DATES: The meeting will be held on Thursday May 5, 2022, from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. For agenda details, see SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.

ADDRESSES: This meeting will be conducted in a hybrid format, with options for both in person and webinar participation. The meeting will be held at the Westin Crystal City, 1800 S. Eads Street, Arlington, VA 22202; telephone: (800) 937–8461. Webinar registration details will be available on the Council’s website at www.mafmc.org/meetings.

Council address: Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 N. State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901; telephone: (302) 674–2331; www.mafmc.org.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher M. Moore, Ph.D., Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, telephone: (302) 526–5255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: During this meeting, the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission’s Interstate Fisheries Management Program Policy Board will receive a progress update on a draft framework action and addenda which considers a harvest control rule method for setting recreational bag, size, and season limits for summer flounder, scup, back sea bass, and bluefish. Background materials will be posted to www.mafmc.org/meetings.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in this agenda may come before this group for discussion, in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), those issues may not be the subject of formal action during these meetings. Actions will be restricted to those issues specifically identified in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of the intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

The meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Shelley Speeden, (302) 526–5251, at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
[RTID 0648–XB938]
Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Pacific Fishery Management Council’s (Pacific Council) Coastal Pelagic Species Management Team will hold one public meeting.

DATES: The meeting will be held Wednesday, May 4, 2022, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Pacific Daylight Time or until business for the day has been completed.

ADDRESSES: This meeting will be held online. Specific meeting information, including directions on how to join the meeting and system requirements will be provided in the meeting announcement on the Pacific Council’s website (see www.pcouncil.org). You may send an email to Mr. Kris Kleinschmidt (kris.kleinschmidt@noaa.gov) or contact him at (503) 820–2412 for technical assistance.

Council address: Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, OR 97220–1384.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jessi Doerpinghaus, Staff Officer, Pacific Council; telephone: (503) 820–2415.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The primary purpose of this online meeting is to discuss and potentially develop work products for the Pacific Council’s June 2022 meeting. Topics will include the scope of Phase 2 of the essential fish habitat review and the Central Subpopulation of Northern Anchovy stock assessment. Other items on the Pacific Council’s June agenda may be discussed as well. The meeting agenda will be available on the Pacific Council’s website in advance of the meeting.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in the meeting agenda may be discussed, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this document and any issues arising after publication of this document that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of the intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Mr. Kris Kleinschmidt (kris.kleinschmidt@noaa.gov) or contact him at (503) 820–2412 at least 10 days prior to the meeting date.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.

Dated: April 8, 2022.

Tracey L. Thompson,
Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2022–07929 Filed 4–12–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION
[Docket No. CPSC–2010–0038]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Third Party Testing of Children’s Products

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) requests comments on a proposed extension of approval of a collection of information for Third Party Testing of Children’s Products, approved previously under OMB Control No. 3041–0159. The CPSC will consider all comments received in response to this notice, before requesting an extension of this collection of information from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

DATES: Submit written or electronic comments on the collection of information by June 13, 2022.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CPSC–2010–0038, by any of the following methods:

Electronic Submissions: Submit electronic comments to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at: https://www.regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

CPSC typically does not accept comments submitted by electronic mail.
articles intended for children (16 CFR part 1505) (electrically operated toys and other articles rule); and (3) recordkeeping and labeling requirements set forth in the ban on articles known as “baby bouncers” or “walker-jumpers” (baby bouncer/ walker-jumper rule, 16 CFR 1500.18(a)(6) and 1500.86(a)(4)), or similar articles that are not covered by the safety standard for infant walkers (16 CFR part 1216) and that also are not covered by the third party testing rule or any other rule issued under section 104 of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act.

General Description of Collection

Testing and Certification: On November 8, 2011, the Commission issued two rules for implementing third party testing and certification of children’s products, as required by section 14 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA):

• Testing and Labeling Pertaining to Product Certification (76 FR 69482, codified at 16 CFR part 1107; the testing rule); and
• Conditions and Requirements for Relying on Component Part Testing or Certification, or Another Party’s Finished Product Testing or Certification to Meet Testing and Certification Requirements (76 FR 69547, codified at 16 CFR part 1109; the component part rule).

