

Fiscal Year 2015 Performance Budget Request

CPSC Stands for Safety



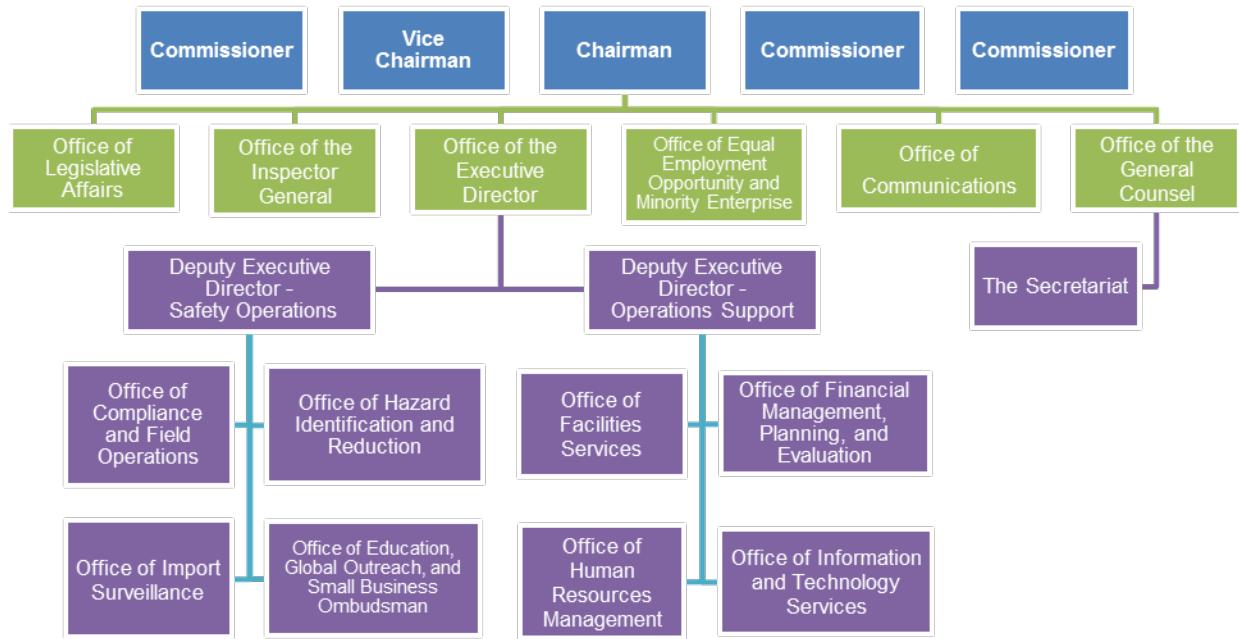
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CONSUMER PRODUCT
SAFETY COMMISSION

Submitted to Congress

March 10, 2014

CPSC ORGANIZATION CHART

The Commission consists of five members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Chairman is the principal executive officer of the Commission.¹ The following depicts the organizational structure of the CPSC in FY 2014:



¹ As of the publication of this report, Robert S. Adler is the Acting Chairman of the CPSC, and two Commissioner positions are vacant.

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APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

U.S. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable under 5 U.S.C. 5376, purchase of nominal awards to recognize nonfederal officials' contributions to Commission activities, and not to exceed \$4,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$123,000,000.

User Fee General Provision:

CPSC CONSUMER PRODUCT IMPORT FEES

- (a) *Authorization.* *The Consumer Product Safety Commission may prescribe by regulation, for application in FY 2016 and in subsequent fiscal years, a schedule of fees to be paid by importers of consumer products into the United States. The fee may not exceed the aggregate costs associated with the program. The Commission may periodically update the schedule of fees by regulation.*
- (b) *Collection Procedures.* *The Consumer Product Safety Commission shall prescribe procedures to collect the fees, and may, for the purpose of collecting fees, use the services of a federal department, agency, or instrumentality that is authorized to provide such services and may reimburse such federal department, agency, or instrumentality a reasonable amount for the services.*
- (c) *Collection, Deposit and Use.* *Fees collected under this section shall be deposited under the heading "Consumer Product Safety Commission – Salaries and Expenses" as offsetting collections and shall remain available until expended. Such fees shall be collected and available for the purposes of administering the Consumer Product Safety Commission Import Surveillance Program in an amount and to the extent provided in advance in appropriations acts.*

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF CHANGES
FROM FY 2014 ENACTED BUDGET
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	Dollars	FTE
FY 2014 Enacted Budget	\$118,000	548
Reduction from Base Funds:		
VGB Act Grants: Downward adjustment of \$1.0 million reflects FY 2014 grant appropriation	\$ (1,000)	
Maintain Current Levels from Prior Year:		
Salaries & Expenses: Adjustment to meet mandatory S&E increases	\$ 1,000	
Program Adjustments:		
Import Surveillance: Start-up funds for full-scale national program implementation and user fee with collections beginning in FY 2016*	\$ 5,000	19
Proposed FY 2015 Budget	\$123,000	567

*See page 2 for user fee general provision proposal.

IMPORT SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM – HIGHLIGHTED CHANGES

Implementation of Section 222 of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA)

- **FY 2015:** +\$5.0 million start-up appropriation and **user fee authorization**
- **FY 2016:** **User fee collections begin**, program ramp-up

See pages 5–7 for a complete description of the Import Surveillance program.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES DISCUSSION

Reduction from Base Funds:

Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (VGB Act) Grants (-\$1.0 million): The CPSC received \$1.0 million available until expended in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Pub. L. No. 113-76) to award grants to state, local, and municipal entities. Additional funds are not necessary in FY 2015 to implement the grant program.

Maintain Current Levels from Prior Year

Salary and Expenses (+\$1.0 million): The estimated salary and expense (S&E) budget is \$80.0 million. The \$1.0 million increase in S&E supports mandatory pay increases for a proposed 2015 pay raise of one percent, upward grade classifications pursuant to 5 C.F.R. 531.401 et seq., and inflationary increases to benefits such as health insurance.

Program Adjustments

Import Surveillance (+\$5.0 million): The CPSC requests expanding the Import Surveillance pilot program to a full-scale national program over five years beginning in FY 2015. The proposed Import Surveillance program requires an initial start-up appropriation of an additional \$5.0 million in FY 2015 to initiate implementation of the full-scale program from the existing pilot-scale program. The \$5.0 million start-up appropriation funds staff at additional U.S. ports. The existing pilot-scale program analyzes a fraction of entry lines under CPSC's jurisdiction, while a full-scale program will have the capability to analyze 100 percent of entry lines under CPSC's jurisdiction. It also augments capacity in the laboratory for sample analysis, and supports software acquisition for the Risk Assessment Methodology (RAM) surveillance system. The CPSC is also requesting that Congress authorize an import surveillance user fee as part of the FY 2015 appropriations process (see page 2, general provision). Implementation and collection of the user fee would require rulemaking, and use of fee collections for import surveillance costs would require annual appropriations language. Imposition of the fee is targeted to begin in FY 2016. See page 5 for additional information.

IMPORT SURVEILLANCE REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION AND USER FEE

<i>in \$ millions</i>		[steady state]						
Import Surveillance Program Requirements	FY 2014 (Baseline)	FY 2015 (Request)	Year 2 FY2016 (estimate)	Year 3 FY 2017 (estimate)	Year 4 FY 2018 (estimate)	Year 5 FY 2019 (estimate)	Year 6 FY 2020 (estimate)	
<i>Risk Assessment Methodology --</i>								
<i>Technology Acquisition</i>	\$ 1.9	\$ 3.4	\$ 18.5	\$ 16.5	\$ 14.5	\$ 12.0	\$ 7.5	
<i>Port Presence</i>	\$ 5.1	\$ 7.1	\$ 7.5	\$ 8.5	\$ 9.5	\$ 11.0	\$ 18.0	
<i>Laboratory and Compliance</i>	\$ 5.0	\$ 6.0	\$ 8.0	\$ 9.0	\$ 10.0	\$ 11.0	\$ 8.5	
<i>Operations and Support</i>	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.7	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	
Total Program Budget	\$ 12.2	\$ 17.2	\$ 36.0	\$ 36.0	\$ 36.0	\$ 36.0	\$ 36.0	
Funding Source (Envisioned)								
<i>Existing Baseline Appropriations</i>	\$ 12.0	\$ 12.2	\$ 17.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<i>New Appropriations</i>	\$ -	\$ 5.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<i>New User Fee</i>	\$ -		\$ 18.8	\$ 36.0	\$ 36.0	\$ 36.0	\$ 36.0	
Total Resources	\$ 12.0	\$ 17.2	\$ 36.0	\$ 36.0	\$ 36.0	\$ 36.0	\$ 36.0	
Total FTE	58	77	90	100	113	126	138	

User Fee and \$5.0 Million Appropriation Increase

The CPSC requests expanding the Import Surveillance pilot program to a full-scale national program over five years beginning in FY 2015. The proposed Import Surveillance program requires an initial start-up appropriation of an additional \$5.0 million in FY 2015 to initiate implementation of the full-scale program from the existing pilot-scale program. The \$5.0 million start-up appropriation funds staff at additional U.S. ports. The existing pilot-scale program analyzes a fraction of entry lines under CPSC's jurisdiction, while a full-scale program will have the capability to analyze 100 percent of entry lines under CPSC's jurisdiction. Full functionality also augments capacity in the laboratory for sample analysis and supports software acquisition for the Risk Assessment Methodology (RAM) surveillance system. The CPSC is also requesting that Congress authorize an import surveillance user fee as part of the FY 2015 appropriations process (*see page 2, general provision*).

Implementation and collection of the user fee would require rulemaking, and use of fee collections for import surveillance costs would require annual appropriations language. Imposition of the user fee² is targeted to begin

² Based on preliminary analysis, the envisioned user fee would be

in FY 2016. The proposed import surveillance user fee is intended ultimately to offset the full program cost of CPSC's import surveillance activities, which are comprised of the surveillance system technology, scientific equipment, personnel, and associated support costs. The annual program funding requirement is estimated at \$36.0 million per year beginning in FY 2016. The RAM surveillance system (information technology) would be obligated over a five-year period (FY 2015-FY 2019). In FY 2020, the program would transition to a "steady state" operations and maintenance phase that is more FTE intensive and less IT acquisition intensive.

Coordination with U.S. Customs and Border Protection

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agency has the authority and administrative capability to collect the user fee on CPSC's behalf, and CPSC contemplates entering into an arrangement with CBP to do so. The proposed import surveillance user fee generally is modeled after the CBP's Merchandise Processing Fee³ (MPF) that has been collected

collected on imported products under the CPSC's jurisdiction using an ad valorem rate of ~6.5-8.5 cents per \$1000 based on the total value of formal import entries. The exact fee structure and amount would be set through the required rulemaking process.

³ Formal and informal entries are subject to CBP's MPF. The CBP Regulation 19 C.F.R. § 24.23(b)(1) requires the importer of record to pay the fee to CBP at the time of presenting the entry summary. Formal entries are required for imports of commercial goods valued at \$2,500 or more.

since 1987 to finance CBP's customs-related activities. CPSC has consulted with CBP on the structure and feasibility of the proposed import surveillance user fee. The CPSC and CBP have already established a successful collaborative partnership in implementing the pilot import surveillance program at 16 ports.

Import Surveillance Mission

The import surveillance program mission is to identify and interdict violative or potentially hazardous consumer products at U.S. ports of entry while expediting the entry of compliant trade.

Statutory Requirement to Address Noncompliant Imports

The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) of 2008 mandated that CPSC create an import surveillance risk assessment methodology to identify products imported into the United States that are most likely to violate consumer product safety statutes and regulations.

Problem Being Addressed

During calendar year 2012, more than 235,000 importers imported approximately \$706.6 billion of consumer products under the CPSC's jurisdiction. That averages nearly \$2 billion per day in imports of consumer products under the CPSC's jurisdiction. Since 2008, four out of five product recalls in the United States have involved an imported product. The CPSIA was enacted, in part, as a result of a wave of noncompliant imported children's products.

