



U.S. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

2012 PERFORMANCE BUDGET REQUEST

CPSC Stands for Safety

**Submitted to the Congress
February 2011**

U.S. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION 2012 PERFORMANCE BUDGET REQUEST

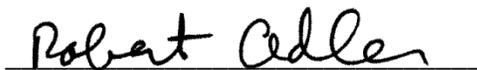
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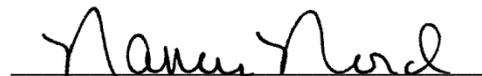
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COMMISSIONERS' TRANSMITTAL STATEMENT

This Performance Budget for Fiscal Year 2012 is submitted by the Commissioners of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.


Inez M. Tenenbaum
Chairman


Robert S. Adler
Vice Chairman


Nancy A. Nord
Commissioner


Thomas H. Moore
Commissioner

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Commissioner

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE (PROPOSED)**CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses of the 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 \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$122,000,000.

U.S. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

2012 PERFORMANCE BUDGET OVERVIEW STATEMENT

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's (CPSC or Commission) performance budget request for 2012 is \$122 million and 610 full-time equivalents (FTEs). This increase facilitates the Commission's desire to continue its transformation from a reactive into the proactive product safety commission needed to effectively address unsafe products, many of which are imported. Specifically, the budget increase sought is 3.2 percent, or \$3.8 million over the 2011 full-year, continuing resolution funding level of \$118.2 million and an increase of 34 FTEs. This increase will allow the Commission to, among other things, continue work implementing and enforcing the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA), which is reinventing and modernizing the CPSC. The requested funds will also enable the Commission to implement its new 2011–2016 Strategic Plan. While the Commission recognizes that these are difficult financial times, this level of funding for the CPSC in this critical transition period will enable the CPSC to accomplish its primary mission to protect the public from unreasonable risk of injury from consumer products through education, safety standards activities, regulation, and enforcement.

The CPSC reached its lowest staffing levels in 2008 (385 FTEs) as a result of a long decline in agency resources beginning in the 1980s. During this same period, the proportion of products imported from foreign manufacturers available in the domestic consumer product marketplace increased substantially. In response to a record number of recalls in 2007, largely from imported products, Congress passed and the President approved the CPSIA in August 2008. The CPSIA is the most significant piece of consumer product safety legislation since creation of the CPSC in 1972. As part of the CPSIA, Congress significantly increased the CPSC's budget and staffing levels, and this infusion of resources has revitalized and reinvigorated the agency. More importantly, the additional resources allowed the agency to address the significantly increased workload and demanding deadlines mandated by Congress in the CPSIA. For example, mandatory rulemaking activity averaged about seven rules per year from 2000 through 2008. With the passage of the CPSIA, rulemaking activity increased more than threefold, averaging 26 substantial rulemaking activities each year for 2009, 2010, and proposed in 2011. These rules are vital to respond to the Act's requirements and to create a level playing field for industry.

Despite the significant increase in workload, the CPSC has been successful in implementing the CPSIA's requirements, including making the longtime voluntary toy standard mandatory and promulgating mandatory standards for durable infant products. The CPSIA also made it illegal to resell a recalled product and increased the maximum limit for civil penalties to \$15 million. The CPSIA also limited the amount of phthalates in toys and childcare articles; required product registration cards to accompany juvenile products and required tracking labels; and mandated testing of children's products. The agency's work on these select initiatives has already produced great results, as evidenced in part by the dramatic decline in 2009 of toy recalls involving lead; the independent testing of toys with small parts and children's metal jewelry; stiffer penalties against

repeat offenders; and new standards for cribs, baby walkers, and baby bath seats that were completed in 2010. Despite these recent accomplishments, however, much work remains to be done.

The CPSC is not finished implementing the new CPSIA requirements, and the agency's work load continues to be substantial. For example, the CPSC must promulgate a number of new safety rules through 2015. In addition to the actual rulemaking work each new rule also increases the need for long-term compliance enforcement. The Commission must take steps to ensure foreign and domestic manufacturers and private labelers comply with U.S. safety standards. Thus, each new rulemaking activity creates a sustained need for additional resources well into the future as well as a need for greater import surveillance. In addition, the publicly available database will go online in March 2011 and will challenge the agency with new, stringent requirements for timeliness of review and treatment of publicly submitted and available reports of harm. These items, in addition to many others, will cause a significant increase in the CPSC's workload. Due to the nature of the publicly available database, public scrutiny of the agency will increase as well. Reduction in funding at this critical time would diminish the improved consumer protections afforded by the revitalized CPSC by causing the agency to retreat from its new proactive approach to safety and revert to a reactive agency.

The CPSC's newly adopted strategic plan will help to align resources with agency priorities. The plan recognizes and accounts for the CPSC's continued need to implement and enforce the provisions of the CPSIA in an increasingly effective manner and to be responsive to the challenges of the global consumer product environment. These challenges include the growth of global supply chains that assemble products across a vast web of interconnected geographies, the difficulty with targeting and stopping hazardous products at the border each year, and the new ways in which the public receives information through the Internet and other media sources. The strategic plan guided the development of this 2012 President's Request.

THE CPSC'S FUNDING REQUEST

The starting point for the 2012 proposed performance budget is the 2011 President's Request of \$118.6 million and 576 FTEs, reduced to \$118.2 million by the full-year, continuing resolution funding level. Current services costs of \$620,000 are added to the \$118.2 million to fund the 2011 CPSC program at 2012 prices, resulting in a revised 2011 base of \$118.82 million (Table A). Program changes of \$3.18 million are added to the revised 2011 base to fully implement the CPSIA and other mandates. Thus, the Commission's full performance budget request is \$122 million and 610 FTEs (Table B). Details of these changes follow.

CURRENT SERVICES CHANGES

The 2012 Request funds current services increases for: (a) \$126,000 for federal retirement and health insurance benefits and for one less day of pay; (b) \$159,000 for the incremental cost of additional sample storage space rent for a full year and inflation increases; and (c) \$335,000 for nonpay, nonspace rent increases for other operating expenses. This request also reflects the Presidential directive to freeze annual pay raises for federal civilian personnel. More detailed information about these current services increases can be found on page 3 of this performance budget document.

Table A
2011 President's Request and 2012 Current Services Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Amount	FTEs
2011 President's Request	\$118,600	576
Reduction for continuing resolution	-400	--
2011 Full-Year, Continuing Resolution	\$118,200	576
Current Services Changes (to support 576 FTEs at 2012 prices)		
Federal benefits and other pay adjustments	\$126	--
GSA space rent increase	\$159	--
Other nonpay, nonspace inflation increases	<u>\$335</u>	<u>--</u>
Subtotal, Current Services Changes	\$620	--
Revised 2011 Base Funding	\$118,820	576

2012 PROGRAM CHANGES

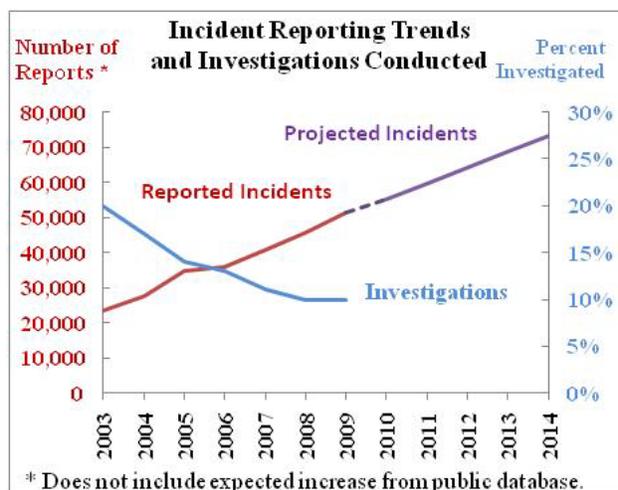
The Commission identified new program funding needs of \$3.18 million to meet the challenges facing the agency in 2012. This additional funding is to provide resources for: (a) modernizing the CPSC's information technology (IT) systems and implementing the public database through a mixture of new and existing FTEs and contractors; (b) providing for the capital replacement of IT equipment and software; (c) initiating a new Office of Education, Global Outreach, and Small Business Ombudsman; and (d) supporting other smaller program increases. Each of these requests is discussed more fully below.

Table B
2012 Program Changes (Dollars in Thousands)

	Amount	FTEs
Revised 2012 Base Funding (Table A)	\$118,820	576
Program Changes:		
Information technology modernization development savings (offset by FTEs and contract support for operations)	-\$1,664	4
Data intake, incident review, and investigation	\$3,075	24
Information technology capital replacement	\$500	
Office of Education, Global Outreach, and Small Business Ombudsman	\$400	2
Financial management oversight and support (including \$250,000 for program evaluations)	\$665	3
Inspector General (Legal Counsel)	<u>\$204</u>	<u>1</u>
Subtotal, Program Increases	<u>\$3,180</u>	<u>34</u>
Total 2012 Proposed Funding	<u>\$122,000</u>	<u>610</u>

Information Technology (IT) Modernization. Section 212 of the CPSIA consists of two major requirements: (1) modernization of the Commission's IT systems, and (2) implementation of the public facing database. The majority of the costs of IT modernization has been used to improve the CPSC's ability to collect and analyze the hazard information it receives from consumers and other data sources. IT modernization will improve the CPSC's efficiency by connecting stove-piped data systems, reducing or eliminating manual and redundant processing, and eliminating redundant and inefficient steps required to code the information and to share the information with businesses. The 2012 funding request reflects: (a) a decrease of \$3.104 million for development support partially offset by an increase of \$1.44 million for four FTEs and three contractors to maintain the new IT systems; and (b) an increase of 24 new FTEs and contractors to conduct data intake, incident review, and investigations for a total of \$3.075 million in 2012. The searchable public database will provide a powerful source of information for the public, allowing them to quickly determine whether products they already own, or are considering buying, are associated with safety hazards or recalls, and will allow consumers to play a crucial role in safety by reporting potential product hazards. The database will also allow the CPSC to detect patterns and trends from the reports received and to timely transmit to manufacturers reports of harm involving their products.

Data Intake, Incident Review, and Investigation. Currently the CPSC is modifying its processes, organization, and staffing to support the intake, processing, and review of the incoming reports of harm. Although the CPSC is unable to predict the effect the public database will have on the number of reports it receives, it is reasonable to assume there will be an increase, given the ease and accessibility of the new reporting function. Our data show that even before the launch of the public database, incident reports were significantly and steadily increasing each year (see graph), and this trend is expected to continue into the future. The CPSC also has an outreach effort planned, as required by the CPSIA, to alert the public to the new database, and it expects the agency to see increased reports from this effort as well.



In addition to the anticipated increase in reports, the CPSC is concerned with the quick turnaround time required of the CPSC for these reports. The CPSC must transmit reports submitted via the database to identified manufacturers or private labelers within five business days of the CPSC's receipt. The reports then must be published in the public database within 10 business days of transmission to the manufacturer or private labeler, subject to certain limitations. Without sufficient staffing, the CPSC will not be able to review properly all reports before they are published in the database.

To meet this challenge, the CPSC proposes dedicated staffing as follows: data intake, with 21 staff (4 new FTEs and 4 new contractors; 7 existing FTEs and 6 existing contractors); rapid incident review, with 20 staff (14 new and 6 existing FTEs); and customer service, with 4 staff (1 existing FTE and 3 existing contractors). This results in the need for 18 new staff and 4 new contractors.

Table C
New and Reallocated Resources

Dedicated Teams	New		Existing	
	FTE	Contract	FTE	Contract
Data intake	4	4	7	6
Rapid incident review	14		6	
Customer service			1	3
Total	18	4	14	9

There is also a need for six new FTEs to continue to investigate the increasing number of incident reports. Currently, staff is able to investigate only a small percentage of reported incidents, and the number of incidents investigated, as a percentage of total reported incidents, has declined steadily since 2003 (see graph previous page). Declining resources, combined with a significant increase in the number of reports received, have resulted in a steady decline in the percentage of incident reports investigated, from a high of 21 percent in 2001, to a low of 10 percent in 2008 and 2009. Only now are staffing levels returning to the levels seen in 2003, yet the number of incident reports received has more than doubled since that time. Without these new FTEs the agency will suffer a further decline in the percent of incident reports investigated.

Information Technology Capital Replacement Funding. Currently, the CPSC allocates \$1 million for capital replacement of equipment and software. Like most agencies, however, the CPSC's technology requirements have changed greatly in the last few years, and the CPSIA has further challenged the agency to use technology to respond to its new operating requirements. The CPSC has been fortunate in the past to meet most of the agency's growing IT needs through unanticipated savings in other areas; however, such savings are not predictable (for example, recent salary savings will disappear as we achieve full staffing). Given the agency's recent growth and increasing reliance on technology to implement the CPSIA, the CPSC requests an additional \$500,000 (for a total of \$1.5 million) for capital replacement in 2012. The revised total of \$1.5 million for capital replacement is about one percent of the agency's requested 2011 funding level.

Office of Education, Global Outreach, and Small Business Ombudsman. The CPSC recently identified the need for an institutionalized, coordinated approach to industry education and outreach activities given the increasingly important role these activities will play in the CPSC's future. The agency's current state, however, does not allow for an easily coordinated approach to these identified activities. To address this void the Commission voted recently to create a new office to coordinate and provide education and outreach activities to various domestic and international stakeholders, including manufacturers, retailers, resellers, small businesses, and foreign governments. The two FTEs in this request allow the Commission to hire a director to develop the office and a senior small business ombudsman dedicated to serving the nation's many small businesses in the area of consumer product safety.

Other Changes. Three FTEs and funds are requested for enhanced financial management oversight and support (\$665,000) as follows: (a) an accountant to support the financial system implemented in 2010, which offers more internal controls, but is more labor intensive; (b) a budget analyst in response to increased budget monitoring work; (c) a senior internal controls officer to staff a viable internal control review program commensurate with agency growth; and (d) \$250,000 to

establish a program evaluation contract fund to complement the existing evaluation staff who are facing increased demands to evaluate the agency's programs and strategies. Funds are also requested for one FTE for the Inspector General's Office to hire an independent legal counsel, consistent with the Inspector General Reform Act.

CONCLUSION

The CPSC's full funding request for 2012 is an increase of \$3.8 million and 34 FTEs over the 2011 funding level, representing an increase of 3.2 percent. This request is not made lightly, and the Commission is fully cognizant of the need for fiscal restraint at this time. However, only recently were resources restored to the CPSC enabling it to more fully address the numerous product safety hazards faced by consumers, and much work remains to be done. The resources requested for 2012 will allow the CPSC to implement its new strategic plan. These resources also will allow the CPSC to continue to operate as a proactive agency focused on being the global leader in consumer product safety and dedicated to protecting the public from unreasonable risks of injury from consumer products through education, safety standards activities, regulation, and enforcement. Failure to properly fund the CPSC at this critical juncture would effectively undo many of the great strides that the agency has made recently, and the safety of consumer products—an increasing number of which are imported from foreign manufacturers—would inevitably decline.

TABLE 1
2010 TO 2012 RESOURCES BY STRATEGIC GOAL
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	<u>2010 Actual</u>		<u>2011 Request</u>		<u>2012 Request</u>		<u>2012 Change from 2011</u>	
	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Strategic Goals:								
Leadership in Safety.....	71	\$14,541	75	\$13,992	77	\$14,631	2	\$639
Commitment to Prevention	93	\$24,052	114	\$24,463	115	\$24,868	1	\$405
Rigorous Hazard Identification	93	\$32,141	102	\$30,368	131	\$32,306	29	\$1,938
Decisive Response	191	\$33,178	245	\$40,309	247	\$40,977	2	\$668
Raising Awareness	<u>40</u>	<u>\$11,972</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>\$9,068</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>\$9,218</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>\$150</u>
Total Annual Appropriation								
Fund	<u>488</u>	<u>\$115,884</u>	<u>576</u>	<u>\$118,200</u>	<u>610</u>	<u>\$122,000</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>\$3,800</u>
Multiyear Funds from Prior Year:								
Lab Modernization*	--	\$3,877	--	\$2,123	--	--	--	-\$2,123
Pool and Spa Safety Act Grant**..	--	--	--	\$2,000	--	--	--	-\$2,000
Total All Funds	<u>488</u>	<u>\$119,761</u>	<u>576</u>	<u>\$122,323</u>	<u>610</u>	<u>\$122,000</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>-\$323</u>

* In 2009 the CPSC was appropriated \$6 million in three-year funds for Laboratory Modernization. \$3,877,000 was obligated in 2010 and \$2,123,000 remains available in 2011.

**In 2010 the CPSC was appropriated \$2 million in two-year funds for the VGB Grant program. In 2011, \$2,000,000 remains available.

TABLE 2
2012 SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTEs</u>
2011 Appropriation Pending (Revised) ¹	\$118,200	576
2012 Current Services Changes:		
Compensation and Benefits Increases	\$126	--
GSA Space Rent Increase.....	\$159	--
Other Nonpay, Nonspace Inflation Increases	<u>\$335</u>	<u>--</u>
Subtotal, Current Services Changes	<u>\$620</u>	<u>0</u>
2012 Program Changes:		
Information Technology Modernization Savings (offset by FTEs and contract support operations)	(\$1,664) ²	4
Data Intake, Incident Review, and Investigation	\$3,075	24
Information Technology Capital Replacement.....	\$500	--
New Office of Education, Global Outreach, and Small Business Ombudsman	\$400	2
Financial Management Oversight and Support	\$665	3
Inspector General (legal counsel support).....	<u>\$204</u>	<u>1</u>
Subtotal, Program Changes	<u>\$3,180</u>	<u>34</u>
Total Change from 2011	<u>\$3,800</u>	<u>34</u>
2012 President's Request	<u>\$122,000</u>	<u>610</u>

¹ Reflects the annualized level of continuing resolution funding (\$118.2 million) instead of the pending 2011 President's Request of \$118.6 million.

² Reflects a decrease of \$3.104 million for contract support for development of the public database and an increase of \$1.44 million for four FTEs plus contract services to maintain the public database.

DETAIL OF 2012 CURRENT SERVICES CHANGES

1. **Other Compensation and Benefits Increases** (\$126,000):

- **Staff Retirement Benefits Increase** (\$277,000). The CPSC has seen an increase in Commission retirement contributions as more staff becomes covered by the more costly Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) instead of the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) that is being phased out government wide. This change has been accelerated at the CPSC because of the recent growth in new hires.
- **Staff Health Insurance** (\$128,000). The Commission's contribution to staff health insurance costs increased an average of about six percent per year for the past few years. The CPSC expects this trend to continue in 2012.
- **Less one day of pay** (-\$279,000). In 2012 the number of compensable days is 260 compared to 261 in 2011.

2. **Space Rent** (\$159,000). This is an estimate of the increase in General Services Administration (GSA) space rent costs. This increase reflects expanded sample storage space and a small price increase in existing GSA space.

3. **Nonsalary, Nonspace Rent Increases** (\$335,000). This increase will be needed to meet price increases and additional new annual operating expenses for specific nonsalary, nonspace rent costs. This would include increases in costs for staff travel, GSA car leases for field investigators, printing, supplies, equipment rentals, and service contracts.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY STATUS AND REQUEST

The CPSC has long recognized the need for modernizing the agency's information technology (IT) systems but has been able to make only limited enhancements to its IT systems by relying on special funding circumstances, such as unpredictable operating savings. The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) of 2008 requires the Commission to modernize its IT systems and establish a publicly available, searchable database of product safety data. In 2008 Congress began appropriating increased funds for the public database and IT modernization efforts.

The public database and IT modernization mandated by the CPSIA, called the Consumer Product Safety Risk Management System (CPSRMS), provide a significant opportunity for the CPSC to achieve better consumer product safety outcomes through the use of improved business processes supported by the technology of the risk management system. By incorporating improved technology to integrate existing internal and external databases and build the public database required by the CPSIA, the CPSC can gain access to critical information sooner, identify emerging trends faster, and make more information readily available to the public.

The Consumer Product Safety Risk Management System (CPSRMS). The CPSRMS's goals include: developing and implementing a system that decreases the time required to identify a hazardous product and to notify the public of that hazard; raising public awareness by improving methods to report product incidents and problems; providing the public with new and innovative means to learn of product incidents and notices of recalls; making it easier for the public to access product incident information, including manufacturer comments and responses to product incidents; and enhancing the CPSC's ability to share information with other federal, state, and local agencies.

Phase I of the CPSRMS started in September 2009, and includes the launch of the public database, www.SaferProducts.gov, an expanded early warning system, and an interconnecting data warehouse. Phase I is on target for full production launch by March 2011.

Phase 2.1 will route the output from the intake and incident review business processes through the field for investigations and the lab for product safety assessments. This will implement some aspects of case, workflow, and document management in the IT modernization required to process incidents more efficiently. Phase 2.1, launching towards the end of 2011, will largely be completed using 2010 funds obligated toward the end of 2010. Current estimates indicate that Phase 2.1 will be accomplished within the budget and timeframe established in the original September 2009 business case.

In 2011 the Commission will start requirements and design of Phase 2.2, which will continue the IT modernization through additional program areas with expanded case, workflow, and document management, as well as provide external connections so that third parties can start to incorporate the CPSC's safety information closer to the consumer at the point of sale. For example, the General Services Administration has developed a mobile application to allow consumers to search for recalled products and receive safety tips on their smart phone.

