

These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

Interested parties may request disclosure within five days of the date of publication of this notice, and may request a hearing within 10 days of the date of publication. Any hearing, if requested, will be held as early as convenient for the parties but not later than 44 days after the date of publication or the first workday thereafter. Case briefs or other written comments from interested parties may be submitted not later than 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs and rebuttal comments, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than 37 days after the date of publication. The Department will publish the final results of this administrative review, including its analysis of issues raised in any such written comments.

This notice serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 353.26 to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 353.34(d). Timely written notification or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of the APO is a sanctionable violation.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)) and 19 CFR 353.22.

Dated: August 4, 1995.

**Susan G. Esserman,**  
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 95-20441 Filed 8-16-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-M

### Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

Pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part

301), we invite comments on the question of whether instruments of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instruments shown below are intended to be used, are being manufactured in the United States.

Comments must comply with 15 CFR 301.5(a)(3) and (4) of the regulations and be filed within 20 days with the Statutory Import Programs Staff, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Applications may be examined between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

*Docket Number: 95-065. Applicant: University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112. Instrument: Electron Microscope, Model H-7100. Manufacturer: Hitachi Ltd., Japan. Intended Use: The instrument will be used to study plant and animal cells and tissues, microorganisms, viruses and biological macromolecules in experiments performed to determine cellular and molecular bases of neurogenesis, the cytoskeletal organization in oocytes and embryos, the development of female gametophytes in Arabidopsis, the location of zyxin in resting and activated platelets, and the structure and assembly of bacterial flagellar motor proteins. In addition, the instrument will be used for educational purposes in the course BIOL 5XX, Microscopy Techniques. Application Accepted by Commissioner of Customs: July 25, 1995.*

*Docket Number: 95-066. Applicant: University of Maryland, Department of Meteorology, College Park, MD 20742. Instrument: Sun Photometer and Filters, Model CE 318-1. Manufacturer: Cimel Electronique, France. Intended Use: The instrument will be used to measure both sun and sky radiance to derive total column water vapor and ozone and aerosol properties using a combination of spectral filters and azimuth/zenith viewing controlled by a microprocessor. Application Accepted by Commissioner of Customs: July 28, 1995.*

**Frank W. Creel**

Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff

[FR Doc. 95-20439 Filed 8-16-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-F

### COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

#### Adjustment of Import Limits for Certain Cotton and Man-Made Fiber Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in Qatar

August 11, 1995.

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

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

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** August 18, 1995.

**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).

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 59 FR 65531, published on December 20, 1994). Also see 60 FR 16624, published on March 31, 1995.

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 bilateral agreement, but are designed to assist only in the implementation of certain of its provisions.

**Rita D. Hayes,**

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

**Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements**

August 11, 1995.

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 March 27, 1995, by the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements. That directive

concerns imports of certain cotton and man-made fiber textile products, produced or manufactured in Qatar and exported during the twelve-month period which began on January 1, 1995 and extends through December 31, 1995.

Effective on August 18, 1995, you are directed to increase the limits for the following categories, as provided under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding dated June 28, 1994 between the Governments of the United States and the State of Qatar:

Category	Adjusted twelve-month limit <sup>1</sup>
340/640 .....	382,395 dozen.
341/641 .....	176,490 dozen.
347/348 .....	398,988 dozen.

<sup>1</sup> The limits have not been adjusted to account for any imports exported after December 31, 1994.

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,  
Rita D. Hayes,  
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.*

[FR Doc. 95-20435 Filed 8-16-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-F

**CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION**

**Announcement of Amnesty and Conditions Under Which the Staff Will Refrain From Making Preliminary Hazard Determinations**

**AGENCY:** Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Section 15(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Act requires manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of consumer products distributed in commerce to notify the Commission of certain defects, unreasonable risks or non-compliance with voluntary or mandatory standards. Firms that fail to report are subject to civil penalties. The Commission is announcing a one time amnesty for firms who have failed to report in the past. The Commission is also announcing the staff will forego making a preliminary hazard determination when firms report and within 20 working days implement corrective action acceptable to the staff.