How the CPSC's Import Surveillance Program Works

The CPSC proposes a full-scale national program to address the risks posed by noncompliant imports. The CPSC envisions a program with increased agency presence at U.S. ports of entry, and a program that develops and deploys the RAM surveillance system nationwide. The CPSC RAM surveillance system will rely upon *existing* data collected through CBP's International Trade Data System (ITDS). This "Shared-First" approach, directed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), increases communication among

partnering government agencies and the trade community to avoid unnecessary entry delays for compliant cargo; in addition, this approach is designed to improve notification of responsible agencies when noncompliant cargo is identified. When fully implemented, the RAM surveillance system will analyze 100 percent of incoming import consumer product lines and designate high-risk entries before those imports reach U.S. ports. High-risk entries would be stopped at the port for inspection by the CPSC and CBP, building upon an existing and effective collaboration to interdict noncompliant cargo. The goals of the RAM are to reduce the number of violative or potentially hazardous consumer products entering the United States and to provide prompt clearance of compliant imports.

Pilot Results

In 2011, the CPSC initiated a *pilot scale* RAM surveillance system and import surveillance program to demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposal. The pilot included 21 CPSC port personnel leveraging information from a limited version of the RAM surveillance system. Results of the pilot program have been positive. In 2012, more than 3.6 million violative or potentially hazardous consumer product units were stopped from entering commerce, **more than 20 times** the number of units identified by CPSC in 2007. The pilot has also benefited compliant trade. Since the introduction of the RAM pilot, the CPSC has seen a **17 percent reduction in the number of shipments held.**

Full Program Implementation Estimate

The CPSC FY 2014 baseline spending on the pilot is at \$12.2M, which includes the pilot scale RAM surveillance system, as well as port personnel, laboratory analysis, and domestic compliance enforcement to support the import program.

The CPSC proposes implementing the full, national import surveillance program over five years. The FY 2015 implementation costs are \$17.2 million, a \$5.0 million increase over the FY 2014 baseline; and that increase is reflected in this appropriations request. The FY 2016 – FY 2019 implementation costs are estimated at approximately \$36.0 million per year, based on the assumptions reflected in the table above.

During the five-year implementation timeframe (FY 2015–FY 2019), the CPSC would acquire and implement the full capability RAM surveillance system; estimated five-year system related costs are approximately \$63.0 million (system related cost include software, hardware, and contractor implementation). The estimates in the table above also include additional port investigators and technical professional staff to

conduct product testing and analysis. The CPSC would have a rotating presence at several ports, enabled by the RAM surveillance system targeting capability, to maximize the CPSC’s physical surveillance presence. By FY 2020, the CPSC envisions the program transitioning from a system acquisition and implementation phase to a “steady state” operations and maintenance phase that is more FTE intensive.

Import Surveillance Pilot Success Stories

Investigators in San Francisco targeted and examined a shipment of hair dryers. The hair dryers lacked an immersion protection plug, a violation that increases the risk of serious injury or death when the product is used near water. CBP seized the hair dryers.

Investigators in Detroit targeted and examined a shipment of children’s toys. There were numerous regulatory violations, and the shipment was seized. A second shipment from the same importer was later identified through the RAM system and found to contain repeat violations and was also seized.

In a February 26, 2013 letter to the Consumer Product Safety Commission Chairman Inez Tenenbaum, Toy Industry Association President Carter Keithley lauded the CPSC for its ongoing efforts to work cooperatively with Homeland Security to stop unsafe or counterfeit toys from entering the United States. Keithly offered the continued assistance of the toy industry as the CPSC and other government agencies develop and refine procedures at the ports.

See page 2 for User Fee General Provision.

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS SUMMARY

	ID	Program	Performance Measure Statement	FY2014 Target	FY2015 Target
Strategic Goal 1: Leadership in Safety					
	1.2.1	Global	Number of training or outreach seminars for foreign manufacturers conducted by CPSC staff	3	6
	1.2.2	Global	Number of staff exchanges with foreign counterparts undertaken as part of the Extended Training Exchange Program	3	3
	1.2.3	Global	Number of new collaborations undertaken with domestic nongovernment organizations (NGOs) such as trade associations, universities, or federations	3	3
	1.4.1	Global	Number of products on which CPSC had consultations with foreign counterparts	4	2
	1.6.1	Personnel	Employee retention rate	85%	85%
	1.6.2	Personnel	Average hiring time (recruitment time using OPM's End-to-End hiring process) (days)	80	80
	1.6.3	Personnel	Training participation rate	85%	88%
Strategic Goal 2: Commitment to Prevention					
	2.1.1	Hazard	Number of voluntary standards activities supported or monitored by CPSC staff	83	83
	2.1.2	Hazard	Number of collaborations established or maintained with other organizations to work on nanotechnology research or issues affecting consumer products	5	8
	2.1.3	Hazard	Number of reports produced on the results of collaboration on nanotechnology issues affecting consumer products	5	8
	2.2.1	Hazard	Number of candidates for rulemaking prepared for Commission consideration	22	19
	2.3.1	Global	Number of domestic training activities made available to industry stakeholders	7	11
Strategic Goal 3: Rigorous Hazard Identification					
	3.1.1	Hazard	Percentage of National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) member hospitals evaluated at least once a year	98%	98%
	3.1.2	Hazard	Percentage of consumer product-related injury cases correctly captured at NEISS hospitals	90%	90%
	3.2.1	Hazard	Time from incident received to integrated team adjudication of incident report (business days)	10	10
	3.2.2	Hazard	Percentage of priority import regulated samples (excluding fireworks) tested within 30 days of collection	85%	85%
	3.2.3	Hazard	Percentage of priority import fireworks samples tested within 60 days of collection	90%	90%
	3.4.1	Import	Number of import examinations	22,000	25,000
	3.4.2	Import	Sample yield per 100 import entries examined as identified through the Risk Assessment Methodology (RAM) pilot system	26	28
	3.4.3	Import	Percentage of import shipments processed through the Risk Assessment Methodology (RAM) pilot system that are cleared within 1 business day	99%	99%
	3.4.4	Import	Percentage of CPSC import entry hold requests acted on by CBP	86%	86%

	ID	Program	Performance Measure Statement	FY2014 Target	FY2015 Target
	3.5.1	Compliance	Total number of products screened by CPSC Field staff	225,000	225,000
	3.5.2	Compliance	Number of consumer products screened by CPSC Field staff through Internet surveillance activities	23,000	23,000
	3.5.3	Hazard	Number of annual reports completed on consumer product-related fatalities, injuries, and/or losses for specific hazards	10	10
	3.6.1	Compliance	Number of used/resale consumer products screened by CPSC Field staff	170,000	170,000
Strategic Goal 4: Decisive Response					
	4.1.1	Compliance	Number of establishment inspections conducted by CPSC Field staff	3,000	3,000
	4.1.2	Compliance	Percentage of products screened by CPSC Field staff resulting in violations	6%	6%
	4.1.3	Hazard	Total number of items/component parts from samples tested at NPTEC for specific standards and regulations	36,000	36,000
	4.3.1	Compliance	Percentage of all cases for which the preliminary determination is made within 85 business days of the case opening	70%	70%
	4.3.2	Compliance	Percentage of cases for which the corrective action is accepted within 60 business days of the preliminary determination	80%	80%
	4.3.3	Compliance	Percentage of cases in which the firm is notified of a violation in a timely manner	90%	90%
	4.3.4	Compliance	Percentage of Fast-Track cases with corrective actions initiated within 20 business days	90%	90%
	4.4.1	Communications	Average number of days from an established first draft of recall press release to the date the press release is issued (in business days)	22	20
	4.5.1	Compliance	Percentage of compliance defect investigation cases referred within 10 business days to OGC for review of firms' timely reporting pursuant to §15(b)	75%	80%
Strategic Goal 5: Raising Awareness					
	5.1.1	Communications	Percentage of the U.S. population that reports awareness of the CPSC	Baseline ^P	Baseline
	5.1.2	Communications	Percentage of U.S. consumers who report acting on a CPSC safety message	Baseline ^P	Baseline
	5.2.1	Communications	Number of public information campaigns conducted by CPSC on targeted consumer product safety hazards	24	24
	5.2.2	Communications	Number of impressions of CPSC safety messages received by consumers on targeted consumer product safety hazards (in millions)	3,215	3,520
	5.3.1	Communications	Number of impressions of CPSC safety messages received by consumers on priority hazards in vulnerable communities (in millions)	425	460

P=Preliminary

Baseline: Indicates a performance measure newly established for which a target is not established. A target will be established in a future fiscal year based on analysis of the baseline data collected.

BUDGET DISCUSSION

SUMMARY OF THE CPSC BUDGET REQUEST

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) requests \$123.0 million for FY 2015. This is a \$5.0 million or 4.2 percent increase above the FY 2014 enacted budget of \$118.0 million. The additional \$5.0 million represents funding to begin expansion of the Import Surveillance pilot program to a full-scale national program over five years commencing in FY 2015. The request includes authorization of a user fee that would be available to fund Import Surveillance operations beginning in FY 2016, subject to annual appropriations language.

CPSC Strategic Plan and the FY 2015 Funding Request

The CPSC's 2011–2016 Strategic Plan guides the performance targets and funding proposals outlined in this request. The CPSC established five strategic goals:

1. Leadership in Safety;
2. Commitment to Prevention;
3. Rigorous Hazard Identification;
4. Decisive Response; and
5. Raising Awareness.

These goals constitute the overarching strategy for how the CPSC is working toward fulfilling its mission to protect the public against unreasonable risks of injury from consumer products through safety standards activities, regulation, enforcement, and education.

FY 2015 REQUEST BY STRATEGIC GOAL AND PROGRAM COMPONENT (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Organization			FY 2015 Request				
	FY 2015 Request	FY 2015 FTE	Goal 1: Leadership in Safety	Goal 2: Commitment to Prevention	Goal 3: Rigorous Hazard Identification	Goal 4: Decisive Response	Goal 5: Raising Awareness
Chairman & Commissioners	\$3,076	21	\$3,076	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hazard Identification and Reduction	\$29,733	166	\$171	\$14,070	\$12,166	\$3,155	\$171
Compliance and Field Operations	\$24,409	159	\$652	\$680	\$5,314	\$17,460	\$303
Import Surveillance	\$6,995	44	\$0	\$0	\$6,663	\$332	\$0
Education, Global Outreach, and Small Business	\$2,151	10	\$2,151	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Counsel	\$8,044	50	\$0	\$3,495	\$497	\$2,416	\$1,636
Communications	\$4,700	10	\$0	\$0	\$938	\$0	\$3,762
Information Technology	\$19,908	42	\$1,596	\$2,708	\$10,544	\$4,167	\$893
Agency Management, Rent, and Security	\$22,868	58	\$1,764	\$4,958	\$7,827	\$6,783	\$1,536
Inspector General	\$1,116	7	\$223	\$223	\$223	\$223	\$224
Total	\$123,000	567	\$9,633	\$26,134	\$44,172	\$34,536	\$8,525

Note: Agency Management, Rent, and Security include Financial Management, Planning, & Evaluation; Facilities Services; Human Resources Management; EEO & Minority Enterprise; Executive Director; and Legislative Affairs.

Challenges

Challenge 1: Improving U.S. effectiveness at ports of entry in identifying and interdicting noncompliant trade

Import Surveillance: During calendar year 2012, more than 235,000 importers brought into the United States imports of consumer products under CPSC jurisdiction having a total estimated value of approximately \$706.6 billion. That averages nearly \$2 billion per day in imports of consumer products under the Commission's jurisdiction. Since 2008, four out of five product recalls in the United States have involved an imported product. The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) was enacted, in part, because of a wave of noncompliant imported products targeted at children.

