

Description of Relief Sought: Phoenix Air Unmanned, LLC seeks relief from 14 CFR 61.113(a); 91.7(a); 91.113(b), (d), (e), (f), (g); 91.119(c); 91.121; 91.151(b); 91.405(a); 91.407(a)(1) and (2); 91.409(a)(1) and (2); and 91.417(a) and (b) to allow the petitioner to operate the SwissDrones SD050V2 unmanned aircraft system with a take-off weight not to exceed 192 pounds to remotely conduct inspections and patrol critical electric system infrastructures.

[FR Doc. 2020–28918 Filed 12–30–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2020–0008]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; National Survey of Speeding Attitudes and Behaviors

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

ACTION: Notice and request for comments on a reinstatement with modification of a previously approved collection of information.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) abstracted below will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. The ICR is for a reinstatement with modification of a previously approved collection of information for a one-time voluntary survey regarding knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors associated with speeding. A **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting public comments on the following information collection was published on August 3, 2020. NHTSA received two comments, which we address below.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before February 1, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection, including suggestions for reducing burden, should be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget at www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. To find this particular information collection, select “Currently under Review—Open for Public Comment” or

use the search function. Comments may also be sent by mail to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503, Attention: Desk Officer for Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, or by email at oir_submission@omb.eop.gov, or fax: 202–395–5806.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or access to background documents, contact Kristie Johnson, Ph.D., Office of Behavioral Safety Research (NPD–310), National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, W46–498, Washington, DC 20590. Dr. Johnson’s phone number is 202–366–2755, and her email address is kristie.johnson@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), before a Federal agency can collect certain information from the public, it must receive approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). In compliance with these requirements, this notice announces that the following information collection request has been forwarded to OMB.

A **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting public comments on the following information collection was published on August 3, 2020 (**Federal Register**/Vol. 85, No. 149/pp. 46782–46786). NHTSA received two comments. Sarah Smoak provided comments supportive of the proposed information collection. An anonymous commenter provided remarks about the COVID–19 pandemic with no mention of the proposed survey or traffic safety.

Comments on the proposed information collection are appreciated. Thank you to Ms. Smoak for providing thoughtful commentary as to the importance of conducting the National Survey of Speeding Attitudes and Behaviors. This included using the data to be able to formulate plans, procedures, and countermeasures to have positive impacts on the public by reducing speed-related deaths. Ms. Smoak also appreciates that the periodic surveys help track behavioral changes related to speeding.

Title: National Survey of Speeding Attitudes and Behaviors.

OMB Control Number: 2127–0613.

Form Numbers: NHTSA Form 1538, NHTSA Form 1539, NHTSA Form 1544, NHTSA Form 1545, NHTSA Form 1546.

Type of Information Collection Request: Reinstatement with modification of a previously approved

information collection (OMB Control No. 2127–0613).

Type of Review Requested: Regular.
Requested Expiration Date of Approval: 3 years from date of approval.
Respondents: Random sample of U.S. adults (18 years old and older) who drive a motor vehicle.

Summary of the Collection of Information: NHTSA is seeking approval to conduct a National Survey of Speeding Attitudes and Behaviors by web and mail among a national probability sample of 7,013 adult drivers (and 152 adult drivers for a pilot survey), age 18 and older. Participation by respondents would be voluntary. Survey topics would include the extent to which drivers speed, drivers’ attitudes and perceptions about speeding, reasons and motivations for speeding, and knowledge and attitudes towards countermeasure strategies to deter speeding.

In conducting the proposed research, the survey would use computer-assisted web interviewing (*i.e.*, a programmed, self-administered web survey) to minimize recording errors, as well as optical mark recognition and image scanning for the paper and pencil survey to facilitate ease of use and data accuracy. A Spanish-language survey option would be used to minimize language barriers to participation. Surveys would be conducted with respondents using an address-based sampling design that encourages respondents to complete the survey online. Although web would be the primary data collection mode, a paper questionnaire would be sent to households that do not respond to the web invitations. The proposed survey would be anonymous and the survey would not collect any personal information. This collection only requires respondents to report their answers; there are no record-keeping costs to the respondents.

