

opportunity for all interested parties to participate in the proceedings. Accordingly, we invited comments on the issues raised by the petition. In the **Federal Register** of November 16, 2011 (76 FR 70975), we invited comments on the issues raised by the petition with comments due on December 16, 2011. On January 5, 2012 (77 FR 478), we reopened the comment period for 30 days, with comments due on February 6, 2012. We received one comment in support of the petition. The commenter stated that pedal tractors with aluminum alloy components cannot practicably be manufactured in accordance with the 100 ppm lead content requirement. The commenter also stated that the aluminum alloy components are not likely to be placed in the mouth or ingested and will not have a measurable adverse effect on public health or safety.

The petitioner stated that the components of its pedal tractors are made of aluminum metal die castings, which are the best alloy of choice for pedal tractor production, based on weight, cost, structural properties, surface finish and coatings, corrosion resistance, bearing properties, and wear resistance. The pedal tractor components are manufactured via the aluminum die-casting process. Although the petitioner stated that it is able to meet the lead content requirements of 300 ppm for its pedal tractor components, it is unable to meet consistently the 100 ppm lead content limits, due to alloys used in the aluminum die-cast process. Accordingly, the petitioner requested an exception from the 100 ppm lead content limit.

For the reasons described in CPSC staff's briefing package, available at <http://www.cpsc.gov/library/foia/foia12/brief/ertl.pdf>, we agree with the petitioner and the commenter that an exception to the 100 ppm lead content limit for certain children's ride-on pedal tractor component parts is appropriate. The petitioner indicated that two aluminum alloys with relatively low lead concentration can be purchased and used to manufacture the pedal tractor products. One of these aluminum alloys (A380.1) may contain more than 300 ppm lead, although the petitioner indicated that this alloy can be obtained, with careful purchasing, with a lead content of no more than 300 ppm. The petitioner indicated that the second aluminum alloy (A413.1) that can be used to manufacture the products is available with less than 200 ppm lead. While the petitioner indicated that it is possible to manufacture their products with the specific alloy with lead content

less than 200 ppm, the A380.1 alloy, or a similar alloy, with lead content no more than 300 ppm, is a practicable material for manufacturing the component parts of the pedal tractors because the A380.1 aluminum alloy is one of the most commonly used aluminum alloys in manufacturing and is more readily obtainable from sources than the A413.1 aluminum alloy. In addition, the A413.1 alloy costs \$0.99 to \$1.65 per unit more than the A380.1 alloy (about 1 percent of the cost of the product), resulting in additional material costs of the product. Obtaining aluminum alloys at 100 ppm or other substitute alloys was considered not practicable for the petitioner. The use of another metal alloy, such as steel, or using plastic molded component parts was not practicable because it would result in completely retooling the manufacturing process and result in products that appeared different from the current product, which uses die-cast component parts.

In addition, the products included in the petition are similar to two types of products that have specific statutory provisions regarding lead content requirements. The CPSIA, as amended by Public Law 112-28, established new provisions for specific exceptions from the 100 ppm lead content requirement. Section 101(b)(5) of the CPSIA provides that the lead content limit does not apply to off-highway vehicles. Section 101(b)(6) of the CPSIA also provides that for metal component parts of bicycles and related products, the lead limit is 300 ppm, not 100 ppm, as otherwise applicable to children's products.

The petitioner's children's ride-on pedal tractors made with aluminum alloys are therefore granted an exception from the 100 ppm lead content limit, and allowed to have a lead limit of 300 ppm instead, because it is not practicable to impose the lower lead limit on such aluminum alloys. These aluminum components include: body castings (right and left sides), rear wheel hubs, wide front axle yokes, wide front-end adaptor brackets, and other component parts that are similar to these parts and are not likely to be placed in the mouth or ingested or extensively contacted by children because of their function and location on the product. The exposure to lead in such parts at the 300 ppm limit is expected to be so low that it would have no measurable adverse effect on public health or safety as defined at 15 U.S.C. 1278a(b)(1)(B), taking into account normal and reasonably foreseeable use and abuse.

For the same reasons, children's products that are similar, such as other

children's ride-on tractors, children's ride-on cars, and other ride-on toys intended for children ages 3 years and older that contain similar aluminum alloy component parts, including body castings (right and left sides), rear wheel hubs, wide front axle yokes, wide front-end adaptor brackets, and other component parts that are similar to these parts and are not likely to be placed in the mouth or ingested, or extensively contacted by children because of their function and location on the product must meet a lead content limit of 300 ppm for the aluminum alloy component parts. The exposure to lead in these similar component parts is expected to be so low that it would have no measurable adverse effect on public health or safety as defined at 15 U.S.C. 1278a(b)(1)(B), taking into account normal and reasonably foreseeable use and abuse.

Dated: April 2, 2012.

Todd A. Stevenson,

Secretary, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

DAU Industry Day: "Affordability, Efficiency, and the Industrial Base"

AGENCY: Defense Acquisition University (DAU), DoD.