Challenge 2: Implementing congressional requirements in a prudent and timely manner

CPSIA: The CPSIA increased the mission requirements of the CPSC, requiring new regulations and mandates to improve consumer product safety. CPSIA-mandated rulemaking is ongoing, and the CPSC faces staffing challenges to balance the requirements for continued rulemaking required by the CPSIA, with the need to identify, manage, and respond to other consumer product-related risks. The Danny Keysar Child Product Safety Notification Act (Section 104 of the CPSIA) requires the Commission to study and develop safety standards for at least two durable infant or toddler products every six months. In FY 2015, the CPSC will propose new safety standards for children's and toddler's folding chairs, hook-on chairs, infant bathtubs, and infant's inclined sleep products. Draft final rules will be presented to the Commission for high chairs, infant bouncer seats, and frame-back infant carriers.

Public Law 112-28: This law provided the CPSC with greater flexibility in enforcing consumer product safety laws and established

new mandates and requirements for the Commission. Among other things, Public Law No. 112-28 required that the Standards Development Organization (SDO) responsible for voluntary standards for durable infant or toddler products to notify the Commission when a voluntary standard that has been incorporated by reference into a mandatory consumer product safety standard is revised. Effective 180 days after notification, the revised voluntary standard is considered a consumer product safety standard unless, within 90 days after notification, the CPSC notifies the SDO that the proposed revision does not improve the safety of the consumer product covered by the standard, and that the Commission is retaining the existing consumer product safety standard. The CPSC will have incorporated by reference more than one dozen voluntary standards for durable infant or toddler products by the start of FY 2015. In FY 2015, as SDOs notify CPSC of a revised voluntary standard, CPSC will evaluate the revised voluntary standard and update the regulation, as appropriate.

Challenge 3: Identifying emerging hazards and protecting the public

Reporting Systems: An ongoing challenge that the CPSC will face in FY 2015 is the need to improve the analysis from numerous hazard-reporting systems so that Integrated Product Teams can identify emerging hazards earlier. The CPSC considers that data regarding injuries and deaths resulting from consumer products will remain the most effective tool to identify, evaluate, assess, and respond to consumer products that present unreasonable risks to the public. Improving the quantity and the quality of the data from systems, including the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS), the death certificate file, Saferproducts.gov, and the Injury/Potential Injury Incident file (IPII), are important steps to earlier identification of emerging hazards, which will likely contribute to further reductions in injuries and deaths.

Goal 1: Leadership in Safety (\$10 million)

Quick Facts:

- *Trained approximately 16,000 executive, quality control, and plant and safety professionals throughout the world in FY 2013, nearly 30,000 foreign professionals trained since 2011.*
- *In September 2013, participated with Canada and Mexico in the second trilateral North America Consumer Product Safety Summit.*
- *In FY 2013, coordinated an extended training exchange at the CPSC for an employee of the counterpart consumer product regulatory authority in Brazil, and sent a CPSC employee for a training exchange to Health Canada.*
- *In 2013, developed and published the handbook, “Resellers Guide to Selling Safe Products,” and provided training to reseller and trade associations and their members. The handbook and training contribute to reducing the number of recalled products in the marketplace.*

The request for FY 2015 allocates \$10.0 million to work on education and outreach to advance product safety with international and domestic stakeholders, including foreign governments, manufacturers, retailers, resellers, small businesses, and consumers. As part of a strategy for addressing the growing complexity and risk associated with additional global sources of production, the CPSC’s Global Outreach program works to reduce the number of recalls through outreach and education for foreign manufacturers and regulators. Global Outreach programs include education and capacity building to help ensure that manufactured products meet U.S. safety requirements. The CPSC works with U.S. trading partners at the outset of the manufacturing process to try to improve their ability to produce products that comply with U.S. safety requirements. This reduces the need for remedial action or recalls later, benefiting both the U.S. consumer and the manufacturer. The Small Business Ombudsman (SBO) is another important component of this strategic goal. This position is the dedicated CPSC contact for small businesses and provides information and guidance tailored to them. The SBO continues to develop regulatory summaries and plain English regulatory guidance in easy-to-understand formats for manufacturers and retailers.

The FY 2015 budget request will support four fellowship exchanges with technical staff from other nations’ consumer product safety

regulatory agencies. These exchanges will benefit the United States and the participating nations by providing valuable information and alternative perspectives on processes, test procedures, analysis, and enforcement. The CPSC also plans to support a U.S.–European Union (E.U.)–China Trilateral Safety Summit in Europe during 2014. A North American Consumer Product Safety Summit will be held in Mexico City in 2015. In addition, the CPSC



will use funds to support ongoing training opportunities through the Organization of American States. The CPSC led the effort by the Working Party on Consumer Product Safety of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development to establish the first global recalls portal, a single site on the Internet to view recall announcements from around the world to help regulators, businesses, and consumers make informed decisions about how a recall might affect their country, company, or family. The portal launch occurred on October 19, 2012, the culmination of 18 months of work. The CPSC delegation led the team of five jurisdictions in the design and implementation of this project.

Goal 2: Commitment to Prevention (\$26 million)

Quick Facts:

- *One hundred sixty CPSIA-related rulemaking activities between the passage of the Act in 2008 and September 2013, including 39 final rules. In FY 2013, the CPSC completed seven final rules.**
- *Worked with other federal agencies in FY 2013 to sponsor research and data collection to identify release of nanoparticles from selected consumer products and determine the potential health effects from exposure.*
- *Hosted the 2013 CPSC Safety Academy in Seattle, WA, in September 2013. More than 180 safety professionals attended. The event focused on best practices and import procedures.*
- *In October 2012, the CPSC held an All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Safety Summit, which provided stakeholders a venue to share information and lessons learned regarding public awareness, information and education, training, and technology relating to ATVs.*

* Source: *Federal Register* documents relevant to the CPSIA, as amended by Public Law 112-28 and other laws administered by the CPSC during the period of January 1, 2008 to September 30, 2013.

The request for FY 2015 allocates \$26.0 million to analyze, research, develop, and implement safety standards. CPSIA-mandated rulemaking will continue for several years. At least 18 rulemaking packages, including those required by the CPSIA, will be sent to the Commission in FY 2015 (see Mandatory Standards Summary table on page 27). Mandatory standards are federal rules set by statute or regulation that define requirements for consumer products. Mandatory standards typically take the form of performance requirements that consumer products must meet or warnings they must display to be imported, distributed, or sold in the United States. The CPSC participates in the voluntary standards process in its effort to reduce the risks associated with hazardous consumer products. The CPSC's statutory authority requires the agency to rely on voluntary standards rather than promulgate mandatory standards, if compliance with a voluntary standard would eliminate or adequately reduce the risk of injury identified and it is likely that there will be substantial compliance with the voluntary standard. Voluntary standards for consumer products are developed through a consensus process coordinated by Standards Development Organizations (SDOs). In FY 2015, the CPSC has a goal of supporting or monitoring 83 voluntary standards activities (see Voluntary Standards Summary table on pages 24-25).

Implementing the CPSIA (Pub. L. No. 110-314): The CPSIA Public Law 110-314 (enacted on August 14, 2008), as amended by Public Law 112-28 (enacted on August 12, 2011), mandated

a number of new regulations and new requirements. Most of the required actions have been completed, including:

- development of rules for third party testing and certification;
- identification of requirements for the accreditation of third party conformity assessment bodies;
- development of mandatory standards for toy safety;
- development of rules to reduce lead content limits in children's products; and
- establishment of a public database.

Several actions are ongoing, including:

- work of the Chronic Hazard Advisory Panel (CHAP) in studying the effects of phthalates on children's health, which will be the basis for rulemaking;
- implementing the Danny Keysar Child Product Safety Notification Act, which requires the CPSC to promulgate standards for durable infant or toddler products after consultation with the voluntary standards organization; and;
- conducting periodic reviews of the mandatory toy safety standards.

Public Law 112-28 amended certain sections of the CPSIA, and includes:

- a requirement to adopt revisions to voluntary standards for durable infant or toddler products, unless a proposed revision does not improve the safety of

the consumer product covered by the standard;

- mandates to issue guidance for an exclusion for inaccessible component parts that contain phthalates; and
- establishing a completion date for a final rule on all-terrain vehicles.

In FY 2013, after fulfilling Public Law 112-28's requirement that the Commission solicit and review comments regarding potential opportunities to reduce the cost of third party testing requirements consistent with assuring compliance with any applicable consumer product safety rule, ban, standard, or regulation, the Commission chose to develop a Request for Information (RFI) on four such potential opportunities. Following up on that work, the Commission in FY 2014 further directed staff to undertake additional necessary research and/or testing with priority given to those materials most likely to provide the widest scope of relief through the determinations process. As warranted, the Commission may undertake additional activities in FY 2015 toward reducing identified third party testing-related costs consistent with assuring compliance. These activities may include the completion of a proposed rule for Commission consideration, if the work on determinations identifies appropriate candidates.

Major Investments

Nanotechnology (\$2.0 million): Nanoscale materials are gaining in commercial use and can be found in consumer products, such as clothing, sporting goods equipment, personal care devices, and children's toys. Nanotechnology enables scientists to produce a wide array of

materials in the size range of 1–100 nanometers (nm), with unique physical and chemical properties that can be incorporated into products to improve performance in areas such as greater strength, flexibility, stain resistance, or cleaning ability. Since 2003, the CPSC has participated in the U.S federal government's nearly \$2 billion per year National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI), a collaborative effort among agencies with scientific missions, such as the National Science Foundation and the U.S. Department of Energy, among others (see www.nano.gov). The CPSC has been identified as a key agency in addressing environmental, health, and safety issues associated with nanomaterial use in consumer products. We are collaborating with other federal agencies within the initiative to support the development of exposure and risk assessments of nanomaterials, to collect information on products reported to contain nanomaterials, and to flag reports of incidents that involve nanotechnology and consumer products. The CPSC's proposed investment will enable the CPSC to continue to participate in this interagency initiative and will support the development of methods and quantitative data on exposure and potential health risks of nanomaterials in consumer products.

Laboratory Sciences (\$1.3 million): The National Product Testing and Evaluation Center (NPTEC), which opened in June 2011, significantly enhances the CPSC's ability to protect families and consumers from harm, by expanding the CPSC's testing capabilities, increasing the efficiency of agency staff and equipment, and facilitating more rapid testing. The CPSC plans \$1.3 million in FY 2015 for the safe and efficient operation of NPTEC. This investment will help to ensure that laboratory

Risk Assessment and Project Prioritization

Much of the CPSC's work on consumer product hazards is mandatory and specified by Congress, including identification of specific product types that the CPSC must address. CPSC staff uses risk assessment to help identify and prioritize critical consumer product hazards, which will guide the Commission's work on addressing consumer product hazards. Factors considered in the risk assessment include: risks of death and injury from a hazard, such as the relative severity of injuries associated with a product; the probability of consumers' exposure to a hazard; analysis of the population at risk, including children or the elderly; and whether the hazard can be addressed through CPSC authorities. These assessment factors are weighted to derive an overall assessment of the risk posed. As a result, in addition to the statutorily mandated projects that the CPSC is working on, in 2015, the CPSC also plans to work on additional rule-making projects with high-risk profiles:

- Firepots and gel fuels
- Portable generators
- Upholstered furniture
- Recreational off-highway vehicles
- Table saws
- Bed rails (adult)

equipment is maintained and replaced, as needed, to support ongoing analysis of samples collected by CPSC investigators. Key equipment supported by this budget request for FY 2015 includes life cycle replacement of a gas chromatograph mass spectrometer system,

an x-ray fluorescence analyzer, and combustion lab emissions testing gas analyzers and flow controllers for one of two test chambers. This funding level supports laboratory analysis resulting from the implementation of the eventual full-scale import surveillance program.

