agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (ii) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection; (iii) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (iv) 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 publication.


Jeff Michael, Associate Administrator, Research and Program Development.

[FR Doc. 2016–15366 Filed 6–28–16; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2016–0066; Notice 1]

Bridgestone Americas Tire Operations, LLC, Receipt of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance

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

ACTION: Receipt of petition.

SUMMARY: Bridgestone Americas Tire Operations, LLC (BATO), has determined that certain Bridgestone VSB heavy-duty radial truck tires do not fully comply with paragraph S6.5(d) of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 119, New Pneumatic Tires for Motor Vehicles with a GVWR of more than 4,536 Kilograms (10,000 pounds) and Motorcycles. BATO filed a report dated April 7, 2016, pursuant to 49 CFR part 573, Defect and Noncompliance Responsibility and Reports. BATO then petitioned NHTSA under 49 CFR part 556 for a decision that the subject noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety.

DATES: The closing date for comments on the petition is July 29, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments on this petition. Comments must refer to the docket and notice number cited in the title of this notice and be submitted by any of the following methods:

- Mail: Send comments by mail addressed to: U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- Hand Deliver: Deliver comments by hand to: U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590. The Docket Section is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. except Federal Holidays.

Comments must be written in the English language, and be no greater than 15 pages in length, although there is no limit to the length of necessary attachments to the comments. If comments are submitted in hard copy form, please ensure that two copies are provided. If you wish to receive confirmation that comments you have submitted by mail were received, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed postcard with the comments. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to http://www.regulations.gov, including any personal information provided.

The petition, supporting materials, and all comments received before the close of business on the closing date indicated above will be filed in the docket and will be considered. All comments and supporting materials received after the closing date will also be filed and will be considered to the extent possible.

When the petition is granted or denied, notice of the decision will also be published in the Federal Register pursuant to the authority indicated at the end of this notice.

All documents submitted to the docket may be viewed by anyone at the address and times given above. The documents may also be viewed on the Internet at http://www.regulations.gov by following the online instructions for accessing the dockets. The docket ID number for this petition is shown at the heading of this notice.

DOT’s complete Privacy Act Statement is available for review in the Federal Register published on April 11, 2000. (65 FR 19477–78).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Overview: Pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h) and their implementing regulations at 49 CFR part 556, BATO submitted a petition for an exemption from the notification and remedy requirements of 49 U.S.C. Chapter 301 on the basis that this noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety.

This notice of receipt of BATO’s petition 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 petition.

II. Tires Involved: Affected are approximately 1,167 Bridgestone VSB heavy-duty radial truck tires used for logging and other similar applications that were manufactured between April 5, 2015, and March 30, 2016.

III. Noncompliance: BATO stated that while the subject tires, which are rated for both a single and a dual load, display the proper maximum load rating and inflation pressure on the sidewall for a single load, but are missing that information for a dual load. As a consequence, the tires do not fully comply with paragraph S6.5(d) of FMVSS No. 119.

IV. Rule Text: Paragraph S6.5(d) of FMVSS No. 119 provides, in pertinent part:

S6.5 Tire markings. Except as specified in this paragraph, each tire shall be marked on each sidewall with the information specified in paragraphs (a) through (j) of this section.

. . .

(d) The maximum load rating and corresponding inflation pressure of the tire, shown as follows:

[Mark on tires rated for single and dual load]: Max load single kg (lb) at kPa (psi) cold.

Max load dual kg (lb) at kPa (psi) cold.

[Mark on tires rated only for single load]: Max load kg (lb) at kPa (psi) cold.

V. Summary of BATO’s Petition: BATO described the subject noncompliance and stated its belief that the noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates motor vehicle safety and is unlikely to have an adverse impact on motor vehicle safety. BATO states that the subject tires meet or exceed all of the performance requirements of FMVSS No. 119. BATO also contends that the missing “dual” load information has no effect on the performance of the subject tires and that the subject tires were tested and passed at the single tire load, which is higher and more punishing than that of the dual tire load.

