COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Adjustment of an Import Limit for Certain Cotton and Man-Made Fiber Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in Bahrain

July 9, 1997.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Issuing a directive to the Commissioner of Customs increasing limits.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 15, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Janet Heinzen, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482–4212. For information on the quota status of these limits, refer to the Quota Status Reports posted on the bulletin boards of each Customs port or call (202) 927–5850. For information on embargoes and quota re-openings, call (202) 482–3715.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended; section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854); Uruguay Round Agreements Act.

The current limits for certain categories are being increased for carryover.

A description of the textile and apparel categories in terms of HTS numbers is available in the CORRELATION: Textile and Apparel Categories with the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (see **Federal Register** notice 61 FR 66263, published on December 17, 1996). Also see 61 FR 68241, published on December 27, 1996.

The letter to the Commissioner of Customs and the actions taken pursuant to it are not designed to implement all of the provisions of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act and the Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, but are designed to assist only in the implementation of certain of their provisions.

Troy H. Cribb,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

July 9, 1997.

Commissioner of Customs,
Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner: This directive amends, but does not cancel, the directive issued to you on December 20, 1996, by the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements. That directive concerns imports of certain cotton, wool, man-made fiber, silk blend and other vegetable fiber textile products, produced or manufactured in Bahrain and exported during the twelve-month period which began on January 1, 1997 and extended through December 31, 1997.

Effective on July 15, 1997, you are directed to increase the limits for the following categories, as provided for in the Uruguay Round Agreements Act and the Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing:

Category	Adjusted twelve-month limit [1]
Group I	
237, 239, 330–336, 338, 339, 340–342, 345, 347, 348–354, 359, 431–436, 438–440, 442–448, 459, 630–636, 638, 639, 640–647, 648, 649, 650–654, 659, 831–836, 838, 839, 840, 842–847, 850–852, 858 and 859, as a group.	43,850,596 square meters equivalent.
Sublevel in Group I	
340/640	270,971 dozen of which not more than 205,129 dozen shall be in Categories 340–Y/640–Y [2].

[1] The limits have not been adjusted to account for any imports exported after December 31, 1996.

[2] Category 340–Y: only HTS numbers 6205.20.2015, 6205.20.2020, 6205.20.2046, 6205.20.2050 and 6205.20.2060; Category 640–Y: only HTS numbers 6205.30.2010, 6205.30.2020, 6205.30.2050 and 6205.30.2060.

The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements has determined that these actions fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rulemaking provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1).

Sincerely,

Troy H. Cribb,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. 97–18509 Filed 7–14–97; 8:45 am]

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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Amendment of Visa Requirements for Certain Cotton and Man-Made Fiber Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in Peru

July 9, 1997.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Issuing a directive to the Commissioner of Customs amending visa requirements.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 15, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Naomi Freeman, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482–4212.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended; section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854); Uruguay Round Agreements Act.

Effective on July 15, 1997, for goods produced or manufactured in Peru, a part-category visa will no longer be required for textile products in part-Categories 338–S, 339–S, 607–K and 607–O, regardless of the date of export. Appropriate whole category visas will still be required.

A description of the textile and apparel categories in terms of HTS numbers is available in the CORRELATION: Textile and Apparel Categories with the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (see **Federal Register** notice 61 FR 66263, published on December 17, 1996). Also see 51 FR 4409, published on February 4, 1986.

The letter to the Commissioner of Customs and the actions taken pursuant to it are not designed to implement all of the provisions of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act and the Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, but are designed to assist only in the implementation of certain of their provisions.

Troy H. Cribb,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

July 9, 1997.

Commissioner of Customs,
Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner: This directive amends, but does not cancel, the directive issued to you on January 30, 1986, as

amended, by the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements. That directive directs you to prohibit entry of certain cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products, produced or manufactured in Peru which were not properly visaed by the Government of Peru.

Effective on July 15, 1997, you are directed to no longer require a part-category visa for shipments of goods in part-Categories 338–S [1], 339–S [2], 607–K [3] and 607–O [4] which are produced or manufactured in Peru, regardless of the date of export. Appropriate whole category visas will still be required.

The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements has determined that these actions fall within the foreign affairs exception of the rulemaking provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1).

Sincerely,

Troy H. Cribb,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. 97–18510 Filed 7–14–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DR–F

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[CPSC Docket No. 97–C0009]

CSA, Inc., a Corporation; Provisional Acceptance of a Settlement Agreement and Order

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Provisional acceptance of a settlement agreement under the Consumer Product Safety Act.

SUMMARY: It is the policy of the Commission to publish settlements which it provisionally accepts under the Consumer Product Safety Act in the **Federal Register** in accordance with the terms of 16 CFR 1118.20(e). Published below is a provisionally-accepted Settlement Agreement with CSA, Inc., a corporation.

