amount of the State Program, the State and Federal participating shares, the period of the grant, and the signatures of the responsible State official and the FMCSA Division Administrator.

c. Form MCSAP–2A, Grant Amendment for Fiscal Year: The MCSAP–2A form is used to modify the terms of the grant. It is used to increase or decrease the amount of the grant, or to extend the period of the grant. It contains the signatures of the responsible State official and the FMCSA Division Administrator.

In addition, the following documents are provided as part of the CVSP package:

a. State Training Plan (optional format): This document is a request for commercial vehicle training courses. It is used by the FMCSA’s National Training Center to more effectively schedule training courses to meet the needs of State enforcement agencies.

b. State Certification: The CVSP must contain a State Certification signed by the Governor, the State Attorney General, or other specially designated State official. The Certification includes conditions that must be met by the State to receive MCSAP grant funds.

Virtually all (99%) of the information required by the grant is submitted electronically. This includes over 3.4 million inspection reports, which are uploaded electronically from laptop computers at inspection sites in the field to FMCSA annually. The near-universal use of laptops for submitting these inspection reports has resulted in a dramatic reduction in the time burden. The annual CVSPs require signed certifications by State personnel and these certification documents are not, therefore, electronically transmitted.

The FMCSA is the only Federal agency authorized to enforce safety regulations applicable to commercial trucks and buses in interstate commerce. The type of information to be gathered from the States through this information collection is unique to MCSAP. No duplication was identified through the rulemaking process to implement relevant sections of SAFETEA-LU.

Under MCSAP grants are extended to the States predicated on annual submission of CVSPs. The FMCSA has determined that although monthly or bimonthly reports are not needed, a semianual report would not be sufficiently frequent to allow for timely evaluation and changes in State program direction. Therefore, quarterly reports were determined to be the most appropriate burden and Federal need. If the reports were submitted less frequently, FMCSA would be unable to exercise appropriate oversight and administration of the program as envisioned by the Congress.

Public comments invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including: (1) Whether the proposed collection is necessary for the performance of FMCSA’s functions; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways for FMCSA to enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the collected information; and (4) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize or include your comments in the request for OMB’s clearance of this information collection.

Issued on: September 2, 2010.

Kelly Leone,
Director, Office of Information Technology.

Public comments invited:

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Federal Docket Management System Number FMCSA–2010–0273 by any of the following methods:

• Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
• Fax: 1–202–493–2251.
• Mail: Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590–0001.
• Hand Delivery or Courier: West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. E.T., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Instructions: All submissions must include the Agency name and docket number. For detailed instructions on submitting comments and additional information on the eRulemaking process, see the Public Participation heading below. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to http://www.regulations.gov, including any personal information provided. Please see the Privacy Act heading below.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to www.regulations.gov, and follow the online instructions for accessing the docket, or go to the street address listed above.

Privacy Act: Anyone is able to search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT’s Privacy Act Statement for the Federal Docket Management System published in the Federal Register on January 17, 2008 (73 FR 3316, or you may visit http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/pdf/E08–794.pdf).

Public participation: The Federal eRulemaking Portal is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. You can obtain electronic submission and retrieval help and guidelines under the “help” section of the Federal eRulemaking Portal Web site. If you want us to notify you that we received your comments, please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope or postcard, or print the acknowledgement page that appears after submitting comments online. Comments received after the comment closing date will be included in the docket and will be considered to the extent practicable.
For further information contact: Mr. Thomas Yager, Chief, Driver and Carrier Operations Division, Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, West Building 6th Floor, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: 202–366–4325; e-mail tom.yager@dot.gov.

Supplementary Information:

Background

Section 4007(b) of the Motor Carrier Act of 1991 (Title IV of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), Pub. L. 102–240, 105 Stat. 1914, 2152; 49 U.S.C. 31307) requires the Secretary of Transportation to establish Federal minimum training requirements for drivers of LCVs. The responsibility for implementing the statutory requirement was subsequently delegated to FMCSA (49 CFR 1.73). The FMCSA, in a final rule entitled, “Minimum Training Requirements for Longer Combination Vehicle (LCV) Operators and LCV Driver-Instructor Requirements” adopted implementing regulations for minimum training requirements for the operators of LCVs (March 30, 2004; 69 FR 16722).

