

appear between the bead and a point one-half the distance from the bead to the shoulder of the tire, on at least one sidewall. The markings shall be in letters and numerals not less than 2 mm (0.078 inch) high and raised above or sunk below the tire surface not less than 0.4 mm (0.015 inch), except that the marking depth shall be not less than 0.25mm (0.010 inch) in the case of motorcycle tires. The tire identification and the DOT symbol labeling shall comply with part 574 of this chapter. Markings may appear on only one sidewall and the entire sidewall area may be used in the case of motorcycle tires and recreational, boat, baggage, and special trailer tires

* * * * *

(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.

NHTSA'S Analysis of FTS'S Reasoning: Foreign Tire Sales (FTS) acknowledges that the subject tires are marked with a maximum load rating higher than the intended correct value and a corresponding inflation pressure lower than the intended correct value, but contends that the tires are safe for use based on additional tests conducted at the incorrectly marked inflation pressure and at loads greater than the incorrectly marked maximum load rating. The maximum load rating and corresponding inflation pressure that are erroneously marked on the subject FTS tires, size 295/75R22.5/14 and 285/75R24.5/14 and of the correct information for the non-comforming tires as follows: For the subject 295/75R22.5/14 tires, they are marked Max. Load Single 2800 kg (6175 lbs) at 720 kPa (105 psi) cold and Max. Load Dual 2650 kg (5840 LBS) at 720 kPa (105 psi) Cold. The correct labeling for these tires are: Max. Load Single 2800 kg (6175 lbs) at 760 kPa (110 psi) Cold and Max. Load Dual 2575 kg (5675 lbs) at 760 kPa (110 psi) cold. For the subject 285/75R24.5/14 tires, they are marked Max. Load Single 3000 kg (6610 lbs) at 720 kPa (105 psi) cold and Max. Load Dual 2725 kg (6005 lbs) at 720 kPa (105 psi) cold. The correct labeling for these tires are: Max. Load Single 2800 kg (6175 lbs) at 760 kPa (110 psi) cold and Max. Load Dual 2575 kg (5675 lbs) at 760 kPa (110 psi) cold.

The additional testing conducted by FTS on the subject tires to support its basis that the tires are safe for use consisted of eight (8) modified FMVSS No. 119 tests, in which the tires were tested at the incorrectly marked

inflation pressure and at loads increased by 10% every ten hours of testing up to almost three times longer than that required by FMVSS No. 119. FTS argues that the inaccurate markings on the subject tires are inconsequential because the difference between the proper load ranges and inflation pressures are minimal. FTS further argues that based on its modified FMVSS No. 119 testing, even if a user of the subject tires inflates the tire to the load inflation pressure as marked on the sidewall of the subject tires, the tires greatly exceed FMVSS No. 119 and are safe.

The Agency does not agree with FTS that the noncompliance of the subject tires is inconsequential to motor vehicle safety. The Agency does not consider the difference between the marked load ranges and inflation pressures of the subject tires as compared to the proper marking of load ranges and inflation pressures to be minimal. For example, due to the improper tire marking, the maximum load rating (single) for the subject 285/75R24.5/14 tires is over-rated by 435 lbs and the maximum load rating (dual) for the subject 295/75R22.5/14 tires is over-rated by 165 lbs. Overloading can result in handling or steering problems, brake failure, and tire failure. An under-inflated tire is also a safety concern since the greater the under-inflation, the more the sidewalls of a tire can flex, which increases the internal heat generated and makes the tire more susceptible to failure.

In addition, the Agency does not consider eight (8) additional FMVSS No. 119 endurance tests, even as conducted by FTS with increasing loads and test durations, an adequate basis to support that the subject tires are safe for use as improperly marked. The maximum load ratings and inflation pressures as erroneously marked on the subject tires are outside the intended safe operating limits of the tires as designed for manufacture and proper use. The subject tires as improperly marked indicate a maximum load rating value above that designed for the tire, along with an inflation pressure lower than that designed for the tire. A tire loaded above its designed maximum load rating at a corresponding inflation pressure below the value for which the tire was designed creates a compounding safety problem which clearly impacts the defined purpose of FMVSS No. 119, which includes placing "the correct information on tires to permit the proper selection and use, and safe operation of the tire".