Phase 2.2 is targeted to launch in 2012. The Commission will also launch Phase 2.3 in 2012, finishing in 2013, continuing the IT modernization and targeting the remainder of the program areas and retiring the remainder of the Commission's unconnected core legacy "stovepipe" systems. The modernization effort will continue to be designed, built, and deployed iteratively, leaving the final scope of this release to be defined in 2012.

By the end of 2011, the Commission will have spent \$29 million in contracted work for the public database and IT modernization. The investment's business case calls for reducing developmental contract costs by \$3.104 million (from \$10.659 million to \$7.555 million) in 2012. The Commission will accomplish this by finishing development using contract services. As work shifts from development to operations and maintenance, the agency will begin replacing contracted operations and maintenance work with significantly less expensive federal staff. Therefore, the CPSC requests \$1.44 million, including four FTEs and approximately three contract staff to start this transition to operations and maintenance from contract to federal staff.

The required four federal FTE competencies are described below:

- *IT Security Specialist* – Sets agency security and privacy policies in accordance with existing best practices and government standards; defines technical requirements and solutions to meet security policies; and ensures compliance with security policies. This FTE will support the government-wide Cyber Security initiative described below.
- *Data Warehouse/Analytics Administrator* – Provides ongoing maintenance and tuning of the data warehouse and data analytics tools, including business intelligence (reporting) systems.
- *Web Content Management Specialist* – Provides support to CPSC staff for a system to allow staff to post documents on the website. The CPSC.gov website redesign will implement a Web content management system that will enable CPSC staff to post documents on the Internet in a controlled, reviewed, and standard method. The operation and administration of the Web content must be adequately staffed and provide support to CPSC staff to keep the project delivering the expected results.
- *Commercial Off-The-Shelf Administrators – Document/Case Workflow* – Maintain, upgrade, and configure Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) software packages and implement minor enhancements related to these packages for the business areas that use them.

The three contract developers will provide operations and maintenance support for the early warning system, public database/manufacturer portal, and other aspects of the system developed toward the end of fiscal year 2011.

Note: The Commission is requesting additional funds of \$3.075 million and 24 FTEs and 4 contractors to help the program staff effectively manage the public database data intake and to maintain the percentage of incident reports investigated. This increase is discussed in the overview statement.

Other New Information Technology Investments:

Information Technology Capital Replacement (\$500,000). Currently, the CPSC allocates \$1 million for capital replacement of equipment and software. Like most agencies, however, the CPSC's technology requirements have changed greatly in the last few years, and the CPSIA has challenged the agency further to use technology to respond to its new operating requirements. In the past the CPSC has been fortunate to meet most of the agency's growing IT needs through unanticipated savings in other areas; however, such savings are not predictable (for example, recent salary savings will disappear as we achieve full staffing), and will hinder planned, recommended acquisition and replacement of vital equipment and software. Given the agency's recent growth and increasing reliance on technology to implement the CPSIA, the CPSC requests an additional \$500,000 (for a total of \$1.5 million) for capital replacement in 2012.

LABORATORY STATUS

With funds totaling \$16.1 million allocated for CPSC Laboratory modernization in 2007, 2008, and 2009, the General Services Administration (GSA) and the CPSC have acquired and are in the process of outfitting a new, modern and efficient laboratory site.

After a competitive selection process GSA made an award on May 12, 2009. The new facility is located at 5 Research Place in Rockville, Maryland. GSA has completed work with the CPSC and the building owner on the detailed design for the laboratory to accommodate new requirements. Construction has begun, and the projected occupancy date is May 2011.

The new space will provide a state-of-the-art laboratory as well as office and sample storage space. The new space will: (1) enhance fire testing spaces with modern safety and environmental features and provisions for more accurate observation of fire development in products; and (2) provide for dedicated testing areas for children's, electrical, combustion, and sports and recreation products, which will enhance testing efficiency.

STRATEGIC PLAN SUMMARY

In 2010 the Commission launched a comprehensive strategic planning initiative to update its existing strategic plan. The resulting 2011–2016 Strategic Plan, approved by the Commission in October 2010, was developed through a consultative process involving input from consumer groups, industry stakeholders, and agency staff. This performance budget request supports this new strategic plan.

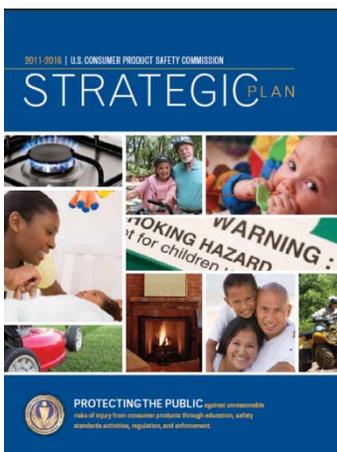
Mission, Vision, and Strategic Goals

The 2011–2016 Strategic Plan lays out an approach for execution of the broad mission of the CPSC that will be pursued over the next five years to help keep people safe and prevent hazardous consumer products from entering the marketplace.

The enduring purpose of the agency is articulated in the mission statement presented below. The CPSC’s vision provides an inspirational ideal for staff and stakeholders to work toward over the next five years. This vision evokes an agency recognized for the leadership role it must play in the future to lead and support all who seek to improve consumer product safety.

To enable the mission and vision, the CPSC developed five strategic goals to guide the activities and outcomes it delivers to the American public. These goals combine well-established successes in the CPSC’s existing operations with new initiatives that enhance the CPSC’s ability to meet challenges and advance consumer product safety in an increasingly globalized and networked world.

Within each goal, a range of programmatic objectives outline the actions that the agency must carry out to accomplish and measure progress against each strategic goal.



<i>Mission</i>	Protecting the public against unreasonable risks of injury from consumer products through education, safety standards activities, regulation, and enforcement.
<i>Vision</i>	The CPSC is the recognized global leader in consumer product safety.
<i>Strategic Goals</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 1: Leadership in Safety Goal 2: Commitment to Prevention Goal 3: Rigorous Hazard Identification Goal 4: Decisive Response Goal 5: Raising Awareness

APPROACHES TO PRODUCT SAFETY

The CPSC is an independent federal regulatory agency that was created in 1972 by the Consumer Product Safety Act. In addition to the Consumer Product Safety Act and the more recent Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA), the CPSC also administers six other laws: the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, the Flammable Fabrics Act, the Poison Prevention Packaging Act, the Refrigerator Safety Act, the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act, and the Children's Gasoline Burn Prevention Act.

HOW CPSC REDUCES HAZARDS

The CPSC uses a number of strategies to reduce the risks associated with hazardous consumer products. These strategies include: (1) completing new rules to implement the CPSIA and other statutes; (2) conducting activities to ensure the safety of imported products; (3) undertaking enforcement activities to ensure compliance with the new requirements of the CPSIA; (4) participating in the voluntary standards process or developing mandatory safety standards; (5) initiating compliance activities, such as recalls, corrective actions, and enforcement of existing regulations; and (6) alerting the public to safety hazards and advising them about safe practices. The Commission bases its actions to reduce the risks from hazardous consumer products on information developed from its extensive data collection systems, which can be used to assess the causes and scope of product-related injuries.

1. Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008

The CPSC has worked diligently on implementing the CPSIA. Implementation of the CPSIA, along with two other recently enacted product safety laws—the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act and the Children's Gasoline Burn Prevention Act—has increased significantly the workload of the Commission. The CPSC has been issuing rules at an unprecedented pace.

The CPSC has completed numerous rules and related rulemaking activities or official Commission actions, such as limiting lead in children's products, requiring warning labeling for toy and game advertisements, developing laboratory accreditation and third party testing requirements, and issuing guidance documents for lead-containing paint and certain childcare and children's products containing phthalates. The Commission staff is actively engaged in many other CPSIA-related activities for Commission consideration.

2. Import Safety

The United States imports many consumer products, especially toys and other children's items. About 43 percent of all imported consumer products come from China. Most of the CPSC's recent product recalls have been imported products. The CPSC is addressing the potential risk associated with imported products through an Import Safety Initiative based on three key principles: (1) assuring that product safety is built into the manufacturing and distribution processes from the start; (2) increasing enforcement at the border to stop unsafe goods from entering the country; and

(3) enhancing surveillance of the marketplace to remove unsafe imported products from store shelves.

The Import Surveillance Division manages enforcement activities at the ports. High-volume locations are staffed with port investigators dedicated exclusively to import compliance. The port investigators also work closely with other field investigators located at nearby ports of entry where permanent CPSC import staff are not assigned. These investigators call on the talents of compliance officers, attorneys, and support staff to assist in border enforcement. More sampling, detention, and interdiction of unsafe products will result from this increased enforcement presence.

3. Safety Standards

The CPSC's statutory authority requires it to rely on voluntary standards to build safety into consumer products if the Commission determines that compliance with a voluntary standard is likely to result in the elimination or adequate reduction of the risk of injury identified and that there will be substantial compliance with the voluntary standard. Voluntary standards for consumer products are developed based on consensus within voluntary Standards Development Organizations (SDOs) that are comprised of industry, agency, and consumer representatives. While the CPSC has no direct regulatory authority to enforce adherence to these standards, many industry partners make efforts to comply with the standards because they represent an agreement among industry and other SDO members. When CPSC staff members identify the need for a voluntary standard, they submit a recommendation to an SDO based on consumer product incident data and analysis of that data. Typically an SDO will organize a group, which then performs a technical assessment and prepares a draft standard for public comment. During this comment period CPSC staff provides expert advice, technical assistance, and clarifying analyses. After evaluating and incorporating public comment received on the proposal, the group developing the standard's provisions votes on the final voluntary standard (the CPSC does not vote on the standard). Once the voluntary standard is approved, it usually becomes the recognized norm for that industry group and product type.

Mandatory standards are federal rules set by statute or regulation that define the required standards consumer products must meet. Mandatory standards may take the form of performance standards 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 it determines that compliance with a voluntary standard would not eliminate or adequately reduce a risk of injury, or it is unlikely that there will be substantial compliance with a voluntary standard. The Commission may also promulgate a mandatory ban of hazardous products when it determines that no feasible voluntary or mandatory standard would adequately protect the public from an

unreasonable risk of injury. If the CPSC determines that a mandatory standard or ban is necessary, the Commission uses a highly participatory process to create the standard or ban by soliciting comments from consumers, industry groups, government partners, and any other interested stakeholders. When a mandatory standard is promulgated by the CPSC, it applies across the entire chain of distribution, including manufacturers, distributors, and retailers. Mandatory standards are enforceable by the CPSC, allowing the agency to stop at the ports products that do not meet federal requirements and to seek civil or criminal penalties for violation of the mandatory standard.

4. Compliance

The CPSC also reduces hazards through compliance activities. Compliance staff identifies defective products through its own investigations. Staff learns about potential product defects from many sources, including consumer reports to the Hotline and website. In addition, firms are required legally to report potential product hazards or violations of standards to the Commission. In 2005, staff developed a *Retailer Reporting Model* that enables companies to report potential hazards or violations more efficiently. Seven companies, including several of the nation's largest retailers, now follow the model.

When a recall is necessary, compliance staff undertakes negotiations with the responsible firm to seek a voluntary recall when possible. In 2010 CPSC staff completed 428 cooperative recalls (100 percent voluntary) involving millions of consumer product units that either violated mandatory standards or were defective and presented a substantial risk of injury to the public.

When companies knowingly fail to report as required, the CPSC can seek civil penalties. In 2010 the CPSC negotiated out-of-court settlements in which five companies voluntarily agreed to pay \$1.85 million in civil penalties to the U.S. Treasury. In addition, one federal court settlement resulted in a civil penalty of \$2.05 million to the U.S. Treasury. This total is expected to increase in the future because the CPSIA amended the CPSA to increase the amount of civil penalties the CPSC may impose.

Fast-Track is a program that helps companies report and correct a problem quickly to remove unsafe products from the marketplace within 20 business days. The program streamlines the process of recalls by eliminating many procedural steps of the process. Because defective products present a risk of injury or death, removing hazardous products from the marketplace faster can prevent injuries and save lives. Recalls conducted under the Fast-Track program do not require lengthy hazard analyses, and the recall process begins within 20 days of a firm's report to the CPSC more than 95 percent of the time.

5. Education, Global Outreach, and Small Business Ombudsman

In 2010 the Commission created the Office of Education, Global Outreach, and Small Business Ombudsman to provide education and outreach activities to industry, small businesses, and foreign governments. The CPSC has also approved the establishment of a full-time Small Business Ombudsman position within this new office. The Small Business Ombudsman is dedicated to serving the nation's many small businesses in the area of consumer product safety and helping them comply with CPSC's requirements. Additionally, the Small Business Ombudsman is charged with developing and providing information specifically tailored to small batch manufacturers to help them understand and comply with applicable safety standards. The Small Business Ombudsman will identify broader issues of concern to the small business community and proactively seek solutions to each issue by working internally with the appropriate Commission staff.

6. Consumer Information

The CPSC alerts the public through a variety of methods, including: recall alerts; print and video news releases; public service announcements; publications; national and local television appearances; the CPSC Hotline; and listservs. The CPSC alerts the public through various electronic venues, such as:

- the CPSC's websites (www.CPSC.gov, www.Recalls.gov, www.ATVSafety.gov, www.PoolSafely.gov, www.SaferProducts.gov);
- CPSC information centers ([resale/thrift stores](#), [drywall](#), [cribs](#), [generators](#));
- the CPSIA Web page www.CPSC.gov/about/CPSIA/CPSIA.html);
- the OnSafety blog (www.CPSC.gov/OnSafety);
- recall widget (www.CPSC.gov/cgi-bin/javascripts/widgetrss.html);
- social media sites ([YouTube](#), [Twitter](#), [Flickr](#)); and
- other outreach activities, such as the Neighborhood Safety Network (NSN).

The Neighborhood Safety Network (NSN) is a grassroots outreach program that provides timely lifesaving information to more than 4,000 organizations and individuals who, in turn, share CPSC safety posters and news alerts with underserved consumers who otherwise might be unlikely to hear or receive information from the CPSC. To make the NSN program even more effective and useful for grassroots safety organizations, the CPSC developed an online toolkit, which allows communities to promote safety by downloading a variety of free publications, posters, checklists, and tools to create their own program on fire safety, drowning prevention, all-terrain vehicle (ATV) safety, and other consumer safety issues. The toolkit also has a "Design a Safety Program" link to assist officials in disseminating this lifesaving information in their communities. The CPSC will continue to update this site with new programs and will continue to promote the initiative among the members of the NSN.

The Commission continually strives to improve the CPSC's website, consumer Hotline, National Injury Information Clearinghouse, and publications distribution capability to better serve the public. The CPSC's website has grown rapidly from about 20 million visits in 2006, to more than 53.6 million visits in 2010. In 2010 the CPSC made available for the first time a widget, a Web-based tool that third parties can feature on their Web pages that displays brief summaries of the latest CPSC safety information. The presence of the CPSC widget on other organizations' Web pages accounted for an additional 42.8 million views of CPSC safety information. The CPSC posts recalls and press releases in a 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 website. A strong Web presence is a key component of successfully achieving the CPSC's safety mission. While the CPSC's website, www.CPSC.gov, was enhanced recently to widen and speed public access to important safety information, it is in need of a complete revision, which is long overdue and coincides with the full implementation of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act. The redesign, developed in 2010, and to be launched in late 2011, will enhance the user experience, improve the search functionality, and streamline the content management and posting process. CPSC.gov will complement and coordinate with the separately maintained public database portal (www.SaferProducts.gov), which is under development.

The Hotline receives consumer complaints and provides information on product hazards and recalls to the public. The Clearinghouse provides injury data to staff and the public and provides manufacturers with consumer complaints, reported incidents, and investigations involving their products.

In December 2008 the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (VGB) became effective. In 2010:

- Just before the Memorial Day weekend, the Chairman launched the *Pool Safely* campaign in Ft. Lauderdale, FL, with Nancy Baker, Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz, and two Olympic swimmers.
- In observation of CPSC's national *Pool Safely* Day, Chairman Tenebaum launched a press event in Minneapolis, where she was joined by Katey and Scott Taylor, Senator Amy Klobuchar, and Mayor Chris Coleman of St. Paul, MN. Commissioner Anne Northup also participated in a community event at the Deanwood Community Center in Washington, D.C., along with the DC Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), the American Red Cross National Capital Region and Kenilworth Elementary School to bring the Pool Safely: Simple Steps Save Lives message to families.

- The Chairman participated in a *Pool Safely* event in July in Houston with Safe Kids USA and the National Drowning Prevention Alliance.
- The Chairman conducted a nationwide radio tour with the YMCAs of the USA and the American Red Cross to promote a new public service announcement on simple steps that can save lives in and around pools that first aired on *Today*.
- A new site called www.PoolSafely.gov was launched.
- Announcement of the *Pool Safely* campaign was placed on popular websites, on mass transit systems, on billboards, and in industry publications.
- A new Twitter account was created to promote the campaign and disseminate timely and lifesaving messages to tens of thousands of consumers online.
- A rapid response team was established to address the hundreds of drownings and near drownings that occur during the summers, via direct communications with media in the localities where the incidents occurred.

HOW CPSC IDENTIFIES HAZARDS

The CPSC collects data on consumer product-related injuries and deaths, as well as economic and hazard exposure information on products under the CPSC's jurisdiction. Staff investigates specific injury cases to gain additional knowledge about injuries or hazards and how the reported product was involved. Staff systematically analyzes this information to determine where hazards exist and how to address them. These activities reflect the Commission's commitment to making decisions based on appropriate data analyses. This work provides underlying support for all of the CPSC's safety activities.

7. *Product-Related Injuries*

Each year staff collects information about product-related injuries treated in hospital emergency rooms through the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS). This unique system provides statistically valid national estimates of product-related injuries from a probability sample of hospital emergency rooms and is the foundation for many CPSC activities. Several foreign governments have modeled their national injury data collection systems after the CPSC's system. Annually NEISS supplies more than 370,000 product-related cases from a sample of about 100 hospitals. The hospitals transmit incident information electronically and, in some cases, the data are available within 24 hours after an incident.

NEISS data include all trauma-related injuries. The data provide other federal agencies, researchers, and the public with comprehensive information on injuries from all sources not just consumer products. Reimbursable funds of approximately \$2 million from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention support this effort. The reimbursable funds allow the collection of

nonconsumer product-related injury data while continuing to collect product injury data with CPSC funds.

8. Product-Related Deaths

The CPSC also collects mortality data. CPSC staff purchases, reviews, and processes about 8,000 death certificates each year covering unintentional product-related deaths from all 50 states, and the District of Columbia. The Medical Examiners and Coroners Alert Project (MECAP) collects and reviews approximately 5,500 additional reports from participating medical examiners and coroners throughout the country. Staff also collects and reviews about 6,600 news clips and 24,000 other reports of product-related injuries and deaths from consumers, lawyers, physicians, fire departments, and others.

9. Risk Management System/ Public Database/ Early Warning System

The Consumer Product Safety Risk Management System (CPSRMS) is changing the way the CPSC approaches early warning detection by creating a single data source and resolving issues of siloed systems with disparate data. The CPSIA directed the Commission to modernize its IT systems and develop a searchable database using certain criteria for public reporting. In response to that mandate, the Commission is developing a single, integrated Web-based environment—the CPSRMS—that will allow public access to consumer product safety information and enhance the CPSC’s capability to monitor the safety of products.

The Commission plans to release the first version of the public database by March 11, 2011. The new database will dramatically change the way the CPSC interacts with the public, industry, and other government agencies. It will allow a greater exchange of information by all parties and provide benefits to the CPSC as well as to CPSC constituents. The database will also increase the transparency of CPSC data and efforts to detect hazardous products.

In 2008 staff developed and implemented processes and procedures for a pilot Early Warning System (EWS) that focuses on products found in the sleeping environments of children: cribs, bassinets, and play yards (playpens). A multidisciplinary team of subject matter experts (SMEs) meets weekly to evaluate and characterize the hazard scenarios and failure modes of product-associated incidents received during the previous week. An electronic database captures the hazard scenarios, failure modes, and investigative status.

In 2009 a prototype system was developed and deployed to replace the existing electronic database. The prototype automates data extraction processes and provides enhanced electronic collaboration for the EWS team.

In 2010 staff continued to apply the EWS processes and procedures for products found in the sleeping environment of children. Staff used the information in the EWS pilot to characterize hazard scenarios and severity in support of the

development of crib and bassinet regulations. Staff also collaborated with IT contractors to define use cases and evaluate the proposed design of the Phase 1 modules of the CPSRMS.

10. Emerging Hazards

Every week the CPSC receives thousands of consumer product incident reports from the Hotline, the Internet reporting system, news clips, and NEISS. Staff constantly reviews and analyzes this large volume of data to identify patterns and trends indicating a potential emerging hazard.

Emerging hazards work involves professionals from across the CPSC and has three objectives:

- identify patterns and trends indicating an emerging consumer product hazard;
- investigate incident reports to accurately characterize hazards; and
- mitigate identified hazards by alerting consumers to the potential risks and removing hazardous products from the marketplace.

As the CPSC receives reports of consumer product-related incidents, CPSC analysts identify the product involved and determine if an injury or fatality has occurred related to the use of the product. Analysts conduct data searches to determine the number and type of similar reports previously received by the CPSC. The analysts characterize the frequency of reports received by product type and track the number of reports received on any specific product over multiple years. Staff classifies the incident reports by severity (no injury, injury, or death) and evaluates hazard patterns for indications of emerging trends.

