

undermine the stability and integrity of the Commission's regulations.

(e) In deciding whether to grant or deny an exemption request, the Commission also considers the following factors which relate specifically to the company making the request: (If the request is granted, all similarly situated companies, however, will be accorded the same relief).

(1) *The nature of the emergency exemption request:* The Commission will not reward bad quality control or faulty design work by permitting companies to market their mistakes. Although it is difficult to detail specific instances, the Commission is sympathetic to companies that produced noncomplying products due to factors beyond their immediate control or despite their best efforts.

(2) *The economic loss which a company will suffer if its emergency request is denied:* The greater the loss a company may suffer the more likely the Commission will favorably consider an exemption. However, the Commission does not believe economic loss alone should be determinative of an emergency exemption request.

(3) *The fairness to competitors:* The Commission is reluctant to grant relief if it could place the company at an unfair competitive advantage over other companies which have successfully complied with the same regulation. Therefore, the Commission will afford the same relief to similarly situated companies, and will decline to grant a request where unfair competitive advantage may result.

(15 U.S.C. 1191, 1261, 1471, 2051, 2111)

[44 FR 40639, July 12, 1979]

## PART 1010 [RESERVED]

## PART 1011—NOTICE OF AGENCY ACTIVITIES

Sec.

1011.1 General policy considerations; scope.

1011.2 Definitions.

1011.3 General requirements for various kinds of meetings.

1011.4 Forms of advance public notice of meetings; Public Calendar/Master Calendar and FEDERAL REGISTER.

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SOURCE: 46 FR 38322, July 24, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

### § 1011.1 General policy considerations; scope.

(a) In order for the Consumer Product Safety Commission to properly carry out its mandate to protect the public from unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products, the Commission has determined that it must involve the public in its activities to the fullest possible extent.

(b) To ensure public confidence in the integrity of Commission decision-making, the Agency, to the fullest possible extent, will conduct its business in an open manner free from any actual or apparent impropriety.

(c) This part 1011 presents general provisions concerning public notice for various types of Agency activities.

### § 1011.2 Definitions.

As used in this part 1011, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth:

(a) *Agency.* The entire organization which bears the title Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).

(b) *Agency staff.* Employees of the Agency other than the five Commissioners.

(c) *Commissioner.* An individual who belongs to the collegial body heading the CPSC.

(d) *Commission.* The Commissioners of the Consumer Product Safety Commission acting in an official capacity.

(e) *Commission Meeting.* A meeting of the Commissioners subject to the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b. This term is more fully defined in the Commission's regulations under the Government in the Sunshine Act, 16 CFR part 1013.

(f) *Agency meeting.* A meeting between Agency personnel, including individual Commissioners, and outside