B. NEISS Estimated Burden

The NEISS system collects information on consumer product-related incidents and other injuries from a statistical sample of 96 hospitals in the United States. Respondents to NEISS include hospitals that directly report information to NEISS, and hospitals that allow access to a CPSC contractor, who collects the data. Collecting emergency department records for review, correcting error messages, among other tasks, takes about 36 minutes per day. Each record takes about 30 seconds to review. Coding and reporting records that involve consumer products or other injuries takes about 2 minutes per record. Coding and reporting additional special study information (Adverse Drug Effects) takes about 2 minutes and 90 seconds per record for other special studies. Respondents also spend about 36 hours per year in related activities (training, evaluations, and communicating with other hospital staff).

In 2018, there were 130 NEISS respondents (total hospitals and CPSC contractors). These NEISS respondents reviewed an estimated 5.53 million emergency department records and reported 727,544 total cases (363,221 consumer product-related injuries for CPSC, and 364,323 other injuries for the NEISS–AIP). The table below lists the number of reported cases, and the number of reported cases with additional special study information.

Total NEISS Cases Reported	727,544
Consumer Product-Related Injuries	363,221
CDC NEISS–AIP	364,323
Special Studies Reported (subset of above)	
Child Poisoning (CPSC)	4,734
Adverse Drug Events (CDC)	36,858
Assaults (CDC)	32,990
Firearm-Related Injuries (CDC)	6,159
Self-Inflicted Violence (CDC)	9,106
Work-Related Injuries (CDC)	38,132
Motor Vehicle Non-Crash Injuries (NHTSA)	12,813

The total burden hours for all NEISS respondents are estimated to be 100,781 for 2018. The average burden hour per respondent is 775 hours. However, the total burden hour on each respondent varies due to differences in size of the hospital (*e.g.,* small rural hospitals versus large metropolitan hospitals). The smallest hospital reported 82 cases with a burden of about 258 hours, while the largest hospital reported 47,801 cases with a burden of about 4,125 hours.

The total cost to NEISS respondents for 2018 was approximately $3,391,000. NEISS respondents enter into contracts with CPSC and are compensated for these costs. The average cost per respondent is estimated to be about $26,000. The average cost per burden hour is estimated to be $33.65 per hour (including wages and overhead). However, the actual cost to each respondent varies, due to the type of respondent (hospital versus CPSC contractor), size of hospital, and regional differences in wages and overhead. Therefore, the actual annual cost for any given respondent may vary between $3,048 at a small rural hospital, and $329,690 at the largest metropolitan hospital.

C. Other Burden Hours

In cases that require more information regarding product-related incidents or injuries, CPSC staff conducts face-to-face interviews with approximately 375 persons each year. On average, an on-site interview takes about 4.5 hours. CPSC staff also conducts about 175 in-depth investigations (IDIs) by telephone annually. Each telephone IDI requires about 20 minutes. CPSC staff is planning to conduct about 50 internet-based questionnaires per year, which require about 20 minutes each. The CPSC estimates 1,763 annual burden hours on these respondents: 1,688 hours for face-to-face interviews; 58 hours for in-depth telephone interviews, and 17 hours for internet-based questionnaires. CPSC staff estimates the value of the time required for reporting at $36.77 an hour (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, ''Employer Costs for Employee Compensation,'' March 2019: *https://www.bls.gov>new.release>ecec.toc.htm*). At this valuation, the estimated annual cost to the public is about $64,826.

The total burden hours for the information collection is 102,544 (100,781 NEISS and 1,763 other), which is an increase of 21,334 hours. The increase in burden is due primarily to the increase in the number of emergency department charts being reviewed and coded since this collection of information was last approved by OMB in 2017.

This information collection request excludes the burden associated with other publicly available Consumer Product Safety Information Databases, such as internet complaints, Hotline, and Medical Examiners and Coroners Alert Project (MECAP) reports, which are approved under OMB control number 3041–0146. This information collection request also excludes the burden associated with follow-up investigations conducted by other federal agencies.

