

## **SUPPORTING JUSTIFICATION**

### **Railroad Bridge Safety Standards**

- 1. EXPLAIN THE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT MAKE THE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION NECESSARY. IDENTIFY ANY LEGAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS THAT NECESSITATE THE COLLECTION. ATTACH A COPY OF THE APPROPRIATE SECTION OF EACH STATUTE AND REGULATION MANDATING OR AUTHORIZING THE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION.**

The structural integrity of bridges that carry railroad tracks is important to the safety of railroad employees and to the public. The responsibility for the safety of railroad bridges rests with the owner of the track carried by the bridge, together with any other party to whom that responsibility has been assigned by the track owner. The severity of a train accident is usually compounded when a bridge is involved, regardless of the cause of the accident.

Beginning in 1991, FRA conducted a review of the safety of railroad bridges. The review was prompted by the agency's perception that the bridge population was aging, traffic density and loads were increasing on many routes, and the consequences of a bridge failure could be catastrophic. During the past five decades, not one fatality has been caused by the structural failure of a railroad bridge. Train accidents caused by the structural failure of railroad bridges have been extremely rare.

Although the average construction date of railroad bridges predates most highway bridges by several decades, the older railroad bridges were designed to carry heavy steam locomotives. Design factors were generally conservative, and the bridges' functional designs permit repairs and reinforcements when necessary to maintain their viability. Railroad bridges are most often privately, rather than publicly, owned. Their owners seem to recognize the economic consequences of neglecting important maintenance. Private ownership enables the railroads to control the loads that operate over their bridges. Cars and locomotives exceeding the nominal capacity of a bridge are not operated without permission from the responsible bridge engineers, and then only under restrictions and conditions that protect the integrity of the bridge.

Many railroad bridges display superficial signs of deterioration but still retain the capacity to safely carry their loads. Corrosion on a bridge is not a safety issue unless a critical area sees significant loss of material. Routine inspections are prescribed to detect this condition, but determination of its effect requires a detailed inspection and analysis of the bridge. In general, timber bridges continue to function safely, and masonry structures built as early as the 1830's remain functional and safe for their traffic. Of the few train accidents that involved bridges, most have not been caused by structural

failure. FRA accident records for the 27 years 1982 through 2008 show 58 train accidents that were caused by the structural failure of railroad bridges. These accidents resulted in nine reportable injuries and a reported \$26,555,878 in damages to railroad facilities, cars, and locomotives.

On April 27, 1995, FRA issued an interim statement of policy on the safety of railroad bridges. Published in the Federal Register at 60 FR 20654, the interim statement included a request for comments to be submitted to FRA during a 60-day period following publication. On August 30, 2000, FRA published a final statement of agency policy for the safety of railroad bridges (“policy statement”). See 65 FR 52667. The policy statement can be found at 49 CFR part 213 Appendix C. With the policy, FRA established criteria for railroads to use to ensure the structural integrity of bridges that carry railroad tracks, which reflected minor changes following public comment on the interim statement. Unlike regulations under which FRA ordinarily issues violations and assesses civil penalties, the policy statement contains guidelines for the proper maintenance of bridge structures and is advisory in nature.

On October 16, 2008, President Bush signed into law, the Railroad Safety Improvement Act of 2008, Pub. L. 110-432, Division A (“RSIA”). Section 417 of the RSIA directs FRA to issue, by October 16, 2009, regulations requiring railroad track owners to adopt and follow specific procedures to protect the safety of their bridges. This NPRM is the first step to the agency’s promulgation of bridge safety regulations per the mandate of the RSIA.

Prior to the passage of the RSIA, FRA had already begun work on revising the policy statement. On January 13, 2009, FRA published an amendment to the policy statement by incorporating changes proposed by the Rail Safety Advisory Committee (“RSAC”) on September 10, 2008. RSAC developed a list of Essential Elements of Railroad Bridge Management Programs (“Essential Elements”) which make up the bulk of the amendment. The Essential Elements provide railroad track owners with a uniform, comprehensive set of components for recommended inclusion in their bridge management programs. With this information, a track owner may develop a single, comprehensive set of instructions, information and data as guidance for his employees who are responsible for the management, inspection, maintenance, and safety of railroad bridges. RSAC also recognized that, although most railroads were already performing these functions to varying degrees, it would be useful to have the recommended Essential Elements available in a central location so that all concerned may see the railroad's full program, and also to determine that no essential element is overlooked.

