

section 12(b) of TSCA will no longer be required.

III. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

This proposed rule revokes or eliminates an existing regulatory requirement and does not contain any new or amended requirements. As such, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled "*Regulatory Planning and Review*" (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993).

Since this proposed rule does not impose any requirements, it does not contain any information collections subject to approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, or require any other action under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104-4).

Nor does it require any prior consultation as specified by Executive Order 12875, entitled "*Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership*" (58 FR 58093, October 28, 1993), or special considerations as required by Executive Order 12898, entitled "*Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*" (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994) or require OMB review in accordance with Executive Order 13045, entitled "*Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*" (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997).

On August 4, 1999, President Clinton issued a new executive order on *Federalism*, Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). This proposed rule will not have a substantial direct effect on States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132.

In addition, pursuant to section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Agency has determined that SNUR revocations, which eliminate requirements without imposing any new ones, have no adverse economic impacts.

This proposed rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, "*Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use*" (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 721

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: July 18, 2001.

William H. Sanders, III

Office Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

Therefore, it is proposed that 40 CFR part 721 be amended as follows:

PART 721—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 721 would continue to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2604, 2607, and 2625(c).

§§ 721.3460, 721.6820 [Removed]

2. By removing §§ 721.3460 and 721.6820.

[FR Doc. 01-20663 Filed 8-15-01; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 721

[OPPTS-50642; FRL-6557-8]

RIN 2070-AB27

Proposed Modification of Significant New Uses of Certain Chemical Substances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is proposing to modify significant new use rules (SNURs) for 2 substances promulgated under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) based on new data. Based on the new data the Agency finds that activities not described in the corresponding TSCA section 5(e) consent orders for the chemical substances may result in significant changes in human or environmental exposure.

DATES: Comments, identified by docket control number OPPTS-50642, must be received on or before September 17, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by mail, electronically, or in person. Please follow the detailed instructions for each method as provided in Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.** To ensure proper receipt by EPA, it is imperative that you identify docket control number OPPTS-50642 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *For general information contact:* Barbara Cunningham, Director, Office of Program Management and Evaluation, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (7401), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 554-1404; e-mail address: TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.

For technical information contact: James Alwood, Chemical Control Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (7405), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 260-1857; e-mail address: alwood.jim@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you manufacture, import, process, or use the chemical substances contained in this proposed rule. Potentially affected categories and entities may include, but are not limited to:

Categories	NAICS codes	Examples of potentially affected entities
Chemical manufacturers	325	Manufacturers, importers, processors, and users of chemicals
Petroleum and coal product industries	324	Manufacturers, importers, processors, and users of chemicals

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in the table in this unit could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether or not this action applies to certain entities. To determine whether you or your business is affected by this action, you should carefully examine the applicability provisions in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR 721.5. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.**

B. How Can I Get Additional Information, Including Copies of this Document and Other Related Documents?

1. *Electronically.* You may obtain electronic copies of this document, and certain other related documents that might be available electronically, from the EPA Internet Home Page at <http://www.epa.gov/>. To access this document, on the Home Page select "Laws and Regulations," "Regulations and Proposed Rules," and then look up the entry for this document under the "Federal Register—Environmental Documents." You can also go directly to the **Federal Register** listings at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgrstr/>. A frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 721 is available at http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfrhtml_00/Title_40/40cfr721_00.html, a beta site currently under development.

2. *In person.* The Agency has established an official record for this action under docket control number OPPTS-50642. The official record consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received during an applicable comment period, and other information related to this action, including any information claimed as Confidential Business Information (CBI). This official record includes the documents that are physically located in the docket, as well as the documents that are referenced in those documents. The public version of the official record does not include any information claimed as CBI. The public version of the official record, which includes printed, paper versions of any electronic comments submitted during an applicable comment period, is available for inspection in the TSCA Nonconfidential Information Center, North East Mall Rm. B-607, Waterside Mall, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC. The Center is open from noon to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Center is (202) 260-7099.

C. How and to Whom Do I Submit Comments?

You may submit comments through the mail, in person, or electronically. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, it is imperative that you identify docket control number OPPTS-50642 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

1. *By mail.* Submit your comments to: Document Control Office (7407), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

2. *In person or by courier.* Deliver your comments to: OPPT Document Control Office (DCO) in East Tower Rm. G-099, Waterside Mall, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC. The DCO is open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the DCO is (202) 260-7093.

