

and its components, must not separate at any attachment point from the vehicle, nor interfere with normal door operation. In the present case, during NHTSA's compliance test of the barrier in question, the rate of energy absorption exceeded the upper limit of the Force vs Deflection Zone before absorbing the minimum required energy, thereby leading to a compliance test failure. Rather than providing data, views, or arguments supporting its belief that this noncompliance is inconsequential to safety, as required by 49 CFR 556.4, Forest River used the instant petition largely to refute the existence of the reported noncompliance. Thus, Forest River's petition failed to include a sufficient basis to support a petition pursuant to 49 CFR 556.4. The petition described the noncompliance, but only minimally included reasoning for why the noncompliance is inconsequential to safety. A petition is required to: "Set forth all data, views, and arguments of the petitioner supporting [the] petition." 49 CFR 556.4. Absent sufficient reasoning, a petitioner cannot meet its burden of persuasion that a noncompliance is inconsequential to safety.

Here, Forest River's arguments that the noncompliance is inconsequential centered on the lack of known field incidents, which Forest River acknowledged the Agency does not consider persuasive. The Agency has explained that "the absence of a complaint does not mean there have not been any safety issues, nor does it mean that there will not be safety issues in the future."⁸ Likewise, "the fact that in past reported cases good luck and swift reaction have prevented many serious injuries does not mean that good luck will continue to work."⁹ In addition, to the extent that Forest River is arguing that the noncompliance was an anomaly, that is also not persuasive. As described above, the agency considers

the outcome to an occupant who is exposed to the noncompliance, regardless of whether or not only a small percentage of vehicles may be actually likely to exhibit a noncompliance. The consequences of the noncompliance at issue here with the school bus frontal barrier requirement could be severe since the requirement is to reduce death and the severity of injury in the event of an emergency event. Given this safety need for the FMVSS, Forest River's petition, focused on arguing that no noncompliance exists in contradiction to the noncompliance report it filed, fails to provide sufficient justification that the noncompliance is inconsequential to motor vehicle safety.

VII. NHTSA's Decision

In consideration of the foregoing, NHTSA has decided that Forest River has not met its burden of persuasion that the subject FMVSS No. 222 noncompliance is inconsequential to motor vehicle safety. Accordingly, Forest River's petition is hereby denied and Forest River is consequently obligated to provide notification of and free remedy for that noncompliance under 49 U.S.C. 30118 and 30120.

(Authority: 49 U.S.C. 30118, 30120; 49 CFR part 556; delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.95 and 501.8)

Eileen Sullivan,

Associate Administrator for Enforcement.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

United States Mint

Notification of Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee Public Meeting—June 18, 2024

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

Pursuant to United States Code, title 31, section 5135(b)(8)(C), the United States Mint announces the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee (CCAC) public meeting scheduled for June 18, 2024.

Date: June 18, 2024.

Time: 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

Location: Remote via Videoconference.

Subject: Review and discussion of candidate designs for the Iran Hostages Congressional Gold Medal, and the 2026 Native American \$1 Coin.

Interested members of the public may watch the meeting live stream on the United States Mint's YouTube Channel at <https://www.youtube.com/user/usmint>. To watch the meeting live, members of the public may click on the "June 18 meeting" icon under the Live Tab.

Members of the public should call the CCAC HOTLINE at (202) 354-7502 for the latest updates on meeting time and access information.

The CCAC advises the Secretary of the Treasury on any theme or design proposals relating to circulating coinage, bullion coinage, Congressional Gold Medals, and national and other medals; advises the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the events, persons, or places to be commemorated by the issuance of commemorative coins in each of the five calendar years succeeding the year in which a commemorative coin designation is made; and makes recommendations with respect to the mintage level for any commemorative coin recommended.

For members of the public interested in watching on-line, this is a reminder that the remote access is for observation purposes only. Members of the public may submit matters for the CCAC's consideration by email to info@ccac.gov.

For Accommodation Request: If you require an accommodation to watch the CCAC meeting, please contact the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity by June 12, 2024. You may submit an email request to Reasonable.Accommodations@usmint.treas.gov or call 202-354-7260 or 1-888-646-8369 (TTY).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jennifer Warren, United States Mint Liaison to the CCAC; 801 9th Street NW, Washington, DC 20220; or call 202-354-7208.

(Authority: 31 U.S.C. 5135(b)(8)(C))

Eric Anderson,

Executive Secretary, United States Mint.

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⁸ *Morgan 3 Wheeler Limited; Denial of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance*, 81 FR 21663, 21666 (Apr. 12, 2016).

⁹ *United States v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 565 F.2d 754, 759 (D.C. Cir. 1977) (finding defect poses an unreasonable risk when it "results in hazards as potentially dangerous as sudden engine fire, and where there is no dispute that at least some such hazards, in this case fires, can definitely be expected to occur in the future").