DATES: Any interested persons may ask the Commission not to accept this agreement or otherwise comment on its contents by filing a written request with the Office of the Secretary by July 30, 1997.

[1] Category 338–S: only HTS numbers 6103.22.0050, 6105.10.0010, 6105.10.0030, 6105.90.8010, 6109.10.0027, 6110.20.1025, 6110.20.2040, 6110.20.2065, 6110.90.9068, 6112.11.0030 and 6114.20.0005.

[2] Category 339–S: only HTS numbers 6104.22.0060, 6104.29.2049, 6106.10.0010, 6106.10.0030, 6106.90.2510, 6106.90.3010, 6109.10.0070, 6110.20.1030, 6110.20.2045, 6110.20.2075, 6110.90.9070, 6112.11.0040, 6114.20.0010 and 6117.90.9020.

[3] Category 607–K: all HTS numbers except 5509.52.0000, 5509.61.0000, 5509.91.0000 and 5510.20.0000.

[4] Category 607–O: only HTS numbers 5509.52.0000, 5509.61.0000, 5509.91.0000 and 5510.20.0000.

ADDRESSES: Persons wishing to comment on this Settlement Agreement should send written comments to the Comment 97–C0009, Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Melvin I. Kramer, Trial Attorney, Office of Compliance and Enforcement, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207; telephone (301) 504–0626.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The text of the Agreement and Order appears below.

Dated: July 9, 1997.

Sadye E. Dunn,

Secretary.

Settlement Agreement and Order

1. This Settlement Agreement and Order, entered into between CSA, Inc., a corporation (hereinafter, ''CSA''), and the staff of the Consumer Product Safety Commission (hereinafter, ''staff''), pursuant to the procedures set forth in 16 CFR 1118.20, is a compromise resolution of the matter described herein, without a hearing or determination of issues of law and fact.

The Parties

2. The ''Staff'' is the staff of the Consumer Product Safety Commission (hereinafter, ''Commission''), an independent federal regulatory agency of the United States government, established by Congress pursuant to section 4 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (hereinafter, ''CPSA''), as amended, 15 U.S.C. 2053.

3. Respondent CSA is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Massachusetts with its principal corporate offices located at 14 Norfolk Ave., South Easton, MA 02375.

Staff Allegations

4. Section 15(b) of the CPSA, 15 U.S.C. 2064(b), requires a manufacturer of a consumer product who, *inter alia*, obtains information that reasonably supports the conclusion that the product either, (1) contains a defect which could create a substantial product hazard or (2) creates an unreasonable risk of serious injury or death, to immediately inform the Commission of the defect or risk.

5. From approximately February 1995–April 1996 CSA imported and sold in the U.S. under its private label, ''E-Force'', approximately 340,000 rider-type exercise products, style T1200 Cross Trainer.

6. Beginning in April of 1995, CSA began receiving consumer complaints about welds on the apparatus breaking or failing, suddenly and without warning, causing the user to fall and be injured. CSA failed to report this to the Commission.

7. Not until April 18, 1996, after learning of at least 52 such incidents of weld failure, many of which reported suffering personal injuries, did CSA finally file a report with the Commission.

8. Although CSA obtained sufficient information to reasonably support the conclusion that the exercise apparatus contained a defect which could create a substantial product hazard, or created an unreasonable risk of serious injury or death, it failed to report such information to the Commission as required by section 15(b) of the CPSA, 15 U.S.C. 2064(b). This is a violation of section 19(a)(4) of the CPSA, 15 U.S.C. 2068(a)(4).

9. CSA's failure to report to the Commission, as required by section 15(b) of the CPSA, 15 U.S.C. 2064(b), was committed ''knowingly'', as that term is defined in Section 20(d) of the CPSA, 15 U.S.C. 2069(d), and CSA is subject to civil penalties under section 20 of the CPSA.

Response of CSA

10. CSA denies that its exercise apparatus identified in paragraph 5 above contains a defect which creates or could create a substantial product hazard within the meaning of section 15(a) of the CPSA, 15 U.S.C. 2064(a), or creates an unreasonable risk of serious injury or death, and further denies an obligation to report information to the Commission under section 15(b) of the CPSA, 15 U.S.C. 2064(b). Since CSA believes that it had no obligation to report the incidents of injury regarding the E-Force to the Commission, it did not knowingly fail to report these incidents to the Commission as required by section 15(b) of the CPSA, 15 U.S.C. 2064(b), and thus denies it is subject to civil penalties under section 20 of the CPSA, 15 U.S.C. 2069.

11. Despite believing that its product was not defective or unsafe, CSA voluntarily reported to the CPSC and voluntarily conducted a corrective repair of the E-Force.

12. By entering into the Settlement Agreement and Order, CSA does not admit any liability or wrongdoing. This Settlement Agreement and Order is agreed to by CSA to avoid incurring legal costs and adverse publicity and does not constitute, and is not evidence of, or admission of any liability or wrongdoing by CSA.