

or other forms of information technology. Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB's approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Anthony May,

Paperwork Reduction Act Officer, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

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CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[Docket No. CPSC-2009-0066]

Notice of Availability and Request for Comment: Revision to the Voluntary Standard for Infant Walkers

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice of availability and request for comment.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's (Commission or CPSC) mandatory rule, Safety Standard for Infant Walkers, incorporates by reference ASTM F977-12, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Infant Walkers. The Commission has received notice of a revision to this incorporated voluntary standard. CPSC seeks comment on whether the revision improves the safety of the consumer products covered by the standard.

DATES: Comments must be received by September 23, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments, identified by Docket No. CPSC-2009-0066, by any of the following methods:

Electronic Submissions: Submit electronic comments to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at: www.regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit through this website: confidential business information, trade secret information, or other sensitive or protected information that you do not want to be available to the public. CPSC typically does not accept comments submitted by electronic mail (email), except as described below.

Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier/Confidential Written Submissions: CPSC encourages you to submit electronic comments by using the Federal eRulemaking Portal. You may, however, submit comments by mail, hand delivery, or courier to: Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; telephone: (301) 504-7479.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and docket number. CPSC may post all comments without change, including any personal identifiers, contact information, or other personal information provided, to: www.regulations.gov. If you wish to submit confidential business information, trade secret information, or other sensitive or protected information that you do not want to be available to the public, you may submit such comments by mail, hand delivery, or courier, or you may email them to: cpsc-os@cpsc.gov.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to: www.regulations.gov, and insert the docket number, CPSC-2009-0066, into the "Search" box, and follow the prompts.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Benjamin J. Mordecai, Directorate for Laboratory Sciences, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 5 Research Place, Rockville, MD 20850; telephone: (301) 987-2506; email: bmordecai@cpsc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 104(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) requires the Commission to adopt mandatory standards for durable infant or toddler products. 15 U.S.C. 2056a(b)(1). Mandatory standards must be "substantially the same as" voluntary standards, or may be "more stringent" than voluntary standards, if the Commission determines that more stringent requirements would further reduce the risk of injury associated with the products. *Id.* Mandatory standards may be based, in whole or in part, on a voluntary standard.

Pursuant to section 104(b)(4)(B) of the CPSIA, if a voluntary standards organization revises a standard that has been adopted, in whole or in part, as a consumer product safety standard under CPSIA section 104, it must notify the Commission. The revised voluntary standard then shall be considered to be a consumer product safety standard issued by the Commission under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058), effective 180 days after the date on which the organization notifies the Commission (or a later date specified by the Commission in the **Federal Register**) unless, within 90 days after receiving that notice, the Commission responds to the organization that it has determined that the proposed revision does not improve the safety of the consumer product covered by the standard, and therefore the Commission is retaining its existing

mandatory consumer product safety standard. 15 U.S.C. 2056a(b)(4)(B).

Under this authority, the Commission issued a mandatory safety rule for infant walkers in 2010. The rulemaking created 16 CFR part 1216, which incorporated by reference ASTM F977-07, Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Infant Walkers, with modifications. 75 FR 35266 (Jun. 21, 2010). The mandatory standard included performance requirements and test methods, as well as requirements for warning labels and instructions, to address hazards to children associated with infant walkers. Since promulgation of the final rule, ASTM revised the voluntary standard in May 2012. On June 24, 2013, the Commission revised the mandatory standard to incorporate by reference ASTM F977-12, the current mandatory standard, without modification. 78 FR 37706 (Jun. 24, 2013). In 2018, ASTM revised ASTM F977 but did not notify the Commission of that ASTM F977-18 revision.

In July 2022, ASTM published a revised version of the incorporated voluntary standard, ASTM F977-22. ASTM subsequently published ASTM F977-22e1 to make editorial corrections to the standard. On August 29, 2022, ASTM notified the Commission that it had approved the revised version of the voluntary standard. This revised version, ASTM F977-22e1, builds on the revisions made to the standard in 2018 and 2022.

CPSC staff is assessing the revised voluntary standard to determine, consistent with section 104(b)(4)(B) of the CPSIA, its effect on the safety of the consumer product covered by the standard. The Commission invites public comment on that question to inform staff's assessment and any subsequent Commission consideration of the revisions in ASTM F977-18, ASTM F977-22, and ASTM F977-22e1.¹

The incorporated voluntary standard and the revisions to the voluntary standard are available for review in several ways. ASTM has provided on its website (at www.astm.org/CPSC.htm), at no cost for read-only access, red-lined versions of ASTM F977-18, ASTM F977-22, and ASTM F977-22e1 that show the changes made by these revisions. Likewise, a read-only copy of the existing, incorporated standard (ASTM F977-12) is available for viewing, at no cost, on the ASTM website at: www.astm.org/READINGLIBRARY/. Interested parties can also download copies of the

¹ The Commission voted 5-0 to approve this notice.

standards by purchasing them from ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959; phone: 610–832–9585; www.astm.org.