NHTSA Decision: In consideration of the foregoing, NHTSA has decided that the petitioner has not met its burden of persuasion that the noncompliance

described is inconsequential to motor vehicle safety. Accordingly, FTS's petition is hereby denied, and the petitioner must notify owners, purchasers and dealers pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 30118 and provide a remedy in accordance with 49 U.S.C. 30120.

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

Dated: November 21, 2013.

Nancy Lummen Lewis,

Associate Administrator for Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2013-28461 Filed 11-26-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-59-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

[Docket No. PHMSA-2013-0084]

Pipeline Safety: Information Collection Activities, Revisions to Incident and Annual Reports for Gas Pipeline Operators

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: On June 27, 2013, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, PHMSA published a notice in the **Federal Register** of its intent to revise six forms under OMB Control Number 2137-0522. These forms include: PHMSA F 7100.1 Incident Report—Gas Distribution System; PHMSA F 7100.1-2 Mechanical Fitting Failure Report Form for Calendar Year 20xx for Distribution Operators; PHMSA F 7100.2 Incident Report—Natural and Other Gas Transmission and Gathering Pipeline Systems; PHMSA F 7100.2-1 Annual Report for Calendar Year 20xx Natural and Other Gas Transmission and Gathering Pipeline Systems; PHMSA F 7100.3 Incident Report—Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities; and PHMSA F 7100.3-1 Annual Report for Calendar Year 20xx Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities.

In response to that notice, PHMSA received comments from three organizations on the proposed revisions. PHMSA is publishing this notice to respond to the comments, to provide the public with an additional 30 days to comment on the proposed revisions to the forms and instructions, and to announce that this revised Information Collection request will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by December 27, 2013 to be assured of consideration.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Angela Dow by telephone at 202-366-1246, by fax at 202-366-4566, by email at angela.dow@dot.gov.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by the docket number PHMSA-2013-0084 by any of the following methods:

- *Fax:* 1-202-395-5806.
- *Mail:* Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), Records Management Center, Room 10102 NEOB, 725 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20503, ATTN: Desk Officer for the U.S. Department of Transportation\PHMSA.
- *Email:* OIRA, OMB, at the following email address: oira_submissions@omb.eop.gov.

Requests for a copy of the Information Collection should be directed to Angela Dow by telephone at 202-366-1246, by fax at 202-366-4566, by email at Angela.Dow1@dot.gov, or by mail at U.S. Department of Transportation, PHMSA, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., PHP-30, Washington, DC 20590-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 1320.8 (d), Title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, requires PHMSA to provide interested members of the public and affected agencies an opportunity to comment on information collection and recordkeeping requests. This notice identifies a revised information collection request that PHMSA will be submitting to OMB for approval.

I. Summary of Topic Comments/Responses

During the 60-day comment period, PHMSA received comments from the following stakeholders:

- Norton McMurray Manufacturing Company (NORMAC)
- Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA)
- Pipeline Safety Trust (PST)

The comments from these stakeholders are available at <http://www.regulations.gov>, under docket number "PHMSA-2013-0084." The docket also contains the forms and instructions as amended in response to the comments. The responses to these comments are detailed below.

II. NORMAC's Comments/PHMSA's Responses

NORMAC submitted comments on both the PHMSA F 7100.1 Incident Report—Gas Distribution System (Incident Report) and PHMSA F 7100.1-2 Mechanical Fitting Failure (MFF) Report Form for Calendar Year 20xx for Distribution Operators (MFF Report).

1. NORMAC proposes that PHMSA consistently apply to both the Incident Report and the MFF Report the exemption in the MFF Report instructions against categorizing leaks in gasketed joints found on main or service pipe as "Equipment Failure."

Response: PHMSA has proposed changes to the MFF Report and Incident Report instructions to improve clarity. Significant differences exist in the scope of data collected on each form; therefore, PHMSA is not accepting NORMAC's proposal. The Incident Report collects data for all gas distribution pipeline facility failures, regardless of the location of the failure within the facility. The MFF Report only collects data on mechanical fitting failures. The Incident Report does not exempt incidents on mains and services from being categorized as "Equipment Failures." The instructions direct these leaks to either "Equipment Failure" or "Pipe, Weld, or Joint Failures." The proposed causes on the Incident Report allow PHMSA to identify failures caused by incorrect installation separately from manufacturing flaws. On the MFF Report, every failure reported is a joint failure and PHMSA provides a different set of cause categories for these failures. The proposed causes on the MFF Report allow PHMSA to identify failures caused by incorrect installation separately from manufacturing flaws.