The proposed rule on bridge safety standards – and accompanying collection of information – is intended to standardize and establish federal requirements for railroad bridges. The proposed rule establishes minimum requirements to assure the structural integrity of railroad bridges and to protect the safe operation of trains over those bridges. The proposed rule requires railroads/track owners to implement bridge management

programs to prevent the deterioration of railroad bridges and to reduce the risk of human casualties, environmental damage, and disruption to the Nation's transportation system that would result from a catastrophic bridge failure. Bridge management programs are required to include annual inspection of bridges as well as special inspections, which must be conducted if natural or accidental events cause conditions that warrant such inspections. Finally, the proposed rule requires railroads/track owners to audit bridge management programs and bridge inspections and to keep records mandated under this Part.

**2. INDICATE HOW, BY WHOM, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE THE INFORMATION IS TO BE USED. EXCEPT FOR A NEW COLLECTION, INDICATE THE ACTUAL USE THE AGENCY HAS MADE OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE CURRENT COLLECTION.**

This is a new collection of information. The information collected will be used by FRA to ensure that railroads/track owners meet Federal standards for bridge safety and comply with all the requirements of this regulation. Specifically, the notifications required under § 237.7 will be used by FRA to be kept informed when an owner of track to which this part applies assigns responsibility for the bridges which carry track to another person. FRA will use this information to hold the track owner or the assignee or both responsible for compliance with this subpart and subject to the penalties stipulated in § 237.11 for any violations of its requirements.

The information collected under § 237.11 will be used by FRA to ensure against any railroad employees knowingly and willfully falsifying required reports or records. In cases where FRA inspectors detect instances of falsified reports or records, the agency may subject guilty parties to criminal penalties under 49 U.S.C. 21311.

The information collected under § 237.33 will be used to verify that railroads/owners of track carried on one or more railroad bridges adopt and implement bridge safety management programs to assure the structural integrity of these bridges, to prevent the deterioration of these bridges over time, and to reduce the risk of human casualties, environmental damage, and disruption to the national transportation system that would result from a catastrophic bridge failure.

Section 237.35 spells out the minimum requirements that each bridge management program must include. FRA will review the information collected under § 237.33 to confirm that all requirements of § 237.35 are met and to ascertain that each track owner develops and maintains an accurate inventory of its railroad bridges. The required inventory must identify the location of each bridge, its configuration, type of construction, number of spans, span lengths, and all other information necessary to provide for the safe management of bridge safety. An accurate inventory is essential, and will also be used by railroads/track owners to schedule and track bridge inspections, bridge maintenance, and necessary bridge repairs/modifications. Moreover, under the

bridge management program content requirements of § 237.35, railroads/track owners must keep a record of the safe load capacity of each bridge. It is critical for railroads/track owners to know and have a record of the safe capacity of each bridge which carries its track. The operations of excessively heavy loads over a bridge will seriously shorten its useful life, and will reduce or even eliminate the margin of safety between structural integrity and catastrophic failure. Railroads will use this information to assure that the loads permitted to be operated on a bridge are within the safe limits of the bridge.

Additionally, under the content requirements of § 237.35, railroads/track owners are also required to obtain and maintain the design documents of each bridge, if available, and to document all repairs, modifications, and inspections of each bridge. This information will be used by railroads/track owners to rapidly and accurately determine bridge capacity when such calculations are needed and to determine the maintenance and service history of the bridge to detect and correct possible deterioration of its components.

Finally, under the requirements of § 237.35, each railroad's/track owner's bridge management program must contain a bridge inspection program. FRA will review this information to assure that each bridge inspection program minimally includes the following components: (1) Inspection personnel safety considerations; (2) Types of inspection, including required detail; (3) Definitions of defect levels along with associated condition codes, if used; (4) The method of documenting inspections, including standard forms or formats; (5) Structure type and component nomenclature; and (6) Numbering or identification protocol for substructure units, spans, and individual components. FRA believes bridge inspection is absolutely indispensable to an effective bridge management program.

Under § 237.59, each track owner must designate those individuals qualified as railroad bridge engineers, railroad bridge inspectors, and railroad bridge supervisors. FRA will review these designations to ensure that these personnel meet minimum standards set forth in sections 237.53, 237.55, and 237.57 and thus are properly qualified. Bridge engineers must be competent in the field of railroad bridge engineering, and must be able to carry out their assigned duties. These include developing bridge inspection procedures, reviewing all inspection reports, and determining whether bridges are being inspected according to the applicable procedures and frequency. Bridge engineers must also review any items noted by a bridge inspector as exceptions. Bridge inspectors must be able to understand and carry out the inspection procedure, including accessing inspection points on a bridge, measuring components and any changes, describing conditions found in a standard, unambiguous manner, and detecting the development of conditions that are critical to the safety of the bridge. Bridge inspectors who detect a potential hazard to the safe operation of trains must be able, by virtue of training and experience, to place appropriate restrictions on the operation of railroad traffic, pending review as necessary by a railroad bridge engineer. Effective inspection of bridges then is vital to their integrity and serviceability. Bridge supervisors must be competent and able

to take responsibility for the construction, repair, and modification of bridges in order to ensure that work is performed in accordance with valid standards and any specifications, plans, and instructions applicable to that work.