Description of the Need for the Information and Proposed Use of the Information:

NHTSA was established to reduce deaths, injuries, and economic losses resulting from motor vehicle crashes on the nation’s highways. As part of this statutory mandate, NHTSA is authorized to conduct research for the development of traffic safety programs. Title 23, United States Code, Section 403 gives the Secretary of Transportation (NHTSA by delegation) authorization to use funds appropriated to conduct research and development activities, including demonstration projects and the collection and analysis of highway and motor vehicle safety data and related information, with

respect to all aspects of highway and traffic safety systems and conditions relating to vehicle, highway, driver, passenger, motorcyclist, bicyclist, and pedestrian characteristics; accident causation and investigations; and human behavioral factors and their effect on highway and traffic safety.

Traffic crashes are complex. Often, they involve multiple contributing factors, with speeding as one of the primary factors leading to a crash. Speeding-related crashes—defined as racing, exceeding the speed limit, or driving too fast for conditions¹—resulted in 26% of all crash fatalities in 2018,² a percentage that has largely remained the same over the last 20 years despite national, State, and local efforts to address the speeding problem. In 2010, speeding-related crashes were estimated to result in \$52 billion in economic costs and \$203 billion in comprehensive costs.³ Speeding is especially dangerous because it reduces the driver's ability to maneuver around obstacles in a timely manner, increases the distance a vehicle requires to stop, and increases the severity of injuries.⁴ This stalled progress suggests that new countermeasures that differ from typical enforcement and engineering efforts may be needed to reduce speeding deaths. An interdisciplinary approach involving engineering, enforcement, and education is needed to change drivers' speeding behavior, thereby reducing speeding-related crashes, fatalities and injuries. To design interventions and countermeasure strategies that are likely to lead to behavior change, NHTSA requires up-to-date information on which drivers are speeding, their attitudes, perceptions, and motivations, as well as what countermeasures are most likely to reduce their speeding behavior. It is important to focus studies

on factors underlying behaviors such as attitudes or perceptions of norms that are changeable.

NHTSA has conducted the National Survey of Speeding Attitudes and Behaviors on three previous occasions—first in 1997, again in 2002, and most recently in 2011. In the 2021 survey, NHTSA intends to examine the extent to which drivers' speed, who the speeders are, when and why drivers speed, and what countermeasures are most acceptable and effective in reducing speeding. Furthermore, NHTSA plans to assess whether self-reported behaviors, attitudes, and perceptions regarding speeding and associated countermeasure strategies have changed over time since the administration of the prior three national surveys. The 2021 survey will also include new questions on emerging speed-related technologies. The findings from this proposed information collection will assist NHTSA in designing, targeting, and implementing programs intended to reduce speed on the roadways and to provide data to States, localities, and law enforcement agencies that will aid in their efforts to reduce speed-related crashes and injuries.

NHTSA will use the information to produce a technical report that presents the results of the study. The technical report will provide aggregate (summary) statistics and tables as well as the results of statistical analysis of the information, but it will not include any personally identifiable information (PII). The technical report will be shared with State highway offices, local governments, and those who develop traffic safety communications that aim to reduce speed-related crashes.

Frequency of Collection: The study will be conducted one time during the three-year period for which NHTSA is requesting approval. This study is part of a tracking and trending study to measure changes over time. The last study was administered in 2011.

Respondents: Participants will be U.S. adults (18 years old and older) who drive a motor vehicle. Businesses are ineligible for the sample and would not be interviewed.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 7,165.

Participation in this study will be voluntary, with 7,013 participants sampled from all 50 States and the District of Columbia using address data from the most recent U.S. Postal Service (USPS) computerized Delivery

Sequence File (DSF) of residential addresses. An estimated 20,600 households will be contacted and have the study described to them. No more than one respondent will be selected per household.

Prior to the main survey, a pilot survey will be administered to test the survey and the mailing protocol and procedures. Participation in this study will be voluntary, with 152 participants sampled from all 50 States and the District of Columbia using address data from the most recent U.S. Postal Service (USPS) computerized Delivery Sequence File (DSF) of residential addresses. An estimated 444 households will be contacted and have the study described to them. No more than one respondent will be selected per household.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: NHTSA estimates the total burden of this information collection by estimating the burden to those that NHTSA contacts who do not respond (non-responders), those that NHTSA contacts who respond but are ineligible (ineligible respondents), and those who respond and are eligible for participation (eligible respondents or actual participants). The estimated time to contact 20,600 potential participants (actual participants, ineligible respondents, and non-responders) for the survey and 444 potential participants (actual participants, ineligible respondents, and non-responders) for the pilot is one minute per person per contact attempt. Contact attempts will be made in five waves with fewer potential participants contacted each subsequent wave. NHTSA estimates that 7,221 people will respond to the survey request and 156 will respond to the pilot. Of those, NHTSA estimates that nearly 3% will be ineligible because they are not drivers or are under 18 years old, resulting in 208 respondents to the survey and 4 respondents to the pilot who are ineligible. The estimated time to contact and screen 208 ineligible survey participants and 4 ineligible pilot participants is three minutes per person. The estimated time to contact and complete the survey for 7,013 participants and 152 pilot participants is 21 minutes per person. Details of the burden hours for each wave in the pilot and full survey are included in Tables 1 and 2 below.

