of the Final Revision of the Guides published on that date contained examples of sample disclosures in warranty or guarantee advertising that should have been highlighted. Section 239.2 is reprinted here with the sample disclosures highlighted. A few minor typographical corrections are also included.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The correction is effective May 21, 1985.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Allen Hile, Attorney, Division of Marketing Practices, 6th St. and Pa. Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20580 (202) 523-1670.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In FR Doc. 85-10448, appearing in the **Federal Register** issue for Wednesday, May 1, 1985, 50 FR 18462, the following corrections should be made.

On page 18462, 1st column 9th line in the **"SUMMARY"**, the word "of" should read "or". On page 18470, 1st column, 5th line in § 239.1, the word "or" should read "of".

Also on page 18470, 2nd column, § 239.2 should have contained highligbted disclosures in the "Examples". For the sake of clarity, the entire § 239.2 is reprinted below with the proper sections highlighted.

§ 239.2 Disclosures in Warranty or Guarantee Advertising.

(a) If an advertisement mentions a warranty or guarantee that is offered on the advertised product, the advertisement should disclose, with such clarity and prominence as will be noticed and understood by prospective purchasers, that prior to sale, at the place where the product is sold, prospective purchasers can see the written warranty or guarantee for complete details of the warranty coverage.[1]

Examples: The following are examples of disclosures sufficient to convey to prospective purchasers that, prior to sale, at the place where the product is sold, they can see the written warranty or guarantee for complete details of the warranty coverage. These examples are for both print and broadcast advertising. These examples are illustrative, not exhaustive. In each example, the portion of the advertisement that mentions the warranty or guarantee is in regular type and the disclosure is in italics.

A. "The XYZ washing machine is backed by our limited 1 year warranty. *For complete details, see our warranty at a dealer near you.*"

B. "The XYZ bicycle is warranted for 5 years. *Some restrictions may apply. See a copy of our warranty wherever XYZ products are sold.*"

C. "We offer the best guarantee in the business. *Read the details and compare wherever our fine products are sold.*"

[1] In television advertising, the Commission will regard any disclosure of the pre-sale availability of warranties as complying with this Guide if the advertisement makes the necessary disclosure simultaneously with or immediately following the warranty claim and the disclosure is made in the audio portion, or, if in the video portion, it remains on the screen for at least five seconds.

D. *"See our full 2 year warranty at the store nearest you."*

E. "Don't take our word—take our warranty. *See our limited 2 year warranty where you shop."*

(b) If an advertisement in any catalogue, or in any other solicitation [2] for mail order sales or for telephone order sales mentions a warranty or guarantee that is offered on the advertised product, the advertisement should disclose, with such clarity and prominence as will be noticed and understood by prospective purchasers, that prospective purchasers can obtain complete details of the written warranty or guarantee free from the seller upon specific written request or from the catalogue or other solicitation (whichever is applicable).

Examples: The following are examples of disclosures sufficient to convey to consumers how they can obtain complete details of the written warranty or guarantee prior to placing a mail or telephone order. These examples are illustrative, not exhaustive. In each example, the portion of the advertisement that mentions the warranty or guarantee is in regular typeface and the disclosure is in italics.

A. "ABC quality cutlery is backed by our 10 year warranty. *Write to us for a free copy at: (address)."*

B. "ABC power tools are guaranteed. *Read about our limited 90 day warranty in this catalogue."*

C. *"Write to us for a free copy of our full warranty.* You'll be impressed how we stand behind our product."

Benjamin I. Berman,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85-12154 Filed 5-20-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Customs Service

19 CFR Part 4

[T.D. 85-87]

Customs Regulations Amendment Adding Ireland and Sweden to List of Countries Whose Pleasure Vessels Are Entitled To Be Issued U.S. Cruising Licenses

AGENCY: U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Customs Regulations by adding Ireland and Sweden to the list of countries whose pleasure vessels may be issued U.S. cruising licenses. Customs has been informed that yachts used and employed exclusively as pleasure vessels belonging to any resident of the U.S. are allowed to arrive at and depart from ports of both those countries and cruise in the waters of both countries without being subjected to formal entry and clearance procedures. Therefore, Customs is extending reciprocal privileges to pleasure vessels belonging to any resident of Ireland or Sweden.