The 2004 final rule created an information collection burden concerning the certification of new, current and non-grandfathered LCV drivers. An LCV is any combination of a truck-tractor and two or more semitrailers or trailers, which operates on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways (as defined in 23 CFR 470.107) and has a gross vehicle weight greater than 80,000 pounds. The purpose of this rule is to enhance the safety of LCV operations on our nation’s highways.

By regulation, motor carriers cannot allow a driver to operate an LCV without ensuring that the driver has been properly trained in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR 380.113. LCV drivers must present their LCV Driver-Training Certificate to prospective employers as proof of qualification to drive LCVs. Motor carriers must maintain a copy of the LCV Training Certificate in order to be able to show Federal, State or local officials that drivers operating LCVs are certified to do so.

Title: Training Certification for Drivers of Longer Combination Vehicles.

OMB Control Number: 2126–0026.

Type of Request: Revision of a currently-approved information collection.

Respondents: Drivers who complete LCV training each year, current LCV drivers who submit the LCV Driver-Training Certificate to a prospective employer, and motor carriers receiving and filing the certificates.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 31,500 drivers and motor carriers (750 new LCV drivers plus 15,000 current LCV drivers plus 15,750 motor carriers).

Estimated Number of Responses: 31,500 (750 new LCV drivers plus 15,000 current LCV drivers plus 15,750 motor carriers).

Estimated Time per Response: 10 minutes for preparation of LCV Driver-Training Certificate and an additional 10 minutes for the use of the LCV Driver-Training Certificate during the hiring process each year.

Expiration Date: February 28, 2011.

Frequency of Response: At various times during the year.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 2,750 hours. The total number of drivers per year for whom this activity will occur consists of newly-trained LCV drivers (750) and current LCV drivers changing employers (15,000), a total of 15,750 drivers. The total annual information collection burden is estimated to be 2,750 hours: Preparation of LCV Driver-Training Certificate [750 newly trained LCV drivers × 10 minutes + 60 minutes], and use of the certificate during the hiring process [15,750 total LCV drivers × 10 minutes + 60 minutes]

Definitions: The LCV training regulations under 49 CFR part 380 are applicable only to drivers of “longer combination vehicles,” defined as “any combination of a truck-tractor and two or more trailers or semi-trailers, which operate[s] on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways (defined in 23 CFR 470.107) with a gross vehicle weight greater than 80,000 pounds” (49 CFR 380.105).

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including: (1) Whether the proposed collection is necessary for FMCSA’s performance; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways for the FMCSA to enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the collected information; and (4) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information. The Agency will summarize or include your comments in the request for OMB’s clearance of this information collection.

Issued on: September 2, 2010.

Kelly Leone,
Director, Office of Information Technology.

[FR Doc. 2010–22458 Filed 9–8–10; 8:45 am]

Billing Code 4910–EX–P

Department of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration

[DOcket No. FAA–2010–0831]

Airport Improvement Program (AIP): Policy Regarding Access to Airports From Residential Property

Agency: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Action: Notice of proposed policy; notice of proposed amendment to sponsor grant assurance 5; and request for public comment.

Summary: This action proposes to amend and clarify FAA policy concerning through-the-fence access to a Federally obligated airport from an adjacent or nearby property, when that property is used as a residence and permits continuation of existing access subject to certain standards. This action also proposes to modify sponsor grant assurance 5, Preserving Rights and Powers, to prohibit new residential through-the-fence access to a Federally obligated airport. Current FAA policy discourages through-the-fence access to a Federally obligated airport from an off-airport residence. Owners of properties used both as a residence and for the storage of personal aircraft, sometimes called “hangar homes,” have urged the agency to permit an exception to through-the-fence policy for residents who own aircraft. The FAA proposes to modify Airport Improvement Program (AIP) grant assurance 5, Preserving Rights and Powers, to clarify that airport sponsors are prohibited from permitting new through-the-fence access from residential properties. Pursuant to applicable law, the Secretary of Transportation is required to provide notice in the Federal Register and an opportunity for the public to comment upon proposals to modify or add new AIP assurances. The agency recognizes that there are airports at which residential through-the-fence access already exists. The FAA will not consider sponsors of these airports to be in violation of current grant assurances if the airport sponsor meets certain standards for control of airport operations and development; self-sustaining and nondiscriminatory airport rates; and compatible land use.

At present, there are 75 airports in the continental U.S. where residential through-the-fence access is known to exist. This represents less than 3 percent of the 3,300 airports listed in the FAA’s National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) and eligible for Federal investment. While the vast majority of airport sponsors do not have...