¹ National Center for Statistics and Analysis. (2007). *Speeding: 2006 data* (Traffic Safety Facts. DOT HS 810 814). Retrieved from the NHTSA website: <https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/810814>

² National Center for Statistics and Analysis. (2019, December). *Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS): 2018 Annual Report File (ARF)* custom query. Retrieved from the NHTSA website: <https://cdan.dot.gov/query>

³ Blincoe, L.J., Miller, T.R. Zaloshnja, E., & Lawrence, B.A. (2015, May). *The economic and societal impact of motor vehicle crashes, 2010*. (Revised.) (Report No. DOT HS 812 013). Retrieved from the NHTSA website: <https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/812013>

⁴ National Center for Statistics and Analysis. (2007). *Speeding: 2006 data* (Traffic Safety Facts. DOT HS 810 814).

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED TOTAL BURDEN FOR PILOT SURVEY

Wave	Contacts	Participant type	Estimated burden per sample unit (minutes)	Sample units	Burden (hours)	Total burden
Wave 1 (Initial Invitation—NHTSA Form 1544).	444	Contacted potential participant—Non-respondent.	1	391	7	26
		Screened out participant—Ineligible respondent.	3	2	1	
		Recruited participant—Eligible respondent.	21	51	18	
Wave 2 (Reminder Postcard #1—NHTSA Form 1546).	391	Contacted potential participant—Non-respondent.	1	356	6	19
		Screened out participant—Ineligible respondent.	3	0	0	
		Recruited participant—Eligible respondent.	21	35	13	
Wave 3 (1st Survey Mailing—NHTSA Forms 1538, 1545).	356	Contacted potential participant—Non-respondent.	1	313	6	22
		Screened out participant—Ineligible respondent.	3	2	1	
		Recruited participant—Eligible respondent.	21	41	15	
Wave 4 (Reminder Postcard #2—NHTSA Form 1546).	314	Contacted potential participant—Non-respondent.	1	298	5	11
		Screened out participant—Ineligible respondent.	3	0	0	
		Recruited participant—Eligible respondent.	21	16	6	
Wave 5 (2nd Survey Mailing—NHTSA Forms 1538, 1545).	298	Contacted potential participant—Non-respondent.	1	289	5	9
		Screened out participant—Ineligible respondent.	3	0	0	
		Recruited participant—Eligible respondent.	21	9	4	
Total	87

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED TOTAL BURDEN FOR FULL SURVEY

Wave	Contacts	Participant type	Estimated burden per sample unit (minutes)	Sample units	Burden (hours)	Total burden
Wave 1 (Initial Invitation—NHTSA Form 1544).	20,600	Contacted potential participant—Non-respondent.	1	18,130	303	1,147
		Screened out participant—Ineligible respondent.	3	72	4	
		Recruited participant—Eligible respondent.	21	2,398	840	
Wave 2 (Reminder Postcard #1—NHTSA Form 1546).	18,130	Contacted potential participant—Non-respondent.	1	16,498	275	833
		Screened out participant—Ineligible respondent.	3	47	3	
		Recruited participant—Eligible respondent.	21	1,585	555	
Wave 3 (1st Survey Mailing—NHTSA Forms 1538, 1545).	16,498	Contacted potential participant—Non-respondent.	1	14,518	242	919
		Screened out participant—Ineligible respondent.	3	57	3	
		Recruited participant—Eligible respondent.	21	1,923	674	
Wave 4 (Reminder Postcard #2—NHTSA Form 1546).	14,519	Contacted potential participant—Non-respondent.	1	13,793	230	479
		Screened out participant—Ineligible respondent.	3	21	2	
		Recruited participant—Eligible respondent.	21	705	247	
Wave 5 (2nd Survey Mailing—NHTSA Forms 1538, 1545).	13,793	Contacted potential participant—Non-respondent.	1	13,379	223	365
		Screened out participant—Ineligible respondent.	3	12	1	
		Recruited participant—Eligible respondent.	21	402	141	
Total	3,743

When rounded up to the nearest whole hour for each data collection

effort, the total estimated annual burden is 3,830 hours for the project activities.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Cost: Participation in this study is voluntary,

and there are no costs to respondents beyond the time spent completing the questionnaires.