The testing rule establishes requirements for manufacturers to conduct initial third party testing and certification of children’s products, testing when there has been a material change in the product, continuing testing (periodic testing), and guarding against undue influence. A final rule on Representative Samples for Periodic Testing of Children’s Products (77 FR 72205, Dec. 5, 2012) amended the testing rule to require that representative samples be selected for periodic testing of children’s products.

The component part rule is a companion to the testing rule that is intended to reduce third party testing burdens, by providing all parties involved in the required testing and certifying of children’s products the flexibility to conduct or rely upon testing where testing is the easiest and least expensive to accomplish.

Certification of a children’s product can involve creating and maintaining records. These records often include compliance information and are maintained to support the certification and any required recalls. Recordkeeping requirements for third party testing are typically included in the testing rule (16 CFR part 1107), and are referenced in the component part rule (16 CFR part 1109). The component part rule requires that records be maintained for at least five years, and that each record be maintained in its entirety.

Each product and the shipping container must contain a permanent code mark or marking that identifies the name and address (city, state, and zip code) of the manufacturer, distributor, or seller. A permanent code mark or other product identification shall be provided on the product and its packaging or shipping container, if multiple packaging is used. The code will identify the date (month and year) of manufacture and permit future identification of any given model.

Each standard also requires products to include easy-to-read and understand instructions regarding assembly, maintenance, cleaning, use, and adjustments, where applicable. See, e.g., sections 8 (marking and labeling) and 9 (instructional literature) of each ASTM voluntary standard incorporated by reference into a CPSC mandatory standard, as listed in Table 1.

OMB has assigned control numbers for the estimated burden to comply with marking and labeling requirements in each section 104 rule. With this renewal, CPSC is moving the marking and labeling burden requirements for four additional section 104 rules that have been issued since the last renewal in 2019, into the collection of information for Third Party Testing of Children’s Products (bold font in Table 1). The paperwork burdens associated with the section 104 rules are appropriately included in the collection for Third Party Testing of Children’s Products because all section 104 rules are also required to be third party tested. Having all of the burden...
hours under one collection for children’s products provides one OMB control number and eases the administrative burden of renewing multiple collections. CPSC will discontinue using the OMB control numbers currently assigned to individual section 104 rules. The discontinued OMB control numbers are listed in Table 1.

Electrically Operated Toys and Other Articles: The requirements for electrically operated toys and other electrically operated articles intended for use by children are set forth in 16 CFR part 1505. The regulation establishes certain criteria to use in determining whether electrically operated toys and other electrically operated children’s products are banned and requires that certain warning and identification labeling be included on both the product and the packaging. The regulation also requires that manufacturers establish a quality assurance program to assure compliance and to keep records pertaining to the quality assurance program.

Additionally, manufacturers or importers must keep records of the sale and distribution of the products.

Baby-Bouncer/Walker-Jumper Rule: The requirements for baby-bouncers, baby walkers, and similar articles that are not covered by 16 CFR part 1216 (Safety Standard for Infant Walkers) are set forth under 16 CFR 1500.18(a)(6) and 1500.86(a)(4). These regulations establish criteria to use in determining whether certain baby-bouncers, walker-jumpers, or similar products are banned. The regulation requires that each product be labeled with information that will permit future identification by the manufacturer of the particular model of bouncer or walker-jumper. In addition, manufacturers must maintain records of sale, distribution, and results of tests and inspections for 3 years and make such records available to CPSC, upon request. Products covered under this regulation are not duplicative of an existing section 104 rule.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Affected Public: Manufacturers and importers of children’s products subject to a children’s product safety rule.

Estimated Number of Respondents: Testing and Certification:

Recordkeeping requirements in parts 1107 and 1109 apply to all manufacturers or importers of children’s products that are covered by one or more children’s product safety rules promulgated and/or enforced by the CPSC. To estimate the number of respondents, we reviewed every industry category in the NAICS and selected industry categories that included firms that could manufacture or sell such children’s products. Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau, we determined that there are more than 20,000 manufacturers, almost 85,000 wholesalers, and about 263,000 retailers in these categories. However, not all of the firms in these categories manufacture or import children’s products that are covered by children’s product safety rules. Therefore, these numbers would constitute a high estimate of the number of firms that are subject to the recordkeeping requirements. Accordingly, when calculating the recordkeeping burden, CPSC relies on estimates of the number of children’s products that are manufactured or imported. We estimate that approximately 311,400 non-apparel children’s products and approximately 1.2 million children’s apparel and footwear products are covered by the rules.