3. *Electronically.* You may submit your comments electronically by e-mail to: oppt.ncic@epa.gov, or mail your computer disk to the address identified above. Do not submit any information electronically that you consider to be CBI. Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments will also be accepted on standard disks in WordPerfect 6.1/8.0 or ASCII file format. All comments in electronic form must be identified by docket control number OPPTS-50642. Electronic comments may also be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

D. How Should I Handle CBI That I Want to Submit to the Agency?

Do not submit any information electronically that you consider to be CBI. You may claim information that you submit to EPA in response to this document as CBI by marking any part or all of that information as CBI. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes any information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public version of the official record. Information not marked confidential will be included in the public version of the official record without prior notice. If you have any questions about CBI or the procedures for claiming CBI, please consult the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

E. What Should I Consider as I Prepare My Comments for EPA?

We invite you to provide your views on the various options we propose, new approaches we haven't considered, the potential impacts of the various options (including possible unintended consequences), and any data or information that you would like the Agency to consider during the development of the final action. You may find the following suggestions helpful for preparing your comments:

1. Explain your views as clearly as possible.

2. Describe any assumptions that you used.

3. Provide copies of any technical information and/or data you used that support your views.

4. If you estimate potential burden or costs, explain how you arrived at the estimate that you provide.

5. Provide specific examples to illustrate your concerns.

6. Offer alternative ways to improve the proposed rule.

7. Make sure to submit your comments by the deadline in this document.

8. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, be sure to identify the docket control number assigned to this action in the subject line on the first page of your response. You may also provide the name, date, and **Federal Register** citation.

II. Background

A. What Action is the Agency Taking?

In the **Federal Register** of September 28, 1990, OPPTS-50585 (55 FR 39905) EPA issued a SNUR for P-89-769. In the **Federal Register** of April 25, 1991, OPPTS-50591 (56 FR 19228) EPA issued a SNUR for P-90-440. Because of additional data EPA has received for these substances, EPA is proposing to modify the significant new use and recordkeeping requirements under 40 CFR part 721, subpart E. In this unit, EPA provides a brief description for each substance, including its premanufacture notice (PMN) number, chemical name (generic name if the specific name is claimed as CBI), CAS number (if assigned), basis for the modification of the TSCA section 5(e) consent order for the substance, and the CFR citation. Further background information for the substance is contained in Unit I.B.2 of this document.

PMN Number P-89-769

Chemical name: Resorcinol, formaldehyde substituted carbomonomocycle resin (generic).
CAS number: Not available.

Federal Register publication date and reference: September 28, 1990 (55 FR 39905).

Docket number: OPPTS-50585.

Basis for modification: Based on an absorption study demonstrating that approximately 4 percent PMN substance will be absorbed following oral intake, EPA no longer concluded that the PMN substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health, and consequently revoked the consent order. EPA is eliminating the SNUR provisions for worker protection, hazard communication, and disposal by

incineration as it no longer finds these provisions necessary to prevent significant changes in human exposure. The SNUR provisions for release to water will remain as EPA still finds that releases to water could result in significant changes in environmental exposure.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.9480

(Formerly 40 CFR 721.1889).

PMN Number P-90-440 and P-95-4

Chemical name: Substituted carboheterocyclic butane tetracarboxylate (generic).

CAS number: Not available.

Federal Register publication date and reference: April 25, 1991 (56 FR 19228).

Docket number: OPPTS-50591.

Basis for modification: A PMN submitter conducted a 90-day subchronic oral study in rats. The study demonstrated toxicity at all test doses (5, 20, and 75 milligram/kilogram/day (mg/kg/day)). The PMN submitter also conducted a particle size analysis of the PMN substance using vibration testing. The analysis indicated that a pellet form of the PMN substance would have a particle size greater than 250 microns. Workers exposed to the pellet form of the PMN substance having a particle size greater than 250 microns are not reasonably likely to be exposed to significant amounts of the PMN substance through inhalation. Therefore, EPA has determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, and use of the pellet form of the PMN substance would not result in significant changes in human exposure. EPA is modifying the existing SNUR to state that the SNUR provisions for respiratory protection do not apply when the particle size of the PMN substance is 250 microns or greater. If, however, the particle size is less than 250 microns, then the SNUR provisions for respiratory protection will still apply. EPA is also eliminating the production volume limit from the SNUR as the 90-day subchronic test required by the TSCA section 5(e) consent order at the same production volume limit has already been conducted. In addition, EPA has noted in the preamble and added to the PMN heading a second PMN number for this substance as EPA had received an additional PMN submission for the same substance. *CFR citation:* 40 CFR 721.1925 (Formerly 40 CFR 721.2094).