Goal 3: Rigorous Hazard Identification (\$44 million)

Quick Facts:

- *Collected nearly 400,000 National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) reports and nearly 10,000 death certificates and medical examiner and coroner reports during FY 2013.*
- *In FY 2013, approved registration for 710 businesses through www.SaferProducts.gov. This brings the total approved business registrations since January 2011 to 4,411. The CPSC posted 5,636 reports of harm to www.SaferProducts.gov during FY 2013. This brings the cumulative number of reports of harm posted since January 2011 to 17,086.*
- *Received more than 98,000 calls to the CPSC Hotline in FY 2013.*
- *Received more than 2.4 million visits and more than 34 million page views to www.SaferProducts.gov in FY 2013.*

The request for FY 2015 allocates \$44.0 million to help ensure the timely and accurate detection of consumer product safety risks. The CPSC uses a systematic approach to enhance the quality of crucial product hazard data and reduce the time required to identify trends. This approach consists of improved collection and assessment of hazard data, regular scanning of the marketplace, expanded import surveillance efforts, and increased surveillance of used consumer products offered for resale. The CPSC has made significant investments in information technology to enhance and streamline hazard detection processes and improve analytic capabilities. This includes development of the CPSIA-mandated, open government public database (available at www.SaferProducts.gov), which enables consumers and others to submit reports of harm to the CPSC and view publicly reported incident information in a Web-based, searchable format. The agency also developed the Consumer Product Safety Risk Management System (CPSRMS) to standardize how data are captured and to enable expanded and expedited data collection and analysis.

Major Investments

NEISS (\$2.2 million): Each year through NEISS, the CPSC collects information about product-related injuries treated in hospital emergency rooms. This unique system provides statistically valid national estimates of product-related injuries from a probability sample of hospital emergency rooms

(www.cpsc.gov/library/neiss.html). The FY 2015 budget request for NEISS will fund the following activities: collection and review of data from approximately 100 hospitals; technical and statistical support for data collection; coordination of NEISS activities funded by other federal agencies through reimbursable agreements; and travel to hospitals for training, quality control, and recruitment of additional hospitals into NEISS to maintain the sample size. CPSC plans to renew contracts with participating NEISS hospitals in 2014, as the NEISS data are a critically important component in the CPSC's data-driven approach to identifying emerging trends and product hazards.

Consumer Product Safety Risk Management System (\$2.7 million): In FY 2015, the CPSRMS will shift completely into operations and maintenance (O&M). This request includes no funds for development work. The O&M work includes technical support for the technologies deployed in the CPSRMS system.

Consumer Hotline (\$900K): The CPSC's toll-free customer service Hotline (800) 638-2772, will enter its forty-first year of operation in FY 2015. In FY 2013, more than 98,000 calls were received; 3,200 incidents were reported; 366,000 publication requests were fulfilled; and 5,800 e-mails were processed. Consumers are encouraged to contact the Hotline for information and assistance related to consumer product safety issues.

Goal 4: Decisive Response (\$35 million)

Quick Facts:

- Conducted approximately 370 recalls in FY 2013, involving approximately 31 million units.
- Sent almost 1,900 Letters of Advice and negotiated almost 350 corrective action plans to address safety in consumer products in FY 2013.
- Negotiated nearly \$8 million in civil penalties through out-of-court settlements in FY 2013.
- In FY 2013, completed nearly 3,700 establishment inspections of firms for compliance with the CPSC's laws and regulations.

The request for FY 2015 allocates \$35.0 million for CPSC enforcement of CPSIA-mandated and other safety standards. Most substantially, this funding allocation supports CPSC Compliance Field Investigators and support staff located across the country who are CPSC's first responders when a product is associated with an injury or fatality. Ongoing regulatory compliance activities include data analysis, investigations, and assessments of the level of compliance with new regulations. An important regulatory area is public pool and spa requirements — there are more than 300,000 public pools and spas across the nation. Additional regulatory areas include: fire hazards, fireworks, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), and durable infant or toddler products; CPSIA-mandated requirements for cribs, toddler beds, play yards, children's portable bed rails, strollers, and swings; and Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA) regulations for toys, bath seats, rattles, pacifiers, infant pillows, refuse bins, and refrigerators.

Major Investments

Field Investigator Workforce (\$16.0 million):

The FY 2015 Request supports more than 100 CPSC Compliance Field Investigators and support staff located in 36 states and Puerto Rico. Compliance Field Investigators are responsible for carrying out investigative, compliance, consumer information, and marketplace surveillance activities within their geographic areas. They conduct inspections of manufacturers, importers, wholesalers, and retailers to encourage compliance with the laws and regulations administered by the Commission

and to investigate the illegal distribution of hazardous, banned, or previously recalled consumer products. Field staff coordinates with federal, state, and local government offices to identify consumer product-related incidents and conduct on-site investigations of incidents involving serious injuries or deaths. Field Investigators routinely screen the retail marketplace and Internet websites for dangerous products, new and used; and these investigators provide support to the CPSC's import surveillance capabilities by covering ports, as resources permit, where the CPSC does not have a permanent presence. Field staff work out of their homes, teleworking 100 percent of the time, enabling the CPSC to have a national presence without procuring related leased space.

Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (VGB Act) Grant Program: The FY 2015 Request includes funding within the baseline for the award and administration of grants under the VGB Act Grant Program. The VGB Act Grant Program, which received \$1.0 million in grant funds in FY 2014 that is available until expended, is intended to support qualifying state and local governments that implement education and enforcement programs to prevent drownings and drain entrapments in pools and spas. The Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act Public Law 110-140, Title XIV established the VGB Act Grant Program. The CPSC intends to award grants under the VGB Act Grant Program now that the legislation authorizing the grants has been amended to clarify the eligibility requirements for state, local, and municipal applicants.

Goal 5: Raising Awareness (\$8 million)

Quick Facts:

- *More than six billion impressions of CPSC safety messages were received by consumers in FY 2013, including approximately 640.8 million impressions for the CPSC's crib safety education program "Safe to Sleep," approximately 58.4 million impressions for minority outreach efforts, and an estimated 695.3 million impressions for pool and spa safety.*
- *Estimated 27,000 followers of CPSC safety messages on Twitter in FY 2013. More than 20 million impressions from Hispanic media and media interviews in Spanish for all major media events.*

The FY 2015 request allocates \$8.0 million to raise awareness among the public through timely and targeted information about consumer product safety issues, helping empower individual citizens with information. This includes notifying the public about recalls, new safety requirements implemented by the Commission, and proactive outreach on major drivers of death and injury. The CPSC uses a variety of platforms to reach the public, including the CPSC website (www.cpsc.gov); Web pages hosted by consumers and other organizations that provide real-time recall information via the CPSC's free recall widget; e-mail alerts; tweets; and videos. The CPSC posts recalls and press releases in an RSS feed format that allows blogs, TV stations, and other media to obtain information from the CPSC's website and, in seconds, have the information posted on their websites. A strong Web presence is a key component of achieving the CPSC's safety mission.

Major Investment

Pool and Spa Safety Act Information and Education (\$1.0 million): In furtherance of the VGB Act, the CPSC continues to build a vigorous national and grassroots *Pool Safely* campaign. This safety information and education campaign is designed to reduce child drownings and near-drowning injuries and to maintain zero fatalities for drain entrapments. The multifaceted initiative includes consumer and industry education efforts through participation in industry and consumer group events; press events raising consumer awareness of issues; expansion of the partnership base to carry CPSC messages to broader audiences; outreach to local, national, and minority organizations that share CPSC messages; and advertising via public service announcements and social media to build greater awareness of pool safety issues. These combined outreach efforts are intended to engage a broad target audience and help CPSC surpass the FY 2013 annual target of more than 250 million impressions.

CPSC's Crosscutting Investments

Information Technology Infrastructure (\$8.0 million): The Information Technology (IT) work includes operations and maintenance services, such as telecom for voice and data, hardware and software maintenance, information systems support, cyber security, and document and records management. In addition, funds will be used to replace outdated hardware; improve cyber security; and evaluate, select, and implement technology to address controlled unclassified information. Ongoing support will be provided for Commission information systems and applications. This amount does not include funds for the RAM surveillance system.

Rent, Security, and Utilities (\$9.0 million): The rent estimate includes leases for the CPSC's headquarters location in Bethesda, MD, the National Product Testing and Evaluation Center (NPTEC) in Rockville, MD, and the Gaithersburg, MD warehouse space. The FY 2015 rent estimate includes a new CPSC headquarters lease, negotiated by the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) and finalized in fall 2013.

TABLE 2

PROGRAM AND FINANCING SCHEDULE

(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Obligations by program activity:			
Leadership in Safety	\$12	\$13	\$10
Commitment to Prevention	22	23	26
Rigorous Hazard Identification	37	37	44
Decisive Response	30	36	35
Raising Awareness	7	9	8
Direct program activities, subtotal	108	118	123
Reimbursable program	3	3	3
Total new obligations	111	121	126
Budgetary Resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1	1	1
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, discretionary:			
Appropriation	109	118	123
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:			
Collected	3	3	3
Budget authority (total)	112	121	126
Total budgetary resources available	113	122	127
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
Unobligated balance expiring	-1	0	0
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1	1	1
Change in obligated balance:			
Obligated balance, start of year (net):			
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)	29	25	26
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	111	121	126
Obligations incurred, expired accounts			
Outlays (gross)	-113	-120	-124
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired			
Obligated balance, end of year (net):			
Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross)	25	26	28
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
Budget authority, gross	112	121	126
Outlays, gross:			
Outlays from new discretionary authority	91	97	101
Outlays from discretionary balances	22	23	23
Outlays, gross (total)	113	120	124
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
Federal sources	-3	-3	-3
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	109	118	123
Outlays, net (discretionary)	110	117	121
Budget authority, net (total)	109	118	123
Outlays, net (total)	\$110	\$117	\$121

TABLE 3

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE & PERSONNEL SUMMARY

(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

		FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Direct Obligations:				
Personnel Compensation:				
11.1	Full-Time Permanent	\$50	\$54	\$57
11.3	Other than Full-Time Permanent	3	4	4
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation	1	1	1
11.8	Special Person Services Payment	0	0	0
11.9	Total Personnel Compensation	54	59	62
Personnel Benefits:				
12.1	Civilian	15	16	17
12.7	Federal Employees Compensation Act	0	0	0
13	Benefits for Former Personnel	0	0	0
	Subtotal, Compensation and Benefits	69	75	79
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons	1	1	1
22	Transportation of Things	0	0	0
23.1	Rental Payments to GSA	8	9	9
23.2	Rental Payments to Others	0	0	0
23.3	Communication, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges	1	1	1
24	Printing and Reproduction	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and Assistance Services	0	0	0
25.2	Other Services	21	24	25
25.3	Purchases from Other Federal Agencies	2	1	1
25.4	Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	1	0	0
25.5	Research and Development	1	2	2
25.7	Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	1	2	2
26	Supplies and Materials	1	1	1
31	Equipment	2	2	2
42	Insurance Claims and Indemnities	0	0	0
99	Subtotal, Direct Obligations	108	118	123
Reimbursable Obligations:				
11.1	Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0
12.1	Civilian	0	0	0
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons	0	0	0
25	Other Services	3	3	3
	Subtotal, Reimbursable Obligations	3	3	3
99.9	Total Obligations	\$111	\$121	\$126

TABLE 4
CPSC FTEs BY ORGANIZATION

	FY 2013 Enacted with Sequestration	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Chairman & Commissioners	21	21	21
Hazard Identification and Reduction	155	162	166
Compliance and Field Operations	153	157	159
Import Surveillance	30	34	44
Education, Global Outreach, and Small Business	9	10	10
General Counsel	50	50	50
Communications	9	10	10
Information Technology	41	41	42
Agency Management, Rent, and Security	53	56	58
Inspector General	7	7	7
Total	528	548	567

*Note: Agency Management, Rent, and Security include Financial Management, Planning, & Evaluation; Facilities Services; Human Resources Management; EEO & Minority Enterprise; Executive Director; and Legislative Affairs.

