

**SUMMARY:** The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that handloomed fabric and handmade articles made from such handloomed fabric that are produced in Kenya qualify for duty-free treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** September 5, 2002.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-2000) (AGOA) provides duty-free treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles that are certified as such by the competent authorities of the beneficiary country. Section 2 of Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001 authorized CITA to consult with beneficiary countries and to determine which particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles.

On January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed the U.S. Customs Service to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment for textiles and apparel under the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping 9 is for handmade, handloomed, or folklore articles.

CITA held consultations with the Government of Kenya on May 21, 2002. CITA has determined that handloomed fabrics and handmade articles made from such handloomed fabrics produced in and exported from Kenya are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA if accompanied by an AGOA export visa for Grouping 9 issued by the Government of Kenya. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs to allow entry of such products of Kenya under Harmonized Tariff Schedule provision 9819.11.27, when accompanied by an appropriate export visa. CITA may extend this treatment to additional

products following future consultation with the Government of Kenya.

**D. Michael Hutchinson,**  
*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.*

**Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements**

August 29, 2002.

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

Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements (CITA), pursuant to Sections 112(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Pub. L. No. 106-200) (AGOA) and Executive Order 13101 of January 17, 2001, has determined that, effective on September 5, 2002, handloomed fabric produced in Kenya and handmade articles produced in Kenya from such handloomed fabric shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles under the AGOA, and that an export visa issued by the Government of Kenya for Grouping 9 is a certification by the Government of Kenya that the article is handloomed, handmade, or folklore. CITA directs you to permit duty-free entry of such articles accompanied by the appropriate visa and entered under heading 9819.11.27 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Sincerely,  
**D. Michael Hutchinson,**  
*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.*  
[FR Doc. 02-22582 Filed 9-4-02; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DR-S**

**COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS**

**Amendment of Import Limits for Certain Cotton, Wool, Man-Made Fiber, Silk Blend and Other Vegetable Fiber Textiles and Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in the People's Republic of China; Correction**

August 29, 2002.

In the letter to the Commissioner of Customs published in the Federal Register on May 29, 2002 (67 FR 37398), in the table listing import restraint limits, please change the limit for Group I from 1,201,100,744 square meters equivalent to 1,206,507,535 square meters equivalent and Group II from 44,086,866 square meters equivalent to 38,680,076 square meters equivalent.

The limit changes are a result of an administrative correction to our integration methodology for China.

**D. Michael Hutchinson,**  
*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.*

[FR Doc. 02-22581 Filed 9-4-02; 8:45 am]

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**COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS**

**Designations under the Textile and Apparel Short Supply Provisions of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)**

August 29, 2002.

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

**ACTION:** Determination

**SUMMARY:** The Committee has determined that certain fabrics, enumerated below, for use in trousers, shorts, skirts, dresses, handkerchiefs, dressing gowns, boxer shorts, and other apparel, cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner under the AGOA. The Committee hereby designates such apparel articles that are both cut and sewn or otherwise assembled in an eligible country from these fabrics as eligible for quota-free and duty-free treatment under the textile and apparel short supply provisions of the AGOA, and eligible under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 9819.11.24 to enter free of quotas and duties, provided all other fabrics are U.S. formed from yarns wholly formed in the U.S.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Philip J. Martello, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Authority:** Authority: Section 112(b)(5)(B) of the AGOA and Presidential Proclamation 7350 of October 2, 2000; Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001.

**Background**

The short supply provision of the AGOA provides for duty-free and quota-free treatment for apparel articles that are both cut (or knit-to-shape) and sewn or otherwise assembled in one or more beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries from fabric or yarn that is not formed in the United States or a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country if it has been determined that such yarns or fabrics cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner and certain procedural requirements have been met. In Presidential Proclamation 7350, the President proclaimed that this treatment would apply to such apparel articles from fabrics or yarns designated by the appropriate U.S. government authority in the Federal Register. In Executive Order 13191, the President

authorized the Committee to determine whether particular yarns or fabrics cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner under the AGOA.

On February 28, 2002, the Committee received a request alleging that certain fabrics, listed below, for use in trousers, shorts, skirts, dresses, handkerchiefs, dressing gowns, boxer shorts, and other apparel, cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner under the AGOA. It requested that apparel articles from such fabrics be eligible for preferential treatment under the AGOA. On March 8, 2002, the Committee requested public comment on the petition (67 FR 10682). On March 26, 2002, the Committee and the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) sought the advice of the Industry Sector Advisory Committee for Wholesaling and Retailing and the Industry Sector Advisory Committee for Textiles and Apparel. On March 26, 2002, the Committee and USTR offered to hold consultations with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate (collectively, the Congressional Committees). On April 11, 2002, the U.S. International Trade Commission provided advice on the petition. Based on the information and advice received and its understanding of the industry, the Committee determined that the fabrics set forth in the request cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. On June 14, 2002, the Committee and USTR submitted a report to the Congressional Committees that set forth the action proposed, the reasons for such action, and advice obtained. A period of 60 calendar days since this report was submitted has expired, as required by the AGOA.