B. What is the Agency's Authority for Taking this Action?

Section 5(a)(2) of TSCA (15 U.S.C. 2604(a)(2)) authorizes EPA to determine that a use of a chemical substance is a "significant new use." EPA must make

this determination by rule after considering all relevant factors, including those listed in section 5(a)(2) of TSCA. Once EPA determines that a use of a chemical substance is a significant new use, section 5(a)(1)(B) of TSCA requires persons to submit a notice to EPA at least 90 days before they manufacture, import, or process the substance for that use. The mechanism for reporting under this requirement is established under 40 CFR 721.5.

During review of the PMNs submitted for the chemical substances that are the subject of this proposed rule, EPA concluded that regulation was warranted based on available information that indicated activities not described in the TSCA section 5(e) consent order might result in significant changes in human or environmental exposure as described in section 5(a)(2) of TSCA. Based on these findings, SNURs were promulgated.

EPA has revoked the TSCA section 5(e) consent order for P-89-769 and has determined that modifying these SNURs would not result in significant changes in human or environmental exposure. The modification of SNUR provisions for these substances designated herein is consistent with the provisions of the TSCA section 5(e) consent order.

C. Applicability of General Provisions

General provisions for SNURs appear under subpart A of 40 CFR part 721. These provisions describe persons subject to the proposed rule, recordkeeping requirements, exemptions to reporting requirements, and applicability of the proposed rule to uses occurring before the effective date of the final rule. Provisions relating to user fees appear at 40 CFR part 700. Persons subject to this SNUR must comply with the same notice requirements and EPA regulatory procedures as submitters of PMNs under section 5(a)(1)(A) of TSCA. In particular, these requirements include the information submission requirements of TSCA section 5(b) and 5(d)(1), the exemptions authorized by TSCA section 5 (h)(1), (h)(2), (h)(3), and (h)(5), and the regulations at 40 CFR part 720. Once EPA receives a SNUR notice, EPA may take regulatory action under TSCA section 5(e), 5(f), 6, or 7 to control the activities on which it has received the SNUR notice. If EPA does not take action, EPA is required under TSCA section 5(g) to explain in the **Federal Register** its reasons for not taking action.

Persons who intend to export a substance identified in a proposed or final SNUR are subject to the export notification provisions of TSCA section

12(b). The regulations that interpret TSCA section 12(b) appear at 40 CFR part 707. Persons who intend to import a chemical substance identified in a final SNUR are subject to the TSCA section 13 import certification requirements, which are codified at 19 CFR 12.118 through 12.127 and 127.28. Such persons must certify that they are in compliance with SNUR requirements. The EPA policy in support of the import certification appears at 40 CFR part 707.

III. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

Under Executive Order 12866, entitled *Regulatory Planning and Review* (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has determined that proposed or final SNURs are not a "significant regulatory action" subject to review by OMB, because they do not meet the criteria in section 3(f) of the Executive Order.

Based on EPA's experience with proposing and finalizing SNURs, State, local, and tribal governments have not been impacted by these rulemakings, and EPA does not have any reasons to believe that any State, local, or tribal government will be impacted by this rulemaking. As such, EPA has determined that this regulatory action does not impose any enforceable duty, contain any unfunded mandate, or otherwise have any affect on small governments subject to the requirements of sections 202, 203, 204, or 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104-4).

This proposed rule does not have tribal implications because it is not expected to have substantial direct effects on Indian Tribes. This does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments, nor does it involve or impose any requirements that affect Indian Tribes. Accordingly, the requirements of section 3(b) of Executive Order 13084, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (63 FR 27675, May 19, 1998), do not apply to this proposed rule. Executive Order 13175, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (65 FR 67249, November 6, 2000), which took effect on January 6, 2001, revokes Executive Order 13084 as of that date. EPA developed this rulemaking, however, during the period when Executive Order 13084 was in effect; thus, EPA addressed tribal considerations under Executive Order 13084. For the same reasons stated for Executive Order 13084, the requirements of Executive Order 10175

do not apply to this proposed rule either. Nor will this action have a substantial direct effect on States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132, entitled *Federalism* (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999).

In issuing this proposed rule, EPA has taken the necessary steps to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize potential litigation, and provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct, as required by section 3 of Executive Order 12988, entitled *Civil Justice Reform* (61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996).