2. NORMAC asserts that because PHMSA's reports ask the wrong questions, the data collected and stored in PHMSA's database is flawed. NORMAC suggests that PHMSA should delete, redact or similarly account for this flawed data. Further, PHMSA should issue corrections to prior reports and publications that have included remarks based on such flawed data.

Response: PHMSA believes that data being collected is critical to its safety mission and there is no need to delete, redact, or correct its database. PHMSA does not believe it needs to revisit its prior reports and publications on this topic.

3. NORMAC proposes that PHMSA create a bright line separation between equipment failure and improper joining procedures, joint installation, or joint design in the MFF Report and all related PHMSA forms and programs, specifying the precise regulation that applies.

Response: PHMSA has proposed changes to the MFF Report, Incident Report, and the Gas Distribution Annual Report (see docket PHMSA-2013-0004) to improve clarity in the instructions and consistency in the data collected. PHMSA issued an Advisory Bulletin (ADB-2012-07) titled: "Pipeline Safety:

Mechanical Fitting Failure Reports" communicating, among other things, that hazardous mechanical fitting failures resulting from an installation defect be reported under "Incorrect Operation". Through these information collections, PHMSA seeks to implement the separation proposed by NORMAC.

4. NORMAC proposes that PHMSA use the same definition of "Cause" in both the Incident Report and the MFF Report.

Response: As mentioned earlier, the scope of data collection under the Incident Report and the MFF Report are very different. The Incident Report collects data for all gas distribution pipeline facility failures regardless of the location of the failure within the facility. The MFF Report only collects data on mechanical fitting failures. These differing scopes preclude applying the same definitions and exemptions to both the Incident Report and MFF Report.

5. NORMAC proposed that PHMSA eliminate the titles and intent of 49 CFR 191.12 and 192.1009 for Mechanical Fitting Failure Reporting.

Response: NORMAC's proposal would require rulemaking, which is beyond the scope of this information collection renewal.

6. NORMAC asserts that the forms do not tie the likely causes of failure to whether such actions, inactions or decisions are compliant with Subpart F, the manufacturer's instructions, or ASME B31.8, as applicable. NORMAC proposes that PHMSA reform the MFF Report to relate each apparent cause of leaks to specific actions or inactions in compliance with PHMSA's applicable regulations.

Response: The MFF Report form and instructions provide numerous apparent leak cause categories and there is no bias toward selecting "Equipment Failure."

7. NORMAC proposes that PHMSA remove the note in Part G1 of the Incident Report instructions because the note assumes that the failure of a piece of equipment is always due to a flaw in the equipment and never due to a failure to properly install the equipment.

Response: PHMSA has revised the note in Part G1 of the instructions of the Incident Report to clarify that non-corrosion bonnet, packing, or other gasket failures could be reported under "Incorrect Operations" or under "Equipment Failure."

8. NORMAC proposes that PHMSA clarify language in both the Incident Report and MFF report instructions for Incorrect Operations.

Response: PHMSA has modified the instructions for Incorrect Operations and Equipment Failure in both the Incident Report and MFF Report in response to NORMAC's proposal.

III. INGAA's Comments/PHMSA's Responses

INGAA submitted comments on PHMSA F 7100.2 Incident Report—Natural and Other Gas Transmission and Gathering Pipeline Systems.

1. INGAA contends that PHMSA did not explain the reason for amending the instructions for item 19, time sequence, and that these changes should not be adopted without discussion with the pipeline safety community.

Response: In a report titled, "PIPELINE SAFETY Better Data and Guidance Needed to Improve Pipeline Operator Incident Response" (GAO-13-168) the Government Accountability Office recommends that PHMSA improve the reliability of incident response data. PHMSA concurs with the GAO recommendation and has proposed this change to collect more meaningful data from which to calculate operator response time. PHMSA will calculate response time as "arrival on-site" minus "failure awareness."

2. INGAA believes there is significant potential value in collecting C3(a) through C3(h) data for welds other than girth welds.

Response: The current data structure of the form allows the collection of one set of C3(a) through C3(h) data for each report. These data elements are required for pipe girth weld failures with the assumption that each data element is the same on each side of the girth weld. The other weld configurations would almost certainly have different C3(a) through C3(h) values on each side of the weld. PHMSA lacks the resources to change the data structure to accommodate multiple C3(a) through C3(h) data per report and there is no compelling reason to do so.

