

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**National Highway Traffic Safety Administration**

[Docket No. 91-53; Notice 06]

Insurer Reporting Requirements; Reports on Section 612 of the Motor Vehicle Theft Law Enforcement Act of 1984

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: This notice announces publication by NHTSA of three reports. Section 612(b) of Title VI of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act (MVICSA, Pub. L. 93-513) requires this information be periodically compiled and published by the agency in a form that will be helpful to the public, the law enforcement community, and Congress. The three reports are for reporting years 1989, 1990 and 1991. These reports cover Section 612 which provides information on theft and recovery of vehicles; rating rules and plans used by motor vehicle insurers to reduce premiums due to a reduction in motor vehicle thefts; and actions taken by insurers to assist in deterring thefts.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons may obtain a copy of the Section 612 informational report by contacting the Docket Section, Room 5109, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20590. Docket hours are from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Requests should refer to Docket No. 91-53; Notice 06.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Ms. Rosalind Proctor, Office of Planning and Consumer Programs, NHTSA, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20590. Ms. Proctor's telephone number is (202) 366-0846. Her fax number is (202) 493-2739.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Motor Vehicle Theft Law Enforcement Act of 1984 (Theft Act) was implemented to enhance detection and prosecution of motor vehicle theft (Pub. L. 98-547). The Theft Act added a new Title VI to the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act, which required the Secretary of Transportation to issue a theft prevention standard for identifying major parts of certain high-theft lines of passenger cars. The Act also addressed several other actions to reduce motor vehicle theft, such as: increased criminal penalties for those who traffic in stolen vehicles and parts; curtailment

of the exportation of stolen motor vehicles and off-highway mobile equipment; establishment of penalties for dismantling vehicles for the purpose of trafficking in stolen parts; and development of ways to encourage decreases in premiums charged to consumers for motor vehicle theft insurance.

Title VI was designed to impede the theft of motor vehicles by creating a theft prevention standard which required manufacturers of designated high-theft car lines to mark or inscribe them with a vehicle identification number. The theft standard became effective in Model Year 1987 for designated high-theft car lines.

The "Anti-Car Theft Act of 1992" amended the law relating to the parts-marking of major component parts on designated high-theft vehicles. One amendment made by the Anti-Car Theft Act was to 49 U.S.C. 33101(10), where the definition of "passenger motor vehicle" now includes a "multipurpose passenger vehicle or light-duty truck when that vehicle or truck is rated at not more than 6,000 pounds gross vehicle weight." Since "passenger motor vehicle" was previously defined to include passenger cars only, the effect of the Anti-Car Theft Act is that certain multipurpose passenger vehicle (MPV) and light-duty truck (LDT) lines may be determined to be high-theft vehicles subject to the Federal motor vehicle theft prevention standard (49 CFR Part 541).

Section 612 of the Theft Act requires subject insurers or designated agents to report annually to the agency on theft and recovery of vehicles; rating rules and plans used by insurers to reduce premiums due to a reduction in motor vehicle thefts; and actions taken by insurers to assist in deterring thefts. Rental and leasing companies also are required to provide annual theft reports to the agency.

The annual insurer reports provided under Section 612 of the Theft Act are intended to aid in implementing the Theft Act and fulfilling the Department's requirements to report to the public the results of the insurer reports. The first annual insurer reports, referred to as the Section 612 Report on Motor Vehicle Theft, was prepared by the agency and issued in December 1987. A notice announcing the availability of the first report was published in the **Federal Register** on February 19, 1988. The report included theft and recovery data by vehicle type, make, line, and model which were tabulated by insurance companies and rental and leasing companies. Comprehensive premium information

for each of the reporting insurance companies was also included. The fifth, sixth and seventh reports disclose the same subject information and follow the same reporting format.

Issued on: June 9, 1997.

L. Robert Shelton,

Associate Administrator for Safety Performance Standards.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**National Highway Traffic Safety Administration**

[Docket No. 97-037; Notice 1]

Fleetwood Enterprises, Inc.; Receipt of Application for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance

Fleetwood Enterprises, Inc. (Fleetwood) of Riverside, California has determined that front side windows of some of the motor homes it manufactured fail to comply with the light transmittance requirements of 49 CFR 571.205, Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 205, "Glazing Materials," and has filed an appropriate report pursuant to 49 CFR Part 573, "Defect and Noncompliance Reports." Fleetwood has also applied to be exempted from the notification and remedy requirements of 49 U.S.C. Chapter 301—"Motor Vehicle Safety" on the basis that the noncompliance is inconsequential to motor vehicle safety.

This notice of receipt of an application is published under 49 U.S.C. 30118 and 30120 and does not represent any agency decision or other exercise of judgment concerning the merits of the application.

Standard No. 205, which incorporates by reference, the American National Standards Institute's (ANSI) "Safety Code for Safety Glazing Materials for Glazing Motor Vehicles Operating on Land Highways" Z-26.1-1977, January 26, 1977, as supplemented by Z26.1a, July 3, 1980 (ANS Z26.1), specifies that glazing materials used in windshields and in windows to the immediate right and left of the driver of trucks and buses shall have a luminous transmittance of not less than 70 percent of the light, at normal incidence, when measured in accordance with "Light Transmittance, Test 2" of ANSI Z-26.1-1980. It specifies that all windows of an automobile shall have a luminous transmittance of not less than 70 percent.

During the period of July, 1995 through January, 1997, Fleetwood