TABLE 5

INSPECTOR GENERAL BUDGET REQUEST

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

In compliance with Public Law No. 110-409, the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008, the following information is presented:

Resource	FY 2013 Enacted with <u>Sequestration</u>	FY 2014 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2015 <u>Request</u>
FTEs.....	7	7	7
Compensation	\$910.1	\$935.2	\$984.0
Contracts & Operating Expenses	54.7	109.2	116.0
Training.....	7.9	16.0	16.0
Total Amount	<u>\$972.7</u>	<u>\$1,060.4</u>	<u>\$1,116.0</u>

The CPSC Inspector General certifies that the amount requested for training satisfies all known IG training requirements for fiscal year 2015.

VOLUNTARY STANDARDS SUMMARY

A consumer product voluntary standard is a prescribed set of rules, conditions, or requirements concerning definitions of product-related terms; classification of components; specification of materials, performance, or operations; delineation of procedures; or measurement of quantity and quality in describing products, materials, systems, services, or practices relating to the safety of consumer products used in and around the home, outdoors, and in schools.

The CPSC's statutory authority requires the agency to rely on voluntary standards rather than promulgate mandatory standards if compliance with a voluntary standard would eliminate or adequately reduce the risk of injury identified and it is likely there will be substantial compliance with the voluntary standard. CPSC staff works with organizations that coordinate the development of voluntary standards.

Voluntary standards activity is an ongoing process that may involve multiple revisions to a standard within one year or over multiple years; and such activity may continue in subsequent years, depending upon the activities of the voluntary standards committees and the priorities of the Commission.

Key to Table
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Denotes support or monitoring activities. Support may include, among other things, providing injury data and hazard analyses; encouraging the development of a voluntary safety standard; identifying specific risks of injury; performing research; developing health science data; performing laboratory technical assistance; and/or taking other actions that the Commission, in a particular situation, determines may be appropriate. A list of these activities is found at 16 C.F.R. § 1031.7.

Voluntary Standards:

	Product	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Op Plan	FY 2015 Request
1	air cleaners (ozone-generating)	•	•	•
2	all-terrain vehicles			•
3	amusement rides (portable)	•	•	•
4	architectural glazing	•	•	•
5	baby monitors	•	•	•
6	bassinets/crib cradles	•	•	•
7	bath seats (infant)	•	•	•
8	batteries (e.g., lithium, electronic devices, toy, button)	•	•	•
9	bed rails (children's)	•	•	•
10	bed rails (adult)		•	•
11	beds (bunk)	•	•	•
12	beds (toddler)	•	•	•
13	bedside sleepers	•	•	•
14	bicycles	•	•	•
15	booster seats	•	•	•
16	building materials and furnishings (emissions)	•	•	•
17	candles	•	•	•
18	cellulosic insulation		•	•
19	chairs (high)	•	•	•
20	chairs (youth)	•	•	•
21	changing tables	•	•	•
22	child-resistant packaging	•	•	•
23	children's metal jewelry	•		
24	clothes dryers	•	•	•
25	clothing textiles		•	•
26	CO alarms	•	•	•
27	cooktops	•	•	•
28	cribs (commercial)	•	•	•
29	cribs (full-size)	•	•	•
30	cribs (non-full-size/play yards)	•	•	•
31	drywall	•	•	•
32	firearm security containers		•	•
33	fireworks	•	•	•
34	flammable liquids (material handling)		•	•
35	flammable refrigerants		•	•
36	fuel tanks (leakage)	•	•	•
37	furnaces	•	•	•
38	furniture, upholstered		•	•
39	garage doors and gate operators	•		•
40	gasoline containers (child-resistant closures, flame arrestors)	•	•	
41	glass front gas fireplaces	•	•	
42	headgear (recreational)	•	•	•
43	heaters, electrical	•	•	•
44	infant bedding/accessories	•	•	•
45	infant bouncers	•	•	•
46	infant carriers (frame)	•	•	•
47	infant carriers (handheld)	•	•	•
48	infant carriers (soft)	•	•	•
49	infant gates	•	•	•
50	infant inclined sleep products	•	•	•

	Product	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Op Plan	FY 2015 Request
51	infant slings	•	•	•
52	infant swings	•	•	•
53	infant tubs	•	•	•
54	infant walkers	•	•	•
55	inflatable play devices (constant air)	•	•	•
56	ladders	•	•	•
57	laundry and dishwasher packets (liquid)	•	•	•
58	lighters, cigarette	•	•	•
59	mattresses, inflatable air	•	•	•
60	microwave ovens	•	•	•
61	mowers	•		
62	nanotechnology	•	•	•
63	National Electrical Code	•	•	•
64	non-integral firearm locking devices		•	•
65	off-highway vehicles, recreational	•	•	•
66	Phthalates	•	•	•
67	playground equipment (children under 2 yrs.)	•	•	•
68	playground equipment (home)	•	•	•
69	playground equipment (public)	•	•	•
70	portable generators	•	•	•
71	power cords		•	•
72	power equipment (table saws)	•	•	•
73	ranges (tip over)	•	•	•
74	slow cookers (power cords)		•	•
75	smoke alarms	•	•	•
76	soccer goals	•	•	•
77	spray poly foam insulation (residential off-gas)		•	•
78	stationary activity centers	•	•	•
79	strollers	•	•	•
80	swimming pools/spas	•	•	•
81	torch fuels (containers)	•	•	•
82	toys	•	•	•
83	trampoline courts	•	•	•
84	trampolines	•	•	•
85	tree stands (hunting)	•	•	•
86	unvented alcohol appliances		•	•
87	window coverings	•	•	•
Total		74	83	83

MANDATORY STANDARDS SUMMARY

Mandatory standards are federal rules set by statute or regulation that define requirements for consumer products. They typically take the form of performance requirements that consumer products must meet or warnings they must display to be imported, distributed, or sold in the United States.

The CPSC may set a mandatory standard when the Commission determines that compliance with a voluntary standard would not eliminate or adequately reduce a risk of injury or finds that it is unlikely that there will be substantial compliance with a voluntary standard.⁴ The Commission may also promulgate a mandatory ban of a hazardous product when the Commission determines that no feasible voluntary or mandatory standard would adequately protect the public from an unreasonable risk of injury.

CPSC staff plans to work on the projects in the table on the next page. This work will involve continuation of rulemaking activities related to the CPSIA, as well as other laws, and the work will include data analysis and technical activities to support ongoing or potential future rulemaking activities.

Key to Table	
The terms NPR and FR in the columns below indicate that a briefing package with a draft NPR or a draft FR was or will be submitted to the Commission. The terms do not indicate the final action of the Commission.	
NPR	Notice of proposed rulemaking
FR	Final rule
BP	Briefing package
DA/TR	Data analysis and/or technical review
*	Starting in FY 2014, proposed and draft final notices of requirements (NORs) will be included within the rulemaking briefing package for the applicable product; they will not be submitted to the Commission in a separate rulemaking briefing package, and therefore, proposed and draft final NORs are not listed separately.

⁴ The CPSIA requires the promulgation of mandatory standards by adopting existing voluntary standards (in whole or in part) for some products, such as durable infant products, children's toys, and all-terrain vehicles. For a complete list, please refer to the CPSIA at: www.CPSC.gov/cpsia.pdf.

Mandatory Standards:

Items by Major Categories	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Op Plan	FY 2015 Request
CPSIA, Including Danny Keysar Child Safety Notification Act			
Bassinet Attachments to Play Yards	FR		
Bassinets	FR		
Bedside Sleepers	NPR	FR	
Booster Seats			DA/TR
Chairs, Folding	DA/TR	DA/TR	NPR
Chairs, High	DA/TR	NPR	FR
Gates and Other Enclosures	DA/TR	DA/TR	DA/TR
Hook-on Chairs		DA/TR	NPR
Infant Bath Tubs	DA/TR	DA/TR	NPR
Infant Bouncer Seats	DA/TR	NPR	FR
Infant Carriers – Frame	DA/TR	NPR	FR
Infant Carriers – Handheld	NPR		
Infant Carriers – Soft	NPR	FR	
Infant Inclined Sleep Products	DA/TR	DA/TR	NPR
Infant Slings		NPR, FR	
Phthalates or Phthalate Substitutes	DA/TR	NPR	FR
Stationary Activity Centers			DA/TR
Strollers	NPR	FR	
Accreditation Requirements*			
Bassinets	FR		
Infant Carriers – Soft	NPR		
Strollers	NPR		
Implementation of Public Law 112-28			
ATVs – Rulemaking	DA/TR	DA/TR	NPR
Rule Review			
Animal Testing Regulations	FR		
Bicycles	DA/TR		
Caps Intended for Use with Toy Guns		FR	
Mattresses – Smoldering Ignition Hazard		DA/TR	
Other Ongoing or Potential Rulemaking - Related Activities			
Architectural Glazing		NPR	FR
Bed Rails (Adult)		DA/TR	DA/TR
Bedclothes Flammability		DA/TR	
Certificate of Compliance – 1110 Rule		FR	
Crib Bumper Petition		BP	
Durable Nursery Products Exposure Survey		DA/TR	
Firepots and Fuel Gels	DA/TR	NPR	FR
Fireworks	DA/TR	DA/TR	DA/TR
Garage Door Operators			NPR
Information Disclosure under § 6(b) of the CPSA – 1101 Rule		FR	
Participation in Voluntary Standards (GAO Report) – 1031 Rule	NPR	FR	
Poison Prevention Packaging Act – Hydroxides	DA/TR	NPR	FR
Poison Prevention Packaging Act – Imidazolines	FR		
Portable Generators	DA/TR	DA/TR	NPR
Procedures for the Importation of Consumer Products and substances – 1066 Rule		NPR	FR
Rare Earth Magnet Sets		FR	
Recreational Off-Highway Vehicles (ROVs)		NPR	FR
Revisions to FHSA Definition of "Strong Sensitizer"	NPR	FR	
Substantial Product Hazard List – 15(j) Rule		NPR	FR
Surrogate Smoldering Ignition Source	DA/TR	DA/TR	
Table Saws	DA/TR	DA/TR	NPR
Third Party Testing – Determinations Activities		DA/TR	DA/TR/NPR
Upholstered Furniture	DA/TR	DA/TR	DA/TR
Voluntary Recall Rule	NPR	FR	
Window Coverings		BP	
Number of candidates for rulemaking (NPR and FR):	14	22	19

Following is a list of CPSIA final rules promulgated and accreditation standards established through FY 2013 in reverse chronological order since passage of the CPSIA in 2008:

Final Rules

1. Final rule on “Safety Standard for Play Yards,” 78 FR 50328 (August 19, 2013)
2. Final Rule on “Children’s Products Containing Lead; Procedures and Requirements for Exclusions from Lead Limits under Section 101(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act,” 78 FR 41298 (July 10, 2013)
3. Revisions to Safety Standards for Infant Walkers and Infant Swings, 78 FR 37706 (June 24, 2013)
4. Final Rule on “Requirements Pertaining to Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies, 16 C.F.R. parts 1112 and 1118” 78 FR 15836 (March 12, 2013)
5. Final Guidance on “Children’s Toys and Child Care Articles Containing Phthalates; Final Guidance on Inaccessible Component Parts,” 78 FR 10503 (February 14, 2013)
6. Final Rule “Testing and Labeling Pertaining to Product Certification Regarding Representative Samples for Periodic Testing of Children’s Products,” 77 FR 72205 (December 5, 2012)
7. Final Rule on “Safety Standard for Infant Swings,” 77 FR 66703 (November 7, 2012)
8. Final Rule on “Safety Standard for Play Yards” 77 FR 52220 (August 29, 2012)
9. Final Rule on “Revisions to Safety Standards for Durable Infant or Toddler Products: Infant Bath Seats and Full-Size Cribs” 77 FR 45242 (July 31, 2012)
10. Final Rule on “Audit Requirements for Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies,” 77 FR 31074 (May 24, 2012)
11. Final Rule on “Standard for All-Terrain Vehicles,” 77 FR 12197 (February 29, 2012)
12. Final Rule on “Safety Standard for Portable Bed Rails,” 77 FR 12182 (February 29, 2012)
13. Final Rule on “Requirements for Consumer Registration of Durable Infant or Toddler Products,” 77 FR 9522 (February 17, 2012)
14. Final Rule on “Testing and Labeling Pertaining to Product Certification,” 76 FR 69482 (November 8, 2011)
15. Final Rule on “Conditions and Requirements for Relying on Component Part Testing or Certification, or Another Party’s Finished Product Testing or Certification, to Meet Testing and Certification Requirements,” 76 FR 69546 (November 8, 2011)
16. Final Rule on “Substantial Product Hazard List: Children’s Upper Outerwear in Sizes 2T to 12 With Neck or Hood Drawstrings and Children’s Upper Outerwear in Sizes 2T to 16 With Certain Waist or Bottom Drawstrings,” 76 FR 42502 (July 19, 2011)
17. Final Rule on “Substantial Product Hazard List: Hand-Supported Hair Dryer” 76 FR 37636 (June 8, 2011)
18. Final Rule on “Safety Standard for Toddler Beds,” 76 FR 22019 (April 20, 2011)
19. Final Rule on “Revocation of Requirements for Full-Size Baby Cribs and Non-Full-Size Baby Cribs,” 75 FR 81766 (December 28, 2010)
20. Final Rule on “Safety Standards for Full-Size Baby Cribs and Non-Full-Size Baby Cribs,” 75 FR 81766 (December 28, 2010)
21. Final Rule on “Publicly Available Consumer Product Safety Information Database,” 75 FR 76832 (December 9, 2010)
22. Final Rule on “Interpretation of Children’s Product,” 75 FR 63067 (October 14, 2010)
23. Final Rule on “Safety Standard for Infant Walkers,” 75 FR 35266 (June 21, 2010)

24. Final Rule on “Revocation of Regulations Banning Certain Baby Walkers,” 75 FR 35279 (June 21, 2010)
25. Final Rule on “Safety Standard for Infant Bath Seats: Final Rule,” 75 FR 31691 (June 4, 2010)
26. Final Rule on “Civil Penalty Factors,” 75 FR 15993 (March 31, 2010)
27. Final Rule on “Guidelines and Requirements for Mandatory Recall Notices,” 75 FR 3355 (January 21, 2010)
28. Final Rule on “Children’s Products Containing Lead; Exemptions for Certain Electronic Devices,” 75 FR 3154 (January 20, 2010)
29. Final Rule on “Requirements for Consumer Registration of Durable Infant or Toddler Products,” 74 FR 68668 (December 29, 2009)
30. Final Rule on “Children’s Products Containing Lead; Determinations Regarding Lead Content Limits on Certain Materials or Products,” 74 FR 43031 (August 26, 2009)
31. Final Rule on “Children’s Products Containing Lead; Interpretative Rule on Inaccessible Component Parts,” 74 FR 39535 (August 7, 2009)
32. Final Rule on “Children’s Products Containing Lead; Final Rule; Procedures and Requirements for a Commission Determination of Exclusion,” 74 FR 10475 (March 11, 2009)
33. Final Rule on “Ban of Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint,” 73 FR 77492 (December 19, 2008)
34. Final Rule on “Information Disclosure Under Section 6(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Act,” 73 FR 72334 (November 28, 2008)
35. Final Rule on “Certificates of Compliance,” 73 FR 68328 (November 18, 2008)

36. Final Rule on “Labeling Requirement for Toy and Game Advertisements; Final Rule,” 73 FR 67730 (November 17, 2008)
37. “Final Rule: Standard for All-Terrain Vehicles,” 73 FR 67385 (November 14, 2008)

Accreditation Requirements

1. “Third Party Testing for Certain Children’s Products; Notice of Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies to Assess Conformity with the Limits on Phthalates in Children’s Toys and Child Care Articles, 76 FR 49286 (August 10, 2011)
2. “Third Party Testing for Certain Children’s Products; Toys: Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies,” 76 FR 46598 (August 3, 2011)
3. “Third Party Testing for Certain Children’s Products; Clothing Textiles: Revisions to Terms of Acceptance of Children’s Product Certifications Based on Third Party Conformity Assessment Body Testing Prior to Commission’s Acceptance of Accreditation,” 76 FR 22608 (April 22, 2011)
4. “Third Party Testing for Certain Children’s Products: Toddler Beds; Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies,” 76 FR 22030 (April 20, 2011)
5. “Third Party Testing for Certain Children’s Products; Notice of Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies – Lead Paint,” 76 FR 18645 (April 5, 2011)
6. “Third Party Testing for Certain Children’s Products: Full-Size and Non-Full-Size Cribs; Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies,” 75 FR 81789 (December 28, 2010)

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| <p>7. "Third Party Testing for Certain Children's Products: Children's Sleepwear; Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies," 75 FR 70911 (November 19, 2010)</p> <p>8. "Third Party Testing for Certain Children's Products: All-Terrain Vehicles; Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies," 75 FR 52616 (August 27, 2010)</p> <p>9. "Third Party Testing for Certain Children's Products: Mattresses, Mattress Pads, and/or Mattress Sets; Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies," 75 FR 51020 (August 18, 2010)</p> <p>10. "Third Party Testing for Certain Children's Products: Clothing Textiles; Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies," 75 FR 51016 (August 18, 2010)</p> <p>11. "Third Party Testing for Certain Children's Products: Vinyl Plastic Film; Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies," 75 FR 42311 (July 21, 2010)</p> <p>12. "Third Party Testing for Certain Children's Products: Carpets and Rugs; Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies," 75 FR 42315 (July 21, 2010)</p> <p>13. "Third Party Testing for Certain Children's Products; Infant Walkers; Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies," 75 FR 35282 (June 21, 2010)</p> <p>14. "Third Party Testing for Certain Children's Products; Infant Bath Seats: Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity," 75 FR 31688 (June 4, 2010)</p> <p>15. "Third Party Testing for Certain Children's Products; Notice of Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies To Assess Conformity With Part 1505 and/or § 1500.86(a)(5) of</p> | <p>Title 16, Code of Federal Regulations," 75 FR 22746 (April 30, 2010)</p> <p>16. "Third Party Testing for Certain Children's Products; Notice of Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies to Assess Conformity with the Limits on Total Lead in Children's Products," 74 FR 55820 (October 29, 2009)</p> <p>17. "Third Party Testing for Certain Children's Products; Notice of Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies to Assess Conformity with Parts 1203, 1510, 1512, and/or 1513 and Section 1500.86(a)(7) and/or (a)(8) of Title 16, Code of Federal Regulations," 74 FR 45428 (September 2, 2009)</p> <p>18. "Third Party Testing for Certain Children's Products; Notice of Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies To Test To the Requirements for Lead Content in Children's Metal Jewelry as Established by the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008," 73 FR 78331 (December 22, 2008)</p> <p>19. "Third Party Testing for Certain Children's Products; Notice of Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies to Assess Conformity With Part 1501 of Title 16, Code of Federal Regulations," 73 FR 67838 (November 17, 2008)</p> <p>20. "Third Party Testing for Certain Children's Products; Notice of Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies To Assess Conformity With Part 1508, Part 1509, and/or Part 1511 of Title 16, Code of Federal Regulations," 73 FR 62965 (October 22, 2008)</p> <p>21. "Third Party Testing for Certain Children's Products; Notice of Requirements for Accreditation of Third Party Conformity Assessment Bodies To Assess Conformity With Part 1303 of Title 16, Code of Federal Regulations," 73 FR 54564 (September 22, 2008)</p> |
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ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

FY 2011–FY 2016 STRATEGIC PLAN SUMMARY

Vision: The CPSC is the recognized global leader in consumer product safety.



Objectives for Strategic Goal One: Leadership in Safety

- 1.1 Determine the most critical consumer product hazards and issues to define the Commission's annual priorities consistent with the agency's regulatory requirements.
- 1.2 Create and strengthen partnerships with stakeholders aimed at improving product safety throughout the supply chain.
- 1.3 Collaborate with partners ranging from state and federal authorities, colleges and universities, and other stakeholders to expand the CPSC's effectiveness and reach.
- 1.4 Work towards harmonizing global consumer product standards or developing similar mechanisms to enhance product safety.
- 1.5 Promote and recognize innovation and advancements in consumer product safety.
- 1.6 Attract, retain, and collaborate with leading experts to address consumer product hazards.

Objectives for Strategic Goal Two: Commitment to Prevention

- 2.1 Minimize hazardous defects early in the manufacturing process through increased participation in voluntary standards activities.
- 2.2 Improve the safety of consumer products by issuing mandatory standards, where necessary and consistent with statutory authority, in response to identified product hazards.
- 2.3 Facilitate the development of safer products by training industry stakeholders on the CPSC's regulatory requirements and hazard identification best practices.
- 2.4 Develop programs that provide incentives for manufacturers and importers to implement preventive actions that enable the safety of their products.
- 2.5 Engage foreign product safety regulators and foreign manufacturers to reduce the production of unsafe consumer products that may enter the U.S. market.

Objectives for Strategic Goal Three: Rigorous Hazard Identification

- 3.1 Improve the quality and comprehensiveness of crucial product hazard data.
- 3.2 Reduce the time it takes to identify hazard trends by improving the collection and assessment of hazard data.
- 3.3 Establish a transparent, risk-based methodology to consistently identify and prioritize hazards to be addressed.
- 3.4 Expand import surveillance efforts to reduce entry of unsafe products at U.S. ports.
- 3.5 Scan the marketplace regularly to determine whether previously identified significant hazards exist in similar products.
- 3.6 Increase surveillance of used and resale consumer products to identify and remove recalled products and substantial product hazards.

Objectives for Strategic Goal Four: Decisive Response

- 4.1 Expand the CPSC's ability to conduct a full range of inspections to monitor for noncompliant and defective products.
- 4.2 Use a risk-based methodology to prioritize the CPSC's targeted response to addressable product hazards.
- 4.3 Increase the efficiency and speed of recalls of noncompliant and defective products.
- 4.4 Reduce the time it takes to inform consumers and other stakeholders of newly identified hazards and the appropriate actions to take.
- 4.5 Hold violators accountable for hazardous consumer products on the market by using enforcement authorities.

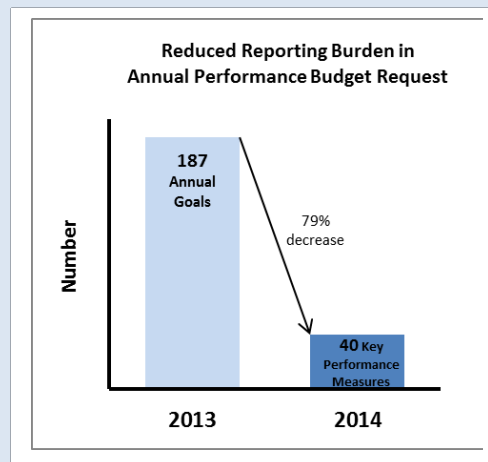
Objectives for Strategic Goal Five: Raising Awareness

- 5.1 Increase awareness of the CPSC to ensure the public knows where to turn for information on consumer product safety, where to report hazardous incidents, and knows about the enforcement capabilities used to address product dangers.
- 5.2 Provide stakeholders with easily accessible, timely, and useful safety information on consumer product hazards.
- 5.3 Deploy targeted outreach campaigns for priority hazards and vulnerable communities.
- 5.4 Increase access to consumer product safety information for industry and small businesses.

