DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2001–8681]

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Occupant Crash Protection; Review: Fatality Reduction by Safety Belts; Evaluation Report

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

ACTION: Request for comments on technical report.


DATES: Comments must be received no later than May 22, 2001.

ADDRESSES:


Comments: All comments should refer to the Docket number of this notice (NHTSA–2001–8681). You may submit your comments in writing to: U.S. Department of Transportation Docket Management, Room PL–401, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590. You may also submit your comments electronically by logging onto the Dockets Management System website at http://dms.dot.gov. Click on “Help & Information” or “Help/Info” to obtain instructions for filing the document electronically.

You may call Docket Management at 202–366–9324 and visit the Dockets Management website page.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:


For information about NHTSA’s evaluations of the effectiveness of existing regulations and programs: Visit the NHTSA web site at http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov and click “Regulations & Standards” underneath “Car Safety” on the home page; then click “Regulatory Evaluation” on the “Regulations & Standards” page.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NHTSA estimated in 1984 that manual 3-point safety belts reduce the fatality risk of front-seat occupants of passenger cars by 45 percent relative to the unrestrained occupant. This critically important safety technology should be re-evaluated periodically to see if effectiveness estimates are still current and accurate. However, after 1985, the prime analysis technique for Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) data, double-pair comparison, began producing inflated, unreliable results. The technical report develops an empirical tool to adjust double-pair comparison analyses of 1986–99 FARS data. It validates the adjustments by comparing the belt use of fatally injured people in certain types of crashes to belt use observed on the road in State and national surveys. These methods reconfirm the agency’s earlier estimates of fatality reduction by manual 3-point belts: 45 percent in passenger cars and 60 percent in light trucks. Furthermore, they open the abundant 1986–99 FARS data to additional analyses, permitting point-estimation of belt effectiveness by crash type, occupant age and gender, belt type, vehicle type, etc.

How Can I Influence NHTSA’s Thinking on This Evaluation?

NHTSA welcomes public review of the technical report and invites reviewers to submit comments about the data and the statistical methods used in the analyses. NHTSA will submit to the Docket a response to the comments and, if appropriate, additional analyses that supplement or revise the technical report.

How Do I Prepare and Submit Comments?

Your comments must be written and in English. To ensure that your comments are correctly filed in the Docket, please include the Docket number of this document (NHTSA–2001–8681) in your comments.

Your primary comments must not be more than 15 pages long (49 CFR 553.21). However, you may attach additional documents to your primary comments. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

later, in November 1999, NHTSA issued a supplemental NPRM under which compliance would be deferred until September 1, 2005 for small manufacturers such as Panoz. At this point, Panoz resumed its efforts to modify the Ford mechanical airbag system only to find that Ford had changed to an electronic system with its 1999 models. Panoz could not adopt the system without additional crash testing, and it now anticipates that it will be in compliance at the end of the two-year extension it has requested. Although this is the fourth time that Panoz has applied to NHTSA for an exemption from the automatic restraint requirements of Standard No. 208, the statute imposes no limit on the number of times that a manufacturer may apply, and a further exemption may be granted upon appropriate findings of hardship and good faith efforts to comply.

We have concurred before with Panoz’s arguments that an exemption would be in the public interest and consistent with the objectives of motor vehicle safety. The Roadster is built in the United States and 100% of its components are bought from Ford and from other domestic suppliers. With the exception of Standard No. 208, the Roadster is said to meet all other applicable Federal motor vehicle safety standards.

In consideration of the foregoing, we hereby find that Panoz has met its burden of persuasion that, to require compliance with S4.1.4. of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 208 would cause substantial economic hardship to a manufacturer that has tried in good faith to comply with the standard. We further find that a hardship to a manufacturer that has tried in good faith to comply with S4.1.4. of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 208, the objectives of motor vehicle safety.

Please send two paper copies of your comments to Docket Management or submit them electronically. The mailing address is U.S. Department of Transportation Docket Management, Room PL–401, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590. If you submit your comments electronically, log onto the Dockets Management System website at http://dms.dot.gov and click on “Help & Information” or “Help/Info” to obtain instructions.