**DATES:** This action announces that the staff of the CPSC will not seek penalties under any of the rules or acts it

administers against firms who report under section 15(b) of the CPSA from August 17, 1995, to February 13, 1996, potential hazards the firm failed to report prior to the amnesty period. The staff will meet with interested members of the public September 12, 1995 at 10 a.m. to discuss this initiative and a second initiative announced in this notice.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Theresa Rogers, Office of Compliance, CPSC, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814 (Mailing address: Washington, D.C. 20207), telephone (301) 504-0608, extension 1363, or Eric L. Stone, Office of Compliance, CPSC, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814 (Mailing address: Washington, D.C. 20207), telephone (301) 504-0626 extension 1350.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**A. Reporting Amnesty**

Section 15(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA), 15 U.S.C. 2064(b), requires manufacturers, distributors and retailers of a consumer product distributed in commerce to notify the Commission when they obtain information which reasonably supports the conclusion that their product (1) fails to comply with an applicable consumer product safety rule or voluntary standard relied upon by the Commission under section 9, (2) contains a defect which could create a substantial risk of injury, or (3) creates an unreasonable risk of serious injury or death. The Commission published a rule interpreting this provision at 16 CFR Part 1115. Firms that knowingly fail to report are subject to civil penalties under sections 19(a)(4) and 20(a)(1) of the CPSA, 15 U.S.C. 2068(a)(4) and 2069(a)(1). Similar penalties exist for failures to report under section 37 of the CPSA, 15 U.S.C. 2084, and section 102 of the Child Safety Protection Act, Public Law 103-267, 108 Stat. 722 (1994), and for violations of various safety rules in Title 16 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

For years, the Commission has been concerned that many firms are not complying with their reporting obligations under section 15(b) of the CPSA. Despite the efforts of CPSC and various industry and legal groups to publicize the requirements, some of this failure is undoubtedly due to ignorance of the law. Many other factors also play a role. Once a firm has failed to report it finds itself in a quandary. A late report subjects the firm to civil penalties and the stigma associated with failure to comply with the reporting obligation in the first instance. Fear of such penalties

could cause some firms to hide their problems.

To address this fear, the Commission is announcing a one-time amnesty program. The staff will not seek penalties under any of the rules or acts it administers against firms who report under section 15(b) of the CPSA from August 17, 1995, to February 13, 1996, potential hazards the firm failed to report prior to the amnesty period. The amnesty will not be available for any product reported prior to the date of this **Federal Register** notice, nor will it apply to firms who are currently under investigation for a failure to report or other violation of the Commission's laws. Firms will not receive amnesty for failures to report based on reporting obligations that arise between August 17, 1995, and February 13, 1996.

This amnesty is intended to encourage firms to "clean out their closets" of matters that should have been reported in the past. While firms may report such matters without fear of penalty, the staff will still seek corrective action when such action is needed to protect the public from a possible substantial product hazard.

**B. Staff to Forego Preliminary Determinations When Firms Initiate Timely Corrective Action**

In the past, the Commission staff has made a preliminary hazard determination as to whether a product presents a substantial product hazard (section 15 of the Consumer Product Safety Act, 15 U.S.C. 2064), or contains a defect which creates a substantial risk of injury to children (section 15 of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, 15 U.S.C. 1274), whenever it receives a report under section 15(b) of the CPSA. See 16 CFR 1115.12(a). Some firms have expressed concern that the preliminary determination, although not a formal hazard determination of the agency, could have a negative impact in their product liability cases or on their reputation. From August 17, 1995, until February 13, 1996, on a pilot basis, the staff will forego such preliminary determinations for firms that report in a timely and complete manner and implement within 20 working days after filing an initial report a corrective action the staff believes will be effective. For purposes of this pilot program, "implement" means issuance of a news release or other form of public notice approved by the staff commencing the corrective action.

This pilot project does not modify firms' reporting obligations. Firms who have an obligation to notify the Commission under section 15(b) or section 37 of the CPSA, or section 102