EPA has complied with Executive Order 12630, entitled *Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights* (53 FR 8859, March 15, 1988), by examining the takings implications of this proposed rule in accordance with the "Attorney General's Supplemental Guidelines for the Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings" issued under the Executive Order.

This action does not entail special considerations of environmental justice related issues as delineated by Executive Order 12898, entitled *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because this is not an economically significant regulatory action as defined by Executive Order 12866, and this action does not address environmental health or safety risks disproportionately affecting children.

In addition, since this action does not involve any technical standards, section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA) Pub. L. 104-113 section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note), does not apply to this action.

Pursuant to section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Agency hereby certifies that promulgation of this SNUR will not have a significant adverse economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The rationale supporting this conclusion is as follows. A SNUR applies to any person (including small or large entities) who intends to engage in any activity described in the proposed rule as a "significant new use." By definition of

the word "new," and based on all information currently available to EPA, it appears that no small or large entities presently engage in such activity. Since a SNUR only requires that any person who intends to engage in such activity in the future must first notify EPA by submitting a Significant New Use Notice (SNUN), no economic impact will even occur until someone decides to engage in those activities. Although some small entities may decide to conduct such activities in the future, EPA cannot presently determine how many, if any, there may be. However, EPA's experience to date is that, in response to the promulgation of over 530 SNURs, the Agency has received fewer than 15 SNUNs. Of those SNUNs submitted, none appear to be from small entities in response to any SNUR. In addition, the estimated reporting cost for submission of a SNUN is minimal regardless of the size of the firm. Therefore, EPA believes that the potential economic impact of complying with this SNUR are not expected to be significant or adversely impact a substantial number of small entities. In a SNUR that published on June 2, 1997 (62 FR 29684) (FRL-5597-1), the Agency presented its general determination that proposed and final SNURs are not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, which was provided to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, an Agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information that requires OMB approval under the PRA, unless it has been approved by OMB and displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations, after initial display in the preamble of the final rule and in addition to its display on any related collection instrument, are listed in 40 CFR part 9.

The information collection requirements related to this action have already been approved by OMB pursuant to the PRA under OMB control number 2070-0012 (EPA ICR No. 574). This action does not impose any burden requiring additional OMB approval. If an entity were to submit a significant new use notice to the Agency, the annual burden is estimated to average between 30 and 170 hours per response. This burden estimate includes the time needed to review instructions, search existing data sources, gather and maintain the data needed, and complete, review, and submit the required significant new use notice.

Send any comments about the accuracy of the burden estimate, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques, to the Director, OP Regulatory Information Division (2137), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460. Please remember to include the OMB control number in any correspondence, but do not submit any completed forms to this address.

This proposed rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, "*Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use*" (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 721

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: July 18, 2001.

William H. Sanders, III

Office Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

Therefore, it is proposed that 40 CFR part 721 be amended as follows:

PART 721—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 721 would continue to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2604, 2607, and 2625(c).

2. Section 721.1925 is amended as follows:

- a. By revising the section heading.
- b. By revising paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2)(i), and (a)(2)(iii).
- c. By removing paragraph (b)(3).

§ 721.1925 Substituted carboheterocyclic butane tetracarboxylate (generic).

(a) * * * (1) The chemical substance identified generically as substituted carboheterocyclic butane tetracarboxylate (PMNs P-90-440 and P-95-4) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) * * *

(i) *Protection in the workplace.*

Requirements as specified in § 721.63 (a)(1), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5)(i), (a)(5)(ii), (a)(5)(iii), (a)(6)(i), (b) (concentration set at 1.0 percent), and (c). Sections 721.63 (a)(4), (a)(5)(i), (a)(5)(ii), (a)(5)(iii), and (a)(6)(i) do not apply when particle sizes of the chemical substance is greater than 250 microns.

* * * * *

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f).

* * * * *

3. Section 721.9480 is amended as follows:

- a. By revising the section heading.
- b. By revising paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2)(i), and (b)(1).
- c. By removing and reserving paragraph (a)(2)(ii).
- d. By removing paragraphs (a)(2)(iii), (a)(2)(iv), (a)(2)(v), and (b)(3).

§ 721.9480 Resorcinol, formaldehyde substituted carbomonocycle resin (generic).