We also request, but do not require you to send a copy to Charles J. Kahane, Chief, Evaluation Division, NPP–22, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Room 5208, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590 (alternatively, FAX to 202–366–2550 or e-mail to ckahane@nhtsa.dot.gov). He can check if your comments have been received at the Docket and he can expedite their review by NHTSA.

How Can I Be Sure That My Comments Were Received?

If you wish Docket Management to notify you upon its receipt of your comments, enclose a self-addressed, stamped postcard in the envelope containing your comments. Upon receiving your comments, Docket Management will return the postcard by mail.

How Do I Submit Confidential Business Information?

If you wish to submit any information under a claim of confidentiality, send three copies of your complete submission, including the information you claim to be confidential business information, to the Chief Counsel, NCC–01, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Room 5219, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590. Include a cover letter supplying the information specified in our confidential business information regulation (49 CFR Part 512).

In addition, send two copies from which you have deleted the claimed confidential business information to Docket Management, Room PL–401, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590, or submit them electronically.

Will the Agency Consider Late Comments?

In our response, we will consider all comments that Docket Management receives before the close of business on the comment closing date indicated above under DATES. To the extent possible, we will also consider comments that Docket Management receives after that date.

Please note that even after the comment closing date, we will continue to file relevant information in the Docket as it becomes available. Further, some people may submit late comments. Accordingly, we recommend that you periodically check the Docket for new material.

How Can I Read the Comments Submitted by Other People?

You may read the comments by visiting Docket Management in person at Room PL–401, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. You may also see the comments on the Internet by taking the following steps:


b. On that page, click on “search.”

c. On the next page (http://dms.dot.gov/search/) type in the four-digit Docket number shown at the beginning of this Notice (6545). Click on “search.”

d. On the next page, which contains Docket summary information for the Docket you selected, click on the desired comments. You may also download the comments.


William H. Walsh, Associate Administrator for Plans and Policy.

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance

AGENCY: Department of the Treasury (“Treasury”).

ACTION: Notice of Department of the Treasury Financial Assistance Subject to Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended.

SUMMARY: In accordance with Subpart F of the Title IX common rule for the enforcement of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (“Title IX”), this notice sets federal financial assistance administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury that is covered by Title IX. Title IX prohibits recipients of federal financial assistance from discriminating on the basis of sex in education programs or activities.

Subpart F of the Title IX common rule requires each federal agency that awards federal financial assistance to publish in the Federal Register a notice of the federal financial assistance covered by the Title IX regulations within sixty (60) days after the effective date of the final common rule. The final common rule for the enforcement of Title IX was published in the Federal Register by twenty-one (21) federal agencies, including Treasury, on August 30, 2000 (65 FR 52858–52895). Treasury’s portion of the final common rule will be codified at 31 CFR Part 28.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Title IX prohibits recipients of federal financial assistance from discriminating on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities. Specifically, the statute states that “no person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance,” with specific exceptions for various entities, programs, and activities. 20 U.S.C. 1681(a). Title IX and the Title IX common rule prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in the operation of, and the provision or denial of benefits by, education programs or activities conducted not only by educational institutions but by other entities as well, including, for example, law enforcement agencies, departments of corrections, and for profit and nonprofit organizations.

List of Federal Financial Assistance Administered by the Department of the Treasury to Which Title IX Applies

Note: All recipients of federal financial assistance from Treasury are subject to Title IX, but Title IX’s anti-discrimination prohibitions are limited to the educational components of the recipient’s program or activity, if any.

Failure to list a type of federal assistance below shall not mean, if Title IX is otherwise applicable, that a program or activity is not covered by Title IX.

1. Assistance provided by the Office of the Partnership in Education linking the various Treasury bureaus’ educational and community outreach efforts, including: support activities for career academies and Adopt-A-School programs; identifying external and community resources in support of partnership objectives; Computers for Learning, the donation of surplus computer equipment, technology training and support to local schools; Professional Development Series, the workplace readiness training for high school internships; Achieves Initiative, to motivate students to attend and stay in