3. INGAA urges PHMSA to ensure that the database is able to accept onshore reports without a valid value for County/Parish.

Response: PHMSA has modified the instructions accordingly and will ensure the database is appropriately configured.

IV. Annual Report Gas Transmission and Gathering Pipeline Systems Comments/PHMSA Responses

PHMSA received comments regarding the proposed changes to the Annual Report for Gas Transmission and Gas Gathering Systems—PHMSA F.7100.2-1 from INGAA and the PST. The following is a summary of the comments

PHMSA received regarding the proposed changes to PHMSA F. 7100.2-1. A complete record of the comments received is available at <http://www.regulations.gov>, at docket number "PHMSA-2013-0084."

1. Remove Part C—Volume Transported by Transmission Lines

Comment: The PST commented that it was unable to access this data on the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Web site and does not support removing Part C from the PHMSA report.

Response: PHMSA proposed removing Part C under the assumption that volume transported data would be available from the FERC. PHMSA concurs that the data is not readily available from FERC. However, simply keeping the current instructions for Part C is not an attractive alternative. Under the current instructions, Part C data is not required for "Transmission Lines of Gas Distribution Systems." If PHMSA collects volume transported from any gas transmission operator, the data should be collected from all gas transmission operators. To make fair comparisons of operator performance, PHMSA needs to know not just miles of pipe, but also the volume delivered by the pipelines included in each annual report. PHMSA has modified the instructions so that all gas transmission operators are required to submit volume transported data. We expect that operators with both gas transmission and gas distribution assets have the volume transported data readily available, so the reporting burden increase is minimal.

2. Instructions for Parts Q and R

Comment: INGAA has no comments regarding the proposed changes to Parts Q and R of the annual report form, but urges PHMSA to change the instructions for Parts Q and Part R to:

(1) Recognize the distinction between MAOP determination and MAOP verification. According to INGAA, MAOP determination, based on the reporting operator's internal procedures and the best information available, determines the Part Q "Total" column where specific mileage will be placed. MAOP verification, which occurs after MAOP determination, determines how much of the reported "Total" mileage should be reported in the corresponding "Incomplete Records" column.

(2) recognize that an "Incomplete Records" entry refers exclusively to the status of the records for the corresponding determination method but does not indicate anything regarding

the quality or existence of the operator's records for any of the other MAOP determination methods.

(3) eliminate the phrase "traceable, verifiable, and complete" to describe the MAOP records because it appears to impose a standard for records though instructions for completing an annual report.

(4) expand the instructions for Part Q to specify how and where entries should be made when two of the methods specified in subsection 192.619(a) result in the same MAOP.

(5) specify that consistency is required between the "Total" columns in Part Q and mileage entered in other parts of the Annual Report. No consistency is expected between the "Incomplete Records" columns and other parts of the Annual Report.

(6) provide that if an elevation analysis shows some of a tested segment did not achieve a specified test pressure, (e.g., a 1.25 x MAOP) because of elevation differences, the operator should report the miles that did not achieve the specified test pressure in the pressure test range actually achieved.

Response: PHMSA has revised the instructions to implement the changes listed above except for suggested revision (3). PHMSA is using the data submitted in Parts Q and R as one of many inputs into potential regulation changes. These instruction clarifications should provide more accurate data to inform the rulemaking process. PHMSA has chosen not to change the existing instructions for records. PHMSA's use of the phrase "traceable, verifiable, and complete" provides guidance for operators to meet the requirements of 49 U.S.C. 60139.

3. Effective Date

Comment: INGAA suggested improvements in the "General Instructions" section of the instructions to clarify the effective date for the form.

Response: PHMSA has implemented the suggestion.

4. Filing Supplemental Reports to Amend Part Q

Comment: INGAA expressed concern that the "General Instructions" require operators to supplement an annual report if any length of pipe, regardless of how short, changes record status from incomplete to complete.

Response: PHMSA has modified the "General Instructions" to clarify that supplemental reports to change the record status are optional.

5. Consistency Among Parts

Comment: INGAA asked for the details behind the consistency

requirements among various parts of the form.

Response: Some of the details already exist in the Parts H through R introductory instructions. PHMSA has expanded these details in accordance with INGAA's request.

6. Categories for Leaks and Failures

After the publication of the 60-day notice, PHMSA found an error in the instructions for leak and failure categories in Part M of the instructions. Under the heading titled "Third Party Damage/Mechanical Damage," operators are instructed to report first, second, and third party excavation damage. Only third party excavation damage should be reported under this heading. First and second party excavation damage leaks and failures represent an error by either the operator (first party) or a contractor working for the operator (second party) and should be reported in the "Incorrect Operations" category. PHMSA has revised the instructions accordingly.

