sence; locate, inspect, and photograph vehicles; conduct a telephone or personal interview with the involved individuals or surrogate; and obtain and record injury information received from various medical data sources. NASS CDS data are used to describe and analyze circumstances, mechanisms, and consequences of high severity motor vehicle crashes in the United States. The collection of interview data aids in this effort.


Estimated Total Annual Burden: 5,605 hours.

Number of respondents: 9,450.

Addresses: Send comments, within 30 days, to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725–17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20503, Attention NHTSA Desk Officer.

Comments are invited on: Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; the accuracy of the Departments estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection; ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

A comment to OMB is most effective if OMB receives it within 30 days of OMB receiving it within 45 days of the date of this notice. The OMB may be reached by telephone at (202) 395–7305.

In compliance with these requirements, NHTSA asks for public comments on the following proposed collections of information:

Title: 49 CFR part 575.104; Uniform Tire Quality Grading Standard.

OMB Control Number: 2127–0519.

Affected Public: All passenger car tire manufacturers and brand name owners offering passenger car tires for sale in the United States.

Form Number: The collection of this information uses no standard form.

Abstract: Part 575 requires tire manufacturers and tire brand owners to submit reports to NHTSA regarding the UTQGS grades of all passenger car tire lines they offer for sale in the United States. This information is used by consumers of passenger car tires to compare tire quality in making their purchase decisions. The information is provided in several different ways to include tire grades: 1) The grades are molded into the sidewall of the tire so that they can be reviewed on both the new tire and the old tire that is being replaced; 2) A paper label is affixed to the tread face of the new tire that provides the grade of that particular tire line along with an explanation of
the grading system; (3) tire manufacturers provide dealers with brochures for public distribution listing the grades of all of the tires they offer for sale; and (4) NHTSA compiles the grading information of all manufacturers’ tires into a booklet that is available to the public both in printed form and on the Web site.

Estimated Annual Burden: NHTSA estimates that a total of 86,780 man-hours are required to write the brochures, engrave the new passenger car tire molds, and affix the paper labels to the tires. Based on an average hourly rate of $24 per hour for rubber workers in the United States, the cost to the manufacturers is $2,082,670 to perform those items listed above. The largest portion of the cost burden imposed by the UTQGS program arises from the testing necessary to determine the grades that should be assigned to the tires. An average of 125 convoys, driven 7,200 miles each, consisting of four vehicles and four drivers, are run each year for treadwear testing. NHTSA estimates it cost $0.60 per vehicle mile including salaries, overhead and reports. This brings the annual treadwear testing cost to $2,520,000. For the traction testing, it is estimated that 1,750 tires are tested annually with an estimated cost of $45,000 for use of the government test facility. Using a factor of 3.5 times to cover salary and overhead of test contractors, the estimated cost of traction testing is $157,500. A separate temperature grade testing for tires is required, since the test is no longer an extension of the high speed performance test of 49 CFR Part 571.109, which was previously required for safety certification. Part 571.109 is replaced by Part 571.139, which has different test speeds. For the temperature testing, it is estimated that 1,715 tires are tested annually with an estimated average cost per test of $454.

Therefore, the estimated UTQGS temperature annual testing is $778,610. Thus, the total estimated cost for UTQGS testing is $3,456,100. The cost of printing the tread labels is approximately $28,500,000 and the estimate for printing brochures is at $3,163,500. This yields a total annual financial burden of approximately $35,120,000 (approximately $35.1 million) on the tire manufacturers.

Estimated Annual Burden to the Government: The estimated annual cost of UTQGS to the Federal government is $1,278,000. The cost consists of approximately $152,000 for data management for enforcement testing, and approximately $396,000 for general administration of the program.

Number of Respondents: There are approximately 160 individual tire brands sold in the United States. The actual number of respondents is much less than 160 due to company acquisitions, mergers, and in most cases, the manufacturer will report for the various individual brand names for which they produce tires. The actual number of respondents is approximately 45.

Comments are invited on: Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; the accuracy of the Department’s estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection; ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Christopher J. Bonanti, Associate Administrator for Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. 2013–28591 Filed 11–27–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
[DOcket No. NHTSA—2013–0131]

Amendments to Highway Safety Program Guidelines

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

ACTION: Revisions to highway safety program guidelines.

SUMMARY: Section 402 of title 23 of the United States Code requires the Secretary of Transportation to promulgate uniform guidelines for State highway safety programs. As the highway safety environment changes, it is necessary for NHTSA to update the guidelines to provide current information on effective program content for States to use in developing and assessing their traffic safety programs. In a Notice published in the Federal Register on June 20, 2012 (77 FR 37093), the agency requested comments on the proposed revisions to the following guidelines: Guideline No. 1 Periodic Motor Vehicle Inspection, Guideline No. 2 Motor Vehicle Registration, Guideline No. 6 Codes and Laws, Guideline No. 16 Management of Highway Incidents (formerly Debris Hazard Control and Cleanup), and Guideline No. 18 Motor Vehicle Crash Investigation and Incident Reporting (formerly Accident Investigation and Reporting). A new guideline, No. 13 Older Driver Safety, was also developed to help States develop plans to address the particular needs of older drivers and address the emerging challenges from the increasing population of older drivers in their States. Because of the unique issues related to older driver safety, this guideline also includes recommendations related to Medical Providers and Social Services Providers. Overall, these revisions and additions will provide up-to-date and current guidance to States. NHTSA will update the guidelines periodically to address new issues and to emphasize program methodology and approaches that have proven to be effective in these program areas.

Each of the revised guidelines reflects the best available science and the real-world experience of NHTSA and the States in developing and managing traffic safety program content. The guidelines offer direction to States in formulating their highway safety plans for highway safety efforts supported with Section 402 grant funds as well as safety activities funded from other sources. The guidelines provide a...