If the analysts detect an increased frequency of reports for a given product or manufacturer, field investigators may conduct an in-depth investigation to understand better how the injury occurred, the consumer product involved, and other information relevant to the investigation.

Through these and other actions CPSC staff identifies and addresses consumer product hazards in a timely manner.

LEADERSHIP IN SAFETY

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

The CPSC will be at the forefront of advancing the agenda for consumer product safety. Working with key global and domestic stakeholders, the CPSC will mitigate the most pressing product safety hazards by effectively determining the actions necessary to address these priorities and clearly establishing accountability for progress.

2012 RESOURCE CHANGES

Total dollars increased by \$639,000 to reflect the goal's share of the Commission request to maintain current safety efforts at 2012 prices as well as increases to strengthen and continue CPSC efforts to implement the CPSIA.

2010–2012 RESOURCES BY STRATEGIC GOAL (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Goal	2010 Actual		2011 Request		2012 Request	
	FTEs	Amount	FTEs	Amount	FTEs	Amount
Leadership in Safety	71	\$14,541	75	\$13,992	77	\$14,631

As international trade expands and supply chains become more global—making available an ever-growing number of consumer products that feature an increasingly wide spectrum of technologies and materials—the potential for new safety hazards will continue to grow. Regulatory agencies, standards organizations, and consumer and industry groups worldwide are working to address consumer product safety across multiple geographies and priorities.

- In 2008 more than 35 million people in the United States sought medical attention for injuries related to consumer products.
- Over the past five years the CPSC handled an average of 473 product recalls annually, involving 116 million recalled items from around the world.
- In the United States, there are approximately 700 active standards organizations, and more than 300 additional organizations are active internationally.

The CPSC's Office of International Programs and Intergovernmental Affairs provides a comprehensive and coordinated effort for consumer product safety standards development and implementation at the international level. The Office conducts activities and creates strategies aimed at ensuring greater import compliance with U.S. product safety requirements. A key emphasis of this program is encouraging foreign manufacturers to establish product safety systems as an integral part of manufacturing. The 2009 appropriation enabled the CPSC to develop an international staff presence in China, which will allow the CPSC more coordination of safety efforts with Chinese manufacturers and the Chinese government.

Objective 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.

Annual goals for this objective are under development.

Objective 1.2: Create and strengthen partnerships with stakeholders aimed at improving product safety throughout the supply chain.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
International Cooperation							
1. Determination of foreign government agencies' eligibility to receive information (sec. 207)	Goal	**	**	1	1	1	1
	Actual			0	0		
2. Review and update international cooperation business plans	Goal	1	1	1	1	1	8
	Actual	1	1	1	1		
3. Participate in biennial United States-China Product Safety Summit	Goal	**	NA	1	NA	1	NA
	Actual	1	NA	1	NA		
4. Update work plan for CPSC's East Asia-Pacific Regional Office	Goal	**	**	**	**	1	1
	Actual						

** No goal established.

NA Not applicable – no summit planned.

International Cooperation

1. Foreign Government Agencies' Eligibility to Receive Information

The Commission has the authority under the CPSIA to make certain confidential information obtained by the CPSC available to a foreign government agency, provided there is an agreement that such material will be maintained in confidence and used only for official law enforcement or consumer protection purposes.

Goal: In 2012 staff will evaluate appropriate opportunities for foreign regulator confidentiality agreements.

2. Business Plans for International Engagement

Increasingly international cooperation is the means by which U.S. consumers are protected from hazardous and noncompliant consumer products because a product that cannot be sold legally anywhere in the world is much less likely to be manufactured. The Commission works with partners in the Western Hemisphere, especially Canada and Mexico, with the European Union at both the central and member-state levels, with key supplier countries, particularly China, and the emerging exporting countries in East Asia.

With developed consumer markets the focus is on cooperation with government product safety agencies on requirements and common concerns about conformity assurance from supplier countries. This occurs on a bilateral basis and in international venues, such as the International Consumer Product Safety Caucus (ICPSC), the International Consumer Product Health & Safety Organization (ICPHSO), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). With supplier countries the emphasis is on outreach and capacity building to ensure that manufactured products meet U.S. safety requirements. This includes cooperation with national product safety authorities and in-country training for suppliers, working with other partners whenever possible. The CPSC also provides English and foreign language text, video, and interactive training for foreign suppliers via Web-based materials.

Staff will prepare updated annual business plans to prioritize and manage the agency's international activities consistent with the Commission's stated priorities. Each program plan is updated with specific objectives aimed at successful engagement in one area of the international program. Staff will report annually to the Commission on the activities undertaken in each program area, explaining how those efforts support the Commission's agenda.

Goal: In 2012 staff will perform its annual review and update its business plan and various program plans and report outcomes to the Commission. Staff will review and update the:

- annual International and Intergovernmental Affairs business plan;
- North America program plan;
- Beijing Regional Office program plan;
- China program plan;
- East Asia-Pacific program plan;
- developed markets and OECD cooperation plan;
- Europe program plan; and
- Internet foreign language plan.

3. Biennial United States-China Product Safety Summit

The first Consumer Product Safety Summit took place in Beijing, China, in 2005, between the CPSC and the General Administration for Quality Supervision, Inspection, and Quarantine (AQSIQ), the CPSC's Chinese counterpart agency. At that time, the CPSC and the AQSIQ signed an Action Plan on Consumer Product Safety and agreed to hold a Safety Summit every two years. In accordance with the Action Plan, the AQSIQ and the CPSC established four working groups: fireworks, toys, lighters, and electrical products. The work plans for these groups were presented at the second biennial Consumer Product Safety Summit that took place on September 11, 2007. At that event, the CPSC and the AQSIQ explained their expectations for retailers, importers, exporters, and manufacturers dealing in consumer products. A third summit in October 2009 built on these events with the goal of institutionalizing a culture of product safety among Chinese consumer product exporters. In 2009 two new priority areas, all-terrain vehicles and lead in children's products, were added to respond to CPSIA requirements. In the late summer of 2011, the CPSC will participate in the fourth biennial United States-China Product Safety Summit, which is to be held in Washington, D.C.

Goal: There is no summit planned for 2012. During 2012 staff will plan the fifth biennial summit.

4. CPSC East Asia-Pacific Regional Office

The CPSC's East Asia-Pacific Regional office, located at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, enables the CPSC to promote compliance with U.S. product safety requirements among East Asian (especially Chinese) exporters and to coordinate with product safety regulators in the region. U.S. imports of consumer products

from China comprise a large portion of all U.S. imports of consumer products, with other Asian countries accounting for a growing share.

Goal: In 2012 staff will update the work plan for industry outreach and government coordination by the CPSC Beijing Regional Office.

Objective 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.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Working with the States</i>							
5. Grants to the states: pool and spa safety	Goal	**	**	1	1	1	1
	Actual			0	0		
6. State partners: host state caucus training sessions	Goal	1	1	D [†]	1	1	1
	Actual	1	1		1		

** No goal established.

† This goal was deferred.

Working with the States

5. Grants to the States: Pool and Spa Safety

In 2010 the CPSC entered into an agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to administer the grant program. Staff, in conjunction with the CDC, began the process of establishing the grant program, which includes determining eligibility criteria for grant applicants, establishing application submission and evaluation criteria, and preparing a public announcement about the grant program. A Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) for use of the 2009 funds was published on March 29, 2010, with an application deadline of May 28, 2010. A second FOA for use of the 2010 funds will be published in 2011. In 2010 no states applied for a grant, and no grants were awarded.

Section 1408 of the Act requires that, not later than one year after the last day of each fiscal year for which grants are made, the Commission submit a report to Congress evaluating the implementation of the grant program.

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare and submit to Congress a report evaluating the implementation of the 2011 grant program, if appropriate.

6. State Partners: Training for State Designees

State and local officials work with the CPSC on cooperative activities that complement those performed by CPSC field staff; staff conducts these activities at little or no cost to the CPSC. The CPSC state designee meeting provides a forum for states to meet with CPSC staff to discuss product safety issues. These interactive meetings provide CPSC staff the opportunity to work with state and local officials, learn about emerging hazards, and develop collaborative initiatives for promoting consumer product safety nationwide. States also collaborate with each other and learn the most current information about consumer product safety. A state

designee meeting occurred in 2010 and another is planned for 2011.

Goal: In 2012 CPSC staff will host a state designee meeting.

Objective 1.4: Work towards harmonizing global consumer product standards or developing similar mechanisms to enhance product safety.

Annual goals for this objective are under development.

Objective 1.5: Promote and recognize innovation and advancements in consumer product safety.

Annual goals for this objective are under development.

Objective 1.6: Attract, retain, and collaborate with leading experts to address consumer product hazards.

The CPSC competes with other agencies to attract and retain highly skilled technical specialists, such as toxicologists, engineers, and mathematical statisticians, by making maximum use of available resource management tools, including those listed below. Annual goals regarding collaborating with leading experts are under development.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hiring Reform							
7. Reduce recruitment time using OPM's End-to-End hiring process (number of days)	Goal Actual	**	**	**	100 92	90	80
8. Develop and implement action items identified through the manager survey on the hiring process	Goal Actual	**	**	**	1 1	1	1
9. Conduct online survey and focus groups for all new employees on the hiring process	Goal Actual	**	**	1 1	2 2	2	2
10. Maintain applicant notification standard of at least four notifications	Goal Actual	**	**	**	4 4	4	4
Employee Wellness and Satisfaction							
11. Conduct focus groups on the Employment Viewpoint Survey	Goal Actual	**	**	**	6 0	6	6
12. Develop and implement action plan with improvements identified through the Employment Viewpoint Survey	Goal Actual	**	**	**	1 1	1	1
13. Conduct onsite wellness activities	Goal Actual	**	**	**	3 8	3	5
Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Employment							
14. Target recruitment efforts to organizations serving underrepresented populations	Goal Actual	8 11	10 15	11 14	14 16	14	20
15. Conduct training sessions for managers and employees in EEO/AEP responsibilities	Goal Actual	3 6	5 7	5 7	5 8	6	6
16. Promote representation of underrepresented groups and individuals with disabilities	Goal Actual	5 6	5 6	5 8	6 10	5	6

** No goal established.

Hiring Reform

7. Reduce Recruitment Time

In 2009 CPSC staff mapped the current hiring process from the time a manager identifies the need for a new hire to the employee's first day on the job and found the average to be about 115 days. Staff will identify barriers and develop an action plan to reach the government-wide target of 80 days set by OPM. In 2010 staff initiated changes to the hiring process, addressed barriers encountered, and reduced the recruitment time by 15 days to come closer to the 80-day target set by OPM. In 2011 staff is set to reduce further the recruitment time by an additional 10 days to an average of 90 days for competitive examining hiring actions.

Goal: In 2012 staff will continue to implement changes to streamline the recruitment process and reduce the recruitment time by an additional 10 days to an average of 80 days for competitive examining hiring actions.

8. Hiring Manager Involvement

In 2009 CPSC staff surveyed managers to gather feedback on their satisfaction with the Commission's hiring process, specifically the level of involvement of hiring managers in the hiring process. Managers responded that the hiring process and the application process require streamlining to improve the time from vacancy posting to entrance on duty. Additionally, managers indicated they would like to advertise for positions beyond USAJobs postings. Particularly, they would like to advertise in targeted communities and create recruitment handouts for job fairs. In 2010 staff began development of an action plan with targets for addressing barriers to the involvement of hiring managers in the hiring process. In 2011 staff will implement changes identified in the 2010 action plan to address the barriers and develop a revised action plan.

Goal: In 2012 staff will implement changes identified in the action plan developed in 2011, to address the barriers to the involvement of hiring managers in the hiring process.

9. New Employee Focus Groups

Since 2002 CPSC staff has conducted surveys and focus groups with new employees to gather feedback on the hiring process. Staff will use the information gathered from these activities to improve the hiring process.

In 2009 new employees in the focus groups responded that the orientation package should be available electronically with the ability to submit completed forms electronically. In addition, they noted the need for additional time for in-processing on the first day of work. In 2010 staff implemented changes to the hiring process, from application to orientation. Staff will modify the surveys and focus groups in order to solicit feedback on these new processes.

Goal: In 2012 CPSC staff will conduct an online survey and two focus groups for new employees on the recruitment and

orientation processes to assess the new changes and determine if additional changes are needed.

10. Four-Point Status Update Notifications

In 2010 the CPSC will implement a new version of the online application system. The new system will provide a real-time applicant status update at each point of the vacancy process. Via email alerts and status updates available for the applicant to check online, applicants will be updated on the status of their application at four points during the application process.

Goal: In 2012 staff will maintain the four touch-points for applicant status notification through email and online status updates for all vacancy announcements.

Employee Wellness and Satisfaction

11. Employee Viewpoint Survey – Focus Groups

In 2008 CPSC staff conducted its first annual Employee Viewpoint Survey in order to monitor employee satisfaction and make improvements to address concerns as necessary. Results of the survey are assessed annually and focus groups will be conducted to understand the reasons for employee responses.

Staff developed a Human Capital Survey Action Plan for both 2008 and 2009. The Human Capital Survey Action Plan addressed many issues and resulted in improved scores for the CPSC in several areas. The U.S. Office of Personnel Management conducted focus groups to gather additional information on the results of the Employee Viewpoint Survey. The focus groups were conducted in October 2010.

Goal: In 2012 staff will continue to monitor employee satisfaction and make improvements to address concerns. Staff will conduct six focus groups to understand the results of the Employee Viewpoint Survey. Two of the focus groups will be with management employees, and four of the focus groups will be with nonmanagement employees.

12. Employee Viewpoint Survey – Action Plan

Beginning in 2009 each year CPSC staff is required to identify 10 items on the Employee Viewpoint Survey where CPSC scored lower than the government-wide average. In 2009 staff also identified any items where satisfaction in 2009 was statistically significantly lower than in 2008. In 2011 staff will develop an action plan based on the 2010 Employee Viewpoint Survey after the focus groups have been completed.

Goal: In 2012 staff will develop and implement an action plan to address employee satisfaction results of the Employee Viewpoint Survey conducted in 2011.

13. On-site Wellness Activities

Goal: In 2012 staff will conduct at least five on-site wellness activities and provide employees access to the Wellness Resources website.

Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Employment**14. Target Recruitment**

Goal: In 2012 staff will target 20 recruitment efforts to organizations serving underrepresented populations.

15. EEO/AEP Training

Goal: In 2012 staff will conduct six training sessions for CPSC managers and employees about their Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Employment Plan (EEO/AEP) responsibilities.

16. Promote Representation

Goal: In 2012 staff will promote representation of underrepresented groups and individuals with disabilities with at least six initiatives. Examples of these initiatives are mentoring programs, summer volunteer programs, employee training programs, and disability and diversity awareness programs.

COMMITMENT TO PREVENTION

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

The CPSC will protect consumers by promoting the production of safe products and the development and implementation of safety standards. This will enable industry compliance with safety standards at various stages of consumer product development and distribution. By encouraging industry leaders and foreign safety agencies to focus on safety early in the global supply chain, the CPSC will help prevent hazards from entering consumer markets.

As the number of products available to U.S. consumers has grown, many of those products now come directly from trading partners outside of the country. The challenge is that the majority of consumer product hazards and safety defects arise in very early stages of the supply chain, including product design and the selection and use of raw materials. Additionally, given the range of products faced by domestic and international regulatory agencies, enforcement activities alone are unlikely to preclude preventable product hazards from occurring.

- During the first half of 2010 the CPSC screened more than 4,100 import samples at U.S. ports of entry.
- In 2009 the CPSC collected more than 1,500 import samples for testing in CPSC laboratories.
- From 1998 to 2007, consumer products imported into the United States from China (including Hong Kong) nearly quadrupled to constitute about 42 percent of all imported consumer goods.¹

2012 RESOURCE CHANGES

Total dollars increased by \$405,000 to reflect the goal’s share of the Commission request to maintain current safety efforts at 2012 prices as well as increases to strengthen and continue CPSC efforts to implement the CPSIA.

2010–2012 RESOURCES BY STRATEGIC GOAL (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Goals	2010 Actual		2011 Request		2012 Request	
	FTEs	Amount	FTEs	Amount	FTEs	Amount
Commitment to Prevention	93	\$24,052	114	\$24,463	115	\$24,868

¹ Government Accountability Office (GAO), *Better Information and Planning Would Strengthen CPSC’s Oversight of Imported Products*, GAO 09-803, August 2009.

Objective 2.1: Minimize hazardous defects early in the manufacturing process through increased participation in voluntary standards activities.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Voluntary Standards Activities							
1. Present recommendations to voluntary standards or code organizations	Goal	3	4	1	0	3	1
	Actual	0	7	1	0		
2. Complete data analysis and technical review activities	Goal	*	*	*	*	*	6
	Actual						
3. Support voluntary standards and code revisions	Goal	63	72	39	60	60	66
	Actual	66	74	39	61		
Nanotechnology Initiative							
4. Complete data analysis and technical review activities related to nanotechnology in consumer products	Goal	**	**	**	**	11	10
	Actual						

* Due to the new strategic plan data prior to 2012 are not comparable to the 2012 data.

** No goal established.

Voluntary Standards Activities

1. Prepare and present one recommendation to voluntary standards or code organizations.

Cooktops

Cooking equipment accounted for the largest percentage of fires associated with products under the CPSC's jurisdiction. Most of the losses were associated with range and oven fires.

In past years staff has conducted research into technologies to reduce the risk of food ignition on cooktops through implementation of a closed-loop heating element control system that monitors pan bottom temperatures and reduces the heating element's output. Staff has demonstrated successfully the temperature control system's ability to prevent fires in the various heating element designs for various cooktops, (*i.e.*, gas, electric coil-type element, and electric smoothtop ranges). Additional research on these or similar systems is needed, and staff believes potential candidates should be tested to the Technical Feasibility and Performance Goals developed by the Underwriters Laboratories Standards Technical Panel for Household Electric Ranges. In 2010 staff awarded a contract to design, fabricate, and test experimental control systems to detect and prevent food ignition on a cooktop. This work will begin in 2011.

Goal: In 2012 staff will monitor the completion of the contract to design, fabricate, and test experimental control systems to detect and prevent range fires. The contractor will submit a report of the technical work conducted under this contract. Depending on the results of the work, the information may be used to support future proposals to the voluntary standards.

2. Complete six data analysis, collection, or technical review activities.

Bicycle Injuries

Bicycle hazards account for a large number of consumer product-related injuries and deaths. In 2007, the latest year for which data

are available, more than 800 people were killed in bicycle-related incidents. In 2009 there were 544,470 emergency department-treated bicycle-related injuries, about 4 percent of the 14 million emergency department-treated consumer product-related injuries. In 2011 staff will conduct a special study to determine current bicycle-related hazards. In 2012 this data will be used to evaluate staff recommended changes to the existing federal bicycle standard (16 CFR 1512), determine the effectiveness of active front and rear illumination, and evaluate helmet deterioration and frame durability. Staff will also collect data on electric-powered bicycles.

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare a draft report of its special study and identify current injury and hazard patterns associated with bicycle use.

CO Alarms

The purpose of this ongoing multiyear project is to increase the portion of homes that have CO alarms installed. The latest available data from 2006 indicates that there were an estimated 180 unintentional nonfire CO poisoning deaths associated with consumer products under the CPSC's jurisdiction with 71 percent of these deaths occurring in a home. Many of these fatalities could have been prevented by the use of CO alarms. In 2010 an independent estimate for U.S. homes using CO alarms was less than 50 percent. Staff anticipates supporting current code requirements and support (as appropriate) new and expanded requirements to include CO alarm installation in the model and local building codes.

In 2004 staff recommended changes to the Underwriters Laboratories (UL) standard for CO alarms (UL 2034), including end-of-life signaling and provisions for rapid buildup in CO levels. These became requirements in UL 2034, effective August 2009. In 2011 staff anticipates reviewing the retail market to determine the availability of CO alarms that certified to the voluntary standard (UL 2034).

Goal: In 2012 staff will conduct conformance testing of CO alarms to the performance requirements in the voluntary standard. A draft report of the preliminary test results will be prepared.

Electronic In-Duct Air Cleaners

Electronic in-duct air cleaning systems are used as attachments to forced air ventilation systems. They are known to produce ozone, which is a known air pollutant that is capable of causing damage to the lungs. This project will determine whether existing state and voluntary standards applied to portable air cleaners are appropriate for electronic in-duct (whole house) air cleaners that produce ozone.

Goal: In 2012 staff will complete a review of voluntary and mandatory standard activities for electronic in-duct air cleaners and write a status report.

Enhanced Smoke Alarms

Currently most residential smoke alarms operate on photoelectric, ionization, or a combination of these sensors to detect fire conditions. Recent research has demonstrated the need for the development of an improved smoke alarm, which is less prone to false alarms, as compared to current detectors, and which will provide faster response times to a wide variety of fire scenarios.

In 2009 the CPSC entered into an interagency agreement (IAG) with the United States Fire Administration (USFA). USFA, with technical input from the CPSC, awarded a contract to identify appropriate smoke sensors and alarm sounding devices for application in improved smoke alarms. In 2010 CPSC staff modified the IAG with USFA to provide funding for the development of prototype third generation smoke alarms. In 2011 performance testing of smoke sensors of the prototype alarms will be conducted.

