

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) and implementing regulations, notification is hereby given that a 1-year letter of authorization (LOA) has been issued to the U.S. Navy (Navy) for the incidental take of marine mammals during training, maintenance, and research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) activities conducted within the Navy's Hawaii Range Complex (HRC). These activities are considered military readiness activities pursuant to the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), as amended by the National Defense Authorization Act of 2004 (NDAA).

DATES: Effective January 8, 2009, through January 7, 2010.

ADDRESSES: The LOA and supporting documentation are available by writing to Michael Payne, Chief, Permits, Conservation, and Education Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3225, by telephoning one of the contacts listed here (**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**), or online at: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/permits/incidental.htm>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jolie Harrison, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional taking of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) during periods of not more than five consecutive years each if certain findings are made and regulations are issued or, if the taking is limited to harassment and of no more than 1 year, the Secretary shall issue a notice of proposed authorization for public review.

Authorization shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s), will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses, and if the permissible methods of taking and requirements pertaining to the mitigation, monitoring and reporting of such taking are set forth.

NMFS has defined "negligible impact" in 50 CFR 216.103 as:

an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival.

The NDAA (Public Law 108-136) removed the "small numbers" and "specified geographical region" limitations and amended the definition of "harassment" as it applies to a "military readiness activity" to read as follows (Section 3(18)(B) of the MMPA):

(i) any act that injures or has the significant potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild [Level A Harassment]; or (ii) any act that disturbs or is likely to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of natural behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, surfacing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering, to a point where such behavioral patterns are abandoned or significantly altered [Level B Harassment].

Summary of Request

On June 25, 2007, NMFS received an application from the Navy requesting authorization for the take of 24 species of marine mammals incidental to upcoming Navy training activities to be conducted within the HRC, which covers 235,000 nm² around the Main Hawaiian Islands (see map on page 17 of the application), over the course of 5 years. These training activities are classified as military readiness activities. These training activities may incidentally take marine mammals present within the HRC by exposing them to sound from mid-frequency or high frequency active sonar (MFAS/HFAS) or to underwater detonations at levels that NMFS associates with the take of marine mammals. The Navy requested authorization to take individuals of 24 species of marine mammals by Level B Harassment. Further, though they do not anticipate it to occur, the Navy requested authorization to take, by injury or mortality, up to 10 individuals each of 11 species over the course of the 5-year period (bottlenose dolphin, Kogia spp., melon-headed whale, pantropical spotted dolphin, pygmy killer whale, short-finned pilot whale, striped dolphin, and Cuvier's, Longman's, and Blainville's beaked whale).

Authorization

On January 5, 2009, NMFS' final rule governing the take of marine mammals incidental to U.S. Navy Training in the Hawaii Range Complex became effective. In accordance with the final rule, NMFS issued an LOA to the Navy on January 8, 2009, authorizing Level B harassment of 24 species of marine mammals and mortality of 11 species of marine mammals incidental to U.S. Navy training, maintenance, and RDT&E activities in the HRC. Issuance of this LOA is based on findings, described in the preamble to the final rule (74 FR

1456, January 12, 2009), that the taking resulting from the activities described in this LOA will have a negligible impact on marine mammal stocks and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the affected marine mammal stock for subsistence uses. The LOA describes the permissible methods of taking and includes requirements pertaining to the mitigation, monitoring and reporting of such taking.

Dated: February 4, 2009.

P. Michael Payne,

*Chief, Permits, Conservation, and Recreation,
Office of Protected Resources, National
Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. E9-2661 Filed 2-6-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-S

**CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY
COMMISSION**

**Notice of Stay of Enforcement of
Testing and Certification Requirements**

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Stay of enforcement.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the decision of the Consumer Product Safety Commission ("CPSC" or "Commission") to stay enforcement of certain provisions of subsection 14(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act ("CPSA") as amended by section 102(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 ("CPSIA"), Public Law 110-314. Specifically, the Commission is staying certain of the requirements of paragraphs 14(a)(1), (2), and (3) that otherwise require testing and issuance of certificates of compliance by manufacturers, including importers, of products subject to an applicable consumer product safety rule as defined in the CPSA or similar rule, ban, standard, or regulation under any other Act enforced by the Commission. This stay covers all such requirements with the exception of:

(1) Those where testing and certification was required by subsection 14(a) of the CPSA prior to enactment of the CPSIA; and

(2) Those requirements, when they become effective, applicable to children's product certifications required to be supported by third party testing for which the Commission has issued requirements for acceptance of accreditation of third party testing laboratories to test for:

- Lead paint (effective for products manufactured after December 21, 2008),
- Full-size and non-full size cribs and pacifiers (effective for products manufactured after January 20, 2009),

- Small parts (effective for products manufactured after February 15, 2009), and

- Metal components of children's metal jewelry (effective for products manufactured after March 23, 2009); and

(3) Any and all certifications expressly required by CPSC regulations; and

(4) The certifications required due to certain requirements of the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool & Spa Safety Act being defined as consumer product safety "rules;" and

(5) The certifications of compliance required for ATVs in section 42(a)(2) of the CPSA which were added by CPSIA; and

(6) Any voluntary guarantees provided for in the Flammable Fabrics Act ("FFA") or otherwise (to the extent a guarantor wishes to issue one).

This stay will remain in effect until February 10, 2010, at which time the Commission will vote to terminate the stay. This stay does not alter or postpone the requirement that all products meet applicable consumer product safety rules as defined in the CPSA or similar rules, bans, standards, or regulations under any other Act enforced by the Commission.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This stay is effective February 10, 2009.¹

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John "Gib" Mullan, Assistant Executive Director for Compliance and Field Operations, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland 20814; e-mail jmullan@cpsc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Commission is aware that there is substantial confusion as to which testing and certification requirements of subsection 14(a) of the CPSA apply to which products under the Commission's jurisdiction, what sort of testing is required where the provisions do apply, whether testing is necessary for children's products that may not by their nature contain lead, whether testing to demonstrate compliance must be conducted on the final product rather than on its parts prior to assembly or manufacture, whether manufacturers and importers must issue certificates of compliance to address the labeling requirements under the Federal Hazardous Substance Act ("FHSA"), and what sort of certificate must be

issued and by whom. The Commission has received literally thousands of e-mail, telephone, and written inquiries as to how to comply, when to comply, what is required in support of the various certifications, what form the required certificates must take, and who must issue them. Likewise, the Commission has received innumerable inquiries seeking relief from the expense of testing children's products that either may not contain lead or may be subject to exemptions that the Commission may announce in the near future as a result of ongoing rulemakings either required or permitted by the CPSIA.² Commission staff has been unable to respond to many of these inquiries due to the press of its usual regulatory and compliance activities and the additional burden of the very early, multiple statutory deadlines imposed on the agency by the CPSIA, including those necessitating issuance of fourteen proposed and final rules in the six months since CPSIA was signed into law on August 14, 2008. Furthermore, the Commission is operating in fiscal year 2009 with the same level of funding appropriated to it for fiscal year 2008, before the CPSIA as well as two other acts also requiring significant additional Commission efforts—the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act and the Children's Gasoline Burn Prevention Act—were enacted. This funding constraint is a severe handicap on the Commission's ability to staff up to address the numerous new requirements imposed by the CPSIA.

The Commission has embarked on four rulemakings to address many of these issues³ as they relate to the lead content of children's products:

- Determinations that certain materials inherently will not exceed the statutory CPSIA limits on the lead content of children's products. 74 FR 2433 (January 15, 2009).
- Exemption of certain electronic devices from otherwise applicable limits on lead in children's products. 74 FR 2435 (January 15, 2009).
- Guidance on determining inaccessibility of components of children's products containing lead. 74 FR 2439 (January 15, 2009).

² "Children's products" are defined in section 3(a)(2) of Consumer Product Safety Act, as amended, as consumer products "designed or intended primarily for children 12 years of age or younger."

³ The Commission has also requested comments on section 102 of the CPSIA, entitled "Mandatory Third-Party Testing for Certain Children's Products," specifically seeking input on the possibility of testing of component parts rather than the final children's products. <http://www.cpsc.gov/about/cpsia/ComponentPartsComments.pdf>.

- Procedures for seeking determinations as to lead content of materials or products and exclusions from otherwise applicable limits on lead content of children's products. 74 FR 2428 (January 15, 2009).

