

annual burden hours for respondents to be 187.50 hours. The monetized hourly cost is \$38.60, as defined by total compensation for all civilian workers, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, as of December 2020. Accordingly, we estimate the total cost burden to be \$7,237.50 (187.50 hours × \$38.60). The total cost to the federal government for the contract to design and conduct the proposed survey is \$152,712.

**Alberta E. Mills,**

*Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.*

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## CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[Docket No. CPSC-2021-0020]

### Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Hazard Warning Communication Survey

**AGENCY:** Consumer Product Safety Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC or Commission) announces that the Commission has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request for extension of approval for an information collection on a proposed survey to assess how hazard warnings are communicated to consumers. On July 26, 2021, the CPSC published a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing the agency's intent to seek approval of this collection of information. The Commission received no comments. Therefore, by publication of this notice, the Commission announces that CPSC has submitted to the OMB a request for extension of approval of this collection of information, without change.

**DATES:** Submit written or electronic comments on the collection of information by December 8, 2021.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to: [www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain](http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain). Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function. In addition, written comments that are sent to OMB also

should be submitted electronically at: <http://www.regulations.gov>, under Docket No. CPSC-2021-0020.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Cynthia Gillham, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; (301) 504-7991, or by email to: [cgillham@cpsc.gov](mailto:cgillham@cpsc.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On July 26, 2021, the Commission published notice of the proposed collection on the hazard warning communication survey. 86 FR 40018. The Commission did not receive any comments. Accordingly, the Commission announces that it has submitted to the OMB a request for approval of this collection, without change.

### A. Hazard Warning Communication Survey

CPSC is authorized under section 5(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA), 15 U.S.C. 2054(a), to conduct studies and investigations relating to the causes and prevention of deaths, accidents, injuries, illnesses, other health impairments, and economic losses associated with consumer products. Section 5(b) of the CPSA, 15 U.S.C. 2054(b), further provides that CPSC may conduct research, studies, and investigations on the safety of consumer products, and develop product safety test methods and testing devices.

CPSC proposes to conduct an online survey to gather data on consumer risk perception and response to hazard communications from 5,000 respondents. The study population will be comprised of individuals age 18 and over from across the United States. In this proposed survey, CPSC seeks information about consumer product use, including, but not limited to, the following topics:

- Consumers' beliefs, experiences, and tendencies regarding product safety;
- whether consumers pay attention to instructions that come with products;
- whether consumers read safety information and labels;
- to what extent consumers comply with safety messages;
- how product type influences consumers' attitude and behavior;
- what information resources consumers rely on before buying a product;
- how product safety ranks among other factors consumers consider;
- reasons consumers comply or do not comply with the safety messages; and
- how consumers respond if they encounter a safety recall of the product they own.

CPSC has contracted with Carahsoft/Qualtrics to develop and execute this project for CPSC. Information obtained through this survey is not intended to be considered nationally representative. The panel provider will monitor respondents, and if a particular demographic is trending highly, the panel provider will slow down the sample for that segment and will focus on obtaining responses from others to ensure recruitment for U.S. census-matched survey participants from the Midwest, Northeast, South, and West regions. The panel provider will also monitor respondents to ensure that underserved populations are represented in the sample and that insights are collected from a diverse population.

CPSC intends to use the study findings to develop a better understanding of the mechanisms and types of safety messages that consumers receive, how they respond, and what affects their response. Specifically, responses to the items in this survey will provide CPSC staff with information on whether consumers read and comply with various types of safety information that comes with products they use; the causes of consumer noncompliance with product safety information; whether consumers share product safety information with other users of their products; what sources of information they rely on to decide if a product is safe to use; whether safety is a priority in their purchasing decisions; how they responded to safety notices and recalls in the past; reasons for noncompliance with safety notices and recalls; and if and how the product type affects their risk perception and behaviors. Findings from this survey will provide CPSC with information on ways to increase consumer understanding of, and adherence to, safety messaging and help CPSC develop more effective messaging that will convey critical information about product hazards.

### B. Burden Hours

We estimate the number of respondents to the survey to be 5,000. The online survey for the proposed study will take approximately 15 minutes (0.25 hours) to complete. We estimate the total annual burden hours for respondents to be 1,250 hours. The monetized hourly cost is \$38.60, as defined by total compensation for all civilian workers, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, as of December 2020. Accordingly, we estimate the total cost burden to be \$48,250 (1,250 hours × \$38.60). The total cost to the federal

government for the contract to design and conduct the proposed survey is \$150,978.

**Alberta E. Mills,**

*Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.*

[FR Doc. 2021-24358 Filed 11-5-21; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Docket ID ED-2021-IES-0154]

### Request for Information on Rigorous Research on Interventions That Promote Postsecondary Success

**AGENCY:** Institute of Education Sciences, Department of Education.

**ACTION:** Request for information.

**SUMMARY:** The What Works Clearinghouse, a program of the U.S. Department of Education's Institute of Education Sciences, reviews existing research on education policies, programs, products, and practices to provide educators and other key stakeholders the information they need to make evidence-based decisions. Through this request for information (RFI), the What Works Clearinghouse seeks public input to help us find rigorous research on education practices designed to improve postsecondary student success.