Alternatively, interested parties can schedule an appointment to inspect copies of the standards at CPSC's Office of the Secretary, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814, telephone: 301–504–7479; email: cpsc-os@cpsc.gov.

Comments must be received by September 23, 2022. Because of the short statutory time frame Congress established for the Commission to consider revised voluntary standards under section 104(b)(4) of the CPSIA, CPSC will not consider comments received after this date.

Alberta E. Mills,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Notice of Intent To Prepare Legislative Environmental Impact Statement Regarding Proposed Public Land Withdrawal in Vicinity of Arizona State Route 95, Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Army (Army) intends to prepare a legislative environmental impact statement (LEIS) regarding the withdrawal and reservation for military purposes of approximately 22,000 acres of public land now managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). This withdrawal and reservation would add to the existing withdrawal and reservation for the Army's Yuma Proving Ground (YPG), Arizona. It would improve public safety and meet testing and training requirements for advances in Global Positioning System (GPS)-guided parachute technologies. The additional land would allow for higher-altitude parachute releases and would provide an additional buffer in case of release-point errors and system failures. The proposed withdrawal area, which would extend to Arizona State Route (SR) 95, would establish SR 95 as a distinct physical landmark for the YPG boundary. This notice announces the beginning of the public comment process, including public scoping

meetings. When the Army submits its land withdrawal application, BLM will file a separate Notice of Application for Withdrawal in the **Federal Register**. The LEIS will analyze potential impacts of the Army's use of the land. The LEIS will be transmitted to Congress to support legislative decision-making regarding the Army's request.

DATES: To be considered during the LEIS process, comments must be received by December 8, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Please mail written comments to: Mr. Daniel Steward, Environmental Sciences Division, U.S. Army Garrison—Yuma Proving Ground, 301 C St., Bldg. 307, Yuma, AZ 85365. Please email written comments to: usarmy.ypg.imcom.mbx.nepa@army.mil.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT: Mr. Daniel Steward, YPG Environmental Sciences Division, by telephone at (928) 328–2125 or by email at daniel.m.steward.civ@army.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Army intends to prepare an LEIS to analyze potential impacts from a possible legislative withdrawal for military purposes of approximately 22,000 acres of public land managed by BLM. The proposed action involves a withdrawal and reservation of 21,200 acres of public land from all forms of appropriation (such as mining claims) and 800 acres of federal surface estate (meaning the subsurface is not included). The land is needed to improve public safety and meet testing and training requirements for advances in parachute technologies. If enacted into law, the withdrawal would add to—and be adjacent to—the 829,565 acres withdrawn on July 1, 1952, under Public Land Order 848, as amended, for use by the Army in connection with Yuma Test Station (currently known as YPG). The land withdrawal the Army is currently seeking would be for an indefinite period—i.e., until there is no longer a military need for the land.

YPG is located in the southwestern corner of Arizona, near the California-Arizona border. It is bounded by the Colorado River to the west and the Gila River to the south. The installation lies approximately 23 miles northeast of the city of Yuma, Arizona. A portion is situated in La Paz County and a portion is situated in Yuma County. Both counties are in Arizona. The proposed withdrawal involves land in each county. YPG occupies about 1,300 square miles and extends approximately 60 miles north to south and 50 miles east to west. YPG's mission is to plan, conduct, assess, analyze, report, and support developmental, production, and

operational tests on: medium- and long-range artillery; aircraft target acquisition equipment and armament; armored tracked and wheeled vehicles; a variety of munitions; and parachute systems for personnel and supplies. YPG also provides training support to the Army, DoD, other federal agencies, and international and commercial customers.

The purpose of the proposed land withdrawal is to provide approximately 22,000 acres of additional area for testing and training at YPG. The Army requires the additional land as a safety buffer for testing advanced air delivery technologies and aviation systems. The additional land will also allow the Army to execute more complex air delivery and tactical scenarios. Higher altitudes and greater offset distances are required to test parachute systems' full capabilities. Parachute systems need larger buffer areas (i.e., surface safety zones) than are currently available. The surface safety zone is an area in space and on the ground that provides an additional buffer in case of error or failure. Surface safety zones protect people from being injured by material dropping from the sky during air delivery testing and training.

Currently, because of land and airspace limitations, systems are not tested to their full capability for altitude and precision. Higher-elevation and GPS-guided air delivery methods are being developed to provide better support to soldiers and other personnel in the field. GPS-guided delivery is designed to ensure payloads arrive at the intended location while keeping aircrews and other personnel out of harm's way. A payload is a palletized package of various weights and items, such as a vehicle, equipment, and/or supplies. Guided delivery systems undergoing development require safety buffers to contain potential testing errors and failures. The requested withdrawal area would provide an additional safety buffer to protect the public. Without the proposed withdrawal, drops could land outside the current YPG boundary. This could result in injury or death to members of the public. The land withdrawal would restrict the public from accessing hazardous areas, thus reducing the potential for injuries and death. The withdrawn land may also be used for other training and testing activities that are not known at this time. Such activities would be subject to additional National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis.

Currently, the boundary between YPG and BLM land lacks a contiguous physical landmark demarcating the two