Abioye Mosheim,

Acting Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019–27509 Filed 12–19–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[Docket No. CPSC–2010–0041]

Collection of Information; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request—Publicly Available Consumer Product Safety Information Database

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) announces that the CPSC has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request for extension of approval of a collection of information for the Publicly Available Consumer Product Safety Information Database, previously under OMB Control No. 3041–0146. On October 8, 2019, the CPSC published a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing the agency's intent to seek this extension. CPSC made a copy of the supporting statement available under Supporting and Related Materials under Docket No. CPSC–2010–0041. CPSC received no comments in response to that notice. By publication of this notice, the Commission announces that CPSC has submitted to the OMB a request for extension of approval of that collection of information, without change.

DATES: Written comments on this request for extension of approval of information collection requirements should be submitted by January 21, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments about this request by email: *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov* or fax: 202–395–6881. Comments by mail should be sent to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for the CPSC, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503. In addition, written comments that are sent to OMB, also should be submitted electronically at: *http://www.regulations.gov,* under Docket No. CPSC–2010–0041.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information, or a copy of the supporting statement, contact: Bretford Griffin, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; (301) 504–7037, or by email to: *bgriffin@cpsc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

Section 212 of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) added section 6A to the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA), which requires the CPSC to establish and maintain a publicly available, searchable database (Database) on the safety of consumer products and other products or substances regulated by the CPSC. Among other things, section 6A of the CPSA requires the CPSC to collect reports of harm from the public for potential publication in the publicly available Database, and to collect and publish comments from manufacturers about reports of harm.

The CPSC announced that a proposed collection of information in conjunction with the Database, called the Publicly Available Consumer Product Safety Information Database, had been submitted to OMB for review and clearance under 44 U.S.C. 3501–3520 in a proposed rule published on May 24, 2010 (75 FR 29156). The CPSC issued a final rule on the Database on December 9, 2010 (75 FR 76832). The final rule interprets various statutory requirements in section 6A of the CPSA pertaining to the information to be included in the Database; and the final rule also establishes provisions regarding submitting reports of harm; providing notice of reports of harm to manufacturers; publishing reports of harm and manufacturer comments in the Database; and dealing with confidential and materially inaccurate information.

B. Information Collected Through the Database

The primary purpose of this information collection is to populate the publicly searchable Database of consumer product safety information mandated by section 6A of the CPSA. The Database information collection has four components: Reports of harm, manufacturer comments, branding information, and the Small Batch Manufacturer Registry (SBMR).

Reports of Harm: Reports of harm communicate information regarding an injury, illness, or death, or any risk (as determined by CPSC) of injury, illness, or death, relating to the use of a consumer product. Reports can be submitted to the CPSC by consumers; local, state, or federal government agencies; health care professionals; child service providers; public safety entities; and others. Reports may be submitted in one of three ways: Via the CPSC website (*www.SaferProducts.gov*), by telephone via a CPSC call center, or by email, fax, or mail using the incident report form (available for download or printing via the CPSC website). Reports may also originate as a free-form letter or email. Submitters must consent to including their report of harm in the publicly searchable Database.

Manufacturer Comments: A manufacturer or private labeler may submit a comment related to a report of harm after the CPSC transmits the report to the manufacturer or private labeler identified in the report. Manufacturer comments may be submitted through the business portal, by email, mail, or fax. The business portal is a feature of the Database that allows manufacturers who register there to receive reports of harm and comment on such reports through the business portal. Use of the business portal expedites the receipt of reports of harm and business response times.

A manufacturer may request that the CPSC designate as confidential information in a report of harm. Such a request may be made using the business portal, by email, by mail, or by fax. Additionally, any person or entity reviewing a report of harm or manufacturer comment, either before or after publication in the Database, may request that the report or comment, or portions of the report or comment, be excluded from the Database because it contains materially inaccurate information. Such a request may be made by manufacturers using the business portal, by email, mail or fax, and may be submitted by anyone else by email, mail, or fax.

Branding Information: Using the business portal, registered businesses may voluntarily submit branding information to assist CPSC in correctly and timely routing reports of harm involving their products to them. Brand names may be licensed to another entity for use in labeling consumer products manufactured by that entity. CPSC's understanding of licensing arrangements for consumer products ensures that the correct manufacturer is timely notified regarding a report of harm.

Small Batch Manufacturers Registry: The business portal also contains the SBMR, which is the online mechanism by which ''small batch manufacturers'' (as defined in the CPSA) can identify themselves to obtain relief from certain third party testing requirements for children's products. To register as a small batch manufacturer, a business must attest that the company's income level, and the number of units of the covered product manufactured for which relief is sought, both fall within the statutory limits to receive relief from third party testing.

