

cup and the central nonprofit agency concerned in this action. The Government agency performed an extensive inspection of the nonprofit agency's plant and plans and concluded that it is fully capable of performing in accordance with all specifications, drawings, terms, and conditions of the contract. The Government agency specifically approved, among other things, the production and inspection arrangements that will be used.

The nonprofit agency is one of the largest manufacturers participating in the Committee's program. It produces, among other things, several other paper and plastic utensils which involve high speed or otherwise dangerous machinery, and has taken steps to structure its use of blind labor and to provide safeguards on its machinery to avoid the dangers which the commenter implies blind people would face. While the Committee requires the use of a high percentage of blind direct labor in the production of the cup, the requirement does not extend to indirect labor, such as inspection, which may be performed by sighted individuals.

The Committee appreciates the commenter's assertion that private manufacturers should be encouraged to hire people who are blind or have other severe disabilities, however, it does not believe that such encouragement should replace the Committee's mandatory source procurement program as a way of creating jobs. The Committee's program guarantees Federal contracts and requires that people with severe disabilities perform the majority of the direct labor on those contracts. This approach is intended to assure stable work for such individuals. Private manufacturers have no such guarantees of Federal (or other) business and no requirement to use people with severe disabilities on whatever work they do have. The Committee also notes that the majority of the individuals working on contracts under its program are not currently capable of competitive employment. Consequently, many would not be able to hold jobs with private manufacturers even if positions were available. For those who are capable, the Committee encourages them to seek jobs in the competitive marketplace by requiring that participating nonprofit agencies help them do so. In many cases, this help includes working with private firms to develop employment opportunities. Thus, the commenter's proposed alternative to Procurement List additions does not represent an acceptable alternative and, where possible, is already being accomplished.

The Committee does not agree that its method of assessing contractor impact is biased against large companies. Such companies are usually free to allocate their resources in a way that will alleviate impact on a single facility, if the companies desire, in a way that smaller companies are not. The Committee accordingly believes that its method of treating all contractors equally, by assessing impact based on all factors relevant to the contractor's business as a whole, is the fairest method of assessing the impact of a Procurement List addition.

Nonprofit agencies producing for the Committee's program are required to continue to produce efficiently because their goods must be sold to the Government at a fair market price. If a nonprofit agency is unable to produce efficiently enough to meet Government requirements, the Committee can transfer production authority to another nonprofit agency, suspend the mandatory source requirement, or take the item in question off the Procurement List.

Accordingly, there is no need to allow competitive procurements of items in the Committee's program to keep nonprofit agency production standards on a par with competitive industry.

After consideration of the material presented to it concerning capability of qualified nonprofit agencies to provide the commodity, fair market price, and impact of the addition on the current or most recent contractors, the Committee has determined that the commodity listed below are suitable for procurement by the Federal Government under 41 U.S.C. 46-48c and 41 CFR 51-2.4.

I certify that the following action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The major factors considered for this certification were:

1. The action will not result in any additional reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements for small entities other than the small organizations that will furnish the commodity to the Government.
2. The action does not appear to have a severe economic impact on current contractors for the commodity.
3. The action will result in authorizing small entities to furnish the commodity to the Government.
4. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish the objectives of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46-48c) in connection with the commodity proposed for addition to the Procurement List.

Accordingly, the following commodity is hereby added to the Procurement List:

Cup, Disposable, Paper
7350-01-359-9524

This action does not affect current contracts awarded prior to the effective date of this addition or options exercised under those contracts.

Beverly L. Milkman,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 95-8587 Filed 4-6-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-33-P

Procurement List; Addition

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Addition to the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: This action adds to the Procurement List a service to be furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 8, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, Crystal Square 3, Suite 403, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Virginia 22202-3461.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Beverly Milkman (703) 603-7740.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 24, 1995, the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled published notice (60 FR 10373) of proposed addition to the Procurement List. After consideration of the material presented to it concerning capability of qualified nonprofit agencies to provide the service, fair market price, and impact of the addition on the current or most recent contractors, the Committee has determined that the service listed below are suitable for procurement by the Federal Government under 41 U.S.C. 46-48c and 41 CFR 51-2.4. I certify that the following action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The major factors considered for this certification were:

1. The action will not result in any additional reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements for small entities other than the small organizations that will furnish the service to the Government.
2. The action does not appear to have a severe economic impact on current contractors for the service.