(a) * * * (1) The chemical substance identified generically as resorcinol, formaldehyde substituted carbomonocycle resin (PMN P-89-769) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) * * *

(i) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90 (a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) * * *

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125 (a), (b), (c), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 01-20664 Filed 8-15-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 571

[Docket No. NHTSA-2001-10359]

Request for Comments To Obtain the Views of the Public on the Use and Effectiveness of Booster Seats

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), DOT.

ACTION: Request for Comments.

SUMMARY: This document requests comments from all interested parties on the use and effectiveness of belt positioning boosters (hereafter noted as "booster(s)"), taking into account the advantages and disadvantages of belt positioning boosters with adult lap/shoulder belts versus adult lap and shoulder belts alone.

It responds to Section 14(h) of the Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability, and Documentation

(TREAD) Act, which mandates that the Secretary of Transportation initiate and complete a study, taking into account the views of the public, on the use and effectiveness of automobile booster seats for children, compiling information on the advantages and disadvantages of using booster seats and determining the benefits, if any, to children from the use of boosters with lap and shoulder belts compared to children using lap and shoulder belts alone, and submit a report on the results of that study to the Congress by November 1, 2001.

We anticipate that your comments will provide valuable insight as to the public views and perception of booster seats, specifically belt positioning booster seats.

DATES: Written Comments: Written comments must be submitted for public viewing and received at Docket Management at the address below no later than September 17, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Written Comments: Submit written comments to the DOT Docket Management System, U.S. Department of Transportation, PL 401, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590-0001. Comments should refer to the Docket Number (NHTSA-2001-10359) and be submitted in two copies. If you wish to receive confirmation of receipt of your written comments, please include a self-addressed, stamped postcard.

Comments may also be submitted to the Docket electronically by logging onto the DOT Docket Management System Web site at <http://dms.dot.gov>. Click on "Help & Information" to obtain instructions for filing comments electronically. In every case, the comments should refer to the Docket Number.

Claim of Confidentiality for Written Comments: See below, How Do I Submit Confidential Business Information?

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Linda McCray, Office of Vehicle Safety Research, NRD-11, NHTSA, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590 (telephone 202-366-6375, Fax: 202-366-7237, E-mail Linda.McCray@nhtsa.dot.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document requests comments from all interested parties on the use and effectiveness of belt positioning boosters (hereafter noted as "booster(s)"), taking into account the advantages and disadvantages of belt positioning boosters with adult lap/shoulder belts versus adult lap and shoulder belts alone.

On November 1, 2000, the Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability, and Documentation

(TREAD) Act, Public Law 106-414 (114 Stat. 1800), was enacted which contains provisions on improving the performance of child restraints. In Section 14(h), Improving the Safety of Child Restraints—Booster Seat Study, the TREAD Act mandates that the Secretary of Transportation initiate and complete a study, taking into account the views of the public, on use and effectiveness of automobile booster seats for children, compiling information on the advantages and disadvantages of using booster seats and determining the benefits, if any, to children from use of boosters with lap and shoulder belts compared to children using lap and shoulder belts alone, and submit a report on the results of that study to the Congress by November 1, 2001. We anticipate that your comments will provide some insight as to the public views and perception of booster seats, specifically belt positioning booster seats.

Traffic crashes are the leading cause of death to children of every age from 5 to 16 years old. Six of 10 children who die in passenger motor vehicle crashes are either not restrained at all or are improperly restrained. In addition, children are being moved into adult safety belts too soon. A child is presumed ready to graduate from a booster seat to an adult lap/shoulder belt when the child can firmly place his/her back against the vehicle seat back cushion with his/her knees naturally bent over the front of the vehicle pad with feet firmly placed on the vehicle floor. This typically occurs when a child is about 4 feet 9 inches tall. For children from 4- to 8-years old, belt positioning booster seats, properly used, can help prevent injury by improving the fit of adult-sized safety belts fit. Unfortunately, few children who could benefit from booster seats actually use them. Most studies indicate that booster seat usage rates are below 10 percent. Survey data show that the other children either use safety belts alone or ride totally unrestrained.

In 1998, NHTSA included questions about booster seat use in a telephone survey of a randomly selected national sample of about 4,000 persons age 16 and older. A subgroup of 754 parents or caregivers of children under the age of 6, were asked if they were aware of booster seats. While 76 percent of these participants said they were aware of booster seats, 21 percent said they were unaware of them, and 3 percent were unsure. Of those who were aware of booster seats, 53 percent said they had used them at some time for their children.