Section 104 Rules: Table 1 summarizes the section 104 rules for durable infant or toddler products subject to the marking and labeling requirement that have been or are now being moved into OMB control number 3041–0159. Table 1 contains the estimated number of manufacturers and models and the total respondent hours. The four new section 104 rules being moved into this information collection are shown in bold text.

### Table 1—Estimated Burden for Marking and Labeling in Section 104 Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discontinued OMB Control No.</th>
<th>16 CFR part</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Mfrs.</th>
<th>Models</th>
<th>Total respondent hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3041–0145</td>
<td>1215</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Infant Bath Seats</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0141</td>
<td>1216</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Infant Walkers</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0150</td>
<td>1217</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Toddler Beds</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0157</td>
<td>1218</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Bassinets and Cradles</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0147</td>
<td>1219</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Full-Size Cribs</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0147</td>
<td>1220</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Non-Full-Size Cribs</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0152</td>
<td>1221</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Play Yards</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0160</td>
<td>1222</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Infant Bedside Sleepers</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0155</td>
<td>1223</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Swings</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0149</td>
<td>1224</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Portable Bedrails</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0158</td>
<td>1225</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Hand-Held Infant Carriers</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0162</td>
<td>1226</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Soft Infant and Toddler Carriers</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0164</td>
<td>1227</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Carriages and Strollers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0167</td>
<td>1228</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Sling Carriers</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0174</td>
<td>1229</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Infant Bouncer Seats</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>104</td>
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<tr>
<td>3041–0166</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Frame Child Carriers</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>3041–0173</td>
<td>1231</td>
<td>Safety Standard for High Chairs</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0172</td>
<td>1232</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Children’s Folding Chairs and Stools</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0170</td>
<td>1233</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Hook-On-Chairs</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0171</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Infant Bath Tubs</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0175</td>
<td>1235</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Baby Changing Products</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0176</td>
<td>1236</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Infant Sleep Products</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td>6,528</td>
<td>$68,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0178</td>
<td>1237</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Booster Seats</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0179</td>
<td>1238</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Stationary Activity Centers</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0182</td>
<td>1239</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Gates and Enclosures</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>$9,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3041–0185</td>
<td>1241</td>
<td>Safety Standard for Crib Mattresses</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Avoid double-counting the burden.

Therefore, the burden of any duplicative recordkeeping requirements of the testing rule. The total estimated burden associated with labels is 1,416 hours. Eighty small firms produce 2 models, while an additional 37 entities are estimated to produce 8 models. Therefore, the 127 entities produce, on average, 3.6 models.

Electrically Operated Toys and Other Articles Rule: CPSC staff estimates that about 40 manufacturers and importers are subject to this regulation.

Baby-Bouncer/Walker-Jumper Rule: CPSC staff estimates that about six firms are subject to the testing and recordkeeping requirements of this regulation.

Estimated Time per Response:

Testing and Certification: Based on the comments we received on the proposed testing rule, we revised the estimated number of children’s products that are affected, as well as the hourly recordkeeping burden estimate. We estimate that approximately 311,400 non-apparel children’s products are covered by the rule and that an average of 5 hours per year will be needed for the recordkeeping associated with these products. We also estimate that there are approximately 1.2 million children’s apparel and footwear products, for which an average of 3 hours of recordkeeping will be required per year. Manufacturers that are required to conduct periodic testing have an additional recordkeeping burden estimated at 4 hours per representative sampling plan.

Section 104 Rules: Each section 104 rule contains a similar analysis for marking and labeling that estimates the time to make any necessary changes to marking and labeling requirements at 1 hour per model. Some section 104 rules also contain requirements for instructional literature, and we have included estimates for instructional literature in this analysis, where required.

Electrically Operated Toys and Other Articles: Products subject to this regulation are also subject to the requirements of the testing rule. Therefore, the burden of any duplicative recordkeeping requirements will not be reported here, as they were in the cancelled information collection, to avoid double-counting the burden.

CPSC staff estimates that the additional burden imposed by this regulation over that imposed by the testing rule, is 30 minutes per product, to maintain sales and distribution records for 3 years, and 1 hour to make labeling changes per model.

Baby-Bouncer/Walker-Jumpers CPSC staff estimates that firms will spend 1 hour per model on recordkeeping requirements, and 1 hour per model on labeling requirements.