Use of Data, Evidence, and Evaluation

Key Performance Measures

During fiscal years 2012–2013, CPSC staff conducted an extensive review of the more than 180 existing annual goals and measures reported in the 2013 Performance Budget Request and identified a core set of 40 key performance measures that quantitatively describe progress in implementing the strategic plan. The key performance measures form a manageable set of tools for monitoring and reporting progress toward the agency's strategic goals and strategic objectives and will facilitate using evidence in management and resource decisions across the agency. The key performance measures continue to form the foundation of the performance information in the FY 2015 request.



Strategic Data Review Meetings

The CPSC implements a number of different mechanisms to review financial and performance data and manage programs during the course of the fiscal year. The CFO's office produces a monthly Resource Status Report (RSR) for senior managers' use, which summarizes the status of the agency's financial and human resources. Financial data presented in the report include the current fiscal year's annual level, cumulative allowances, cumulative funds obligated, and expended obligations, as well as information on FTEs. Another helpful agency practice has been conducting a Mid-Year Review process, during which the fiscal year budget request and corresponding planned programs are reviewed for potential mid-year changes based on new information or emerging priorities of the Commission. In December 2013, the CPSC brought managers together for another Strategic Data Review meeting. In preparation for these data-driven, interim progress review meetings, managers provide the latest summary data for their key performance measures, as well as budget, financial, and procurement information contained in the Commission-approved Operating Plan. The information is analyzed in the meeting and managers report to their peers on progress toward goals. Managers also identify constraints or problems for discussion by the group, as well as follow-up actions to be taken to address issues. Senior managers find the review meetings to be useful and plan to continue to conduct these meetings on a regular basis.

Evaluation Plan

Agency staff is in the early stages of developing a multiyear evaluation plan. As part of this process, staff will identify critical questions about implementation, efficiency, and/or impact of agency programs, and will use this information to develop a list of priority programs for evaluation. A multiyear evaluation plan will be developed, which will address, subject to availability of resources for evaluation, key questions and contribute to developing future program strategies to accomplish the CPSC's mission.

Importance of Data and Evidence in Determining Program Priorities

The CPSC is a data-driven agency. The agency regularly collects and analyzes a wide range of data from multiple sources that are relevant to its mission and uses that information to shape program strategies and select priorities. For example, the CPSC systematically reviews and analyzes data on injury and death incidents related to consumer products to develop CPSC's hazard mitigation strategies. The CPSC receives data from its National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS), as well as from death certificates, Medical Examiner and Coroners Alert Project (MECAP) reports, incident reports, and www.SaferProducts.gov. The NEISS system provides statistically valid national estimates of product-related injuries and provides the foundation for many CPSC activities because NEISS provides the means for estimating the magnitude of consumer product-related injuries in the United States and serves as a source for gathering information on the nature and probable cause of injury incidents. For FY 2015, the CPSC has budgeted for work on rulemaking projects that were initiated based on analysis of death and injury data that showed emerging or potential hazards.

Firepots and Gel Fuels

Injuries involving firepots and gel fuels were identified in 2011 as an emerging hazard, based on the CPSC's statistical analysis. Fire pots were a relatively new products just entering the market. As of August 2012, the CPSC identified 165 firepot-related incidents that resulted in two deaths and 114 injuries. The resulting injuries were serious and were primarily second- and third-degree burns, requiring hospitalization. Based on the data, the agency initiated assessments of firepot design, the flammability of the gel fuel, the market for firepots and gel fuels, and patterns of consumer use. This culminated in a staff recommendation to the Commission to publish an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPR). An ANPR was published in 2012, and CPSC staff plans to submit to the Commission for its consideration a draft notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR) in 2014 and a draft Final Rule (FR) in 2015, consistent with this budget request.

Portable Generators

Analysis of data also revealed an upward trend in carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning incidents between 1999 and 2010, related to the use of portable generators. The CPSC initiated research to evaluate the performance of a prototype low CO-emission portable generator that would give the consumer more time to recognize the CO poisoning risk and to escape. In addition to this research, the CPSC issued press releases and educational information, especially during weather-related power outages when portable generators are used frequently, to educate consumers on the dangers of CO poisoning when using portable generators in homes and garages. Based on recently completed CPSC research and the continued increasing trend in portable generator CO poisoning fatalities, the CPSC anticipates Commission deliberations on a draft NPRM in 2015, consistent with this budget request.

Recreational Off-Highway Vehicles

Recreational off-highway vehicles (ROVs) are a relatively new product category with a significant number of fatalities and injuries. CPSC staff reviewed ROV-related incidents from the Injury and Potential Injury Incident (IPII) and In-Depth Investigation (INDP) databases that occurred between January 1, 2003 and December 31, 2011. From the 428 reported incidents, there were 388 injured victims and 231 fatalities. Children younger than 16 years old made up 23 percent of the injured victims and 33 percent of the fatalities. Nonfatal injuries have also been traumatic, often involving amputation, degloving, or other severe injuries to the extremities, resulting in permanent disfigurement. The CPSC published an ANPR to communicate that the Commission was assessing whether there may be an unreasonable number of deaths and injuries associated with ROVs that ultimately might need to be addressed through rulemaking. Subsequent analysis and evaluation has focused on rollover propensity and the performance of occupant protection systems. The CPSC anticipates Commission deliberations on a draft NPR in FY 2014 and on a draft FR in 2015, the latter of which is consistent with this budget request.

Table Saws

In 2003, the Commission was petitioned to require performance standards for a system to reduce or prevent injuries from contact with the blade of a table saw. In 2006, CPSC staff recommended granting the petition based on results of a 2001 special study that provided estimates for 2001 of 38,000 table saw-related injuries and associated costs of \$2.13 billion. A trend analysis conducted by CPSC staff of the annual estimates from 2001 to 2008 indicated that the number of table saw-related injuries have been steady. CPSC staff conducted a second special study on stationary saw-related injuries between January 2007 and December 2008, and found that an estimated 88 percent of injuries in this period involved blade contact. Injuries resulting from blade contact include lacerations, amputations, fractures, and avulsions. The estimated 33,450 total annual emergency department-treated blade contact injuries extrapolates to 67,300 total medically treated blade contact injuries with associated costs of \$2.36 billion per year. In FY 2012, the CPSC published an ANPR to communicate that the Commission is assessing whether a new performance safety standard is needed to address unreasonable risk of injury associated with table saws. Staff has been evaluating technologies to address these injuries and has been participating in voluntary standards activities to develop performance requirements to address blade contact injuries on table saws. The CPSC anticipates Commission deliberations on an NPR in 2015, consistent with this budget request.

Upholstered Furniture

From 2009 through 2011, an estimated annual average of 410 deaths was associated with fires where upholstered furniture was the first item ignited; this constitutes 18 percent of the estimated annual average of total deaths associated with residential structures for the same period. As a result, upholstered furniture continues to remain a high-priority project. Since publication of an NPR in 2008, CPSC staff has conducted bench and full-scale validation testing as proposed in the NPR and has worked on the development of a standard reference foam. This testing has indicated the potential for barriers as a means to address the flammability risk posed by upholstered furniture. In 2013, staff held a fire safety technology meeting to focus on current technologies, anticipated progress on future fire barrier technologies, and other options to reduce the fire hazard posed by residential upholstered furniture. Staff is conducting further testing with standard materials in 2014, and engaging with the voluntary standard organization ASTM E5 Committee on standard test methods for cigarette ignition resistance of components of upholstered furniture. CPSC staff anticipates continuing these activities in 2015, consistent with this budget request, in order to determine whether any changes are needed to its current regulatory approach as stated in the NPR.

CPSC ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

AGENCY STRATEGY, PERFORMANCE MEASURES, AND TARGETS

LEADERSHIP IN SAFETY

STRATEGIC GOAL 1: Take a leadership role in identifying and addressing the most pressing consumer product safety priorities and mobilizing action by our partners.

Agency Strategy

Expansion of international trade, increasingly global supply chains, and technological advances have increased the spectrum of consumer products available to U.S. consumers; this has made the challenge for the CPSC of overseeing and regulating thousands of product types more complex. The value of U.S. imports under the CPSC's jurisdiction has skyrocketed in recent years. Product safety can suffer in countries where domestic regulation is not effective and quality control systems are lacking. Regulatory agencies, standards organizations, and consumer and industry groups worldwide are working to address consumer product safety across multiple geographies and priorities.

The CPSC strives to be at the forefront of advancing the agenda for consumer product safety and seeks to mitigate the most pressing product safety hazards by establishing a clearly defined leadership agenda and by working with

key global and domestic stakeholders. The CPSC works with other regulatory agencies, standards development organizations, and consumer and industry groups across multiple geographies and priorities. The CPSC uses a risk assessment tool to determine the most critical consumer product hazards and suggest priorities for agency work on hazard reduction. The CPSC trains and collaborates with domestic and international stakeholders, including manufacturers and regulators, effectively leveraging its resources to improve product safety. The Office of Education, Global Outreach, and Small Business Ombudsman provides education and outreach activities to manufacturers, retailers, resellers, small businesses, and foreign governments. The CPSC also works to harmonize global consumer product standards as a way to improve consumer product safety, and recruits and retains leading experts to help accomplish its mission.

Performance Measures and Targets

Performance Measure Statement		FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	Goal: Increase training aimed at improving consumer product safety					
1.2.1	Number of training or outreach seminars for foreign manufacturers conducted by CPSC staff	3	8	12	3	6
1.2.2	Number of staff exchanges with foreign counterparts undertaken as part of the Extended Training Exchange Program	--	2	2	3	3
	Goal: Create and strengthen collaborations aimed at improving consumer product safety					
1.2.3	Number of new collaborations undertaken with domestic nongovernment organizations (NGOs) such as trade associations, universities, or federations	--	--	2	3	3
	Goal: Increase engagement of foreign counterparts in alignment discussions for consumer product safety standards					
1.4.1	Number of products on which CPSC had consultations with foreign counterparts	--	3	3	4	2
	Goal: Recruit, retain, and develop a high-performing workforce					
1.6.1	Employee retention rate	85%	85%	84.7%	85%	85%
1.6.2	Average hiring time (recruitment time using OPM's End-to-End hiring process) (days)	75	75	73	80	80
1.6.3	Training participation rate	72%	74%	83%	85%	88%

-- Data not available.

COMMITMENT TO PREVENTION

STRATEGIC GOAL 2: Engage public and private sector stakeholders to build safety into consumer products.

Agency Strategy

The value of consumer product imports under CPSC's jurisdiction grew from \$410.8 billion in 2002 to \$684.2 billion in 2011, an increase of 67 percent over the period. Many consumer product hazards and safety defects arise in the very early stages of the supply chain, including product design and the selection and use of raw materials. Given the large volume and diversity of products under the jurisdiction of domestic and foreign regulatory agencies, enforcement activities alone are unlikely to succeed in completely preventing product hazards from occurring.

Preventing hazards from entering the marketplace is one of the most effective ways the CPSC can protect consumers. The CPSC participates in the development of new safety standards, creates regulations, and educates

manufacturers on those safety requirements so that safety is built into consumer products. The CPSC works with the consumer product community to create voluntary safety standards. The CPSC has made significant progress toward creating stronger mandatory standards pursuant to the CPSIA. CPSC staff provides guidance and educational materials to explain federal safety regulations and conducts training and outreach events. The CPSC develops incentive programs to encourage industry to build safer consumer products and engages with foreign product safety regulators and foreign manufacturers to reduce the production of unsafe consumer products that may enter the U.S. market. By encouraging industry leaders and foreign safety agencies to focus on safety early in the global supply chain, the CPSC helps prevent hazards from entering consumer markets.

Performance Measures and Targets

Performance Measure Statement		FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	Goal: Increase technical support or monitoring for voluntary standards activities					
2.1.1	Number of voluntary standards activities supported or monitored by CPSC staff	60	70	74	83	83
	Goal: Increase collaboration on nanotechnology issues affecting consumer products					
	Goal: Prepare rulemaking candidates for Commission consideration, as required					
2.2.1	Number of candidates for rulemaking prepared for Commission consideration*	22	28	14	22	19
	Goal: Improve availability of training and guidance for industry stakeholders (domestic and foreign)					
2.3.1	Number of domestic training activities made available to industry stakeholders	--	--	14	7	11

-- Data not available.