EFFECTIVE DATE: These privileges became effective for Ireland on April 1, 1985, and for Sweden on April 23, 1985.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Concerning Ireland—John Mathis, concerning Sweden—Erwin Adler, both in the Carriers, Drawback and Bonds Division (202-566-5706), U.S. Customs Service, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20229.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 4.94(a), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.94(a)), provides that U.S. vessels documented as yachts, used exclusively for pleasure, not engaged in any trade, and not violating the customs or navigation laws of the U.S. may proceed from port to port in the U.S. or to foreign ports without entering and clearing, as long as they have not visited hovering vessels.

Generally, foreign-flag yachts entering the U.S. are required to comply with the laws applicable for foreign vessels arriving at, departing from, and proceeding between ports of the U.S. However, as provided in § 4.94(b), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.94(b)), pleasure vessels from certain countries may be issued cruising licenses which exempt them from formal entry and clearance procedures (e.g., filing manifests, obtaining permits to proceed and paying entry and clearance fees) at all but the first port of entry in the U.S. Yachts or pleasure vessels not carrying passengers or merchandise in trade are exempt from paying tonnage tax and light money in any case pursuant to §4.21(b)(5), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.21(b)(5)). Cruising licenses are available to pleasure vessels of countries which extend reciprocal privileges to U.S. pleasure vessels. A list of these countries is set forth in § 4.94(b).

By letter dated March 27, 1985, the Embassy of Ireland informed Customs Headquarters that the Government of Ireland permits yachts used and employed exclusively as pleasure vessels and belonging to any resident of the U.S., to arrive at and depart from ports of Ireland and cruise the waters of Ireland without entering and clearing Irish Customs, and without the payment of any charges for entering or clearing, dues, duty per ton, tonnage taxes or charges for cruising licenses. The Carriers, Drawback and Bonds Division of Customs is of the opinion that satisfactory evidence has been furnished to establish the reciprocity required in § 4.94(b). Therefore, on April 5, 1985, the Director of that division determined that, effective retroactively to April 1, 1985, Ireland should be added to the list of countries set forth in § 4.94(b).

By letter dated April 19, 1985, the Embassy of Sweden informed Customs Headquarters that the Government of Sweden permits yachts used and employed exclusively as pleasure vessels and belonging to any resident of the U.S., to arrive at and depart from ports of Sweden and cruise the waters of Sweden without entering and clearing Swedish Customs, and without the payment of any charges for entering or clearing, dues, duty per ton, tonnage taxes or charges for cruising licenses. The Carriers, Drawback and Bonds Division of Customs is of the opinion that satisfactory evidence has been furnished to establish the reciprocity required in § 4.94(b). Therefore, on May 8, 1985, the Director of that division determined that, effective retroactively to April 23, 1985, Sweden should be added to the list of countries set forth in § 4.94(b).

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 5 of the Act of May 28, 1908, 35 Stat. 425, as amended (46 U.S.C. 104), the President has delegated the authority to issue these cruising licenses to the Secretary of the Treasury by E.O. 10289, September 17, 1951. By Treasury Department Order 165-25, the Secretary of the Treasury delegated authority to the Commissioner of Customs to prescribe regulations relating to § 4.94(b) and other sections of the Customs Regulations relating to lists of countries entitled to preferential treatment in Customs matters because of reciprocal privileges accorded to vessels and aircraft of the U.S. Subsequently, by Customs Delegation Order No. 66 (T.D. 82-201), dated October 13, 1982, the Commissioner delegated authority to issue these cruising licenses and to amend this section to the Assistant Commissioner (Commercial Operations), who redelegated this authority to the Director, Office of Regulations and Rulings, who then redelegated it to the Director, Regulations Control and Disclosure Law Division.

Finding

On the basis of the information received from the Embassies of Ireland and Sweden, as described above, it has been determined that the U.S. is in

[2] *See* note 1.