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspects of this information collection, including (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department of Transportation, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection, 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 respondents, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended; 49 CFR 1.49; and DOT Order 1351.29.

Issued in Washington, DC.

Nanda Narayanan Srinivasan,

Associate Administrator, Research and Program Development.

[FR Doc. 2020-28904 Filed 12-30-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

[Docket No. DOT-OST-2016-0204]

Exploring Industry Practices on Distribution and Display of Airline Fare, Schedule, and Availability Information

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Notice of withdrawal of request for information.

SUMMARY: The Department of Transportation ("Department" or "DOT") is withdrawing a Request for Information ("RFI") that solicited information on whether airline restrictions on the distribution or display of airline flight information harm consumers and constitute an unfair and deceptive business practice and/or an unfair method of competition.

DATES: December 31, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kimberly Graber and Blane A. Workie, Office of Aviation Consumer Protection, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, Washington, DC

20590, 202-366-9342, 202-366-7152 (fax), kimberly.graber@dot.gov or blane.workie@dot.gov.

Electronic Access: You can view and download related documents and public comments by going to the website <http://www.regulations.gov>. Enter the docket number DOT-OST-2016-0204 in the search field.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department issued the RFI on October 31, 2016 in response to concerns raised by certain online travel agencies (OTAs), metasearch entities that operate flight search tools, and other stakeholders involved in the distribution of flight information and sale of air transportation, as well as consumer advocates and some members of Congress regarding certain practices related to the distribution and display of airline fare, schedule, and availability information.¹ The Department has also heard from airlines and other members of Congress opposing Departmental action in this area. On December 22, 2016, DOT extended the response date of the RFI to March 31, 2017.² On March 10, 2017, the Department suspended the response period while it evaluated next steps.³

The issue of airline restrictions on the distribution or display of airline flight information on third-party travel websites is a complex issue with far-reaching implications for consumers, airlines, ticket agents, and the various participants in the distribution chain. The Department recognizes that transparency is not only good for consumers but also good for competition in the airline industry. However, the Department also believes that airlines should be able to choose how and where they sell their products so long as they do not engage in unfair or deceptive practices. These two goals are not mutually exclusive. The Department does not consider its involvement at this time to be necessary to prevent unfair, deceptive, or anticompetitive practices. As such, the Department has decided to withdraw the RFI.

Issued in Washington, DC, under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.27(n).

Christina G. Aizcorbe,

Deputy General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2020-28927 Filed 12-30-20; 8:45 am]

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¹ 81 FR 75481.

² 81 FR 94021.

³ 82 FR 13375.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

Regional Infrastructure Accelerators Demonstration Program

AGENCY: Build America Bureau, U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of funding opportunity (NOFO).

SUMMARY: The Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, enacted in December 2015, authorized the establishment of a Regional Infrastructure Accelerators Demonstration Program (the Program) to assist entities in developing improved infrastructure priorities and financing strategies for the accelerated development of a project that is eligible for funding under the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) Program under Chapter 6 of Title 23, United States Code. The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, enacted on December 20, 2019, appropriated \$5 million for this Program.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Build America Bureau (Bureau) is issuing this NOFO to implement the Program and solicit applications for designating and funding Regional Infrastructure Accelerators (RIA) that will: (1) Serve a defined geographic area; (2) act as a resource to qualified entities in the geographic area in accordance with Section 1441 of the FAST Act; and (3) demonstrate the effectiveness of an RIA to expedite the delivery of eligible projects through the TIFIA credit program and, to the extent applicable, the Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing (RRIF) credit program, Private Activity Bonds (PABs) and other innovative financing methods.

Each section of this notice contains information and instructions relevant to the application process for the RIA grants. All applicants should read this notice in its entirety so that they have the information they need to submit eligible and competitive applications.

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A. Program Description

1. Background: The Bureau is responsible for driving transportation