Goal: In 2012 work will begin on the development and fabrication of third generation prototype alarms, sounding effectiveness, and assessment of the viability of commercialization for the residential market. USFA will provide a status report of this work to CPSC staff.

Gas Grill Fittings

From 2004 through 2006 gas grills were associated with an annual average of 300 fires and associated property losses, injuries and some fatalities. Since 2006, the CPSC technical staff has conducted product safety assessments on a wide variety of gas grills. Since the fall of 2009, several different manufacturers have recalled more than 500,000 units due to leaks at the propane tank connections or the product being engulfed in flame. The voluntary provisions of the *Outdoor Cooking Gas Appliances* standard (ANSI Z21.58) address many of the hazards associated with grill use and were designed to be safeguards in preventing sustained fires or gas leaks by discontinuing propane flow. However, the number of recent gas grill recalls and fires warrant testing to determine the issues leading to fires with gas grill products.

Goal: In 2012 staff will conduct testing of gas grill connectors to the performance requirements in the voluntary standards. A draft report of the preliminary test results will be prepared.

Long Cable Runs and Short Circuit Protection

Under this activity, a contractor will study the effects of long cable runs in residential electrical systems on the thermal trip response of circuit breakers (*i.e.*, the ability to interrupt fault currents before thermal damage occurs to conductor insulation). A proposal to modify the 2008 National Electrical Code was made, but Code-making Panel 2 rejected the proposal because the rationale presented only a theoretical study on cable insulation thermal degradation from delayed breaker trip times. In 2012 a contract will be awarded to determine the effects of long cable runs on the thermal trip response of circuit breakers. Depending on the results

of the work, the information may be used to support future proposals to the National Electrical Code.

Goal: In 2012 staff will develop a statement of work and award a contract to determine the effects of long cable runs on the thermal trip response of circuit breakers. The contractor will provide a report of the work conducted under this contract.

3. Support the development or revision of voluntary standards and code revisions.

Voluntary Standards

Staff participates in the voluntary standard process by providing expert advice, technical assistance, and information based on data analyses of how deaths, injuries, or incidents occurred.

Goal: In 2012 staff will provide support for the revision of the voluntary standards or model codes for the following 66 products or codes:

- | | |
|---|--|
| -air cleaners (ozone-generating) | -infant hammocks |
| -amusement rides (portable) | -infant bouncers |
| -bassinets/crib cradles | -infant carriers (frame) |
| -bath seats | -infant carriers (handheld) |
| -batteries (e.g., lithium, electronic devices, toy, button) | -infant carriers (soft) |
| -bed rails | -infant gates |
| -beds (bunk) | -infant slings |
| -beds (toddler) | -infant swings |
| -bedside sleepers | -infant tubs |
| -bicycles | -infant walkers |
| -blind cords | -jewelry (children's) |
| -booster seats | -ladders |
| -cabinet heaters/cylinders | -mattresses |
| -candles | -mowers |
| -chairs (high) | -National Electrical Code |
| -chairs (youth) | -off-road vehicles |
| -changing tables | -phthalates |
| -child-resistant packaging | -playground (home) |
| -cigarette lighters | -playground (public) |
| -clothes dryers | -playground equipment (children under 2 yrs) |
| -CO alarms | -portable generators |
| -cookers, pressure | -power equipment |
| -cribs (commercial) | -pressure cookers |
| -cribs (full-size) | -ranges (tipover) |
| -cribs (non-full-size/play yards) | -scooters (motorized) |
| -drywall | -smoke alarms |
| -fuel tanks (leakage) | -soccer goals |
| -garage doors/gate operators | -sprinklers |
| -gasoline containers (child-resistant closures) | -stationary activity centers |
| -headgear (recreational) | -strollers |
| -heaters | -swimming pools/spas |
| -infant bedding/accessories | -toys |
| | -trampolines |
| | -tree stands (hunting) |

4. *Nanotechnology Initiative - Complete 10 activities related to nanotechnology in consumer products.*

There is a growing use of compounds or materials produced using nanotechnologies that directly manipulate matter at the atomic level and fabricate materials that could not have been produced in the past. Efforts are under way to identify the potential release of nanoparticles from selected consumer products and to determine the potential health effects from such exposure.

Airborne Nanoparticles from Consumer Products

A collaborative research effort between the CPSC and the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) will develop protocols to assess the potential release of nanoparticles into the indoor air from various consumer products and determine the potential exposure to human occupants. Measurement protocols do not exist yet to characterize these particle emissions or to assess the properties of the emitted particles that may relate to any health impacts (*i.e.*, size, shape, and composition).

Goal: In 2012 under a new interagency agreement (IAG) between the CPSC and NIST, NIST will conduct testing to assess the properties of nanosized particles. CPSC staff will complete a status report on the measurement protocols developed for laboratory testing for the release of nanoparticles from consumer products, as well as for in-use testing in actual residences.

Carbon Nanotubes in Consumer Products

Carbon nanotubes are reported to be incorporated into sports equipment, such as baseball bats and golf clubs. Nanotubes, cylindrical nanostructures where the length of the tube could be much greater than its nanoscale diameter, provide significant increases in material strength but are very lightweight. The improvements in the power of equipment, such as baseball bats, may result in increased injuries, particularly among children. It is unknown to what extent carbon nanotubes may be released from sports equipment during use and misuse scenarios.

Goal: In 2012 staff will modify an existing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with NIST on nanotechnology or sign a new IAG with NIST to develop a study to determine the presence of carbon nanotubes in selected products, potential exposures to consumers, and performance of the products. Staff will complete a status report on the findings of this study.

Enhancement of NLM Household Products Database

The National Library of Medicine (NLM)/National Institutes of Health (NIH)/Health and Human Services (HHS) provides information on thousands of consumer products in the Household Products Database (HPD) (<http://householdproducts.nlm.nih.gov>). This database provides information to consumers, scientists, and other stakeholders on the chemicals contained in brand name products and the potential health effects of these chemicals.

Goal: In 2012 CPSC staff will continue to collaborate with the NLM to identify approaches to enhance the database to provide information on nanomaterials in consumer products. Staff will complete a status report of this work.

Exposure and Risk Assessment of Nanomaterials in Consumer Products - Centers for Environmental Implications of Nanotechnology

The National Science Foundation (NSF) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have funded and supported the development of two centers for Environmental Implications of Nanotechnology. These university-based centers focus on the environmental and public health implications of nanotechnology and have focused on the fate and transport of nanomaterials in the environment and exposures to various organisms. CPSC staff will support investigations at these centers that use innovative techniques to characterize nanomaterials in selected consumer products and quantify exposures to humans. A project will also synthesize data to develop a risk assessment framework for nanomaterials used in consumer products. This project will involve an IAG between the NSF, the EPA and the CPSC.

Goal: In 2012 staff will complete a status report on a literature search of previous findings and experimental procedures developed to quantify releases and consumer exposure to nanomaterials from treated products, which will include an assessment of the potential health risks resulting from aggregate exposures.

Nanomaterials in Aerosol Products (2 activities)

In 2008 the CPSC initiated an IAG with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to evaluate the particulate aerosol generated during use of an antimicrobial spray product containing titanium dioxide (TiO₂) nanoparticles. These products have a wide variety of uses and applications, and there is concern about nanomaterial exposures during consumer use and in occupational settings and the environment.

Identification of Nanomaterials

This project will identify new aerosol products that have entered the market and specific nanomaterials used in these aerosol products. In 2011 and 2012, under an IAG between the CPSC and NIOSH, NIOSH will conduct testing to identify nanomaterials used in new aerosol products and quantify releases from these products.

Goal: In 2012 CPSC staff will complete a status report on its evaluation of the particulates generated during use of aerosol products containing nanoparticles.

Exposure and Inhalation Effects

The CPSC has provided funding for the construction of a generation system and chamber to test the various aerosol products that are on the market, while NIOSH has provided the expertise and staff time for the evaluation. The project has been successful at identifying nanomaterials in products. In 2010 under an IAG between the CPSC and NIOSH, NIOSH conducted testing to determine the exposure impact of the antimicrobial sprays that contain engineered nanomaterials. In 2011 and 2012, these tests will be conducted on additional products.

Goal: In 2012 staff will complete a status report on the exposure and health effects data generated in the evaluation of nanomaterials in newly selected aerosol products.

Nanomaterials in Products and Public Health – Interagency Solicitation

The federal agencies participating in the National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI) have been encouraged by Congress to collaborate in research solicitations. The EPA began inviting participation by other federal agencies in their investigation solicitation program, Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program as early as 2005. This allows agencies to use the existing EPA mechanism for identifying the top experts in the field of nanotechnology public health and environmental safety. The purpose of this solicitation is to assure that common public health concerns across agencies are met. This improves the quality of the data produced from these studies. The solicitation process will allow CPSC staff to develop research studies that determine the potential impacts of nanomaterial use in consumer products on the public health. In 2011 and 2012 the CPSC will collaborate with the EPA and other NNI agencies to develop solicitations for research on the potential health effects of nanomaterials in consumer products.

Goal: In 2012 staff will complete a status report on solicitations and proposals developed to meet CPSC data needs.

Nanosilver in Consumer Products

The unique properties of nanosilver are being exploited for use in consumer products, including room sprays, laundry detergents, wall paint, clothing textiles (such as shirts, pants, and underwear), and products intended for use by children (such as baby bottles, teething rings, and plush toys). Exposure associated with silver varies with the chemical form (metallic, salt) and the route of exposure (ingestion, inhalation, and dermal contact).

Evaluating potential exposures to consumers from use of nanosilver-enabled products is critical for assessing potential health effects. Results obtained from available studies are highly variable, precluding generalization of these studies to other consumer products. In 2011 through a collaborative effort with NIOSH, EPA, and CPSC, NIOSH or EPA will conduct product testing using scientifically credible protocols to evaluate the exposure potential to nanosilver from consumer products.

Goal: In 2012 staff will complete a draft report on the use of nanosilver in selected products and the potential exposures to consumers.

Nanotechnology Annual Data Update

In March 2006 the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars published an inventory of consumer products found on the Internet that were identified by manufacturers as nanotechnology products; these products included aerosol household chemicals, apparel, and sports equipment. A large number of products that are expected to contain nanomaterials likely fall under the regulatory authority of the CPSC. Without premarket notification staff is unaware of the products that contain

nanomaterials and the specific nanomaterials incorporated in these products. Since the Woodrow Wilson inventory is updated based on Internet searches the CPSC has been maintaining its own more comprehensive database using proprietary business information acquired through contractor reports. Staff identifies products that claim or are believed to contain nanomaterials and maintains a database with detailed information on these products.

Goal: In 2012 staff will continue to update its database on the overall use of nanomaterials in the marketplace and the consumer product categories that contain nanomaterials. Staff will write a draft report summarizing the products on the market.

Nanotechnology Research on Nanomaterial Exposure, Risk and Consumer Products

Congress has requested that the federal agencies participating in the NNI collaborate on international nanotechnology research. A consumer product-related project was identified as part of research collaboration between the EPA and similar agencies within the United Kingdom, where the countries agreed to solicit proposals for research into the potential environmental and public health impacts of nanomaterials and fund the most relevant studies. Internationally known experts in nanotechnology environmental health and safety issues served as members of the moderating panel to select the research proposals. In 2010 CPSC staff participated in the process to select one particular research proposal to quantify exposure to consumers and to develop risk models to predict potential health effects.

Goal: In 2012 CPSC staff will provide a status report on the data generated by the research quantifying exposure to consumers and risk models predicting potential health effects.

Objective 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.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Mandatory Standards Activities</i>							
5. Prepare candidates for rulemaking	Goal	14	14	29	28	26	18
	Actual	10	10	27	26		
6. Complete data analysis and technical review activities	Goal	*	*	*	*	*	7
	Actual						

* Due to the new strategic plan, data prior to 2012 are not comparable to the 2012 data.

Mandatory Standards Activities

5. Prepare for Commission consideration 18 candidates for rulemaking or other alternatives.

Carpet and Rug Standards Amendments

The standards for the surface flammability of carpets and rugs were enacted under the Flammable Fabrics Act to reduce fires where carpets and rugs are the first items ignited. Under a review of the regulations, inconsistencies in internal compliance testing procedures, references to obsolete standards, the need for clarification of definitions, and unnecessary requirements were

identified. This project will involve addressing the issues detailed from the rule review, development of engineering drawings for the test apparatus, and an examination of other voluntary and mandatory test methods for measuring the flammability of carpets and rugs to determine if there is an appropriate alternative to the procedure prescribed in the standards. In 2010 a research plan on potential alternative laundering procedures was developed. In 2011 test samples will be obtained, and the research plan on potential alternative laundering procedures will be carried out.

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare a briefing package for Commission consideration with a draft proposed rule for updating and revising the standards for the surface flammability of carpets and rugs (16 CFR Part 1630 and Part 1631).

Durable Infant or Toddler Products

The CPSIA requires the CPSC to study and develop safety standards for two durable infant and toddler products every six months, to begin no later than August 14, 2009.

In 2010 the Commission issued final rules for baby bath seats and infant walkers and issued draft proposed rules for full-size cribs, non-full-size cribs, toddler beds, and bassinets/cradles. In early 2011, the Commission issued final rules for full-size and non-full-size cribs. In 2011 staff plans to prepare briefing packages with draft proposed rules for infant swings, bed rails, play yards, and bedside sleepers and briefing packages with draft final rules for bassinets, and toddler beds. In 2012 staff plans to prepare four briefing packages with draft proposed rules and four briefing packages with draft final rules for durable infant products for Commission consideration.

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare four briefing packages with draft proposed rules for Commission consideration. Staff will also prepare four briefing packages with draft final rules for Commission consideration.

Durable Infant or Toddler Products (Accreditation Requirements)

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare for Commission consideration draft final rules for lab accreditation for testing four children's products for compliance with durable infant products standards.

Phthalates and Phthalate Substitutes

As required by the CPSIA, the Commission appointed a Chronic Hazard Advisory Panel (CHAP) in 2010 to review the potential effects on children's health of phthalates and phthalate alternatives in children's toys and childcare articles. The CHAP is considering the cumulative effects of exposure to multiple phthalates from all sources, including personal care products. The CHAP has 18 months to complete its examination and an additional 180 days to complete its final report. The CHAP will recommend to the Commission whether any additional phthalates or phthalate alternatives should be declared banned hazardous substances. The CPSIA requires the Commission to promulgate a final rule within 180 days of receiving a report from the CHAP.

Goal: In 2012 staff will continue to provide scientific and administrative support for the CHAP. Pending completion of the CHAP's report to the Commission, staff will provide a briefing package to the Commission for its consideration of whether to continue the interim ban or whether to regulate other phthalates or phthalate substitutes.

Poison Prevention

The Poison Prevention Packaging Act (PPPA) authorizes the Commission to issue child-resistant packaging requirements for hazardous household substances (*e.g.*, drugs or other chemicals). To reduce injuries and deaths of children associated with ingestion of household chemicals staff continues to monitor the need for child-resistant packaging of additional hazardous household substances.

Goal: In 2012 staff will update one or more pending PPPA projects and prepare a briefing package for Commission consideration on whether to initiate rulemaking for at least one hazardous substance.

Portable Generators

As of May 2009 the CPSC databases contain records of at least 512 deaths from carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning associated with consumer use of generators in the period from 1999 through 2008. Since 1999, the percentage of the total estimated nonfire, consumer product-related CO poisoning deaths associated with generators has been increasing annually. In both 2005 and 2006, generators were associated with 49 percent of the estimated CO deaths for those years.

In 2011 CPSC staff will complete its evaluation of the performance of a prototype low CO-emission portable generator. Staff worked with a contractor to develop the prototype generator and conduct durability testing. Staff worked to test and model use of the prototype to simulate common fatal consumer incident scenarios under an IAG with NIST. Also in 2011 staff will complete a second IAG with NIST for the development of CO performance requirements for portable generators that are based on health consequences and will be technology independent.

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare for Commission consideration a briefing package with a draft proposed rule to address the CO poisoning hazard associated with consumer use of portable generators.

Recreational Off-Road Vehicles

Recreational off-highway vehicles (ROVs) are a relatively new product category with a noteworthy injury rate. Nonfatal injuries are traumatic in nature, often resulting in amputation or other severe injury of extremities. In 2009 the Recreational Off-Highway Vehicle Association (ROHVA) developed a draft voluntary standard. CPSC staff reviewed the draft standard and concluded that it did not adequately address lateral stability, vehicle handling, and occupant protection. The Commission voted

to publish an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) to address the deaths and injuries associated with ROVs. In 2010 staff conducted technical studies to develop performance requirements to address vehicle stability, handling, and occupant protection. Staff will conduct additional testing in 2011.

In 2012 CPSC staff will complete evaluations to identify contributing factors to vehicle rollover; the ways in which occupants are ejected; and minimum rollover protection methods, such as restraints, handholds, footholds, and vehicle structure.

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare for Commission consideration a briefing package with a draft proposed rule for ROVs.

Upholstered Furniture

Ignitions of upholstered furniture are a leading cause of residential fire deaths among the consumer products under the CPSC's jurisdiction. Staff is developing a possible rule to address the risk of fire associated with ignitions of upholstered furniture. The Commission published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPR) in 2008 to address the risk of fire from cigarette-ignited and small open-flame-ignited fires. From 2009 through 2011, staff conducted large scale testing of furniture with and without complying fire barriers, initiated work to develop standard cigarette and flexible foam test materials specified in the NPR, and performed other technical work to address issues raised in public comments on the NPR.

Goal: In 2012 CPSC staff will (1) complete any remaining technical research to support a possible rule; (2) complete the evaluation of the NPR comments; and (3) develop a briefing package with regulatory options for Commission consideration.

6. Complete seven data analysis and technical review activities

Bedclothes (Open Flame)

The Commission published an ANPR for bedclothes in 2005. Bedclothes contribute substantially to the complexity and magnitude of the mattress fire hazard. Making bedclothes less flammable could reduce their contribution to mattress fires and limit the impact of the fire hazard by decreasing the threat of flashover. In 2010 the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) proposed revisions to the flammability standard for bedclothing (EN ISO 12952, Parts 1 and 3). The revisions included a proposal to develop a new part to the standard to assess large ignition sources. In 2011 staff will conduct an analysis of the technical feasibility of a potential rule. Staff will also continue to monitor international standards development activities.

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare a status report for the Commission on the staff's evaluation of the ANPR comments and initial data findings. In addition, staff will continue to monitor the progress of the CEN or others in their efforts to develop standards for bedclothes (bedcovering) items.

Cigarette Ignition Risk

Cigarette ignition of soft furnishings cause the majority of fire deaths. The current CPSC regulation for mattresses and mattress pads and the proposed standard for the flammability of upholstered furniture use a cigarette as the source of ignition. The standard cigarette used by the CPSC in these regulations is an unfiltered, conventional cigarette. All states have adopted fire safety standards to require reduced ignition propensity (RIP) cigarettes. As RIP cigarettes saturate the market, the fire hazard associated with smoldering cigarettes may change.

Previous work in this project included measuring the ignition strength of the cigarettes to evaluate performance differences of RIP and conventional cigarettes of the same brands. Data from this work were used to develop a test program to examine the effects of RIP cigarettes on ignition behavior of interior furnishings. In 2010 staff awarded a contract for evaluating the ignition propensity of mattresses and mattress pads using RIP and conventional cigarettes as the ignition sources. In 2011 we commenced testing under this contract.

Goal: In 2012 staff plans to continue the test program to evaluate the ignition propensity of soft furnishings when exposed to RIP and conventional cigarettes. The contractor will provide the data associated with this testing effort.

Cigarette Lighters

Several fire safety organizations have requested that the CPSC prohibit the sale of novelty lighters due to the risk of death and injury posed to children. Current CPSC data systems do not provide sufficient information to determine the involvement of novelty lighters in reported incidents. A special study is needed to provide an enhanced database of fire incidents to supplement anecdotal information.

In 2011 a special study methodology and questionnaire for fire departments will be developed to obtain data on the types of lighters (novelty and non-novelty) involved in fire incidents. The scope of the special study includes fires involving all cigarette lighters to compare the risks posed by novelty and non-novelty lighters and to determine the effectiveness of the current lighter regulation. CPSC staff will analyze the data obtained from this study to determine the hazards posed by novelty and non-novelty lighters. Staff will use this information to determine the need for amendments to the Safety Standard for Cigarette Lighters (16 CFR Part 1210).

Goal: In 2012 CPSC staff will develop materials and a training plan for fire departments to obtain data on the types of lighters (novelty and non-novelty) involved in fire incidents.

**Durable Nursery Products
Exposure Survey**

The CPSIA requires the CPSC to evaluate the existing voluntary standards for durable infant or toddler products and promulgate

mandatory standards substantially the same as, or more stringent than, the applicable voluntary standard. To evaluate the current voluntary standards effectively, CPSC staff requires baseline data to measure the potential future impacts of the CPSIA mandatory efforts on children's products. Staff will conduct an exposure survey to gather this baseline data.

In 2010 staff worked with a contractor to develop a final exposure survey questionnaire, developed the survey's sample (statistical) design, and submitted the supporting statement from the survey for approval. In 2011 contingent upon approval of the proposed survey questions, the contractor will begin to conduct the Durable Nursery Products Exposure Survey.

Goal: In 2012 contingent upon approval of the proposed survey questions by June 30, 2011, the contractor will complete data collection, preparation of data files, and a report on the survey methodology.

Fabric Softeners and Flammability Testing

In the past CPSC staff has examined the effects of fabric softeners on textile flammability; however, these studies were limited in scope and occurred more than a decade ago. This study will provide guidance to CPSC staff on the impact of fabric softeners on apparel flammability. In 2011 staff will complete a market survey of fabric softeners currently available to consumers and perform a literature search on current research regarding fabric softener flammability.

Goal: In 2012 staff will obtain garment samples, launder them with fabric softeners, and test for flammability. Staff will complete a draft report on the effects of commercially available fabric softeners on flammability performance of apparel.

Surrogate Smoldering Ignition Source

Federal regulations for smoldering ignition of mattresses and mattress pads (16 CFR 1632) and a proposed rule for upholstered furniture (proposed 16 CFR 1634) require a standard cigarette ignition source: a conventional, unfiltered cigarette with specific physical characteristics (length, density, and weight). This type of cigarette is no longer produced, and a standard reference material was developed as a replacement, which is a temporary replacement. There is a need to develop a long term solution so that all stakeholders can transition seamlessly to the next generation of standard ignition source. Past work by CPSC staff indicated that there are alternatives to cigarettes that may be suitable for use as a standard ignition source.

In 2010 the CPSC initiated an IAG with NIST to develop a surrogate ignition source (SIS) for use in the applicable standards. In 2011 NIST will complete the initial phases of the IAG to review available data and identify potential surrogate candidates. The development of a SIS for use in CPSC regulations will continue in 2012.

Goal: In 2012 the CPSC will review a report prepared by NIST of an assessment of candidate smoldering ignition sources for possible use in existing and proposed regulations.

Toy Standard Evaluation

As mandated by the CPSIA, the voluntary standard ASTM F963-08, *Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Toy Safety*, became mandatory in February 2009.

In 2010 staff, in consultation with stakeholders, finalized an evaluation of the toy standard and provided the report to the ASTM F-963 toy standard subcommittee for review. The ASTM subcommittee formed task groups to address the priorities of the subcommittee during 2011.

Goal: In 2012 staff will continue activities to harmonize the requirements of ASTM F-963 with international standards or make other improvements to the standard. Staff will also evaluate revisions to the voluntary standard, if any, and make recommendations to the Commission about whether such revisions should be adopted as mandatory.

Objective 2.3: Facilitate the development of safer products by training industry stakeholders on the CPSC regulatory requirements and hazard identification best practices.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Provide Guidance to Industry Stakeholders							
7. ATV action plan guidance review within 60 days (CPSIA sec. 232)	Goal Actual	**	**	100%	100%	100%	100%
8. Small business guidance using Web page update	Goal Actual	**	**	3	1	1	1
9. Industry guidance documents	Goal Actual	5	5	10	6	6	6
10. Develop education materials for industry	Goal Actual	**	**	**	**	**	2
Provide Training and Outreach to Industry and other Stakeholders							
11. Conduct outreach or training events for United States importers of Chinese products	Goal Actual	**	2	3	3	6	6
12. Cross-train other federal agencies' staff to identify hazardous imported products	Goal Actual	**	4	6	6	6	6
13. Training programs for pool inspections	Goal Actual	**	**	**	1	1	1

** No goal established.

Provide Guidance to Industry Stakeholders

7. ATV Action Plan Guidance (CPSIA)

The CPSIA requires CPSC staff to review and approve all-terrain vehicle (ATV) action plans (Letters of Undertaking), which are written plans that describe the actions a manufacturer or distributor agrees to undertake to promote ATV safety.

Goal: In 2012 staff will review (analyze for acceptability) 100 percent of ATV action plans from manufacturers or distributors within 60 days of receipt.

8. Small Business Guidance (Ombudsman)

Businesses (both small and large) are required to comply with the new requirements of the CPSIA. The Small Business Ombudsman is the CPSC's contact point for small businesses.

Goal: In 2012 CPSC staff will update the Web page to aid small businesses in complying with the CPSIA and the CPSC's enforcement policies, as needed.

9. Industry Guidance for CPSC Regulations

The CPSIA greatly expanded authority to regulate safety in consumer products. Staff is developing guidance to facilitate industry transition to the new legislation.

Goal: In 2012 staff will develop six guidance documents to explain regulations and other policies or procedures to assist industry in complying with CPSC regulations.

10. Develop Education Materials for Industry

Laboratory Manuals for FFA Regulations

The Flammable Fabric Act (FFA) regulations were enacted to reduce the unreasonable risk of burn injuries and deaths from fires related to certain textile products. With the implementation of third-party certification required by the CPSIA, a full set of laboratory manuals supporting all of the FFA regulations will aid CPSC stakeholders. This project will ensure that there are current, updated laboratory manuals for all FFA regulations. In 2010 staff will finalize the laboratory test manual for 16 CFR Parts 1615 and 1616, the children's sleepwear flammability standards.

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare an updated laboratory test manual for 16 CFR part 1632, *Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads*.

Mattress Standard Information and Education Materials

The Standard for the Flammability (Open-Flame) of Mattress Sets, 16 CFR part 1633, became effective on June 1, 2007. The standard establishes open-flame flammability requirements that all mattress sets must meet before sale or introduction into commerce. Due to the complex nature of the standard, CPSC staff continues to receive a large volume of inquiries and requests for guidance from retailers, consumers, and manufacturers. Information and education materials would address many of the issues, assist with compliance with the standard, and further advance fire safety. In 2011 staff will develop materials to address the needs of retailers, consumers, and manufacturers.

Goal: In 2012 staff will finalize, publish, and distribute materials to assist in compliance with 16 CFR 1633.

Provide Training and Outreach to Industry and Other Stakeholders

11. Outreach or Training Events for United States Importers

In order to increase U.S. importers' cooperation with U.S. product compliance efforts, it is essential to convey sufficient understanding of the U.S. regulatory environment as it applies to

imports. Outreach or training events that explain U.S. statutory and regulatory requirements and present useful techniques, regulatory best practices, and relevant experience, increase the chances of effective cooperation and the level of compliance.

Goal: In 2012 staff will conduct six outreach or training events for U.S. importers.

12. Cross-Train Other Federal Agencies

CPSC staff works with other federal agencies on inspection of shipments of imported consumer goods.

Goal: In 2012 CPSC staff will cross-train other federal agencies' staff working at six ports to identify hazardous imported products.

13. Pool and Spa Outreach Programs for Pool Inspectors

Goal: In 2012 the CPSC will continue to implement outreach and education programs for public pool and spa operators on the requirements of Section 1404 of the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act. The programs will include dissemination of materials for specific stakeholder group(s), such as a training program for state and local health officials to learn how to conduct proper inspections of public pools and spas, and training and maintenance programs for pool operators and lifeguards. The training programs may include live events, webinars, and prepared educational training video programs that address issues related to drowning and entrapment prevention and the VGB.

Objective 2.4: Develop programs that provide incentives for manufacturers and importers to implement preventive actions that enable the safety of their products.

Annual goals for this objective are under development.

Objective 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.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
International Training							
14. Conduct outreach or training events for foreign manufacturers	Goal	**	2	3	3	3	3
	Actual		3	3	3		
15. Conduct outreach or training events for foreign government regulators	Goal	**	3	3	3	3	3
	Actual	2	3	3	3		

** No goal established.

International Training

14. Outreach or Training Events for Foreign Manufacturers

To increase foreign manufacturers' cooperation with U.S. product compliance efforts, it is essential to convey sufficient understanding of the U.S. regulatory environment. Staff will conduct outreach or training events that explain U.S. statutory and regulatory requirements and present regulatory best practices and relevant experiences to encourage effective cooperation and compliance with federal regulations.

Goal: In 2012 staff will conduct three outreach or training events for foreign manufacturers.

**15. Outreach or Training Events
for Foreign Government
Regulators**

To increase foreign government cooperation with U.S. product compliance efforts, it is essential to convey sufficient understanding of U.S. regulatory requirements. Outreach or training events that present regulatory best practices and relevant experience increase the chances of effective bilateral cooperation.

Goal: In 2012 staff will conduct three outreach or training events for foreign government regulators.

RIGOROUS HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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

The CPSC must quickly and accurately determine which hazards represent the greatest risks to consumer safety. Using a systematic and transparent framework, based in science, to assess and track hazard data in a consistent manner, the CPSC will proactively detect safety threats for the thousands of product types under its jurisdiction. Using reliable data, the CPSC will continuously identify hazards that represent the greatest addressable risks to guide the agency's efforts and resources.

2012 RESOURCE CHANGES

Total dollars increased by \$1.9 million to reflect the goal's share of the Commission request to maintain current safety efforts at 2012 prices as well as increases to strengthen and continue CPSC efforts to implement the CPSIA.

2010–2012 RESOURCES BY STRATEGIC GOAL (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Goal	2010 Actual		2011 Request		2012 Request	
	FTEs	Amount	FTEs	Amount	FTEs	Amount
Rigorous Hazard Identification	93	\$32,141	102	\$30,368	131	\$32,306

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, and industry. This diversity of information providers makes it challenging to monitor, standardize, and compare safety data to track known hazards and to identify new ones. The 2011 launch of the CPSIA-mandated public database (www.SaferProducts.gov) will create new opportunities and challenges for data management, as will the growing need to collect data about the used/resale markets for consumer products.

- Each year the CPSC collects more than 360,000 National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) reports, 8,000 death certificates, and more than 23,000 manufacturer and retailer reports on product safety concerns.
- In 2009 the CPSC received about 15,000 incident reports from the www.CPSC.gov website and the Hotline.
- The CPSC receives numerous formal congressional inquiries each year, as well as hundreds of other consumer, media, and federal and state inquiries related to identified product hazards.

Objective 3.1: Improve the quality and comprehensiveness of crucial product hazard data.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Public Database and the Risk Management System (CPSIA)							
1. Consumer Product Safety Risk Management System milestones (CPSIA sec. 212)	Goal	**	**	3	6	4	5
	Actual			3	6		
2. Public Database: report incidents within 15 business days of online submission	Goal	**	**	**	**	**	80%
	Actual						
3. Public Database: report incidents to manufacturers within five business days of online submission	Goal	**	**	**	**	**	95%
	Actual						
Data Analyses of Product Hazards							
4. Improving toy-related incident identification	Goal	**	**	**	1	1	1
	Actual				1		
5. Economic impact of CPSC work	Goal	**	**	**	1	1	1
	Actual				1		
6. Conduct Brain Injury Study	Goal	**	**	**	1	1	1
	Actual				1		
Data Collection of Product Hazards							
7. Capture product-related cases reported by hospitals	Goal	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
	Actual	91%	91%	88%	90%		
8. Evaluate, train and audit hospitals in the NEISS sample	Goal	95%	95%	98%	98%	98%	98%
	Actual	99%	100%	100%	100%		
9. Sustain the number of incident reports collected from medical examiners and coroners	Goal	3,900	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
	Actual	4,724	4,606	4,358	5,524		
10. Collect incident reports from news clips	Goal	7,300	7,800	7,200	7,200	7,200	6,000
	Actual	8,612	7,402	7,528	6,598		
Data Collection Focused on Minorities							
11. Leverage other federal collection efforts	Goal	**	**	**	1	1	1
	Actual				1		
12. Collect race and ethnicity data (percent of questionnaires that contain demographic questions)	Goal	**	**	**	80%	80%	100%
	Actual				90%		

** No goal established.

Public Database and the Risk Management System (CPSIA)

1. Risk Management System

Under the CPSIA Congress mandated the CPSC to establish and maintain a publicly available database on the safety of consumer products. The CPSIA mandates that the database be searchable and accessible through the website of the Commission. The CPSIA also directs the Commission to expedite efforts to upgrade and improve the information technology systems currently in use. Based on research and analysis of various alternatives, staff has proposed a Consumer Product Safety Risk Management System (CPSRMS) to consolidate the CPSC’s siloed systems into a single integrated Web-based environment to accommodate a searchable database for consumers, enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the CPSC staff’s consumer product safety work, and foster a more rapid dissemination of information.

In 2009 staff submitted an implementation plan to Congress, established a Project Management Office and completed a detailed spending plan that identifies specific deliverables and resource requirements (both funding and FTE) for the deliverables for the entire project’s lifecycle.

At the end of 2010 staff completed development of the first phase of the public database which, when launched by March 11, 2011, will allow consumers to report hazardous products and manufacturers to comment on those reports.

In 2011 staff will complete the automation of business processes for in-depth investigations, product safety assessments, and workflow, case management, and reporting capabilities. Additionally, the CPSC anticipates lessons learned and new requirements to improve the critical Early Warning System (EWS) business processes launched with Phase 1 in FY 2011.

Goal: In 2012 staff will modernize the business processes and systems to improve the grouping of incidents, investigations, product safety assessments, and other Commission-generated documents using case management techniques. Staff will also complete Commission-wide task assignments and reporting to improve efficiency.

Goal: In 2012 staff involved in field investigations, product safety assessments, and legal review will use new portfolio (case) management capabilities in CPSRMS to input and locate all supporting documentation with incident information for specific products. The CPSC will develop baseline efficiency measurements for this process.

Goal: In 2012 staff involved in field investigations, product safety assessments, and legal review will use new workflow management capabilities in CPSRMS to receive task assignments. Management will be able to review metrics, such as task status, resourcing requirements, and backlog on these key business processes. The CPSC will develop efficiency baseline measurements for this process in these areas.

Goal: In 2012 staff will provide Application Programming Interfaces to allow consumers and businesses to access the published information in the public database. The CPSC anticipates third party developers will incorporate safety information closer to the point of sale through mobile applications, retail, and reseller websites.

Goal: In 2012 staff will address lessons learned and potential new requirements to finalize the EWS module before this aspect of the system shifts to steady state.

2. Public Database Incident Reporting

In 2012 a significant percent of the consumer-reported product safety incidents will be submitted via the new public database, www.SaferProducts.gov. The CPSC staff will forward each report to the identified manufacturer or private labeler for comment and will then publish the report and comments for public consumption. Staff will determine a baseline for the number of incidents reported in 2012.

Goal: In 2012 staff will publicly post 80 percent of consumer-reported product safety incidents within 15 business days of entry into the system.

3. Public Database Manufacturer Notification

In 2012 a significant percent of the consumer-reported product safety incidents will be submitted via the new public database, www.SaferProducts.gov. CPSC staff will review and transmit the consumer product safety incident report to the manufacturer whose product is identified to allow its comments to be included when the incident is published. The Commission expects a significant shift from paper forms and manufacturer correspondence sent via the U.S. Postal Service to Web forms and correspondence sent via email. Staff will determine a baseline for the number of manufacturers registered in 2012.

Goal: In 2012 staff will transmit 95 percent of consumer-reported product safety incidents to manufacturers registered on www.SaferProducts.gov within five business days of online submission.

Data Analyses of Product Hazards

4. Improving Toy-Related Incident Identification

In 2008 staff began activities to classify incidents involving “Toys, Not Elsewhere Classified” in the CPSC epidemiology databases. In 2009 staff initiated a toy surveillance project to monitor all incoming reports associated with toy product codes. The findings from the 2008 work and the results of the 2009 surveillance effort helped to inform the sample design and development of a NEISS-based special study in 2010. The special study will be conducted in 2011.

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare a report of the results of the study conducted in 2011. Staff will also continue monitoring the toy incidents to gather more detailed information about improvements that can be made to toy classifications.

5. Economic Impact of CPSC Work

Staff conducts economic studies to develop hazard exposure data and maintains econometric models and economic information to provide analyses of general, small business, and environmental impacts of CPSC actions. Model maintenance includes periodic review to assure that methodological approaches and models are current and adequate for use by the CPSC.

In 2010 staff completed training in specialized software and initiated data collection to develop an Input-Output model of the U.S. economy. This model will measure the impact of CPSC actions by allowing for the estimation of the change in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) due to the reduction in injuries to consumers. During 2011, staff will complete the data collection and develop the model.

Goal: In 2012 staff will conduct an Input-Output analysis using the model developed in 2010 and 2011, to estimate the economic impact of reduced injuries to consumers attributable to CPSC actions.

6. Brain Injury Study

Staff conducts economic studies to develop information to provide injury cost estimates, estimates of product life and numbers in use, and labeling and recall costs. In 2009 staff developed a study plan and awarded a contract to develop severity and cost information on carbon monoxide brain injuries for all victims, and on lead poisoning and submersion injuries for children. In 2010 the contractor will begin data collection for the Brain Injury Study. In 2011 the contractor will provide periodic status updates on the Brain Injury Study.

Goal: In 2012 the contractor will complete the final report for the Brain Injury Study.

Data Collection of Product Hazards

7. Capturing Product-Related Cases

Each year, staff collects information about product-related injuries treated in hospital emergency rooms through the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS). A high reporting percentage is necessary to ensure the integrity of the injury estimates developed by CPSC staff. Remedial action would be implemented in any hospital that is missing significant numbers of reportable cases.

Goal: In 2012 NEISS hospitals will report more than 90 percent of the product-related cases, as documented by audits in each hospital.

8. Monitoring Hospitals

Evaluation visits provide CPSC staff an opportunity to review hospital records and ensure that hospital coders are capturing and reporting data on the highest possible percentage of reportable cases.

Goal: In 2012 staff will conduct at least one evaluation visit at 98 percent of the hospitals in the NEISS sample.

9. Medical Examiners and Coroners Reports

Reports from medical examiners and coroners provide critical information on product-related deaths. The data are especially valuable because, unlike death certificates, they are generally received soon after the incident and provide some detail on how the incident occurred.

Goal: In 2012 staff will obtain 4,500 medical examiners' and coroners' reports.

10. News Clips

The CPSC relies on clips from newspapers in all 50 states to identify incidents. News clips are provided by two sources: (1) news reports purchased under clipping service contracts, and (2) news reports from the Internet and other sources obtained by

staff. News clips provide many reports of product-related deaths, serious injuries, and hazardous fires. The reports fill gaps in reporting from other data systems and provide a very important source of incidents to investigate in support of hazard identification and analysis activities.

Goal: In 2012 staff will obtain 6,000 incident reports from news clips. It has been more difficult to obtain news clippings recently because fewer news clipping services are in business.

Data Collection Focused on Minorities

11. Leverage Other Federal Data Collection Efforts

A Government Accountability Office report issued in 2009, which focused on better data collection for minorities, recommended that the CPSC leverage other federal injury data collection efforts, such as those of the Maternal and Child Health Bureau Child Death Review Case Reporting Systems of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Through data-user agreements this system collects information from individual state child death review teams. In 2010 CPSC staff reviewed the child death systems to determine what information collected would be useful for CPSC staff in analyzing consumer product-related deaths and which states contribute the largest numbers of reports.

Goal: In 2012 the CPSC will continue to work directly with each state to gain or maintain access to the data identified in 2010.

12. Race and Ethnicity Data Collection

CPSC staff conducts annually up to 1,000 followup telephone interviews with injured persons treated in NEISS hospitals. Standardized questionnaires are developed to collect additional information of interest to CPSC analysts that is not found on the NEISS record. In 2010 the CPSC developed and included a core set of demographic questions on race and ethnicity.

Goal: In 2012, 100 percent of NEISS questionnaires collected by CPSC staff will include the core demographic questions.

Objective 3.2: Reduce the time it takes to identify hazard trends by improving the collection and assessment of hazard data.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Technology Development							
13. Study the measurement of lead in paint through x-ray fluorescence and alternative technologies (CPSIA sec. 101)	Goal	**	**	1	1	1	1
	Actual			1	1		
Information Technology Improvements for Data Collection							
14. Use Web-based applications to improve communication with businesses	Goal	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Actual	0	0	0	1		
15. Improve access and transfer of information with other government organizations	Goal	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Actual	1	1	0	0		
16. Early Warning System	Goal	**	1	1	1	1	1
	Actual		1	1	1		
Efficiency of Data Collection							
17. Complete headquarters telephone investigations in less than 45 business days	Goal	90%	90%	98%	98%	98%	98%
	Actual	99%	99%	99%	100%		
18. Complete fire investigations as on-site or other in less than 45 business days	Goal	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
	Actual	98%	98%	98%	97%		
19. Complete nonfire investigations as on-site or other in less than 45 business days	Goal	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%
	Actual	96%	95%	97%	95%		
20. Process incident reports within eight working hours	Goal	100%	95%	99%	98%	99%	99%
	Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%		
21. Respond to voicemail messages the next business day	Goal	85%	95%	98%	98%	98%	98%
	Actual	99%	100%	99%	54%		

** No goal established.

Technology Development Scan

13. Technology for Measuring Lead in Paint

The CPSIA required the CPSC to conduct a study by August 2009 on x-ray fluorescence (XRF) technology or other alternative methods for measuring lead in paint to evaluate the effectiveness, precision, and reliability of such measurement technologies. In August 2009 staff posted a report online that concluded that the ability of XRF to measure lead content in painted films on children's products at the limits required under the CPSIA is currently limited due to the unavailability of standard reference materials (SRM). The CPSIA requires periodic review and, specifically, an ongoing effort to study and encourage further development of alternative methods for measuring lead in paint and other surface coatings that can detect effectively, precisely, and reliably lead levels at or below the level specified in the legislation or any lower level established by regulation.