BATO asserted that NHTSA has previously granted inconsequential noncompliance petitions regarding noncompliances that are similar to the subject noncompliance.
BATO concluded by expressing the belief that the subject noncompliance is inconsequential as it relates to motor vehicle safety, and that its petition to be exempted from providing notification of the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30118, and a remedy for the noncompliance, as required by 49 U.S.C. 30120, should be granted. NHTSA notes that the statutory provisions (49 U.S.C. 30118(d) and 30120(h)) that permit manufacturers to file petitions for a determination of inconsequentiality allow NHTSA to exempt manufacturers only from the duties found in sections 30118 and 30120, respectively, to notify owners, purchasers, and dealers of a defect or noncompliance and to remedy the defect or noncompliance. Therefore, any decision on this petition only applies to the subject tires that BATO no longer controlled at the time it determined that the noncompliance existed. However, any decision on this petition does not relieve equipment distributors and dealers of a defect or noncompliance and to remedy the defect or noncompliance. Therefore, any decision on this petition only applies to the subject tires that BATO no longer controlled at the time it determined that the noncompliance existed. However, any decision on this petition does not relieve equipment distributors and dealers of the prohibitions on the sale, offer for sale, or introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of the noncompliant tires under their control after BATO notified them that the subject noncompliance existed.

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 30118, 30120: delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.95 and 501.8

**Jeffrey M. Giuseppe,**
Director, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Requests for additional information should be directed to the Department of the Treasury, Departmental Offices, Federal Insurance Office, ATTN: Lindy Gustafson, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Room 1410, Washington, DC 20220.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**OMB Control Number:** 1505–0253.
**Title:** Collection of Data from Property and Casualty Insurers for a Report on the Effectiveness of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program.

Abstract: This information collection is made necessary by the provisions of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–1, 129 Stat. 3). The Program provides a federal backstop for insured losses from an act of terrorism. Section 111 of the 2015 Reauthorization Act provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, commencing in the calendar year beginning on January 1, 2016, shall require insurers participating in the Program to submit information regarding insurance coverage for terrorism losses in order to analyze the effectiveness of the Program. The initial data collection request was voluntary on the part of participating insurers. Each entity that meets the Act’s definition of insurer (based upon existing information, over 2000 individual firms, within approximately 800 separate insurance groups) must participate in the Program.

**Type of Review:** Extension of a currently approved collection.
**Affected Public:** Businesses or other for-profits.
**Estimated Number of Respondents:** 300.
**Estimated Number of Annual Responses:** 300.
**Estimated Hours per Response:** 25 to 50.
**Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:** 10,000.

**Request For Comments:** Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval. Comments may become a matter of public record. The public is invited to submit comments concerning: (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) 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; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

**Dated:** June 24, 2016.

**Brenda Simms,**
Treasury PRA Clearance Officer.

**BILLING CODE 4810–25–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

**Proposed Collection; Comment Request**

**AGENCY:** Departmental Offices, Treasury.
**ACTION:** Notice and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of the Treasury, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on this continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)).

**DATES:** Written comments should be received on or before August 29, 2016 to be assured of consideration.

**ADDRESSES:** Send comments regarding the burden estimate, or any other aspect of the information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the Department of the Treasury, Departmental Offices, Federal Insurance Office, ATTN: Lindy Gustafson, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Room 1410, Washington, DC 20220.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Requests for additional information should be directed to the Department of the Treasury, Departmental Offices, Office of Financial Stability, ATTN: Sonya Johnson, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220, (202) 927–8868.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**OMB Control Number:** 1505–0216.
**Title:** Troubled Asset Relief Program—Making Home Affordable Participants.

Abstract: Authorized under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (EESA) of 2008 (Public Law 110–349), the Department of the Treasury has implemented several aspects of the Troubled Asset Relief Program. Among