The United States Code for Motor Vehicle Safety (Title 49, Chapter 301) defines motor vehicle safety as “the performance of a motor vehicle or motor vehicle equipment in a way that protects the public against unreasonable risk of accidents occurring because of the design, construction, or performance of a motor vehicle, and against unreasonable risk of death or injury in an accident, and includes nonoperational safety of a motor vehicle.

The Office of Defects Investigations (ODI) has opened many defect investigations into engine stalling and/or loss of motive power. The majority of investigations resulting in safety recalls involved a complete loss of motive power, frequently accompanied by loss of power-assist to steering and brake systems (the latter conditions not present here). Factors that support recalls to remedy these conditions include a lack of warning or precursor symptoms to the driver; stalling during power-demand situations such as accelerating or to maintain highway speeds/uphill grades; and an inability to immediately “restart” or restore mobility to a stranded vehicle. Absent very high failure rates in new vehicles, NHTSA has not successfully pursued hesitation, reduced engine power modes, or stalling outside the conditions listed above, primarily because these conditions have not been found to demonstrate an unreasonable risk to motor vehicle safety. Experience of harsh shifting and transmission degradation over time would typically fall into this category, even if it leads to an eventual loss of motive power condition.

12.0 FINDINGS

1. Of the 2,505 complaints received through September 13, 2016, 1,288 (51%) mention repair cost . . . . the single most cited issue
2. The high repair cost motivates many owners to delay repair if one is done at all. The extended warranty/CA settlement terms contribute to this.
3. Cost of repair motivates some owners to sell un-repaired vehicles w/o disclosing co-mingling problem
4. Transmission failures resulting in LOMP, due to co-mingled fluid, are slowly progressive . . . vibration, shift degradation, slipping, then loss of motive power.
5. While many owners acknowledge noticing shift quality degradation, they did not understand that, if left untended, it could result in loss of motive force.
6. Three of the four alleged crashes involve pre-event warning symptoms which were ignored and all involved used vehicles that had recently been purchased presumably with a pre-existing fluid co-mingling condition.

13.0 CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing analysis, there is no reasonable possibility that an order concerning the notification and remedy of a safety-related defect would be issued as a result of granting Mr. Oliver’s petition. Therefore, in view of the need to allocate and prioritize NHTSA’s limited resources to best accomplish the agency’s safety mission, the petition is denied.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a Federal Register notice published on October 20, 2016, the Department of Transportation solicited nominations for membership to the Advisory Committee on Automation in Transportation (ACAT). The ACAT shall undertake information gathering activities, develop technical advice, and present recommendations to the Secretary to further inform this policy, including— but not limited to—aviation automated navigation systems technologies, unmanned aircraft systems, automated and connected road and transit vehicle technologies, enhanced freight-movement technologies, railroad automated technologies, and advanced technology deployment in surface transportation environments. In particular, the ACAT will perform these activities as they may relate to emerging or “not-yet-conceived” innovations to ensure DOT is prepared when disruptive technologies emerge and can better manage long term evolution of training and education, regulation, and safety oversight. The ACAT will consider these topics and areas of application as they alleviate or exacerbate challenges to disabled and disadvantaged populations.

In the prior notice, the Department of Transportation stated that individuals already serving on a Federal advisory committee will be ineligible for nomination. After further consideration, the Department finds it appropriate to consider applicants already serving on a Federal advisory committee. As a result, interested parties may self-nominate or submit a nomination for a candidate who already serves on another Federal advisory committee.

Process and Deadline for Submitting Nominations: Qualified individuals can self-nominate or be nominated by any individual or organization. To be considered for the ACAT, nominators should submit the following information:

(1) Name, title, and relevant contact information (including phone, fax, and email address) of the individual requesting consideration;
(2) A letter of support from a company, union, trade association, academic or non-profit organization on letterhead containing a brief description why the nominee should be considered for membership;
(3) Short biography of nominee including professional and academic credentials;
(4) An affirmative statement that the nominee meets all Committee eligibility requirements.

Please do not send company, trade association, or organization brochures or
any other information. Materials submitted should total two pages or less. Should more information be needed, DOT staff will contact the nominee, obtain information from the nominee’s past affiliations, or obtain information from publicly available sources, such as the Internet.

Nominations may be emailed to automation@dot.gov or faxed to the attention of John Augustine at (202) 366–0263, or mailed to John Augustine, U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of the Secretary Office of Policy, Room W84–306, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington DC, 20590. Nominations must be received before November 16, 2016. Nominees selected for appointment to the Committee will be notified by return email and by a letter of appointment.

Issued in Washington, DC, on October 24, 2016.

Blair C. Anderson.
Under Secretary of Transportation for Policy.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Electronic Availability
The SDN List and additional information concerning OFAC sanctions programs are available from OFAC’s Web site (www.treas.gov/ofac).

Notice of OFAC Action
The following individuals were removed from the SDN List, effective as of October 27, 2016.

Individuals
1. AL–LIBY, Anas (a.k.a. AL–LIBI, Anas; a.k.a. AL–RAGHE, Nazih; a.k.a. AL–RAGHE, Nazih Abdul Hamed; a.k.a. AL–SABAI, Anas), Afghanistan; DOB 30 Mar 1964; alt. DOB 14 May 1964; POB Tripoli, Libya; citizen Libya (individual) [SDGT].
2. HUSAYN AL ALAYWAH, Al-Sayyid Ahmad Fathi; DOB 30 Jul 1964; POB Suez, Egypt; nationality Egypt (individual) [SDGT].
3. SHAWEESH, Yasser Abu (a.k.a. ABOU SHAWEESH, Yasser Mohamed; a.k.a. ABOU SHAWEESH, Yasser Mohamed Ismail), Meckennheimer Str. 74a, Bonn 53179, Germany; Wuppertal Prison, Germany; DOB 20 Nov 1973; POB Benghazi, Libya; Passport 981358 (Egypt); alt. Passport 0003213 (Egypt); Travel Document Number C00071659 (Germany); alt. Travel Document Number 939254 (Egypt) (individual) [SDGT].
4. AIDER, Farid (a.k.a. ACHOUR, Ali), Via Milanese, 5, 20099 Sesto San Giovanni, Milan, Italy; DOB 12 Oct 1964; POB Algiers, Algeria; Italian Fiscal Code DRAFRD64R12Z301C (individual) [SDGT].
5. ABD AL HAFIZ, Abd Al Wahab (a.k.a. FERDJANI, Mouldou; a.k.a. “MOURAD”; a.k.a. “RAHAB DI ROMA”), Via Lungotevere Dante, Rome, Italy; DOB 07 Sep 1967; POB Algiers, Algeria (individual) [SDGT].

Dated: October 27, 2016.

John E. Smith.
Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Office of Foreign Assets Control

Additional Designations, Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is publishing the names of nine individuals whose property and interests in property have been blocked pursuant to the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (Kingpin Act), 21 U.S.C. 1901–1908, 8 U.S.C. 1182.

DATES: OFAC’s actions described in this notice were effective on October 27, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: