plus a preparation fee of $25.00 per half hour or fraction thereof.

§ 505.3 [Reserved]
§ 505.4 [Reserved]
§ 505.5 [Reserved]
§ 505.6 Payment of Fees.

NAL charges for interlibrary loans through OCLC's Interlibrary Loan Fee Management Program (an electronic debit/credit payment program for libraries using OCLC's resource sharing service) or by invoice through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the United States Department of Commerce. Payment for invoiced services will be made by check, money order or credit card in U.S. funds directly to NTIS upon receipt of invoice from NTIS. NAL encourages users to establish deposit accounts with NTIS for payment of interlibrary loan fees. Subject to a reduction for the actual costs of performing the invoicing service by NTIS, all funds will be returned to NAL for credit to the appropriations account charged with the cost of processing the interlibrary loan request.

Dated: September 6, 2011.

Edward B. Knipling,
Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[FR Doc. 2011–23727 Filed 9–15–11; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Chapter II
[Docket No. CPSC–2010–0087]

Petition Requesting Regulations Restricting Cadmium in Children’s Products

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Consumer Product Safety Commission (“Commission” or “CPSC” or “we”) has received a petition requesting standards restricting cadmium in children’s products, especially toy metal jewelry. On September 6, 2011, the Commission granted the petition and directed CPSC staff to begin drafting a proposed rule unless a voluntary standard for cadmium in children’s jewelry is published by ASTM International, Inc. (“ASTM”) within three months after September 16, 2011. If a voluntary standard for cadmium in children’s jewelry is published by ASTM within this timeframe, then CPSC staff is directed to assess the adequacy of the voluntary standard and whether there is substantial compliance with the voluntary standard and based on these assessments make a recommendation on the disposition of this petition within nine months after September 16, 2011.

In addition, the Commission granted the petition and directed CPSC staff to begin drafting a proposed rule unless a voluntary standard for cadmium in children’s toy jewelry is published by ASTM within three months after September 16, 2011. If a voluntary standard for cadmium in children’s toy jewelry is published by ASTM within this timeframe, then CPSC staff is directed to assess the adequacy of the voluntary standard and whether there is substantial compliance with the voluntary standard and based on these assessments make a recommendation on the disposition of this petition within nine months after September 16, 2011.


Done in Washington, DC, this 8th day of September 2011.

Kevin Shea,
Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2011–23727 Filed 9–15–11; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3410–34–P
Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, MD, 20814; telephone (301) 504–6833, e-mail: rhammond@cpsc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On May 28, 2010, the Empire State Consumer Project, Sierra Club, Center for Environmental Health, and the Rochesterians Against the Misuse of Pesticides (“petitioners”) submitted a petition stating that the Commission should issue regulations to ban cadmium in all toy jewelry under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (“FHSA”), 15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq. The request was docketed under the FHSA as Petition No. HP 10–2.

Petitioners requested that the Commission adopt regulations declaring that any toy metal jewelry containing more than trace amounts of cadmium by weight, which could be ingested by children, be declared a banned hazardous substance. If the Commission finds that it lacks sufficient information to determine the appropriate level of cadmium in products, petitioners requested that the Commission, as an interim measure, adopt the maximum levels established for lead. In addition, petitioners requested a test method based on total cadmium, which simulates a child chewing the jewelry before swallowing, by cutting the metal jewelry in half, and evaluating the extractability of cadmium from children’s metal jewelry based on a 24-hour acid extraction period. Petitioners also asserted that if the CPSC has insufficient information regarding cadmium, it should obtain additional information under the Interagency Testing Commission (“ITC”) through the Toxic Substances Control Act (“TSCA”) administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) to include metal jewelry in the scope of reporting under section 8(d) of the TSCA and require importers and processors to test toy metal jewelry for cadmium.

On February 16, 2011, the Commission voted unanimously to defer its decision on the petition for six months and directed CPSC staff to participate in the ASTM subcommittees. Specifically, the Commission directed staff to participate in the ASTM F15.24 subcommittee to develop a voluntary standard addressing accessible cadmium from children’s metal jewelry and to work with the ASTM F15.22 subcommittee on the ASTM F963 standard with respect to toy jewelry.