The Committee hereby designates as eligible for preferential treatment under subheading 9819.11.24 of the HTSUS, the following apparel articles, that are both cut and sewn or otherwise assembled in one or more eligible beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, from the fabrics set forth below not formed in the United States, provided that all other fabrics are wholly formed in the United States from yarns wholly formed in the United States, that are imported directly into the customs territory of the United States from an eligible beneficiary sub-Saharan African country.

An "eligible beneficiary sub-Saharan African country" means a country which the President has designated as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country under section 506A of the Trade Act of

1974 (19 U.S.C. 2466a) and which has been the subject of a finding, published in the Federal Register, that the country has satisfied the requirements of section 113 of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3722) and resulting in the enumeration of such country in U.S. note 1 to subchapter XIX of chapter 98 of the HTSUS.

#### Fabrics named in the request:

- (a) Fabrics of subheadings 5208.21, 5208.22, 5208.29, 5208.31, 5208.32, 5208.39, 5208.41, 5208.42, 5208.49, 5208.51, 5208.52 or 5208.59, of average yarn number exceeding 135 metric;
- (b) Fabrics of subheadings 5513.11 or 5513.21, not of square construction, containing more than 70 warp ends and filling picks per square centimeter, of average yarn number exceeding 135 metric;
- (c) Fabrics of subheadings 5210.21 or 5210.31, not of square construction, containing more than 70 warp ends and filling picks per square centimeter, of average yarn number exceeding 135 metric;
- (d) Fabrics of subheadings 5208.22 or 5208.32, not of square construction, containing more than 75 warp ends and fillings picks per square centimeter, of average yarn number exceeding 135 metric;
- (e) Fabrics of subheadings 5407.81, 5407.82 or 5407.83, weighing less than 170 grams per square meter, having a dobby weave created by a dobby attachment, of average yarn number exceeding 135 metric;
- (f) Fabrics of subheadings 5208.42 or 5208.49, not of square construction, containing more than 85 warp ends and filling picks per square centimeter, of average yarn number exceeding 85 metric, or exceeding 135 metric if the fabric is of oxford construction (a modified basket weave with a large filling yarn having no twist woven under and over two single, twisted warp yarns);
- (g) Fabrics of subheading 5208.51, of square construction, containing more than 75 warp ends and filling picks per square centimeter, made with single yarns, of average yarn number 95 or greater metric;
- (h) Fabrics of subheading 5208.41, of square construction, with a gingham pattern, containing more than 85 warp ends and filling picks per square centimeter, made with single yarns, of average yarn number 135 or greater metric, and characterized by a check effect produced by the variation in color of the yarns in the warp and filling;
- (i) Fabrics of subheading 5208.41, with the warp colored with vegetable dyes, and the filling yarns white or colored with vegetable dyes, of average yarn number greater than 65 metric.

|                | Apparel articles named in the request:   |
|----------------|--|
| Trousers ..... | (subheadings 6203.19, 6203.22, 6204.12, 6204.22, 6204.52, 6204.62, 6211.32, 6211.42, 6217.90), |

|                     | Apparel articles named in the request:   |
|---------------------|--|
| Shorts .....        | (subheadings 6203.19, 6203.22, 6204.12, 6204.22, 6204.52, 6204.62, 6211.32, 6211.42, 6217.90), |
| Skirts .....        | (subheadings 6204.12, 6204.22, 6204.52),   |
| Dresses .....       | (subheading 6204.42),  |
| Handkerchiefs ..... | (subheading 6213.20),  |
| Dressing Gowns ...  | (subheading 6208.91),  |
| Boxer Shorts .....  | (subheadings 6207.11, 6207.91, 6208.19, 6208.91), and  |
| Other Apparel ..... | (subheadings 6201.92, 6203.22, 6203.42, 6204.12, 6204.22, 6204.62, 6211.32, and 6211.42).      |

#### D. Michael Hutchinson,

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.*

[FR Doc.02-22583 Filed 9-4-02; 8:45 am]

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### CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[CPSC Docket No. 02-C0007]

#### Aerus LLC, a Limited Liability Company, f/k/a Electrolux LLC, Acceptance of a Settlement Agreement and Order

**AGENCY:** Consumer Product Safety Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**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 Aerus LLC, a limited liability company, containing a civil penalty of \$250,000.

**DATES:** Any interested person 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 September 20, 2002.

**ADDRESSES:** Persons wishing to comment on this Settlement Agreement should send written comments to the Comment 02-C0007 Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ronald G. Yelenik, Trial Attorney, Legal Division, Office of Compliance, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207; telephone (301) 504-0626, ext. 1351.