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare a final status report with an update of the staff efforts on the continuing study of XRF and other technologies and the development of SRMs.

Information Technology Improvements for Data Collection

14. Communication with Businesses

The CPSC has initiatives to reduce the burden on businesses by adopting processes that dramatically reduce redundant data collection, providing one-stop streamlined support for businesses, and enabling digital communications with businesses.

Goal: In 2012 the CPSC will implement a customer relationship management framework and create a workspace in the business portal on www.SaferProducts.gov to collaborate with the business community.

15. Communication with Government

The CPSC will continue initiatives that enable sharing and integration of federal, state, and local data to better leverage investments in IT systems and to provide better integration of key government operations.

Goal: In 2012 the CPSC will complete the design of an interface for data exchange with Customs and Border Protection's International Trade Data System (ITDS) to track incoming shipments.

16. Early Warning System

In 2010 staff continued to apply the Early Warning System (EWS) processes and procedures for products found in the sleeping environment of children. Staff used the information in the EWS pilot to characterize hazard scenarios and severity in support of the development of crib and bassinet regulations. During 2010, staff also collaborated with IT contractors to define use cases and evaluate the proposed design of the Phase 1 modules of the Consumer Product Safety Risk Management System (CPSRMS). In 2011 Phase 1 of CPSRMS will be released to production with EWS functionality incorporated, plus enhanced search, alerts, data manipulation, probability-based matching, and expanded product categories.

Goal: In 2012 staff will continue to collaborate with the IT contractors who will develop the additional features or modules for the CPSRMS to establish a baseline for nursery products.

Efficiency of Data Collection

17. Efficiency of Telephone Investigations (Headquarters)

Headquarters' telephone investigations provide valuable information on specific NEISS cases of interest to CPSC analysts. Analysts must receive these data as quickly as possible to support hazard reduction activities.

Goal: In 2012 staff will complete at least 98 percent of telephone investigations in fewer than 45 business days.

18. Efficiency of On-site and Other Fire Investigations (Field)

On-site and other fire investigations by the field staff provide valuable information on cases of interest to CPSC compliance officers and analysts. Analysts must receive these data as quickly as possible to support hazard reduction activities.

Goal: In 2012 field staff will complete at least 95 percent of on-site and other fire investigations (not including telephone investigations) in fewer than 45 business days.

19. Efficiency of On-site and Other Nonfire Investigations (Field)

On-site and other nonfire investigations by the field staff provide valuable information on cases of interest to CPSC compliance officers and analysts. Analysts must receive these data as quickly as possible to support hazard reduction activities

Goal: In 2012 field staff will complete at least 93 percent of on-site and other nonfire investigations (not including telephone investigations) in fewer than 45 business days.

Hotline Services (1-800-638-2772)

20. Efficiency of Responding to Incident Reports

Consumers may make a complaint of an unsafe product or product-related injury through the Hotline. In 2009 Hotline staff recorded 3,315 incident reports. The staff processed these reports (calls and emails) within eight hours of receipt 100 percent of the time. Staff uses these complaints to look for emerging hazards and to support studies of specific product hazards.

Goal: In 2012 the CPSC's Hotline staff will process product incident reports within eight working hours 99 percent of the time.

21. Efficiency of Responding to Voicemail Messages

A new vendor is helping the Hotline maintain high levels of customer satisfaction through administering a performance-based contract for a call and email center that deals directly with the public. Under this type of contract staff evaluates the performance and renews the contract only if the performance level meets or exceeds the standards set forth in the contract. This includes maintaining the Hotline's automated message system, maintaining the system for responding to email messages, and preparing reports on consumer usage of these systems. In 2009 the Hotline received 4,619 messages from the public through voicemail.

Goal: In 2012 the CPSC's Hotline staff will respond to voicemail messages the next business day 98 percent of the time.

Objective 3.3: Establish a transparent risk-based methodology to consistently identify and prioritize hazards to be addressed.

Annual goals for this objective are under development.

Objective 3.4: Expand import surveillance efforts to reduce entry of unsafe products at U.S. ports.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Import Surveillance							
22. Screen children's imported products for lead and paint (CPSIA sec. 101)	Goal	**	**	500	1,000	5,000	5,000
	Actual			715	5,321		
23. Screen products at the ports (number of models)	Goal	**	**	**	2,000	7,000	7,000
	Actual				7,088		
24. Risk Assessment Methodology	Goal	**	1	1	1	1	1
	Actual		1	0	0		

** No goal established.

Import Surveillance**22. Screen Children's Imported Products for Lead and Paint (CPSIA sec. 101)**

Beginning on August 14, 2009, children's products with a lead content of more than 300 ppm or with a surface coating containing more than 90 ppm of lead were banned.

Goal: In 2012 staff will screen 5,000 models of children's products for compliance with the lead content limit.

23. Screen Imported Consumer Products

Members of the Import Surveillance Division are the CPSC's front line in identifying imported products that violate CPSC regulatory requirements or that contain defects that present a significant risk of injury. These investigators screen products and ship samples to other CPSC locations for final determinations.

Goal: In 2012 CPSC staff will screen 7,000 models of imported consumer products at the ports.

24. Risk Assessment Methodology (CPSIA)

As required by the CPSIA, in 2011 staff will report to Congress on a plan to develop a risk assessment methodology (RAM) with Customs and Border Protection for the identification of shipments of consumer products that are: (1) intended for import into the United States; and (2) likely to include consumer products in violation of section 17(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act or other import provisions enforced by the Commission. In 2010 staff awarded a contract for the Risk Assessment Methodology.

Goal: In 2012 CPSC staff will continue to work on the RAM following congressional direction, as appropriate.

Objective 3.5: Scan the marketplace regularly to determine whether previously identified significant hazards exist in similar products.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
25. Complete product hazard scans	Goal	9	9	11	12	12	13
	Actual	9	9	9	12		

25. Complete 13 Product Hazard Scans**ATV Annual Data Update**

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare its annual all-terrain vehicle (ATV) death and injury data update report. The report also includes data on deaths by state, relative risk of death by year, and injuries distributed by year and age grouping.

Chemical Toxicity Assessment (2 activities)

Staff addresses a variety of products and hazards by continuing ongoing activities and initiating new activities, depending on the identification of emerging hazards. The topics will vary but may include the following: lung injuries and fatalities from aerosol waterproofing products, updating the chronic hazard guidelines, indoor air quality, and an assessment of metals.

Goal: In 2012 staff will complete at least two risk assessments, technical review activities, or guidance documents.

Carbon Monoxide-Related Annual Updates (2 activities)

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare its annual report on carbon monoxide (CO) fatalities associated with consumer products.

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare its annual report on CO incidents for generators and engine driven tools.

Electrocution Annual Data Update

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare its annual report of electrocutions associated with consumer products.

Fire-Related Annual Updates (2 activities)

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare its annual report of residential fire losses.

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare its annual report on deaths and injuries associated with fireworks.

Nursery Equipment Annual Update

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare its annual report of nursery product-related injuries and deaths to children under the age of five.

Pediatric Poisonings (2 activities)

U.S. child fatalities have declined substantially since the PPPA became law from more than 200 in the 1970s to an estimated annual average of 29 deaths from 2004–2006. To maintain this outcome staff continues to monitor poisoning data and assess the need for child-resistant packaging.

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare its annual report on unintentional pediatric poisonings.

Goal: In 2012 staff will complete a report on the number of unintentional pediatric poisoning deaths that occur through alternative delivery systems, such as medical patches.

Pool Submersion Annual Data Update

Goal: In 2012 staff will update its annual report on pool submersion incidents involving children under five years of age.

Toys Annual Update

Goal: In 2012 staff will prepare its annual update on toy-related deaths and injuries.

Objective 3.6: Increase surveillance of used and resale consumer products to identify and remove recalled products and substantial product hazards.

Annual goals for this objective are under development.

DECISIVE RESPONSE

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

Once hazardous products have been identified, the CPSC will take action to protect consumers, remove the products from the marketplace, and hold violators accountable. To do this, the CPSC will determine the level of risk posed by the product hazard and select the appropriate course of action and commensurate level of resourcing to address the risk.

The longer a hazardous product remains on store shelves and in homes, the greater the potential for that hazard to cause injuries and deaths. Moreover, both industry and consumer groups demand that response and enforcement efforts be predictable and carried out in a consistent manner. The passage of the CPSIA legislation expanded the CPSC's rulemaking and regulatory authorities but also increased the number of enforcement functions the agency must now carry out.

- More than 500,000 retail firms sell consumer products in the United States.
- CPSC addresses 900 violations of consumer product safety rules each year on average.
- In 2009 CPSC negotiated \$9.8 million in civil penalties through out-of-court settlements.

2012 RESOURCE CHANGES

Total dollars increased by \$668,000 to reflect the goal's share of the Commission request to maintain current safety efforts at 2012 prices as well as increases to strengthen and continue CPSC efforts to implement the CPSIA.

2010-2012 RESOURCES BY STRATEGIC GOAL (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Goals	2010 Actual		2011 Request		2012 Request	
	FTEs	Amount	FTEs	Amount	FTEs	Amount
Decisive Response	191	\$33,178	245	\$40,309	247	\$40,977

Objective 4.1: Expand CPSC's ability to conduct a full range of inspections to monitor for noncompliant and defective products.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Conduct Inspections and Enforce CPSC Regulations</i>							
1. Enforce new CPSIA rules	Goal Actual	**	**	**	5 5	16	28
2. Enforce the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act	Goal Actual	**	**	1 1	1 1	1	1
3. Enforce the Children's Gasoline Burn Prevention Act	Goal Actual	**	**	**	1 1	1	1
4. Increase the number of establishment inspections by field staff	Goal Actual	400 493	400 463	400 454	400 585	450	450

** No goal established.

Conduct Inspections and Enforce CPSC Regulations

1. Enforcement Activities (CPSIA)

In 2011 staff work started to evolve from development of the CPSIA-mandated rules to enforcing those rules. Experience shows that enforcing a new rule takes considerably more resources than enforcing an existing rule.

Goal: In 2012 staff will continue to enforce the following CPSIA rules promulgated in 2009 and 2010:

- ATV standard and action plan requirements;
- certification and third-party testing requirements;
- product registration card requirements;
- durable infant or toddler products rules;
- advertising rules;
- toy standard requirements;
- tracking labels;
- phthalate bans; and
- Section 15(j) generic defect rules.

In addition, staff will enforce any new CPSIA rules promulgated in 2011, through establishment inspections, retail surveillance, and port surveillance.

2. Pool and Spa Safety Act Enforcement

The Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (VGB) requires public pools to be equipped with compliant anti-entrapment drain covers and, in certain instances, with additional anti-entrapment devices or systems. During 2009 and 2010, states under contract worked cooperatively with the CPSC to conduct inspections of pools and spas to verify compliance with the VGB. This allowed CPSC staff to conduct inspections in other locations, thus leveraging our resources and expanding the reach of our enforcement activities. Also, to clearly implement the VGB, the Commission staff has provided guidelines, conducted webinars, and disseminated information to states in an effort to educate consumers, pools owners, and operators about the requirements of the VGB.

Goal: In 2012 staff will enforce the VGB by inspecting public pools and spas and continuing the enforcement program with cooperating states.

3. Children's Gasoline Burn Prevention Act Enforcement

The Children's Gasoline Burn Prevention Act requires each portable gasoline container manufactured on or after January 17, 2009, for sale in the United States, to conform to the child-resistance requirements for closures on portable gasoline containers, as specified in the standard ASTM F2517-05.

Goal: In 2012 staff will implement an enforcement program to monitor compliance with the requirements of the Children's Gasoline Burn Prevention Act.

4. Establishment Inspections

The primary purpose of an on-site field inspection of a manufacturing facility, importer, distributor, or a retailer is to gain first-hand knowledge of a particular product or product type to determine whether it complies with federal regulations or contains a defect, which could create a substantial product hazard.

Goal: In 2012 field staff will conduct 450 establishment inspections.

Objective 4.2: Use a risk-based methodology to prioritize the CPSC’s targeted response to addressable product hazards.

Annual goals for this objective are under development.

Objective 4.3: Increase the effectiveness and speed of stop sales and recalls of noncompliant and defective products.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Efficiency of Recalls and Corrective Actions							
5. Preliminary determination within 85 business days (unregulated products)	Goal Actual	66% 82%	70% 79%	70% 62%	70% 86%	70%	70%
6. (a) Corrective action (fire-related) within 35 business days of notice of violation for regulated products	Goal Actual	80% 76%	82% 96%	80% 89%	80% 90%	80%	80%
(b) Corrective action (children and other hazards related) within 35 business days of notice of violation for regulated products	Goal Actual	85% 96%	88% 96%	80% 96%	80% 88%	80%	80%
7. (a) Corrective action (fire-related) within 60 business days of preliminary determination for unregulated products	Goal Actual	80% 86%	82% 85%	80% 94%	80% 93%	80%	80%
(b) Corrective action (children and other hazards related) within 60 business days of preliminary determination for unregulated products	Goal Actual	80% 89%	82% 91%	80% 91%	80% 91%	80%	80%
8. Initiate a Fast-Track recall within 20 days	Goal Actual	90% 95%	90% 96%	90% 93%	90% 95%	90%	90%
9. Conduct recall checks within 90 days or less	Goal Actual	** 99%	** 100%	** 100%	90% 100%	90%	90%

** No goal established.

Efficiency of Recalls and Corrective Actions

5. Efficiency of Preliminary Determinations

Compliance officers open fire-related investigations based upon reports of possible defects that could present a hazard from a manufacturer, importer, or retailer or on their own initiative after following up consumer complaints, newspaper accounts, or information from CPSC surveillance activity. Each investigation involves a thorough review of information from the company and other sources, and analysis by the CPSC’s technical experts. The investigation culminates in a staff preliminary determination that there is, or is not, a product defect that presents a hazard requiring further action.

Goal: In 2012 staff will make 70 percent of fire-related “preliminary determinations” within 85 business days from the case opening date.

6. Efficiency of Corrective Actions (Regulated Products)

Compliance staff regularly conducts surveillance to check compliance of products with CPSC mandatory standards. Samples collected by investigators in the field and at the ports are sent to the CPSC Laboratory for analysis. Additional technical analysis is often conducted by CPSC technical experts. When it is determined that a product violates CPSC standards, a compliance officer sends a letter of advice (LOA) to the manufacturer, importer, or retailer. For violations posing a serious risk of injury, staff will seek a consumer-level recall (unless the sample was collected at a port of entry and no products have been distributed within the United States). For less serious violations, staff may seek a lesser corrective action, such as stopping sale of the violative products and correction of future production.

Goal (a): In 2012 staff will obtain 80 percent of fire-related corrective actions within 35 business days after the LOA is issued.

Goal (b): In 2012 staff will obtain 80 percent of children’s and other hazards corrective actions within 35 business days after the LOA is issued.

7. Efficiency of Corrective Actions (Unregulated Products)

Each investigation involving a hazard will culminate in a preliminary determination that a product is or is not defective and that defect presents a hazard. If the product is determined to be defective and presenting a substantial product, the compliance officer begins negotiating with the responsible company to obtain a voluntary corrective action. For defects with hazards that pose a risk of serious injury, the compliance officer seeks a consumer-level recall, which usually involves a free repair or replacement of the product or a refund of the purchase price. For less serious hazards, the corrective action may involve stopping sale of the product and correcting future production.

Goal (a): In 2012 staff will negotiate and commence 80 percent of fire-related corrective actions within 60 business days after a firm is notified of the staff’s preliminary determination.

Goal (b): In 2012 staff will negotiate and commence 80 percent of children’s and other hazards corrective actions within 60 business days after the CPSC notifies a firm of the staff’s preliminary determination.

8. Fast Track Timeliness

Goal: In 2012 staff will complete a technical review and initiate a corrective action within 20 days 90 percent of the time for the Fast-Track program.

9. Product Safety Activities (State Partners Program)

Pursuant to the CPSIA it is now illegal to sell a recalled product. To ensure that recalled products are removed from the marketplace, staff conducts recall checks in cooperation with state

and local partners by visiting retail stores and other establishments to verify that the products are not available for sale.

Goal: In 2012 staff will conduct 90 percent of recall checks in cooperation with state or local partners within 90 days or less of assignment.

Objective 4.4: Reduce the time it takes to inform consumers and other stakeholders of newly identified hazards and the appropriate actions to take.

Additional annual goals for this objective are under development.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Notification to Stakeholders							
10. Provide notification to states within one business day (CPSIA sec. 207)	Goal Actual	**	**	95% 100%	95% 99%	95%	95%

** No goal established.

Notification to Stakeholders

10. Efficiency of Notification to States

The CPSC is required to notify each state health department or designated agency whenever it is notified of a voluntary corrective action taken by a manufacturer or the Commission issues a mandatory order under section 15(c) or (d) with respect to any product.

Goal: In 2012 staff will notify state health departments or designated agencies of such actions within one business day 95 percent of the time.

Objective 4.5: Hold violators accountable for hazardous consumer products on the market by utilizing enforcement authorities.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Using Enforcement Authorities							
11. Review and track cases for alleged prohibited acts (CPSIA)	Goal Actual	**	**	**	**	**	90%
12. Coordinate with state attorneys general on litigation (CPSIA sec. 218)	Goal Actual	**	**	1 1	1 1	1	1

** No goal established.

Using Enforcement Authorities

11. Civil Penalty or Other Legal Action (CPSIA)

CPSC staff reviews and tracks cases involving the alleged sale, offer for sale, manufacture for sale, distribution into commerce, and import into or export out of the United States, of any consumer product or other product or substance that is under a voluntary corrective action, subject to an order issued by the Commission, or has been deemed a banned hazardous substance. Staff also reviews and tracks cases in which a product allegedly bears a certification mark that is false or misleading, that misrepresents which product is subject to an action, or bears certification due in any part from the exercise, or attempt to exercise, undue influence on a third party conformity assessment body.

Goal: In 2012 staff will evaluate the merits of 90 percent of the cases referred from the Compliance Division for civil penalty or other appropriate legal action within one year.

**12. Coordination of Litigation
with State Attorneys General
(CPSIA)**

The CPSIA allows state Attorneys General to bring injunctive actions alleging a violation of specific acts prohibited by the Consumer Product Safety Act as amended by the CPSIA and its safety rules on behalf of the residents of their states. In 2010 the staff increased efforts to enhance its ongoing enforcement and information activities in a coordinated way with state attorneys general.

Goal: In 2012 staff will monitor any cases filed by state attorneys general and make recommendations to the Commission on whether to intervene.

RAISING AWARENESS

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

The CPSC will use a wide array of communication channels and strategies to provide the public with timely and targeted information about safety issues and CPSC capabilities. This information will empower consumers to make informed choices about the products they purchase and how to use them safely, to be aware of hazardous products in the market, and to act quickly if they own a recalled product. Additionally, the information will make industry aware of the hazards they must address to maintain safe products.

Consumers, advocates, industry, and partner government agencies each desire useful and timely information about product safety issues in order to make informed choices. However, these audiences have different information needs, and each responds best to different methods of communicating information. With the rapid increase in the use of social media and Web-based communications, the options for conveying consumer product safety information continue to grow.

- The CPSC has to make the public aware of hundreds of new product safety issues each year.
- By 2050, the population of the United States is forecasted to reach 438 million, with non-native English speaking immigrants accounting for the majority of that growth.¹
- The CPSC website traffic increased 200 percent from 2005 to 2009; its safety blog received 1,000 views per day on average in June 2010; its Twitter messages received 6.3 million viewers in March 2010; and its YouTube Crib Safety video received 4,500 views in its first day of broadcast in June 2010.

2012 RESOURCE CHANGES

Total dollars increased by \$150,000 to reflect the goal's share of the Commission request to maintain current safety efforts at 2012 prices as well as increases to strengthen and continue CPSC efforts to implement the CPSIA.

2010-2012 RESOURCES BY STRATEGIC GOAL (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Goals	2010 Plan		2011 Request		2012 Request	
	FTEs	Amount	FTEs	Amount	FTEs	Amount
Raising Awareness	40	\$11,972	40	\$9,068	40	\$9,218

¹ Jeffrey S. Passel and D'Vera Cohn. *U.S. Population Projections: 2005–2050*. Pew Research Center, 11 February 2008.

Objective 5.1: Increase awareness of 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.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Outreach							
1. CPSC website visits (in millions)	Goal	25.0	38.8	40.0	41.0	54.0	55.0
	Actual	32.3	40.5	39.8	53.6		
2. Drive to One Million	Goal	**	**	1	1	1	1
	Actual			1	1		
3. Social media platforms	Goal	**	**	**	**	**	2
	Actual						
4. CPSC on Twitter	Goal	**	**	**	**	**	15,000
	Actual						
5. Promote the Public Database	Goal	**	**	**	**	**	1
	Actual						
Communication Tools Improvements							
6. CPSC website	Goal	**	**	**	**	**	1
	Actual						
7. SaferProducts.gov website	Goal	**	**	**	**	**	1
	Actual						

** No goal established.

Outreach

1. CPSC Website Visits

The number of visits to the CPSC website (www.CPSC.gov) has grown rapidly from about 200,000 visits in 1997, to about 39.8 million visits in 2009. In 2011 the CPSC's website will be enhanced to improve public access to important safety information. The new website, which started out simply allowing the retrieval of basic information, such as press releases (usually announcing product recalls) and the Commission's public meeting calendar, will give the Commission's Web presence a long overdue "facelift" and will create a technologically updated framework for rapid publication of the CPSC's many existing education and information-sharing campaigns. Additional features include links to the CPSC's social media sites, recall widgets, information centers, and extensive information on the CPSIA.