3. The action will result in authorizing small entities to furnish the service to the Government.

4. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish the objectives of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46-48c) in connection with the service proposed for addition to the Procurement List.

Accordingly, the following service is hereby added to the Procurement List:

Janitorial/Custodial
Jack Brooks Federal Building, U.S. Post
Office and Courthouse
Willow and Broadway Streets
Beaumont, Texas

This action does not affect current contracts awarded prior to the effective date of this addition or options exercised under those contracts.

Beverly L. Milkman,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 95-8588 Filed 4-6-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-33-P

Proposed Additions to the Procurement List; Correction

In the document appearing on page 11958, F.R. Doc. 95-5290, in the issue of March 3, 1995, in the second column, the NSN shown as 6515-01-225-8497 should read 6515-01-135-8497.

Beverly L. Milkman,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 95-8589 Filed 4-6-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-33-P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Chairman's Roundtable on Past Performance Disclosure

This is to give notice that the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission will conduct a public meeting on Tuesday, April 25, 1995 from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. in the lower-level hearing room of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 2033 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20581. The agenda will consist of:

Roundtable—Rethinking Past Performance Disclosure

- A. Opening Statement—Mary L. Schapiro, Chairman
- B. Presentation by CFTC Staff
Past performance disclosure—current and proposed regulations
- C. Tour De Table—Potential Issues for Discussion
 - What are the purposes for requiring past performance disclosure?
 - information as to competence of

- CTA
 - information as to program
 - volatility
 - leverage
 - rate of return
 - costs
 - ability to compare CTAs, types of investments
 - other
 - How is it used by:
 - customers; and,
 - CTAs?
 - What are the problems with using past performance disclosure to evaluate CTA performance?
 - What customer protection considerations are addressed or raised by past performance disclosure?
 - How can current performance presentations be made more meaningful?

D. Identification of Specific Proposals for Discussion

- What are the implications of the answers to the above questions on:
- Presentation of partially-funded (“national”) programs
 - Benchmarking performance
 - Proprietary performance
 - Hypothetical performance
 - Multimedia investments

The purpose of the meeting is to explore performance issues with a diverse group of industry experts, regulators, academics and market users toward the goal of more meaningful performance disclosures.

The meeting is open to the public. The Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Mary L. Schapiro, is empowered to conduct the meeting in a fashion that will, in her judgment, facilitate the orderly conduct of business.

Issued in Washington, DC on April 4, 1995.

Andrea M. Corcoran,

Director, Division of Trading & Markets.

[FR Doc. 95-8647 Filed 4-6-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351-01-M

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[CPSC Docket No. 95-C0008]

Toy Wonders, 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)-(h). Published below is a provisionally-accepted Settlement Agreement with Toy Wonders, Inc., a corporation.

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 April 24, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Persons wishing to comment on this Settlement Agreement should send written comments to the Comment 95-C0008, Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dennis C. Kacoyanis, 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: April 3, 1995.

Sadye E. Dunn,

Secretary.

Settlement Agreement and Order

1. Toy Wonders, Inc. (hereinafter, “Toy Wonders”), a corporation, enters into this Settlement Agreement (hereinafter, “Agreement”) with the staff of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and agrees to the entry of the Order described herein. The purpose of the Agreement and Order is to settle the staff's allegations that Toy Wonders knowingly introduced or caused to be introduced into interstate commerce; or received in interstate commerce and delivered or proffered delivery thereof, certain banned hazardous toys and misbranded hazardous art materials, in violation of sections 4 (a) and (c) of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, 15 U.S.C. 1263 (a) and (c).

I. Jurisdiction

2. The Commission has jurisdiction over Toy Wonders and the subject matter of this Settlement Agreement pursuant to sections 3(a)(1) and 30(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (hereinafter, “CPSA”), 15 U.S.C. 2051(a)(1) and 2079(a); and sections 2 (f)(1)(D), and (q)(1)(A), 3(b), 4 (a) and (c), 5(c), and 23(a) of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (hereinafter, “FHSA”), 15 U.S.C. 1261 (f)(1)(D) and (q)(1)(A), 1262(b), 1263 (a) and (c), 1264(c), and 1277(a).