V. Proposed Information Collection Revisions and Request for Comments

The following information is provided for each revised information collection: (1) Title of the information collection; (2) OMB control number; (3) Type of request; (4) Abstract of the information collection activity; (5) Description of affected public; (6) Estimate of total annual reporting and recordkeeping burden; and (7) Frequency of collection. PHMSA will request a three-year term of approval for each information collection activity. PHMSA is only focusing on the revisions detailed in this notice and will request revisions to the following information collection activities.

Title: Incident and Annual Reports for Gas Pipeline Operators.

OMB Control Number: 2137-0522.

Current Expiration Date: 02/28/2014.

Type of Request: Revision.

Abstract: PHMSA is looking to revise several reporting forms for gas pipeline operators to improve the granularity of the data collected in several areas.

Affected Public: Gas pipeline operators.

Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Burden:

Total Annual Responses: 12,164.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 92,321.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Comments are invited on:

(a) The need for the proposed collection of information 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 proposed

collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(d) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques.

Issued in Washington, DC on November 22, 2013.

Jeffrey D. Wiese,

Associate Administrator for Pipeline Safety.

[FR Doc. 2013-28450 Filed 11-26-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-60-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

[Docket ID PHMSA-2013-0248]

Pipeline Safety: Random Drug Testing Rate; Contractor Management Information System Reporting; and Obtaining Drug and Alcohol Management Information System Sign-In Information

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of Calendar Year 2014 Minimum Annual Percentage Rate for Random Drug Testing; Reminder for Operators to Report Contractor Management Information System (MIS) Data; and New Method for Operators to Obtain User Name and Password for Electronic Reporting.

SUMMARY: PHMSA has determined that the minimum random drug testing rate for covered employees will remain at 25 percent during calendar year 2014. Operators are reminded that drug and alcohol testing information must be submitted for contractors performing or ready to perform covered functions. For calendar year 2013 reporting, PHMSA will not mail the "user name" and "password" for the Drug and Alcohol Management Information System (DAMIS) to operators, but will make the user name and password available in the PHMSA Portal (<https://portal.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline>).

DATES: Effective January 1, 2014, through December 31, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Blaine Keener, National Field Coordinator, by telephone at 202-366-0970 or by email at blaine.keener@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Notice of Calendar Year 2014 Minimum Annual Percentage Rate for Random Drug Testing

Operators of gas, hazardous liquid, and carbon dioxide pipelines and operators of liquefied natural gas facilities must randomly select and test a percentage of covered employees for prohibited drug use. Pursuant to 49 CFR 199.105(c)(2), (3), and (4), the PHMSA Administrator's decision on whether to change the minimum annual random drug testing rate is based on the reported random drug test positive rate for the pipeline industry. The data considered by the Administrator comes from operators' annual submissions of MIS reports required by § 199.119(a). If the reported random drug test positive rate is less than one percent, the Administrator may continue the minimum random drug testing rate at 25 percent. In calendar year 2012, the random drug test positive rate was less than one percent. Therefore, the *PHMSA minimum annual random drug testing selection rate will remain at 25 percent for calendar year 2014.*

Reminder for Operators To Report Contractor MIS Data

On January 19, 2010, PHMSA published an Advisory Bulletin (75 FR 2926) implementing the annual collection of contractor MIS drug and alcohol testing data. All applicable § 199.119 (drug testing) and § 199.229 (alcohol testing) MIS reporting operators are responsible for the submission to PHMSA of all contractor MIS reports to PHMSA, as well as their own, by March 15, 2014.

Contractors with employees in safety-sensitive positions who performed covered functions as defined in § 199.3 of Part 199, must submit these reports only through the auspices of each operator for whom these covered employees performed those covered functions (i.e., maintenance, operations or emergency response).

New Method for Operators To Obtain User Name and Password for Electronic Reporting

In previous years, PHMSA attempted to mail the DAMIS user name and password to operator staff with responsibility for submitting DAMIS reports. Based on the number of phone calls to PHMSA each year requesting this information, the mailing process has not been effective. Pipeline operators have been submitting reports required by Parts 191 and 195 through the PHMSA Portal (<https://portal.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline>) for the