C. Estimated Burden

1. Estimated Annual Burden for Respondents

We estimate the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN FOR REPORTS OF HARM

Collection type	Number of respondents	Response frequency [1]	Total annual responses	Minutes per response	Total burden, in hours [2]
Reports of Harm—submitted through website	5,646	1.07	6,023	12	1,205
Reports of Harm—submitted by phone	1,397	1.02	1,418	10	236
Reports of Harm—submitted by mail, email, fax	349	43.88	15,314	20	5,105
Total	7,392		22,755		6,546

[1] Frequency of responses is calculated by dividing the number of responses by the number of respondents.
[2] Numbers have been rounded.

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN FOR MANUFACTURER SUBMISSIONS

Collection type	Number of respondents	Response frequency [1]	Total annual responses	Minutes per response	Total burden, in hours [2]
Manufacturer Comments—submitted through website	2,311	1.06	2,461	117	4,799

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN FOR MANUFACTURER SUBMISSIONS—Continued

Collection type	Number of respondents	Response frequency [1]	Total annual responses	Minutes per response	Total burden, in hours [2]
Manufacturer Comments—submitted by mail, email, fax	182	1.90	346	147	848
Requests to Treat Information as Confidential—submitted through website	2	1.00	2	42	1
Requests to Treat Information as Confidential—submitted by mail, email, fax	0	n/a	0	72	0
Requests to Treat Information as Materially Inaccurate—submitted through website	141	1.19	168	165	462
Requests to Treat Information as Materially Inaccurate—submitted by mail, email, fax	25	1.12	28	195	91
Voluntary Brand Identification	932	1.37	1,281	10	214
Small Batch Manufacturer Identification	2,292	1	2,292	10	382
Total	5,885		6,578		6,797

[1] Frequency of responses is calculated by dividing the number of responses by the number of respondents.
[2] Numbers have been rounded.

Based on the data set forth in Tables 1 and 2 above, the annual reporting cost is estimated to be $691,884. This estimate is based on the sum of two estimated total figures for reports of harm and manufacturer submissions. The estimated number of respondents and responses are based on the actual responses received in FY 2018. We assume that the number of responses and respondents will be similar in future years.

Reports of Harm: Table 1 sets forth the data used to estimate the burden associated with submitting reports of harm. We had previously estimated the time associated with the electronic and telephone submission of reports of harm at 12 and 10 minutes, respectively; and because we have had no indication that these estimates are not appropriate or accurate, we used those figures for present purposes as well. We estimate that the time associated with a paper or PDF form would be 20 minutes, on average.

To estimate the costs for submitting reports of harm, we multiplied the estimated total burden hours associated with reports of harm (1,205 hours + 236 hours + 5,105 hours = 6,546 hours) by an estimated total compensation for all workers in private industry of $34.05 per hour,[3] which results in an estimated cost of $222,891 (6,546 hours × $34.05 per hour = $222,891).

Manufacturer Submissions: Table 2 sets forth the data used to estimate the burden associated with manufacturers' submissions to the Database. We observed that a large percentage of the general comments come from a few businesses, and we assumed that the experience of a business that submits many comments each year would be different from one that submits only a few. Accordingly, we divided all responding businesses into three groups based on the number of general comments submitted in FY 2018, and then we selected several businesses to contact from each group. The first group contacted consisted of businesses that submitted 50 or more comments in FY 2018, accounting for 31 percent of all general comments received. The second group contacted included businesses that submitted 6 to 49 comments, accounting for 39 percent of all general comments received. The last group contacted included businesses that submitted no more than 5 comments, accounting for 30 percent of all general comments received. We asked each company how long it typically takes to research, compose, and enter a comment or a claim of materially inaccurate information.

To estimate the burden associated with submitting a general comment regarding a report of harm through the business portal, we averaged the burden provided by each company within each group, and then we calculated a weighted average from the three groups, weighting each group by the proportion of comments received from that group. We found that the average time to submit a general comment regarding a report of harm is 117 minutes, based on the data in Table 3 (((15 minutes + 45 minutes + 30 minutes + 15 minutes)/4 companies) * .31 + ((105 minutes + 45 minutes + 150 minutes + 15 minutes)/4 companies) * .39 + ((240 minutes + 60 minutes + 480 minutes)/3 companies) * .30 = 117 minutes).

TABLE 3—ESTIMATED BURDEN TO ENTER A GENERAL COMMENT IN THE DATABASE

Group	Company	General comments (minutes)
Group 1 (>= 50 comments)	Company A	15
	Company B	45
	Company C	30
	Company D	15
Group 2 (6–49 comments)	Company A	105
	Company B	45
	Company C	150
	Company D	15
Group 3 (<= 5 comments)	Company A	240
	Company B	60
	Company C	480

[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Table 9 of the Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC), Private Industry, goods-producing and service-providing industries, by occupational group, Dec 2018 (data extracted on 8/2/2019 from: *http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.t09.htm.*

Registered businesses generally submit comments through our website. Unregistered businesses submit comments by mail, email, or fax. We estimate that submitting comments via mail, email, or fax takes a little longer because often, we must ask businesses to amend their submissions to include the required certifications. Thus, we estimated that, on average, comments submitted by mail, email, or fax take 30 minutes longer than comments submitted through our website (117 minutes + 30 minutes = 147 minutes).

The submission of a claim of materially inaccurate information is a relatively rare event for all respondents, so we averaged all responses together. Eight of the businesses contacted had submitted claims of materially inaccurate information. We found that the average time to submit a claim that a report of harm contains a material inaccuracy is 165 minutes ((30 minutes + 90 minutes + 45 minutes + 90 minutes + 60 minutes + 660 minutes + 45 minutes + 300 minutes)/8 companies = 165 minutes).

Registered businesses generally submit claims through the business portal. Unregistered businesses submit claims by mail, email, or fax. We estimate that submitting claims via mail, email, or fax takes a little longer because often, we must ask businesses to amend their submission to include the required certifications. Thus, we estimated that, on average, claims submitted by mail, email, or fax take 30 minutes longer than those submitted through our website (165 minutes + 30 minutes = 195 minutes).

The submission of a claim of confidential information is a relatively rare event for all respondents, so we averaged all responses together. Five of the businesses contacted had submitted claims of confidential information. We found that the average time to submit a claim that a report of harm contains confidential information is 42 minutes ((45 minutes + 15 minutes + 60 minutes + 30 minutes + 60 minutes)/5 companies = 42 minutes).

Registered businesses generally submit confidential information claims through the business portal. Unregistered businesses submit confidential information claims by mail, email, or fax. We estimate that submitting claims by mail, email, or fax takes a little longer because often, we must ask businesses to amend their submission to include the required certifications. Thus, we estimate that a confidential information claim submitted by mail, email, or fax would take 30 minutes longer than those submitted through our website (42 minutes + 30 minutes = 72 minutes).

For voluntary brand identification, we estimate that a response would take 10 minutes, on average. Most responses consist only of the brand name and a product description. In many cases, a business will submit multiple entries in a brief period of time, and we can see from the date and time stamps on these records that an entry often takes less than 2 minutes. CPSC staff enters the same data in a similar form, based on our own research, and that experience was also factored into our estimate.

For small batch manufacturer identification, we estimate that a response would take 10 minutes, on average. The form consists of three check boxes and the information should be readily accessible to the respondent.

The responses summarized in Table 2 are generally submitted by manufacturers. To avoid underestimating the cost associated with the collection of this data, we assigned the higher hourly wage associated with a manager or professional in goods-producing industries to these tasks. To estimate the cost of manufacturer submissions, we multiplied the estimated total burden hours in Table 2 (6,797 hours), by an estimated total compensation for a manager or professional in goods-producing industries of $69.00 per hour,[4] which results in an estimated cost of $468,993 (6,797 hours × $69.00 per hour = $468,993).

Therefore, the total estimated annual cost to respondents is $691,884 ($222,891 burden for reports of harm + $468,993 burden for manufacturer submissions = $691,884).

2. Estimated Annual Burden on Government

We estimate the annualized cost to the CPSC to be $982,166. This figure is based on the costs for four categories of work for the Database: Reports of Harm, Materially Inaccurate Information Claims, Manufacturer Comments, and Small Batch Identification. Each category is described below. No government cost is associated with voluntary brand identification because this information is entered directly into the Database by the manufacturer with no processing required by the government. The information assists the government in directing reports of harm to the correct manufacturer. We did not attempt to calculate separately the government cost for claims of confidential information because the number of claims is so small. The time to process these claims is included with claims of materially inaccurate information.