ACTION: Event notice.

SUMMARY: Mrs. Katrina McFarland, President of Defense Acquisition University, will host a forum with industry to discuss affordability, efficiency, and the industrial base. After a variety of presenters, the session will conclude with Mr. Frank Kendall, Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, leading a panel to discuss how we will achieve affordable, efficient programs in this time of fiscal austerity, while maintaining a healthy industrial base. Following the plenary session, each company will have the opportunity to sign up for an individual, non-attribution, 20-minute session with a DAU faculty member. DAU plans to incorporate feedback into changes to the Business Acumen curriculum. The name of the event is DAU Industry Day: "Affordability, Efficiency, and the Industrial Base".

DATES: Tuesday, May 1, 2012, from 8:30 a.m.–2 p.m.

ADDRESSES: Howell Auditorium, Building 226, Defense Acquisition

University, 9820 Belvoir Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christen Goulding, Protocol Director, DAU. Phone: 703-805-5134. Fax: 703-805-5940. Email: christen.goulding@dau.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose of the Event: The purpose of this event is for members of government and industry to discuss affordability, efficiency, and the industrial base. It also offers industry the opportunity to offer input into DAU Business Acumen curriculum.

Agenda

8:30 a.m. Check-in.
9 a.m. Welcome and Introduction.
9:15 a.m. Affordable Programs.
9:55 a.m. Efficiency.
10:25 a.m. Industrial Base.
11 a.m. Industrial Base Policy.
11:30 a.m. Panel Discussion.
12 p.m. Breakout Session One.
12:30 p.m. Breakout Session Two.
1 p.m. Breakout Session Three.
1:30 p.m. Breakout Session Four.

Public's Accessibility to the Event: All attendees must be pre-registered to attend the event. Persons desiring to attend can register online at <https://crs.dau.mil/industry/Default.asp>.

Event Point of Contact: Mr. Bill Parker, 703-805-4979.

Dated: April 2, 2012.

Aaron Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Energy Information Administration

Agency Information Collection Extension

AGENCY: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Department of Energy.

ACTION: Agency Information Collection Activities: Information Collection Extension; Notice and Request for Comments.

SUMMARY: EIA, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, intends to extend for 3 years the petroleum marketing survey forms listed below with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB):

EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report;"

EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;"

EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report;"

EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Prime Supplier Sales of Petroleum Products Sold For Local Consumption;"

EIA-821, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report;"

EIA-856, "Monthly Foreign Crude Oil Acquisition Report;"

EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey;"

EIA-877, "Winter Heating Fuels Telephone Survey;"

EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey;"

EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey;"

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before June 4, 2012. If you anticipate difficulty in submitting comments within that period, contact the person listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Shawna Waugh. To ensure receipt of the comments by the due date, submission by FAX (202) 586-3873 or email (Shawna.Waugh@eia.gov) is recommended. The mailing address is Petroleum and Biofuels Statistics EI-25, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Ave., SW., U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC 20585-0670. Because of delays in handling conventional mail, it is recommended that documents be transmitted by overnight mail or by electronic mail to Shawna Waugh. Alternatively, Shawna Waugh can be contacted by telephone at (202) 586-6484.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Shawna Waugh at the address listed above. Additionally, the draft forms and instructions may be viewed at <http://www.eia.gov/survey>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This information collection request contains:

(1) OMB No. 1905-0174;

(2) *Information Collection Request Title:* Petroleum Marketing Program;

(3) *Type of Request:* Renewal with change;

(4) *Purpose:*

The Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 761 *et seq.*) and the DOE Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*) require EIA to carry out a centralized, comprehensive, and unified energy information program. This program collects, evaluates, assembles, analyzes, and disseminates information on energy resource reserves, production, demand, technology, and related economic and statistical information. This information is used to assess the adequacy of energy resources to meet near and longer term domestic demands.

EIA, as part of its effort to comply with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*), provides the general public and other Federal agencies with opportunities to comment on collections of energy information conducted by or in conjunction with EIA. Also, EIA will later seek approval for this collection by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under Section 3507(a) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

EIA's petroleum marketing survey forms collect volumetric and price information needed for determining the supply of and demand for crude oil and refined petroleum products. These surveys provide a basic set of data pertaining to the structure, efficiency, and behavior of petroleum markets. These data are published by EIA on its Web site, <http://www.eia.gov>, as well as in publications such as the *Monthly Energy Review* (<http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/>), *Annual Energy Review* (<http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/annual/>), *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* (http://www.eia.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_marketing_monthly/pmm.html), *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (http://www.eia.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/weekly_petroleum_status_report/wpsr.html), and the *International Energy Outlook* (<http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/ieo/>);

(4a) Proposed Changes to Information Collection:

EIA will be requesting a 3-year extension of approval to continue collecting 10 petroleum marketing surveys (Forms EIA-14, EIA-182, EIA-782A, EIA-782C, EIA-821, EIA-856, EIA-863, EIA-877, EIA-878, and EIA-888) with the only substantive changes