Goal: In 2012 there will be 55 million visits to the CPSC's website.

2. Drive to One Million

The CPSC's "Drive to One Million" campaign started in 2007. This campaign uses several different Commission tools to make the public aware that despite the CPSC's best efforts, there are still many recalled products in the hands of the public. Consumers can sign up to receive instant notice of recall information at www.CPSC.gov/CPSCList.aspx. Outreach will continue with stakeholders, such as mainstream media, social media websites, consumer-oriented websites, private sector and special interest supporters, or state and local governments. Marketing of this program will be driven by promotion of the CPSC's website and Drive to One Million logo.

Goal: In 2012 the CPSC will reach one million consumers through recall announcements via email, followers of CPSC's tweet, fans of CPSC's Facebook page, or those using CPSC's recall widget.

3. Social Media Platforms

Social media platforms (OnSafety blog, Twitter, YouTube, Flickr, Widgets, Phone Apps) are the CPSC's main online communication tool for engaging with the public. In 2012 CPSC staff will continue to post safety information to our various social media platforms on a weekly basis. It is expected that the CPSC will have a presence on Facebook in 2011, and staff will expand the use and content on Facebook in 2012. Staff will use new tools, such as contests to build apps, to disseminate our messages to more people online. CPSC videos will post to YouTube and other video platforms. Staff will continue to explore alternative delivery systems, in addition to email, of CPSC messages and announcements.

Goal: In 2012 CPSC will establish a presence on two new social media platforms to promote CPSC's safety programs, recalls and alerts.

4. CPSC on Twitter

Goal: In 2012 there will be 15,000 followers on Twitter who sign up to receive the CPSC safety message.

5. Promotion of the Public Database

As the public database required by the CPSIA is rolled out in mid-2011, several audiences are expected to need information on its use and requirements. In 2012 staff will continue to inform the public, including underserved populations who do not have easy access to a computer, about the use and benefits of submitting incident reports in the public database. Staff will carry out this initiative using various tools, such as issuing news releases, conducting media interviews, distributing an instructional video or CD about how to use the database, using social media tools, communicating with NSN members, or collaborating with partners (such as consumer groups and library systems).

Goal: In 2012 staff will query specified audiences, such as consumers, businesses, minority groups, and consumer groups, at least every three months to identify and address issues of awareness and usability.

Communication Tools Improvements

6. CPSC Website

The CPSC will build www.CPSC.gov into an up-to-date website that serves consumers and businesses and reflects CPSC's identity and strategy. In 2012 the CPSC will continue to evolve the website to engage consumers and businesses. Design refinements will be based on evaluation of changes in the Web and website survey feedback. All content will be more searchable, resulting in more people easily finding the CPSC's information through external search engines. The CPSC will build in and publish more tools, such as widgets, apps, and feeds to disseminate information.

Goal: In 2012 staff will integrate all campaign websites into the content management system for www.CPSC.gov and will build an interactive mobile site.

7. SaferProducts.gov Website

SaferProducts.gov is the website home of the public Database. The CPSC will build this site into a dynamic portal for gathering safety complaints and disseminating recalls and safety information. In 2012 staff will continue to refine the design and functionality of www.SaferProducts.gov. Staff will evaluate dynamically generated information from the public Database and decide whether and/or how to disseminate that information in multiple platforms.

Goal: In 2012 the CPSC will integrate recall content so that it displays seamlessly across www.CPSC.gov and www.SaferProducts.gov and allow users to customize viewing to see only content they specify.

Objective 5.2: Provide stakeholders with easily accessible, timely, and useful safety information on consumer product hazards.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Outreach Effectiveness							
8. Consumer outreach for imports (in millions)	Goal	**	450	200	350 [#]	750	1,000
	Actual	966	185	530	1,828 [#]		
9. Consumer outreach for fire hazards (in millions)	Goal	125	200	150	150 [#]	300	400
	Actual	295	103	117	447 [#]		
10. Consumer outreach for CO hazards (in millions)	Goal	20	25	15	8 [#]	85	85
	Actual	26	1	4	68 [#]		
11. Consumer outreach for children’s and other hazards (in millions)	Goal	125	450	300	375 [#]	1,100	1,100
	Actual	978	334	550	1,560 [#]		
12. Conduct public information efforts/partnerships	Goal	18	21	21	22	25	26
	Actual	21	21	21	22		
Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act							
13. Rapid Response Initiative: contact local media within one business day	Goal	**	**	**	90%	90%	50%
	Actual				100%		
14. Website management	Goal	**	**	**	1	1	1
	Actual				1		

** No goal established.

[#] Beginning in 2010, the data include social media and online news media. Accordingly, they are not directly comparable to the data for prior years.

Outreach Effectiveness

8. Reaching Consumers on Imports Safety

In 2010 the CPSC secured an estimated 1.8 billion views with safety messages related to imports through recall news releases, press conferences, a town hall meeting, and from the U.S.-China Consumer Product Safety Summit. This goal was exceeded due to the CPSC’s reach via Twitter, YouTube, the OnSafety blog, and online news media, which were not measured in prior years. It also was exceeded due to extensive media coverage and video news releases related to Chinese drywall and crib, stroller, infant sling, and toy recalls.

Goal: In 2012 staff will use communications tools, such as newspaper and radio stories, social media outreach, TV appearances, and video broadcasts related to import safety campaigns and recalls to reach consumers with one billion views of CPSC safety messages.

9. Reaching Consumers on Fire Hazards

In 2010 the CPSC secured an estimated 447 million views of our safety messages related to fire hazards, including messages on holiday cooking, holiday decorating, fireworks, and various recalls involving fire hazards. Outreach included press releases, PSAs, Tweets, and video news releases. This goal was exceeded by such a large margin due to the CPSC's reach via Twitter, YouTube, the OnSafety blog, and online news media, which were not measured in prior years.

Goal: In 2012 staff will use communications tools, such as newspaper and radio stories, social media, TV appearances, and interviews on national television networks, VNRs to national and local television networks, and/or Web publication downloads to reach consumers with 400 million views of CPSC fire safety messages.

10. Reaching Consumers on CO Hazards

In 2010 the CPSC secured an estimated 67.9 million views of our CO messaging through newspaper stories, social media outreach, TV appearances, and interviews. This goal was exceeded due to the CPSC's reach via social media, and online and print news media, which were not measured in prior years.

Goal: In 2012 staff will use communications tools such as newspaper and radio stories, social media outreach, TV appearances, and interviews on national television networks, video news releases to national and local television networks, and e-publications through the CPSC's special online portable generator information center at www.CPSC.gov/info/co/generators.html to reach consumers with 85 million views of CPSC CO safety messages.

11. Reaching Consumers on Children's and Other Hazards

In 2010 the CPSC secured an estimated 1.6 billion views of our safety messages about children's products and other hazards, including pool safety, toy safety and known risks to minority populations. This goal was exceeded due to the CPSC's reach via Twitter, YouTube, the OnSafety blog, and online news media, which were not measured in prior years. It was also exceeded due to extensive media coverage and video news release play related to Chinese drywall and crib, stroller, infant sling, and toy recalls.

Goal: In 2012 staff will use communications tools such as newspaper and radio stories, social media outreach, TV appearances and interviews on national television networks, VNRs to national and local television networks, and e-publications through the CPSC's website to reach consumers with 1.1 billion views of safety messages related to children's and other hazards.

12. Conduct 26 public information efforts/partnerships:**ATV Safety**

In 2011 staff will continue its all-terrain vehicle (ATV) rapid response program as the cornerstone of its ATV education activities. Rapid response focuses on fatalities involving children and adults as a means of preventing future incidents. When media reports of fatalities are received, CPSC-prepared materials are sent to the media covering the incident. In addition, staff makes television outlets aware of available CPSC videos, and in addition, directs all media to resources on the ATV website. The ATV website averaged about 217,000 visits in 2008 and 2009.

Goal: In 2012 the CPSC's multifaceted website www.ATVSafety.gov will continue to be promoted and updated biweekly with death and injury data, news items, industry developments, and changes to state laws. Additionally, an educational roundtable or forum on ATV safety may be planned and sponsored by CPSC staff for all organizations interested in promoting safe riding practices. The CPSC will utilize social media sites, including blogs, to promote safe ATV riding.

Back-to-School Safety

From biking to school to engaging in playground activities, and from playing soccer to using art materials, there are numerous hazards children can face on their way to and while at school. The CPSC uses a Back-to-School safety message each year before children return to the classroom advising parents and school administrators of certain injury risks to children that can be prevented.

Goal: In 2012 staff will use tools, such as a press availability, a news release, a YouTube video, an email message to school districts from the Chairman, an NSN message, a Back-to-School Safety Checklist, and social media platforms to keep parents informed about the risks posed to children headed to and while at school.

Bicycle/Helmet Safety

In 2007, the latest year for which data are available, more than 800 people were killed in bicycle-related incidents.

Goal: In 2012 the CPSC will communicate with the public about the need to wear helmets when riding bikes and other wheeled toys. Public information efforts will take the form of one or more of the following: a news release, a Podcast, an audio news release, PSAs, reissuance of NSN posters on bike and helmet safety, tweets, a YouTube video, and/or partnering with agencies, such as the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

CO Alarms

While a large percentage of consumers' homes are equipped with smoke alarms, it is estimated that far fewer have working CO alarms in their homes. The CPSC strongly supports the installation and maintenance of CO alarms.

Goal: In 2012 through activities including partnerships, posters, news releases, or podcasts, the CPSC will continue its CO alarm messaging in connection with a daylight savings time news release recommending that consumers change the batteries in their smoke detectors and CO alarms at least once every year. Staff will use communications tools, such as a Podcast, blogging, YouTube, Twitter, or the website www.FireSafety.gov, to promote any new developments in technology aimed at making CO alarms even more effective.

CO Poster Project

This multiyear project consists of developing and staging a contest, to be administered and judged by CPSC staff for middle school students to create posters to teach other students and their families about CO poisoning hazards. Developing partnerships with local, state, and federal governments, fire departments, health care providers and low-income housing programs, can assist in support and advocacy for both CO alarm use and CO awareness. In 2010 staff developed contest rules and judging criteria. Staff also publicized the contest to generate school interest in contest participation. The contest winners will be announced, and the finalists' posters will be exhibited on the CPSC's website in 2011.

Goal: In 2012 CPSC staff will work with partners (state, local, and nonprofit) to review and consider repeating the contest for elementary school students to develop a CO safety awareness poster.

Drawstrings in Children's Clothing

Drawstrings in children's clothing, such as jackets, coats, and sweatshirts (mostly located in the hood or at the waist of these garments) can kill children. These items represent a choking or entanglement hazard, if the drawstrings are caught on playground equipment, school buses, cribs, escalators, or other products.

Goal: In 2012 staff will inform parents of the hidden risks involved with drawstrings in children's outerwear, through various tools such as issuing news releases, conducting media interviews, distributing a video, using social media tools, or communicating with NSN members.

Fireworks Safety

Goal: In 2012 the CPSC will conduct a national safety campaign for the Fourth of July to increase public awareness of the dangers associated with legal and illegal fireworks. This campaign will include activities, such as a news conference, video news release, Podcast message, YouTube or viral video, or message to the Neighborhood Safety Network (NSN). Possible partners include the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Halloween Hazards

Goal: In 2012 CPSC staff will remind consumers of the flammability hazards associated with Halloween costumes and highlight warnings about the risk of fire associated with homemade children's costumes, jack-o-lanterns, and other Halloween decorations. Staff will conduct activities such as

issuing a news release, producing a video (YouTube), posting a safety message on Twitter, or conducting TV and radio interviews.

Holiday Decoration Hazards

Goal: In 2012 for the winter holiday season, the CPSC will reissue its annual news release to warn consumers about the fire risk from defective decorative holiday light strings and from natural trees, and will provide tips on the safe use of candles and fireplaces. Staff will also conduct activities, such as recording a Podcast or posting a viral video on YouTube.

Holiday Shopping/Toy Safety

Every holiday season, staff continues efforts to educate parents and caregivers on the appropriate products for appropriate ages. Staff will also continue at this time of year to encourage consumers to be aware of the various websites that will assist them to identify recalled products. As part of the drive to remove dangerous products from homes, staff will continue to build upon the success of the website, www.CPSC.gov, and the www.Recalls.gov website for notifying consumers about recalled products.

Goal: In 2012 staff will use communications tools, such as a VNR, social media outreach, a NSN safety poster, news conference, or other materials to educate the public at the grassroots level about safe shopping for toys, advising that the CPSIA requirements for lead, phthalates, and children's toys are in effect.

Home Heating (CO Hazards)

Goal: In 2012 to remind the public of the continuing threat of CO in the home, staff will highlight the need for routine maintenance of gas appliances. At the beginning of the home heating season, staff will issue a seasonal warning about CO hazards from home heating equipment. Staff will remind consumers of specific issues, including the need to have a routine furnace checkup; this will be completed through activities, such as using news releases, audio news releases, postings on social media sites, publications, or other similar media instruments.

Home Heating (Fire Hazards)

Goal: In 2012 at the beginning of the home heating season, staff will conduct activities, such as issuing a news release, an audio news release, a Podcast message, or post messages on social media platforms to warn about fire hazards from home heating equipment, especially space heaters.

In-Home Drowning Prevention

On average, more than 75 non-pool or spa drowning deaths involving children younger than three years old occur inside or around homes each year.

Goal: In 2012 to prevent young children from drowning, the CPSC will focus at the end of the summer on addressing the hazard of standing water in places such as buckets and bathtubs. As part of this effort to reduce in-home drownings, the CPSC will use tools, such as issuing a news release, conducting media

interviews, communicating via social media sites, recording a Podcast, distributing a video, or issuing a poster for NSN members.

Imported Products

Goal: In 2012 staff will undertake two activities, such as conducting local and/or national interviews, issuing press releases, using social media, and/or using partnerships to inform consumers about a particular imported consumer product posing a hazard to the public or presenting a potential safety risk.

Natural Disaster Preparedness

When hurricanes, ice storms, and natural disasters strike, CO poisonings related to portable generator use may occur. To notify consumers of this hazard, CPSC implements a rapid response program in two parts: first, staff sends prepared CO safety information into the media market as the storm is arriving. In its aftermath, CPSC communicates with the media again if there is a CO-related fatality or consumers are hospitalized because of an incident. In addition, CPSC CO materials are used regularly by response organizations like FEMA, EPA, and state emergency management organizations.

Goal: In 2012 staff will use communications tools such as print news releases, audio news releases, social media sites, or video news releases to address CO poisoning hazards, prior to and in the aftermath of hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, or blizzards.

Poison Prevention

Goal: In 2012 during National Poison Prevention Week the CPSC will continue to support the efforts of the Poison Prevention Council by issuing a news release to promote child-resistant packaging and other poison prevention measures. The CPSC will carry out activities such as updating the online poison prevention information center, conducting media interviews, recording a Podcast, or disseminating a safety message to NSN members. Finally, the CPSC will partner with the Poison Prevention Council and others in the public/private sector to establish one new poison prevention strategy, such as the development of a public service announcement.

Port Safety

Goal: In 2012 staff will conduct two activities, such as issuing a news release, participating in a network news story, using social media, and/or using a federal partnership to inform consumers about an enforcement or intervention action at a U.S. or international port.

Portable Gas Generators

During times of power loss homeowners may be exposed to CO because of incorrect use of portable gas generators to provide power to their homes.

Goal: In 2012 staff will promote generator safety using at least one communications tool such as a news release, a video, a Podcast, YouTube, Twitter, or safety materials to help reduce generator-related deaths and poisonings.

Recall Round-Up

To extend the reach of recall announcements CPSC staff will syndicate to broadcast outlets monthly interviews on the top recalls of the month. These interviews are offered live or as a downloadable package.

Goal: In 2012 staff will reach at least 100 stations using the CPSC's monthly recall round-up broadcasts and possibly, an annual round-up event with partner organizations.

Safe Sleep

This program focuses on the safety of children's sleep products and promotes a safe sleep environment for all children through public education, outreach, regulation, and enforcement. The Safe Sleep campaign and the work of the Safe Sleep team is one of the top priorities for the CPSC in 2010.

Goal: In 2012 the CPSC will continue to carry out the Safe Sleep campaign to educate parents on how to create the safest environment for their child. The campaign will continue to emphasize the requirements of the new crib rules for manufacturers, retailers, and resellers. Special attention also will be given to childcare centers, Head Start centers, hotels and motels regarding requirements they must fulfill at the end of 2012.

The campaign will advise and encourage parents to purchase a new, compliant crib, as well as warn new parents and caregivers about the dangers of pillows, soft bedding, and previously recalled nursery products. Information and education activities for this effort will include materials such as email notifications or mailers to hotels, motels, and child care centers about their responsibilities to comply with the CPSC's new mandatory crib standard; a new consumer guide for parents about purchasing a safe crib; new YouTube video and Facebook posts; a message to National Safety Network members; media interviews; and updates to the Crib Information Center.

Safety Publication Update

Some of the CPSC's electrical, nursery, and mechanical/recreational brochures and product safety alerts (both in print and on the website) are outdated because they may depict older products that do not comply with more recent standards, contain outdated epidemiological information, refer to codes and standards that have been revised, or refer to organizations that have changed names. This project, started in 2009 as a pilot, is intended to regularly update CPSC safety publications and online documents.

Goal: In 2012 staff will update three safety publications addressing children's hazards, fire and electrical hazards, mechanical hazards, sports and recreational hazards, or chemical and combustion hazards.

Smoke Alarm Education

There is confusion in the fire community and among consumers in selecting the type and number of smoke alarms needed to provide adequately life safety. Currently, the national standard (NFPA 72)

requires smoke alarms on every level, in every sleeping area, and in every bedroom. In new construction the smoke alarms must be AC-powered and interconnected. There are many existing residences that do not meet current requirements often due to financial reasons. Some occupants may not have the information needed to select a smoke alarm that will maximize life safety or, at worst, they may not install any smoke alarms. CPSC staff will develop guidance for smoke alarm installation where financial cost is a key factor.

In 2010 the CPSC established an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Standards and Technology to conduct a life safety analysis of various smoke alarm types or configurations using existing data. In 2011 CPSC staff will complete a report of this analysis.

Goal: In 2012 based on the information developed in this study, updated consumer information on smoke alarm messaging for maximizing life safety, given economic limitations, will be prepared.

Goal: In 2012 in a continuing effort to remind consumers that smoke alarms save lives, staff will also issue a news release in the spring and the fall to emphasize that consumers need to have and maintain smoke alarms. Staff will also contact national and local media to encourage them to remind consumers to check that their smoke alarms are in working order. Staff will use communication tools, such as Podcasting, blogging, YouTube, Twitter, or the website, www.FireSafety.gov, to promote any new developments in technology aimed at making smoke alarms more effective.

Tipover Prevention

CPSC staff estimates that in 2006, 42,700 people were treated in U.S. hospital emergency departments for injuries related to instability or tipover of appliances, furniture, and televisions. The furniture category had the largest number of injuries among the three products, with a national estimate of 26,300 injuries associated with instability or tipover and a national estimate of 15,900 involving instability or tipover associated with televisions. From 2000–2006, the CPSC has reports of 87 fatalities associated with tipping televisions. For furniture and televisions, approximately 45 percent of estimated injuries for 2006, and 80 percent of reported fatalities for 2000–2006, involved children younger than 10 years of age. Children ages one to three years have the largest age category numbers for both injuries and fatalities.

Goal: In 2012 CPSC staff will form an action group consisting of experts and other stakeholders. The action group will develop recommended language for standardizing mechanical safeguards in voluntary standards. The action group will also develop draft public education messages and other prevention strategies for discussion with stakeholders that may be used for consumer education materials.

Tipovers (Products)

Goal: In 2012 the CPSC will continue its work to alert parents to the dangers of televisions, heavy furniture, and freestanding ovens tipping over and crushing young children. The CPSC will communicate this hazard through one or more of the following communication tools: issuing a previously recorded, dramatic video news release (VNR) on YouTube, recording a Podcast, conducting media interviews, or producing a new NSN poster.

Window Covering Cords

Window covering pull cords present a strangulation hazard to children. Children can strangle in the loop of window covering cords or be entangled or wrapped in the cords. The younger victims, usually 8 to 23 months old, were in cribs, which were placed near window covering pull cords. While a few older children found the cords hanging near the floor, most of these victims, usually between 2 1/2 to 4 years old, became entangled and strangled in cords when they climbed onto furniture to look out windows.

Goal: In 2012 staff will inform parents of the risks involved with window covering pull cords through tools such as issuing news releases; updating the public on any new standards, either domestically or in collaboration with foreign regulators; conducting media interviews; distributing a video; responding rapidly to local media in the case of a fatality; using social media tools, or issuing a safety alert to NSN members.

Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act**13. Rapid Response Initiative**

In 2009 the CPSC started a daily rapid response pool safety initiative in response to breaking news stories about drowning or entrapment incidents and using these as educational opportunities to inform the media on a regular basis about pool and spa safety and providing them with materials and data for their audiences. In 2012 the target was reduced due to the operation of the program shifting from contract staff in a public relations firm to agency staff.