**DATES:** We must receive your comments by December 8, 2021.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit your response to this RFI through the Federal eRulemaking Portal. We will not accept submissions by postal mail, commercial mail, hand delivery, fax, or email. To ensure that we do not receive duplicate copies, please submit your comments only once. In addition, please include the Docket ID at the top of your comments.

*Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) to submit your comments electronically. Information on using *Regulations.gov*, including instructions for accessing agency documents, submitting comments, and viewing the docket, is available on the site under the "FAQ" tab.

*Privacy Note:* The Department's policy for comments received from members of the public is to make these submissions available for public viewing in their entirety on the Federal eRulemaking Portal at

[www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). Therefore, commenters should be careful to include in their comments only information that they wish to make publicly available. We encourage, but

do not require, that each respondent include his or her name, title, institution or affiliation, and the name, title, mailing and email addresses, and telephone number of a contact person for his or her institution or affiliation, if any.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Matthew Soldner, Commissioner, National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance & Evaluation Officer, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, Room 4160, Potomac Center Plaza, Washington, DC 20202-7240. Telephone: (202) 245-8385. Email: [Matthew.Soldner@ed.gov](mailto:Matthew.Soldner@ed.gov).

If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) or a text telephone (TTY), call the Federal Relay Service (FRS), toll-free, at 1-800-877-8339.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### Background

A sizable number of students who enter postsecondary education with the intention of earning a certificate or degree never achieve that goal. One out of every five (18.5 percent) first-time postsecondary students who entered college in 2011-12 with the goal of completing a bachelor's degree had not earned a credential of any type (completion) and was no longer enrolled (persistence) by spring 2017. Among students who entered college in 2011-12 and had intended to earn an associate degree, the combined persistence and completion rate was even lower: nearly half (45.7 percent) were no longer enrolled and had no education credential to show for their time, effort, and expense.<sup>1</sup>

There is unlikely to be a "one size fits all" solution to significantly improving postsecondary completion outcomes among the Nation's learners, given their diversity and the diversity of institutions they attend. Instead, a variety of policies, programs, products, and practices will be needed. What should be common across all, however, is that they should be evidence-based.

The What Works Clearinghouse (WWC), a program of the U.S. Department of Education's Institute of Education Sciences, reviews existing education research to provide educators and other key stakeholders information they can use to make evidence-based decisions. Specifically, the WWC

reviews causal impact studies; that is, research evaluating the efficacy of interventions—policies, programs, products, or practices—on outcomes of interest.

Since 2012, the WWC has sought to increase the number of causal impact studies it has reviewed that are relevant to postsecondary educators, policymakers, and administrators. To date, this includes more than 930 individual studies.<sup>2</sup> In that same time, the WWC has tripled the number of systematic reviews it conducts of specific branded and non-branded interventions (Intervention Reports)<sup>3</sup> and expanded its portfolio of postsecondary-focused Practice Guides,<sup>4</sup> publications that present specific, evidence-based recommendations for educators to improve their practice.

Despite the growth in its postsecondary-focused resources, the Department believes there may be existing causal impact research specifically relevant to improving postsecondary completion outcomes among the Nation's learners that the WWC has not yet reviewed. As such, we seek public comment to assist us in identifying relevant research. We are particularly interested in research that focuses on policies, programs, products, and practices that improve postsecondary success and can be implemented by postsecondary systems and/or institutions, working either in their own settings or in other settings (e.g., high schools) in partnership with other education stakeholders (e.g., local or State educational agencies).

This is a request for information only. This RFI is not a request for proposals (RFP) or a promise to issue an RFP or a notice inviting applications. This RFI does not commit the Department to contract for any supply or service whatsoever. Further, we are not seeking proposals and will not accept unsolicited proposals. The Department will not pay for any information or administrative costs that you may incur in responding to this RFI. The documents and information submitted in response to this RFI will not be returned.

We will review every comment, and, as described above, electronic comments in response to this RFI will be publicly available on the Federal eRulemaking Portal at

<sup>2</sup> See <https://go.usa.gov/xMsKy> to see individual studies reviewed by the WWC in the postsecondary topic area.

<sup>3</sup> See <https://go.usa.gov/xMsKM> to see WWC Intervention Reports in the postsecondary topic area.

<sup>4</sup> See <https://go.usa.gov/xMsKz> to see WWC Practice Guides in the postsecondary topic area.

<sup>1</sup> See Table 1.1-C in *Web Tables—A 2017 Follow-up: Six-Year Persistence and Attainment at Any Institution for 2011-12 First-Time Postsecondary Students* (NCES 2020-238). <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2020238>.