Reports of Harm: The Reports of Harm category includes many different tasks. Some costs related to this category are from two data entry contracts. Tasks related to these contracts include clerical coding of the report, such as identifying the type of consumer product reported and the appropriate associated hazard, as well as performing quality control on the data in the report. Contractor A spends an estimated 5,267 hours per year performing these tasks. With an hourly rate of $38.10 for contractor services, the annual cost to the government of contract A is $200,673. Contractor B spends an estimated 2,029 hours per year performing these tasks. With an hourly rate of $41.33 for contractor services, the annual cost to the government of contract B is $83,859.

The Reports of Harm category also includes sending consent requests for reports when necessary, processing that consent when received, determining whether a product is out of CPSC's jurisdiction, and confirming that pictures and attachments do not have any personally identifiable information. The Reports of Harm category also entails notifying manufacturers when one of their products is reported, completing a risk of harm determination form for every report eligible for publication, referring some reports to a Subject Matter Expert (SME) within the CPSC for a determination on whether the reports meet the requirement of having a risk of harm, and determining whether a report meets all the statutory and regulatory requirements for publication. Detailed costs are:

[4] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Table 9 of the Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC), Private Industry, goods-producing and service-providing industries, by occupational group, December 2018 (data extracted on 09/13/2019 from: *http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.t09.htm.*

TABLE 4—ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REPORTS OF HARM TASK

Grade level	Number of hours (annual)	Total compensation per hour	Total annual cost
Contract A	5,267	$38.10	$200,673
Contract B	2,029	41.33	83,859
7	200	37.37	7,474
9	300	45.72	13,716
12	5,528	66.31	366,562
13	428	78.84	33,744
14	1,068	93.18	99,516
Total	14,820	.....	825,544

Materially Inaccurate Information (MII) Claims: The MII claims category includes reviewing and responding to claims, participating in meetings where the claims are discussed, and completing a risk of harm determination on reports when a company alleges that a report does not describe a risk of harm.

TABLE 5—ESTIMATED COSTS FOR MII CLAIMS TASK

Grade level	Number of hours (annual)	Total compensation per hour	Total annual cost
12	275	$66.31	$18,235
13	167	78.84	13,166
14	323	93.18	30,097
15	50	109.60	5,480
SES	50	131.52	6,576
Total	865	.....	73,554.00

Manufacturer Comments: The Comments category includes reviewing and accepting or rejecting comments.

TABLE 6—ESTIMATED COSTS FOR MANUFACTURER COMMENTS TASK

Grade level	Number of hours (annual)	Total compensation per hour	Total annual cost
12	62	$66.31	$4,111
13	109	78.84	8,594
Total	171	.....	12,705

Small Batch Manufacturer Identification: The Small Batch Manufacturer Identification category includes time spent posting the list of small batch registrations, as well as answering companies' questions on registering as a Small Batch Manufacturer and the implications of small batch registration.

TABLE 7—ESTIMATED COSTS FOR SMALL BATCH TASK

Grade level	Number of hours (annual)	Total compensation per hour	Total annual cost
15	642	$109.60	$70,363
Total	642	.....	70,363

We estimate the annualized cost to the CPSC of $954,531, by adding the four categories of work related to the Database summarized in Tables 4 through 7 (Reports of Harm ($825,544) + MII Claims ($73,554) + Manufacturer Comments ($12,705) + Small Batch Identification ($70,363) = $982,166).

This information collection renewal request is based on an estimated 13,343 burden hours per year for the Database, which represents an increase of 983 hours since this collection of information was last approved by OMB in 2017. The increase in burden is due

primarily to the increase in the number of incoming reports of harm, and the increase in the number of claims based on those reports. Comments have also increased significantly, but shifted to the more efficient, online submission. A slight increase in small batch manufacturer activity occurred, as well, continuing a long-term trend.

Abioye Mosheim,

Acting Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019–27508 Filed 12–19–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal No. 19–44]

Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Arms sales notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Defense is publishing the unclassified text of an arms sales notification.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karma Job at *karma.d.job.civ@mail.mil* or (703) 697–8976.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This 36(b)(1) arms sales notification is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of Public Law 104–164 dated July 21, 1996. The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Transmittal 19–44 with attached Policy Justification and Sensitivity of Technology.

Dated: December 16, 2019.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P