These proposed rules present complex scientific, technical, and procedural issues that will not be resolved by February 10, 2009, the effective date of CPSIA's initial 600 parts per million ("ppm") limit on the lead content of children's products. Moreover, on that same date—February 10, 2009—additional sweeping requirements of the CPSIA come into effect, including those related to the phthalates content of children's toys and child care articles, the myriad requirements of the ASTM F963 voluntary toy standard becoming mandatory CPSC consumer product safety standards,⁴ and the recently issued CPSIA regulations related to print and catalog advertising of certain children's products.

These extensive changes to the regulatory landscape cut a broad swath through the business community from books to children's apparel to toys and sporting goods to children's electronic products. Many firms making consumer products, especially children's products, are small businesses. Bureau of Census data indicates that approximately ninety-eight percent of the domestic manufacturers of toys, dolls and games fall into the Small Business Administration's traditional definition of small business (less than 500 employees), approximately eighty one percent of manufacturers of such products have fewer than twenty employees, and over fifty percent have fewer than five employees. According to the same source, over 99 percent of firms making apparel (including clothing for children and infants) are small businesses. Moreover, the testing and certification requirements affect companies that have not previously been regulated (or did not realize that they could be regulated) by the Commission, such as book publishers and craft makers. These entities too are dominated by small businesses. According to a 2000 survey conducted by the Craft Organization Directors Association, 64 percent of craftspeople

⁴ To add even further complexity with respect to the F963 toy standard, while the CPSIA explicitly states that the version of F963 as it existed on the date of enactment of CPSIA (August 14, 2008) presumably F963-07, is what becomes mandatory on February 10, 2009, the Commission understands that ASTM either has issued or intends to issue a new version of F963-F963-08—in the very near future.

¹ The Commission voted 2-0 to implement the stay. The Commissioners' statements concerning the stay are available on the Commission Web site at <http://www.cpsc.gov>.

worked alone, and nearly all of them employed fewer than 5 people.

The new requirements pose many significant technical challenges. Since the passage of the CPSIA, the Commission's technical staff has had to verify testing methods for total lead in metallic substrates. The staff has also been working diligently to validate testing methodologies for lead in plastics and other organic substrates to meet the lead content requirements of section 101 of the CPSIA. As soon as those methodologies are confirmed, they will be announced publicly. A method for testing for phthalates was identified by staff, but the extremely tight timeframe precluded meaningful public comment and input from the laboratories that will ultimately have to perform the testing. While the x-ray fluorescence screening method for lead has proven a useful tool, there is presently no similar screening method for preliminary testing for phthalates, although several promising ideas are under development. Finding appropriate screening tests for phthalates is essential given the costly and burdensome destructive testing currently required for the chemical analysis measuring phthalate concentrations. Commission staff needs time to work with laboratories to assure uniform understanding of the testing requirements adequate to support certification of compliance. We also need time to educate the numerous businesses, both big and small, for which this expansion of mandatory regulatory requirements is all new.

Smaller businesses that make up a significant portion of companies manufacturing products under the Commission's jurisdiction do not have laboratory test facilities and must turn to outside labs. The testing required to confirm compliance with requirements of the F963 toy standard ranges from chemical tests for antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, and chromium in surface coatings to various acoustic measurements for sound producing toys, tests for surface temperatures in battery operated toys, and tests for breakaway features on cords, straps, and elastic, among other things. To enforce certification on February 10, 2009, without the Commission having identified the labs accredited to do such testing disadvantages these small businesses and could result in these businesses paying for testing twice if the accreditation of the laboratory they choose for testing is not later accepted by the Commission. Also, the Commission has not had enough time or resources to educate the craft and handmade toy businesses on these new

standards and testing requirements. While many of the larger manufacturers may already be conducting testing and certification, many smaller companies are only just learning which CPSIA requirements apply to them. Companies cannot test and certify products when it is still unclear to them what standards apply.