Goal: In 2012 the CPSC will contact local media within one business day of learning of a pool or spa drowning or near drowning, or of an entrapment incident 50 percent of the time.

14. Website Management

Goal: In 2012 the CPSC will continue maintenance, management and expansion of the PoolSafely.gov website to improve its ease of use and drive traffic by parents, children, industry, and water safety organizations. The website will serve the needs of an increasingly diverse online audience, both demographically and technologically, and will include interactive video, animation, and safety information related to drowning prevention and drain entrapment.

Objective 5.3: Deploy targeted outreach campaigns for priority hazards and vulnerable communities.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
15. Conduct research on CO communications	Goal	**	**	**	**	1	1
	Actual						
Minority Outreach Program							
16. Conduct minority outreach tour	Goal	**	**	**	5	5	6
	Actual				7		
17. (a) Conduct minority awareness campaign	Goal	**	**	**	**	**	1
	Actual						
(b) Minority outreach (in millions)	Goal	**	**	**	5	6	20
	Actual				8		
18. Neighborhood Safety Network membership	Goal	**	**	**	7,500	5,000	7,500
	Actual				3,600		
Pool and Spa Safety Information and Education Campaign							
19. Consumer outreach (in millions)	Goal	**	**	60	90 [#]	125	75
	Actual			80	198 [#]		
20. Conduct public information efforts/partnerships	Goal	**	**	2	3	1	1
	Actual			2	3		

** No goal established.

Beginning in 2010, the data include social media and online news media, so they are not directly comparable to the data for prior years.

15. CO Communication Priorities

This is a multiyear project designed to gain an understanding of consumer behavior in many product-related CO poisonings, such as those involving portable generators. One approach to reducing this hazard is to employ hazard communications, such as safety alerts or information and education campaigns in an attempt to persuade consumers to change unwanted behavior. Often hazard communications of this type are implemented without first learning what the intended audience already knows, under the assumption that experts know what consumers need to be told. Yet, identifying information that is most critical to consumer decisions and behavior is of utmost importance to improve the chances that such communications will be effective.

In 2012 CPSC staff will review available data and information to identify the primary product-related contributors to CO poisonings and their associated primary at-risk populations.

Goal: In 2012 a draft report will be prepared that includes an influence diagram or similar model that summarizes expert knowledge regarding the CO hazard and how consumer behavior impacts hazard exposure and mitigation.

Minority Outreach Program

16. Community Tour

CPSC staff will take the minority outreach effort directly to organizations that serve minority populations by participating in community events, fairs, and conferences. These events host thousands of local attendees and organization leaders and will enable staff to reach directly thousands of consumers both at the events and through follow up with local branches.

Goal: In 2012 staff will visit at least six cities to participate in community events, fairs, and conferences, such as the annual National Council of La Raza and National Urban League conference. Staff will conduct activities, such as interactive demonstrations of hazards, provide handouts of publications and safety materials, sign up consumers for CPSC's services, and form new partnerships.

17. Minority Outreach Awareness Campaign

Goal (a): In 2012 staff will develop a minority outreach campaign to carry out activities, such as expanding the list of minority-targeted media and grassroots organizations, disseminating at least three targeted videos in English and Spanish, translating at least 20 news releases into Spanish, or posting minority-targeted blog entries.

Goal (b): In 2012 staff will reach 20 million minority consumers through safety messages in print, radio, Internet and broadcast media, and social media.

18. Neighborhood Safety Network Membership

The Neighborhood Safety Network (NSN) is a grassroots outreach program that provides timely, lifesaving information to member organizations and individuals who, in turn, share our safety posters and news alerts with underserved consumers who might otherwise never hear or receive the information from the CPSC.

Goal: In 2012 staff will increase its membership in the NSN from 5,000 to 7,500.

Pool and Spa Safety Information and Education Campaign

19. Consumer Outreach

Goal: In 2012, 75 million views of CPSC safety messages related to pool and spa safety will be received by consumers and key stakeholders through activities such as TV appearances and interviews on national and local television networks, public service announcements, newspaper articles, social media outreach, video news releases, a rapid response program, and other communications tools.

20. Public Information and Education Campaign

Goal: In 2012 staff will conduct information and education activities to address child drowning and entrapment in residential and public pools and spas. These activities may include hosting press events in states that have adopted all or some of the requirements of the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (VGB), conducting a webinar for key stakeholders, hosting a national press event with congressional leaders, utilizing online toolkits on pool and spa safety, creating PSAs, or using blog and other social media to communicate with the pool and spa community.

Objective 5.4: Increase access to consumer product safety information for industry and small businesses.

Annual Goals Summary		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
21. Participate in public or webcast meetings for stakeholders to learn about the CPSIA	Goal	**	**	9	6	6	6
	Actual			12	13		

** No goal established.

21. Public or Webcast Meetings

Goal: In 2012 staff will participate in six meetings (public or via webcast) to address the many questions about the CPSIA and allow for an open dialogue with stakeholders. In these meetings, sections of the CPSIA of most interest to stakeholders will be explained and discussion encouraged through question and answer sessions.

SOCIETAL COST ESTIMATION

The \$900 billion in societal costs in 2008 dollars is the total of three components: the costs of medically attended injuries, the costs of fatalities, and property damage. To estimate medically attended injuries, the CPSC employs the Injury Cost Model (ICM), which uses empirically derived relationships between emergency department injuries reported through NEISS and those treated in other settings (*e.g.* doctor's offices, clinics). The costs of medically attended injuries are made up of four major components, including medical costs, work losses, pain and suffering, and legal costs. The methods used to estimate these four broadly defined components are described in detail in the *Consumer Product Safety Commission's Revised Injury Cost Model*, Miller et. al., Public Services Research Institute, Calverton, Md, December 2000.

The cost of fatalities is estimated by applying a value of statistical life (VSL) to the number of deaths. CPSC staff used a VSL of \$5 million, an estimate that is consistent with the results of research employing the "willingness to pay" methodology.

The estimate for average annual property damage (\$6.7 billion from 2006 data in constant 2008 dollars) comes from data on residential fires collected by the National Fire Protection Association in an annual survey. The property damage estimate does not include costs associated with fires that are not reported to a fire department or goods destroyed or damaged when an incident other than fire occurs.

The estimate of societal costs does not include the costs of illnesses and deaths resulting from chemical or bacterial exposure from use of consumer products.

PROCESSES AND TECHNOLOGIES NEEDED TO MEET THE PERFORMANCE GOALS

This section reviews the (A) processes, (B) technologies (capital assets), (C) treatment of major management problems, (D) accountability, and (E) methodology for allocating the CPSC's budget request to strategic goal activities in the annual performance plan.

A. Processes

We plan to achieve our annual goals by continuing our current operational processes. These are described more fully under the Approaches to Product Safety section. In summary, our processes involve these hazard reduction activities:

- participating in the voluntary standards process or developing mandatory safety standards, where necessary;
- identifying hazards rigorously;
- conducting compliance activities, such as recalls, corrective actions, and enforcement of existing regulations; and
- distributing information to the public on how to avoid product hazards.

B. Capital Assets/Capital Programming

We have two major recurring capital asset acquisitions identified in support of our performance goals: continued investment in information technology (IT) and the modernization of our laboratory. Our investments in IT and laboratory modernization have a direct impact on our ability to achieve our mission and strategic goals.

We use IT to speed access to injury and death information to set priorities for using our resources, support various voluntary and mandatory approaches to reducing hazards, and more quickly reduce hazards to American consumers. In addition, automating various tracking, planning, and mission-critical systems needed to accomplish organizational tasks has saved thousands of administrative staff hours, thus expanding staff time devoted to injury reduction activities. This has benefited the various CPSC programs established to carry out the Commission's mission. In 2009 the CPSC established a full IT Capital Investment governance process. In 2012 we have identified additional funds to develop IT governance activities.

The new laboratory space is a modern building designed as an integrated laboratory, office, and sample storage facility. The new laboratory site will include office space for additional employees and will allow for further efficiencies and improvement. Occupancy is expected in May 2011. While most of the outfitting of the new laboratory site will be completed in 2011, each year we must invest in planned replacement of testing equipment.

C. Treatment of Major Management Problems and High-Risk Areas

We do not have any known major problems of fraud and mismanagement in our programs and operations. We can address problems of fraud and mismanagement in programs and operations, if they were to arise, through CPSC's: (1) Office of Inspector General, responsible for audits, inspections, special reports, and investigations; (2) Office of the Chairman, responsible for the annual Federal Financial

Managers Improvement Act (FFMIA) report to the President and Congress; and (3) the Senior Management Council, responsible for internal control reviews and annual letters of assurance.

From 2004 to 2009, the Commission produced financial statements that received a “clean opinion” from the Inspector General. In 2010 the Inspector General was unable to give an opinion on the 2010 financial statements. This was due to difficulties encountered with the implementation of a new financial system in 2010. The Commission is making corrections so that the Inspector General can issue a clean opinion on future statements.

D. Accountability

The Commission’s budget review process, annual performance report, and staff performance appraisals are the primary methods for assigning accountability to managers and staff for achievement of objectives. Each year during the budget and operating plan process, we will link the Strategic Plan and the Performance Budget. The Executive Director of the Commission and the directors for the Offices of Hazard Identification and Reduction (for Safety Standards and Data Collection), Compliance and Field Operations (for Recalls and Corrective Actions), and Information and Public Affairs (for Consumer Information) are responsible for this linkage. Finally, the Commission stresses the achievement of the Strategic Plan’s objectives as an important consideration in the performance appraisals of Commission managers. In addition, the Commission’s Inspector General conducts an annual audit program of various aspects of Commission operations, including auditing portions of the performance plans.

E. Resource Allocation to Accomplish Annual Goals

For 2012 the CPSC funding request is \$122 million with a staff level of 610 FTEs. The CPSC is a staff intensive organization with more than 70 percent of total resources devoted to the compensation and housing of professional and technical staff who also identifies hazards, investigates those hazards, take action to reduce those hazards, and inform the public about avoiding those hazards.

Allocation Methodology: Resources in the Annual Performance Plan are allocated between our five strategic goal areas. We estimated the resource allocation for each strategic goal by:

- Determining the direct costs for each strategic goal for those activities classified under each goal in the budget (*e.g.*, resources for the public database project were directly applied to the goal for rigorous hazard identification). Most of the Commission’s costs are direct costs, such as salary, contract support, and operating costs.
- Distributing proportionately indirect costs, such as administration and space rent, to the strategic goals for each program.

PROGRAM AND FINANCING SCHEDULE

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	2010 Actual	2011 Request	2012 Request
Obligations by Program Activity:			
Direct Program:			
Leadership in Safety	\$14,541	\$15,992	\$14,631
Commitment to Prevention	24,052	24,463	24,868
Rigorous Hazard Identification	32,141	30,368	32,306
Decisive Response	33,178	40,309	40,977
Raising Awareness	11,972	9,068	9,218
Laboratory Modernization	3,877	2,123	0
Total Direct Program.....	119,761	122,323	122,000
Reimbursable Program	2,731	3,000	3,000
Total New Obligations	122,492	125,323	125,000
Budgetary Resources Available for Obligation:			
Unobligated Balance Carried Forward, Start of Year	8,000 ¹	4,123 ²	0
New Budget Authority (gross).....	120,953	118,200	122,000
Total Budgetary Resources Available for Obligation.....	128,953	122,600	131,984
Total New Obligations.....	-122,492	-122,600	-131,984
Unobligated Balance Carried Forward, End of Year	6,461	0	0
New Budget Authority (Gross), Detail:			
Discretionary:			
Appropriation (Definite)	118,200	118,200	122,000
Appropriation (Total Discretionary)	118,200	118,200	122,000
Discretionary: Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections:			
Offsetting Collections (Cash)	2,731	3,000	3,000
Total New Budget Authority (Gross)	120,931	121,200	125,000
Change in Obligated Balances:			
Obligated Balance, Start of Year	40,693	57,644	30,586
Total New Obligations.....	122,492	117,018	120,780
Total Outlays (Gross)	-104,860	-144,076	-122,688
Adjustments in Expired Accounts (Net)	-681	0	0
Obligated Balance, End of Year	57,644	30,586	28,679
Outlays (Gross), Detail:			
Outlays from New Discretionary Authority	83,207	92,196	95,160
Outlays from Discretionary Balances	21,653	51,880	27,528
Total Outlays (Gross)	104,860	144,076	122,688
Offsets:			
Against Gross Budget Authority and Outlays:			
Offsetting Collections (Cash) from Federal Sources	2,731	3,000	3,000
Offsetting Collections (Cash) from Nonfederal Sources	0	0	0
Total Offsetting Collections (Cash).....	2,731	3,000	3,000
Net Budget Authority And Outlays:			
Budget Authority (Net).....	\$118,200	\$118,200	\$122,000
Outlays (Net)	\$102,129	\$141,076	\$119,688

¹ Amount includes \$2 million in Pool and Spa Safety Act grants and \$6 million in Lab Modernization funds carried over from 2009.

² Amount includes \$2 million in Pool and Spa Safety Act grants and \$2.123 million in Lab Modernization funds carried over from 2010.

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		<u>2010</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2011</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
Direct Obligations:				
Personnel Compensation:				
11.1	Full-Time Permanent	\$45,652	\$54,809	\$57,177
11.3	Other than Full-Time Permanent	3,919	4,215	4,215
11.5	Other Personnel Compensation.....	877	905	984
11.8	Special Personal Services Payments	49	0	0
11.9	Total Personnel Compensation	<u>50,497</u>	<u>59,929</u>	<u>62,340</u>
Personnel Benefits:				
12.1	Civilian.....	12,951	16,041	17,178
13.0	Benefits for Former Personnel	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
	Subtotal, Compensation and Benefits	63,463	75,980	79,528
21.0	Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,517	1,466	1,609
22.0	Transportation of Things.....	92	85	86
23.1	Rental Payments to GSA.....	5,167	8,174	8,461
23.2	Rental Payments to Others	8	1	1
23.3	Communication, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges ..	1,624	678	685
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	701	298	301
25.1	Advisory and Assistance Services	4,308	200	202
25.2	Other Services	24,873	25,440	22,826
25.3	Purchases from Other Federal Agencies	6,342	2,322	2,340
25.4	Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	2,729	330	333
25.5	Research and Development.....	316	2,200	2,222
25.7	Operation and Maintenance of Equipment.....	1,551	724	731
26.0	Supplies and Materials	1,211	616	678
31.0	Equipment.....	5,858	1,805	1,993
41.0	Grants.....	0	2,000	0
42.0	Insurance Claims and Indemnities	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
99.0	Subtotal, Direct Obligations.....	<u>\$119,761</u>	<u>\$122,323¹</u>	<u>\$122,000</u>
Reimbursable Obligations:				
11.1	Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and Transportation of Persons	30	0	0
25.0	Other Services	2,701	3,000	3,000
26.0	Supplies and Materials	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	Subtotal, Reimbursable Obligations.....	<u>2,731</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
99.9	Total Obligations	\$122,492	\$125,323	\$125,000

¹ 2011 Request amount includes \$2 million in Pool and Spa Safety Act grants and \$2.123 million in Lab Modernization funds carried over from 2010.

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Direct:

Total Compensable Work Years:

Full-Time Equivalent Employment	488	576	610
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VOLUNTARY AND MANDATORY STANDARDS SUMMARY

	<u>2010</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2011</u> <u>Request*</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request*</u>
Voluntary Standards Under Development	61	60	66
Mandatory Standards Under Development	26	22	18

* It is anticipated that these numbers will change to reflect activities changed during the operating plan period.

CPSC FY 2010 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In fiscal year (FY) 2010 the CPSC made the following safety advances that illustrate its continuing efforts to reduce injuries and deaths from consumer products:

- ❖ Implemented significant portions of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008, including developing an interpretative rule on the definition of a children’s product; final rules for infant bath seats, infant walkers, and third-party testing requirements for those products; and proposed rules for full-size and non-full-size cribs, toddler beds and bassinets/cribels. Additionally, proposed rules were developed pursuant to section 15(j) of the CPSA for drawstrings and hair dryers. Additional testing and technical review activities took place on products such as ATVs, lead in paint, and phthalates.
- ❖ Enforced new rules that were passed in prior fiscal years. By cooperating with state partners, the CPSC was able to enforce the requirements of the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (VGB) by inspecting pools and spas for compliant anti-entrapment drain covers and, in certain instances, additional anti-entrapment devices/systems. Staff also developed and/or implemented new programs for enforcing multiple recent requirements resulting from the Children’s Gasoline Burn Prevention Act and CPSIA, such as lead in paint certification, tracking labels, toy standards (ASTM F963), phthalate bans, and mandatory ATV requirements.
- ❖ Obtained 428 voluntary recalls involving about 124 million product units. In addition, we obtained \$3.9 million in civil penalties for failure to report possible product hazards in a timely manner.
- ❖ Expanded import surveillance efforts by increasing the number of staff stationed full-time at ports around the United States. The Import Surveillance Division screened more than 7,000 products at the ports and stopped defective products from entering the country. Staff updated the China Program Plan, which documents the CPSC’s various China-related activities and is the basis for an overall strategy to promote the safety and compliance of Chinese consumer products exported to the United States.
- ❖ Launched the *Pool Safely* campaign (www.PoolSafely.gov), a first-of-its-kind national public pool safety education effort to reduce child drowning and nonfatal submersions and entrapments in swimming pools and spas. The *Pool Safely* campaign is a key part of the CPSC’s efforts to carry out the requirements of Section 1407 of the VGB Act, which calls for a national public education campaign designed to raise public awareness, support industry compliance, and improve safety of pools and spas. Since Memorial Day weekend the *Pool Safely* campaign has delivered an important and simple message: just adding an extra safety step in and around the water can make all the difference.
- ❖ Launched a targeted *Safe Sleep* outreach and education effort focusing on educating new and expectant parents and caregivers on how to use nursery products safely, specifically cribs, play yards, and bassinets. The CPSC worked in cooperation with safety advocacy groups at the grassroots level, including Safe Kids USA, Keeping Babies Safe, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the National Urban League, and various community groups and state and local government agencies to help disseminate the crib safety and safe sleep messages.
- ❖ Alerted the public to hazardous products through 362 press releases and recall alerts, more than six million electronically distributed publications, and through the CPSC’s website, consumer

Hotline, and National Injury Information Clearinghouse. We had about 53.6 million website visits. In 2010 the CPSC made available for the first time a widget, a Web-based tool that third parties can feature on their Web pages that displays brief summaries of the latest CPSC safety information. The presence of the CPSC's widget on other organizations' Web pages accounted for an additional 42.8 million views of CPSC safety information.

- ❖ Completed the first phase of the public database development, with 90 percent of the database complete and a planned launch date for the public portal of March 2011. The Commission held public workshops on January 11 and 12, 2010, to solicit public opinions from trade associations, industry representatives, consumer groups, government agencies, and other interested parties on topics related to the public database. Staff completed and the Commission voted on a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, published in the Federal Register on May 24, 2010, for the database.

INSPECTOR GENERAL (IG) BUDGET REQUEST (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

In compliance with P.L. 110-409, the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008, the following information is presented:

Resource	2010 <u>Actual</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>	CPSC 2012 <u>Request</u>
FTEs.....	5.7	7.0	8.0
Compensation	\$732.6	\$840.4	\$1,040.4 ¹
Contracts	\$0.0	\$100.0	\$100.0
Operating Costs.....	\$6.3	\$12.7 ²	\$15.9
Training.....	\$7.5	\$15.0	\$15.0
IG Council Contribution ³	\$0.8	\$2.5 ²	\$3.0
Total Amount	<u>\$747.2</u>	<u>\$970.6</u>	<u>\$1,174.3</u>

¹ Includes \$200,000 for the one FTE increase (of which \$167,000 is for compensation and \$33,000 is for new indirect overhead costs).

² These costs have been recalculated to reflect current costs.

³ The contribution to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency is based on 0.26 percent of the IG budget.

The CPSC Inspector General certifies that the amount requested for training satisfies all known IG training requirements for fiscal year 2012.

ACRONYMS

ANPR	Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AQSIQ	General Administration for Quality Supervision, Inspection, and Quarantine
ASTM	ASTM International, formerly American Society for Testing and Materials
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHAP	Chronic Hazard Advisory Panel
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COTS	Commercial Off-The-Shelf
CPSA	Consumer Product Safety Act
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
CPSIA	Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act
CPSRMS	Consumer Product Safety Risk Management System
EEO/AEP	Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Employment Program
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EWS	Early Warning System
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSA	General Services Administration
IAG	Interagency Agreement
IG	Inspector General
ITDS	International Trade Data System
MECAP	Medical Examiners and Coroners Alert Program
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEISS	National Electronic Injury Surveillance System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NPR	Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
NSN	Neighborhood Safety Network
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PPPA	Poison Prevention Packaging Act
RAM	Risk Assessment Methodology
ROHVA	Recreational Off-Highway Vehicle Association
ROV	Recreational Off-Road Vehicle
SDO	Standards Development Organization
UL	Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
USFA	United States Fire Administration
VGB	Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act
VNR	Video News Release
20XX	Years mentioned refer to fiscal years except for deaths, injuries and associated property losses, which are on a calendar year basis.

**U.S. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION
BETHESDA, MD 20814**