*Starting in FY 2014, the agency's procedures for handling notices of requirements in rulemaking briefing packages will change, which will affect the way the agency has counted the candidates for rulemaking tracked by this performance measure. In FY 2013 and earlier years, the proposed and draft final notice of requirements for a product were submitted to the Commission in a separate package from the rulemaking briefing package for that product, which resulted in a count of two rulemaking packages for each applicable product. Beginning in FY 2014, the notices of requirements for a product will be submitted in a single rulemaking briefing package, so each product will be counted only once for this performance measure. As a result, data for FY 2013 and earlier years are not directly comparable to data for FY 2014 and later years.

RIGOROUS HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

STRATEGIC GOAL 3: Ensure timely and accurate detection of consumer product safety risks to inform agency priorities.

Agency Strategy

The CPSC must determine quickly and accurately which product hazards represent the greatest risks to consumer safety. Information on injuries, deaths, and other consumer product safety incidents comes from a wide range of sources, including consumers and consumer groups, hospitals and clinics, industry, and the press. Used and resale consumer products must also be monitored to prevent previously identified hazardous products from re-entering the marketplace. A large volume of data must be analyzed to identify patterns and trends that reflect potential emerging hazards. Moreover, the CPSC has to determine which addressable hazards present the greatest risk to the consumer to focus the agency's limited resources.

The CPSC uses a systematic approach to enhance the quality of crucial product hazard data and reduce the time needed to identify trends. The agency's approach includes improving collection and assessment of hazard data, scanning the marketplace regularly,

expanding import surveillance efforts, and increasing surveillance of used consumer products offered for resale.

The CPSC has made significant investments in information technology to enhance and streamline hazard detection processes and improve analytic capabilities. This includes development of the CPSIA-mandated public database (www.SaferProducts.gov), which enables consumers and others to submit reports of harm and view publicly reported incident information in a Web-based, searchable format. The CPSC collaborates with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to improve import surveillance at ports, and the CPSC developed a pilot Risk Assessment Methodology system that enables the CPSC to analyze systematically import line entries to identify the highest risk shipments. The CPSC also monitors the marketplace, including brick and mortar and Web-based businesses for potentially hazardous consumer products.

Performance Measures and Targets

3.1.2						
	Goal: Reduce time to identify consumer product hazard trends, by improving the collection and assessment of hazard data					
3.2.1	Time from incident received to integrated team adjudication of incident report (business days)	--	--	6.5	10	10
	Goal: Improve sample processing throughout the CPSC					
3.2.2	Percentage of priority import regulated samples (excluding fireworks) tested within 30 days of collection	--	85%	92%	85%	85%

Performance Measure Statement		FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
3.2.3	Percentage of priority import fireworks samples tested within 60 days of collection	92%	100%	100%	90%	90%
	Goal: Improved surveillance at ports					
3.4.1	Number of import examinations	9,923	18,131	26,523	22,000	25,000
	Goal: Improve import surveillance targeting effectiveness					
3.4.2	Sample yield per 100 import entries examined as identified through the Risk Assessment Methodology (RAM) pilot system	--	26	28.8	26	28
	Goal: Facilitate legitimate trade					
3.4.3	Percentage of import shipments processed through the Risk Assessment Methodology (RAM) pilot system that are cleared within 1 business day	--	--	99.5%	99%	99%
	Goal: Improve working effectiveness with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to harness existing federal port resources in the interdiction of noncompliant consumer product imports					
3.4.4	Percentage of CPSC import entry hold requests acted on by CBP	--	--	86%	86%	86%
	Goal: Increase market surveillance throughout the consumer product supply chain					
3.5.1	Total number of products screened by CPSC Field staff	--	--	240,847	225,000	225,000
	Goal: Improve surveillance of the Internet marketplace for hazardous consumer products					
3.5.2	Number of consumer products screened by CPSC Field staff through Internet surveillance activities	--	--	24,920	23,000	23,000
	Goal: Complete annual statistical reports characterizing injuries and fatalities associated with specific consumer product categories or hazards					
3.5.3	Number of annual reports completed on consumer product-related fatalities, injuries, and/or losses for specific hazards	14	11	11	10	10
	Goal: Increase surveillance of the marketplace for hazardous used or resale consumer products					
3.6.1	Number of used/resale consumer products screened by CPSC Field staff	--	--	180,808	170,000	170,000

DECISIVE RESPONSE

STRATEGIC GOAL 4: Use the CPSC's full range of authorities to quickly remove hazards from the marketplace.

Agency Strategy

The longer a hazardous consumer product remains on store shelves or in homes, the greater the potential for that hazard to cause injuries and deaths. Once hazardous products have been identified, the CPSC takes action to protect consumers, remove the products from the marketplace, and hold violators accountable. Industry and consumer groups demand that response and enforcement efforts be predictable and carried out in a consistent manner.

The CPSC takes a multifaceted approach to addressing incidents and injuries. Field staff investigates reports of incidents and injuries; conducts inspections of manufacturers, importers, and retailers; and identifies potential regulatory violations and product defects that could harm the public. CPSC field staff conducts hundreds of establishment inspections every year, and screens many consumer products. The CPSC also responds to industry-generated reports. The agency tests products and component parts for compliance with specific

standards and regulations at the National Product Testing and Evaluation Center (NPTEC), and technical staff determines which possible violations and defects warrant corrective action. When a recall is necessary, compliance staff negotiates with the responsible firm to seek a voluntary recall whenever possible. CPSC staff strives to reduce the amount of time needed to conduct investigations and negotiate corrective actions, as well as to notify firms about violative or potentially hazardous products. Industry has an opportunity to participate in a streamlined recall process through the Fast-Track Recall Program. This expedited recall process removes potentially dangerous products from the marketplace more quickly, saving the company and the CPSC time and resources. The CPSC holds violators accountable for hazardous consumer products. When companies fail to report potentially hazardous products as required, the CPSC uses its enforcement authority to seek civil, and in some cases, criminal penalties, as appropriate.

Performance Measures and Targets

Performance Measure Statement		FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	Goal: Increase market surveillance throughout the consumer product supply chain					
4.1.1	Number of establishment inspections conducted by CPSC Field staff	1,116	1,184	3,680	3,000	3,000
4.1.2	Percentage of products screened by CPSC Field staff resulting in violations	--	--	6.9%	6%	6%
	Goal: Maintain and enhance capabilities for increased sample processing at the NPTEC by Laboratory Sciences					
4.1.3	Total number of items/component parts from samples tested at NPTEC for specific standards and regulations	32,705	40,066	37,063	36,000	36,000
	Goal: Improve timeliness of investigating potential unregulated hazards and negotiating corrective actions					
4.3.1	Percentage of all cases for which the preliminary determination is made within 85 business days of the case opening	--	--	84%	70%	70%
4.3.2	Percentage of cases for which the corrective action is accepted within 60 business days of the preliminary determination	95%	98%	88%	80%	80%
	Goal: Improve timeliness of notifying firms of violative products					
4.3.3	Percentage of cases in which the firm is notified of a violation in a timely manner	--	--	94%	90%	90%
	Goal: Reduce time to initiate Fast-Track recalls					
4.3.4	Percentage of Fast-Track cases with corrective actions initiated within 20 business days	95%	99%	98%	90%	90%
	Goal: Timely release of press releases announcing product recalls					
4.4.1	Average number of days from an established first draft of recall press release to the date the recall press release is issued (in business days)	--	--	27.5	22	20
	Goal: Improve timeliness of referral to the CPSC's OGC for review of firm's timely reporting pursuant to section 15 (b)					
4.5.1	Percentage of compliance defect investigation cases referred within 10 business days to OGC for review of firms' timely reporting pursuant to §15(b)	--	--	57%	75%	80%

-- Data not available.

RAISING AWARENESS

STRATEGIC GOAL 5: Promote a public understanding of product risks and CPSC capabilities.

Agency Strategy

Raising awareness is crucial to empowering consumers to make informed safety choices. Useful, timely information helps make consumers aware of hazardous products in the marketplace and can instruct them to act quickly if they own recalled products. Minority, vulnerable, and underserved groups who might not otherwise receive safety messages, or who may be affected disproportionately by particular product-related hazards, need to be reached. Industry, safety advocates, and partner government agencies also need high-quality information about consumer product safety issues. However, the diverse audiences have different information needs and respond best to different methods of communicating information.

The CPSC uses a wide array of communication channels and strategies to provide the public with timely and targeted information about safety issues and CPSC capabilities. The CPSC disseminates safety messages through press releases, newspaper stories, radio stories, TV appearances, and video broadcasts. The CPSC has an increasing presence on the Internet and uses a variety of social media platforms to disseminate information, including an OnSafety blog, Twitter, YouTube, Flickr, Widgets, and phone Apps. CPSC staff conducts public information campaigns on a wide variety of consumer product-related hazards, as well as outreach on specific high-profile topics, such as pool and spa safety, and Safe to Sleep environments for babies. CPSC public information efforts entail working with a variety of partners, including collaborations with other government agencies and use of their websites.

Performance Measures and Targets

5.2.2					
	Goal: Improve outreach campaigns conducted for priority hazards in vulnerable population groups				
5.3.1	Number of impressions of CPSC safety millions)				

-- Data not available.

P=Preliminary

Baseline: Indicates a performance measure newly established for which a target is not established. A target will be established in a future fiscal year, based on analysis of the baseline data collected.

* In July 2013, staff developed a more precise tool for estimating the number of impressions, which led to revisions in previously reported actual and future target values.

ENSURING THE QUALITY OF PERFORMANCE DATA

The CPSC has several processes and criteria in place to help ensure that data used to measure progress toward performance goals are reasonably accurate and reliable. Clearance procedures involve review by agency managers, the Office of the Executive Director, and the Office of the General Counsel, which helps confirm the accuracy of information to be provided to the public, including data on performance measures. In addition, senior managers must submit annual letters of assurance on the integrity of internal controls for programs, which includes providing reasonable assurance on the reliability and completeness of

performance data. Most importantly, information on the quality of performance data reported for the agency's set of budget key performance measures is maintained in an agency Performance Management Database. This system was designed to document detailed information on agency performance measures, including notes and links to information on data sources, definitions, collection procedures, and information on limitations of data quality. Additional information on the agency's key performance measures is provided on the CPSC's website.

ACRONYMS

ANPR	Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
BP	Briefing Package
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CPSA	Consumer Product Safety Act
CPSC	U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
CPSIA	Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008
CPSRMS	Consumer Product Safety Risk Management System
CTAC	Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center
DA/TR	Data analysis/technical review
DOT	Department of Transportation
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EHS	Environmental, Health, and Safety
EU	European Union
FHSA	Federal Hazardous Substances Act
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FR	Final Rule
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	U.S. Government Accountability Office
GSA	U.S. General Services Administration
IG	Inspector General
IPERA	Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act
IRB	Investment Review Board
IT	Information Technology
ITDS	International Trade Data System
MPF	Merchandise Processing Fee
MTIPS	Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Service
NEISS	National Electronic Injury Surveillance System
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NNI	National Nanotechnology Initiative
NPR	Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
NPTEC	National Product Testing and Evaluation Center
NR	Notice of Requirements
NSN	Neighborhood Safety Network
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OGC	Office of the General Counsel
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
RAM	Risk Assessment Methodology
RFI	Request for Information
ROV	Recreational Off-Highway Vehicle
S&E	Salary and Expense
SDO	Standards Development Organization
SES	Senior Executive Service
TIC	Trusted Internet Connection
VGB Act	Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act
XRF	X-Ray Fluorescence

U.S. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION
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