Furthermore, the CPSIA tasks the Commission with issuing a number of additional rules within the first 15 months of enactment addressing testing and certification of compliance of children's products that will help to clarify the responsibilities of importers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers, and testing labs. These include requirements addressing mandatory third party testing to all applicable children's product safety rules⁵ due by statute in June 2009, rules addressing auditing of accredited children's product testing laboratories also due in June 2009, and comprehensive rules addressing compliance labeling of consumer products and production testing of children's products subject to third party testing and certification for continued compliance with applicable requirements, including random sampling protocols, required by CPSIA to be issued in November of 2009. These rules will define, among other things, which tests on what products will be required and how frequently those tests will need to be conducted. These answers are needed to ensure that the right tests are run on the right products without unnecessary and expensive testing on products likely to be exempted in some manner by the Commission in the coming months.⁶

The Commission anticipates that when these rules are finalized and our ongoing stakeholder information and education efforts have been in place for sufficient time for the new requirements to become known and understood within the regulated community, implementation of the stayed testing and certification requirements could

⁵ Children's product safety rule means "a consumer product safety rule under this Act [the CPSA] or similar rule, regulation, standard, or ban under any other Act enforced by the Commission, including a rule declaring a consumer product to be a banned hazardous product or substance." CPSA at § 14(f)(1), as amended by CPSIA § 102(b).

⁶ Because of the tremendous burden all of this has placed on the agency, the Commission staff has been unable to respond to questions from businesses small and large on the general certification requirements for all consumer product safety rules and similar rules which went into effect on November 12, 2008. Indeed, several requests for relief from those provisions have not yet been acted upon by the Commission. This stay provides relief from those certification requirements as well but does not provide any defense or excuse for non-compliance with the underlying standards or bans.

move forward by Commission action in orderly fashion supported by sound scientific and technical analysis and determinations. Accordingly, the stay will remain in effect until February 10, 2010, at which time the Commission will vote to terminate the stay. We believe at this time that the stay will give us the time needed to develop sound rules and requirements as well as implement outreach efforts to explain these requirements of the CPSIA and their applicability.

The stay will provide the Commission with the ability to focus in the immediate future on high priority enforcement matters such as those related to cribs, where the Commission has recognized the need for a thorough investigation of what appear to be potentially widespread safety issues (see 73 FR 71570), small parts, and lead in children's metal jewelry. Also, the Commission's technical and scientific staff will be able to focus on areas such as children's wearing apparel and children's books where certain of the pending rulemakings noted above may be able to provide appropriate relief, well in advance of the lifting of this stay, assuming that those industries provide the additional information requested by our staff in a timely manner. Among the children's products issues staff will need to address are bicycles intended or designed primarily for children 12 and under, where spokes and tire inflation valves raise complex issues related to the lead provisions of CPSIA.

Leaving in place the manufacturer, including importer, certification and testing requirements for lead paint, full-size and non-full-size cribs, pacifiers, small parts, and lead in metal components of children's metal jewelry, where laboratory accreditation requirements have been issued by the Commission will provide a high degree of assurance of safety in children's products manufactured during the pendency of the stay and reflects the priorities attached to those products by Congress in the CPSIA. Also, the Commission emphasizes that the stay only applies to testing and certification, not to the sale of products that do not comply with applicable mandatory safety requirements. All children's products must comply with all applicable children's product safety rules, including, but not limited to, the upcoming limits on lead and phthalates in the CPSIA.⁷ Failure to comply with

⁷ Children's product safety rule means "a consumer product safety rule under this Act [the CPSA] or similar rule, regulation, standard, or ban under any other Act enforced by the Commission,

all applicable product safety rules as defined in the CPSA or similar rules, bans, standards, or regulations under any other Act enforced by the Commission will remain prohibited in accordance with section 19 of the CPSA as amended by CPSIA.

II. The Stay

The United States Consumer Product Safety Commission hereby stays applicability to manufacturers, including importers, of the requirements for testing and certification⁸ of products set forth in paragraphs 14(a)(1), (2) and (3) of the CPSA, as amended by subsection 102(a) of CPSIA, with the exception of:

(1) The requirements of any CPSC regulation, or of subsection 14(a) of the CPSA as it existed prior to amendment by the CPSIA, for product testing and certification, including existing requirements for certification of automatic residential garage door openers, bike helmets, candles with metal core wicks, lawnmowers, lighters, mattresses, and swimming pool slides;⁹ and

(2) The certifications required due to certain requirements of the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool & Spa Safety Act being defined as consumer product safety "rules;" and

(3) The certifications of compliance required for ATVs in section 42(a)(2) of the CPSA which were added by CPSIA; and

(4) Any voluntary guarantees provided for in the Flammable Fabrics Act ("FFA") or otherwise (to the extent a guarantor wishes to issue one); and

(5) The requirements on manufacturers, including importers, of children's products to use third party laboratories to test and to certify, on the basis of that testing, compliance of children's products with:

- Requirements on the lead content of paint and other surface coatings effective for products manufactured after December 21, 2008;

including a rule declaring a consumer product to be a banned hazardous product or substance." CPSA at § 14(f)(1), as amended by CPSIA § 102(b).