On August 30, 2011, CPSC staff provided the petition with an update regarding the voluntary standards activities under the ASTM subcommittees that would address cadmium in children’s jewelry and toy jewelry. The update is available on the CPSC Web site at: http://www.cpsc.gov/LIBRARY/FOIA/FOIA11/brief/cadmiumpetupd.pdf. CPSC staff indicated that the work on those standards was expected to be completed in 2011.

On September 6, 2011, by a 3–2 vote,1 the Commission granted the petition and directed CPSC staff to begin drafting a proposed rule unless a voluntary standard for cadmium in children’s jewelry is published by ASTM within three months after September 16, 2011. If a voluntary standard for cadmium in children’s jewelry is published by ASTM within this timeframe, then CPSC staff is directed to assess the adequacy of the voluntary standard and whether there is substantial compliance with the voluntary standard and based on these assessments make a recommendation on the disposition of this petition within nine months after September 16, 2011.

In addition, the Commission granted the petition and directed CPSC staff to begin drafting a proposed rule unless a voluntary standard for cadmium in children’s toy jewelry is published by ASTM within three months after September 16, 2011. If a voluntary standard for cadmium in children’s toy jewelry is published by ASTM within this timeframe, then CPSC staff is directed to assess the adequacy of the voluntary standard and whether there is substantial compliance with the voluntary standard and based on these assessments make a recommendation on the disposition of this petition within nine months after September 16, 2011.

The Commission further directed CPSC staff to issue a notice in the Federal Register announcing the outcome of the vote and status of the petition. Thus, this notice announces the vote that occurred on September 6, 2011, the actions that the Commission directed CPSC staff to take, and the status of the petition.

1 Chairman Inez M. Tenenbaum and Commissioners Thomas H. Moore and Robert S. Adler voted to take this action. Commissioners Nancy A. Nord, and Anne M. Northup voted to defer the petition (HP10–2) for an additional six months and direct staff to continue its participation in the ASTM F15.24 subcommittee to develop a voluntary standard addressing accessible cadmium from children’s metal jewelry, as well as continue its participation in the ASTM F15.22 subcommittee to amend the ASTM F963 toy safety standard. Chairman Tenenbaum and Commissioner Nord issued statements which are available at http://www.cpsc.gov/FR/statements.html.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Indian Gaming Commission
25 CFR Chapter III
Regulatory Review Schedule
AGENCY: National Indian Gaming Commission, Interior.
ACTION: Notice of date and location change for Tribal consultation meeting.
SUMMARY: The purpose of this document is to change the date and location for the Tribal consultation scheduled for November 14–15, 2011 at the Spa Resort Casino, Palm Springs, California to November 14, 2011 in Rapid City, South Dakota.
DATES: See SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION below for dates and locations of cancelled consultations.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lael Echo-Hawk, National Indian Gaming Commission, 1441 L Street, NW., Suite 9100, Washington, DC 20005. Telephone: 202–632–7003; e-mail: reg.review@nigc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 18, 2010, the National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC) issued a Notice of Inquiry and Notice of Consultation advising the public that it was conducting a review of its regulations promulgated to implement 25 U.S.C. 2701–2721 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) and requesting public comment on the process for conducting the regulatory review. On April 4, 2011, after holding eight consultations and reviewing all comments, NIGC published a Notice of Regulatory Review Schedule in the Federal Register setting out consultation schedules and review processes. (76 FR 18457, April 4, 2011).

The Commission’s regulatory review process established a Tribal consultation schedule with a description of the regulation groups to be covered during consultation.

Group 1 included a review of:
(a) A Buy Indian Act regulation;
(b) Part 523—Review and Approval of Existing Ordinances or Resolutions;
(c) Part 514—Fees;
(d) Part 559—Facility License Notifications, Renewals, and Submissions; and