

**(g) Authorization of appropriations**

There are authorized to be appropriated, for each of the fiscal years 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(Pub. L. 92-573, §35, as added Pub. L. 95-319, §3(a), July 11, 1978, 92 Stat. 386; amended Pub. L. 103-437, §5(c)(2), Nov. 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4582.)

**AMENDMENTS**

1994—Subsecs. (c)(2)(D)(iii), (e)(1). Pub. L. 103-437 substituted “Committee on Energy and Commerce” for “Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce”.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

Committee on Energy and Commerce of House of Representatives treated as referring to Committee on Commerce of House of Representatives by section 1(a) of Pub. L. 104-14, set out as a note preceding section 21 of Title 2, The Congress. Committee on Commerce of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Energy and Commerce of House of Representatives, and jurisdiction over matters relating to securities and exchanges and insurance generally transferred to Committee on Financial Services of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 5, One Hundred Seventh Congress, Jan. 3, 2001.

**CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND PURPOSE**

Section 2 of Pub. L. 95-319 provided that:

“(a) The Congress finds that—

“(1) existing Federal, State, and local laws and regulations are insufficient to protect the consumer from improperly manufactured cellulose insulation;

“(2) an unreasonably large quantity of cellulose insulation is being distributed that does not meet minimum safety standards;

“(3) an urgent need exists for the expedited setting of interim mandatory Federal standards for the manufacture of cellulose insulation; and

“(4) such standards are reasonably necessary to eliminate or reduce an unreasonable risk of injury to consumers from flammable or corrosive cellulose insulation.

“(b) It is the purpose of the Congress in this Act [enacting this section, amending section 2068 of this title, and enacting provisions set out as notes under sections 2051 and 2082 of this title] to provide an interim mandatory safety standard for cellulose insulation manufactured for use as a consumer product.”

**SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS**

This section is referred to in section 2068 of this title.

**§ 2083. Congressional veto of consumer product safety rules****(a) Transmission to Congress**

The Commission shall transmit to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives a copy of any consumer product safety rule promulgated by the Commission under section 2058 of this title.

**(b) Disapproval by concurrent resolution**

Any rule specified in subsection (a) of this section shall not take effect if—

(1) within the 90 calendar days of continuous session of the Congress which occur after the date of the promulgation of such rule, both Houses of the Congress adopt a concurrent resolution, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows (with the blank spaces appropriately filled): “That the Congress disapproves the consumer product safety rule

which was promulgated by the Consumer Product Safety Commission with respect to \_\_\_\_\_ and which was transmitted to the Congress on \_\_\_\_\_ and disapproves the rule for the following reasons: \_\_\_\_\_.”; or

(2) within the 60 calendar days of continuous session of the Congress which occur after the date of the promulgation of such rule, one House of the Congress adopts such concurrent resolution and transmits such resolution to the other House and such resolution is not disapproved by such other House within the 30 calendar days of continuous session of the Congress which occur after the date of such transmittal.

**(c) Presumptions from Congressional action or inaction**

Congressional inaction on, or rejection of, a concurrent resolution of disapproval under this section shall not be construed as an expression of approval of the rule involved, and shall not be construed to create any presumption of validity with respect to such rule.

**(d) Continuous session of Congress**

For purposes of this section—

(1) continuity of session is broken only by an adjournment of the Congress sine die; and

(2) the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than 3 days to a day certain are excluded in the computation of the periods of continuous session of the Congress specified in subsection (b) of this section.

(Pub. L. 92-573, §36, as added Pub. L. 97-35, title XII, §1207(a), Aug. 13, 1981, 95 Stat. 718.)

**EFFECTIVE DATE**

Section applicable with respect to consumer product safety rules under this chapter and regulations under chapters 25 and 30 of this title promulgated after Aug. 13, 1981, see section 1215 of Pub. L. 97-35, set out as an Effective Date of 1981 Amendment note under section 2052 of this title.

**§ 2084. Information reporting****(a) Notification of settlements or judgments**

If a particular model of a consumer product is the subject of at least 3 civil actions that have been filed in Federal or State court for death or grievous bodily injury which in each of the 24-month periods defined in subsection (b) of this section result in either a final settlement involving the manufacturer or a court judgment in favor of the plaintiff, the manufacturer of such product shall, in accordance with subsection (c) of this section, report to the Commission each such civil action within 30 days after the final settlement or court judgment in the third of such civil actions, and, within 30 days after any subsequent settlement or judgment in that 24-month period, any other such action.

**(b) Calculation of 24-month periods**

The 24-month periods referred to in subsection (a) of this section are the 24-month period commencing on January 1, 1991, and subsequent 24-month periods beginning on January 1 of the calendar year that is two years following the beginning of the previous 24-month period.