⁸ By immediate final rule published November 18, 2008 (73 FR 68,328–32), the Commission limited the testing and certification requirement to importers and U.S. domestic manufacturers.

⁹ Prior to amendment by the CPSIA, § 14(a) of the CPSA required testing and issuance of a certification for each product subject to a CPSA consumer product safety standard, namely a product subject any requirement of 16 CFR parts 1201 through 1213, e.g., part 1205 for walk-behind power mowers or part 1211 for automatic residential garage door operators. Certain CPSC regulations themselves require certification of compliance or a statement of conformity. See, e.g. 16 CFR part 1633 for flammability (open flame) of mattresses or 16 CFR 1500.17(a)(13)(i)(B) for candles made with metal-cored wicks.

- Requirements applicable to full-size and non-full-size cribs and pacifiers effective for products manufactured after January 20, 2009;

- Requirements concerning small parts effective for products manufactured after February 15, 2009; and

- Requirements on the lead content of metal components of children's metal jewelry effective for products manufactured after March 23, 2009.

This action by the Commission does not stay the requirement that products meet all applicable product safety rules as defined in the CPSA or similar rules, bans, standards, or regulations under any other Act enforced by the Commission.

Dated: February 2, 2009.

Todd A. Stevenson,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. E9–2590 Filed 2–6–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Intent To Grant a Partially Exclusive Patent License; Intellikine, Inc.

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Navy hereby gives notice of its intent to grant to Intellikine, Inc., a revocable, nonassignable, partially exclusive license to practice worldwide the Government owned inventions described in U.S. Patent 6,632,789 entitled "Methods for Modulating T Cell Responses by Manipulating Intracellular Signal Transduction" issued 14 October 2003 and related foreign filings in the fields of diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of disease in humans and/or animals utilizing methods for modulating T cell responses by manipulating intracellular signals associated with T cell costimulation.

DATE: Anyone wishing to object to the grant of this license has fifteen (15) days from the date of this notice to file written objections along with supporting evidence, if any. Written objections are to be filed with the Office of Technology Transfer, Naval Medical Research Center, 503 Robert Grant Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20910–7500, telephone: 301–319–7428.

ADDRESSES: Written objections are to be filed with the Office of Technology Transfer, Naval Medical Research

Center, 503 Robert Grant Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20910–7500.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Charles Schlagel, Director, Office of Technology Transfer, Naval Medical Research Center, 503 Robert Grant Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20910–7500, telephone: 301–319–7428.

Dated: February 3, 2009.

A.M. Vallandingham,

Lieutenant Commander, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. E9–2614 Filed 2–6–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810–FF–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Notice of Proposed Information Collection Requests

AGENCY: Department of Education.

SUMMARY: The Director, Information Collection Clearance Division, Regulatory Information Management Services, Office of Management, invites comments on the proposed information collection requests as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before April 10, 2009.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 3506 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35) requires that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provide interested Federal agencies and the public an early opportunity to comment on information collection requests. OMB may amend or waive the requirement for public consultation to the extent that public participation in the approval process would defeat the purpose of the information collection, violate State or Federal law, or substantially interfere with any agency's ability to perform its statutory obligations. The Director, Regulatory Information Management Services, Office of Management, publishes that notice containing proposed information collection requests prior to submission of these requests to OMB. Each proposed information collection, grouped by office, contains the following: (1) Type of review requested, e.g., new, revision, extension, existing or reinstatement; (2) Title; (3) Summary of the collection; (4) Description of the need for, and proposed use of, the information; (5) Respondents and frequency of collection; and (6) Reporting and/or Recordkeeping burden. OMB invites public comment.

The Department of Education is especially interested in public comment