Total Estimated Annual Burden:

Testing and Certification: The total estimated annual burden for recordkeeping associated with the testing rule is 5.2 million hours ((311,400 non-apparel children’s products × 5 hours per non-apparel children’s product) + (1,200,000 children’s apparel products × 3 hours per children’s apparel product) = 1.6 million hours + 3.6 million hours, or a total of 5.2 million hours). Next, we describe the potential additional annual burden associated with use of a representative sampling plan and component part testing.

Representative Sampling Plans for Periodic Testing: We estimate that if each product line averages 50 individual models or styles, then a total of 30,000 individual representative sampling plans (1.5 million children’s products + 50 models or styles) would need to be developed and documented. This would require 120,000 hours (30,000 plans × 4 hours per plan). If each product line averages 10 individual models or styles, then a total of 150,000 different representative sampling plans (1.5 million children’s products + 10 models or styles) would need to be documented. This would require 600,000 hours (150,000 plans × 4 hours per plan). Accordingly, the requirement to document the basis for selecting representative samples could increase the estimated annual burden by up to 600,000 hours.

Component Part Testing: The component part rule shifts some testing costs and some recordkeeping costs to suppliers of component parts and finished products because some testing will be performed by these parties, rather than by the finished product certifiers (manufacturers and importers). Even if a finished product certifier can rely entirely on component part and finished product suppliers for all required testing, however, the finished product supplier will still have some recordkeeping burden to create and maintain a finished product certificate. Therefore, although the component part testing rule may reduce the total cost of the testing required by the testing and certification rule, the rule increases the estimated annual recordkeeping burden for those who choose to use component part testing.

Because we do not know how many companies participate in component part testing and supply test reports or certifications to other certifiers in the supply chain, we have no concrete data to estimate the recordkeeping and third party disclosure requirements in the component part rule. Likewise, no clear method exists for estimating the number of finished product certificates who conduct their own component part testing. In the component part rulemaking, we suggested that the recordkeeping burden for the component part testing rule could amount to 10 percent of the burden estimated for the testing and labeling rule. 76 FR 69546, 69579 (Nov. 8, 2011). Currently, we have no basis to change this estimate.

In addition to recordkeeping, the component part rule requires third party disclosure of test reports and certificates, if any, to a certifier who intends to rely on such documents to issue its own certificate. Without data, allocation of burden estimation between the recordkeeping and third party disclosure requirements is difficult. However, based on our previous analysis, we continue to estimate that creating and maintaining records accounts for approximately 90 percent of the burden, while the third party disclosure burden is much less, approximately 10 percent. Therefore, if we continue to use the estimate that component part testing will amount to about 10 percent of the burden estimated for the testing rule, then the...
hour burden of the component part rule is estimated to be about 520,000 hours total annually (10% of 5.2 million hours); allocating 468,000 hours for recordkeeping and 52,000 hours for third party disclosure.

Section 104 Rules: The burden for marking and labeling for each section 104 rule is provided in Table 1. The estimated total number of respondent hours is 92,280.

Electrically Operated Toys and Other Articles Rule: Assuming each of the 40 firms produces 10 new models per year, the estimated annual burden is 200 hours for recordkeeping (40 firms × 5 hour × 10 models) and 400 hours for labeling changes (40 firms × 1 hour × 10 models), for a total estimated annual burden of 600 hours.

Baby-Bouncer/Walker-Jumper Rule: Firms are expected to test, on average, four new models per year. Accordingly, the estimated annual burden is 12 hours on recordkeeping (6 firms × 1 hour × 2 models), and 12 hours on labeling (6 firms × 1 hour × 2 models), for a total estimated annual burden of 24 hours per year.

Request for Comments

The CPSC solicits written comments from all interested persons about the proposed renewal of this collection of information. The CPSC specifically solicits information relevant to the following topics:

—Whether the collection of information described above is necessary for the proper performance of the CPSC’s functions, including whether the information would have practical utility;
—Whether the estimated burden of the proposed collection of information is accurate;
—Whether the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected could be enhanced; and
—Whether the burden imposed by the collection of information could be minimized by use of automated, electronic or other technological collection techniques, or other forms of information technology.

Alberio E. Mills,
Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2022–07894 Filed 4–12–22; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

National Advisory Council on Indian Education (NACIE)

AGENCY: U.S. Department of Education.