The documented determination of bridge load capacity under § 237.73 will be used by track owners and railroads to ensure that the safe capacity of a particular bridge is not exceeded. Bridge load capacity determinations can be made from the original design documents, through recalculations or rating inspections. In most instances, load capacity determination will require the education, experience, and training of a railroad bridge engineer who is familiar with railroad bridges and the standard practices that are unique to that class of structure. For bridges that have not already had their load capacity determined, track owners/railroads are required to schedule the evaluation of these bridges to determine load capacity. Unrated bridges can then be given relative priority for rating, based on the judgment of a railroad bridge engineer. This prioritization can be accomplished either by observation or by evaluation of certain members of a bridge, as determined by the engineer using his/her professional judgment. When a bridge inspection record reveals that the condition of the bridge or a bridge component might affect the load capacity of the bridge, a new load capacity must be determined

Under § 237.75, each track owner must issue instructions to personnel who are responsible for the consist and operations of trains over its bridges. This information will be used by railroad personnel to prevent the operation of cars, locomotives, and other equipment that would exceed the capacity or dimensions of its bridges. Bridges can be seriously damaged by the operation of loads that exceed their capacity. Transportation personnel of a railroad are ultimately responsible for the movement of trains, cars, and locomotives, therefore it is essential that they should know and follow any restrictions that are placed on those movements.

Under § 237.103, each bridge management program must include a provision for scheduling an inspection for each bridge in railroad service at least once each calendar year, with not more than 540 days between any successive inspections. This information will be used by railroads/track owners as an effective tool of bridge management. Even where a bridge sees very low levels of railroad traffic, the potential still exists for damage from external sources or natural deterioration. Bridges must be inspected more frequently when a railroad bridge engineer determines that such frequency is necessary. Scheduling annual inspections allows railroads to monitor bridges for potential problems. The information will also be examined by FRA inspectors and will be used to ensure that railroads carry out their required duties concerning the proper maintenance and care of these important structures.

Under § 237.105 and § 237.107, each bridge management program must prescribe a procedure for protection of trains and must specify the procedure to be used for inspection of individual bridges/classes of bridges that might have been damaged by a natural or accidental event, including flood, fire, earthquake, derailment or vehicular or

vessel impact. Each bridge management program must provide for the detection of scour or deterioration of bridge components that are submerged or that are subject to water flow. FRA will carefully scrutinize the bridge management programs to ensure that bridge inspection procedures include the necessary level of detail and are appropriate to the configuration of the bridge and that they are designed to detect, report, and protect against deterioration and deficiencies before they present a hazard to safe train operation. The information will be used by railroad bridge inspectors to carry out their assigned duties, and by railroad bridge supervisors and railroad bridge engineers to perform their review and oversight functions of the work completed by railroad bridge inspectors to verify that railroad bridge management procedures were followed.

Under § 237.109 and § 237.111, bridge inspections must be conducted under the direct supervision of a designated bridge inspector who is responsible for the accuracy of the results and the conformity of the inspection to the bridge management program. Track owners/railroads are required to keep a record of each inspection required to be performed on bridges under this Subpart. Each record must be prepared from notes taken on the day of inspection, supplemented with sketches and notes as needed. FRA inspectors will review these reports to make sure that required inspections are carried out and all necessary information is included in each report. Specifically, inspectors will examine each report to see that it contains the following information: (1) A precise identification of the bridge; (2) The date on which the inspection was completed; (3) The identification and written electronic signature of the inspector; (4) The type of inspection performed, in conformance with the definitions of inspection types in the bridge management program; (5) An indication on the report as to whether any item noted thereon requires expedited or critical review by a railroad bridge engineer, and any restrictions placed at the time of the inspection; (6) The condition of components inspected, which may be in a condition reporting format prescribed in the bridge management program, together with any narrative descriptions necessary for the correct interpretation of the report. Bridge inspections and accompanying required records will also be used by track owners/railroads to monitor the condition of bridges that they are responsible for and to maintain them in a proper and safe condition for trains operating on and over them, including making necessary modifications and repairs.

Under § 237.113, bridge inspection reports are required to be reviewed by railroad bridge supervisors to determine the need for further high level review. Those determined to need higher level review will be evaluated by railroad bridge engineers. Railroad bridge engineers will: (i) evaluate whether any items on the report represent a present or potential hazard to safety, (ii) prescribe any modifications to the inspection procedures for that particular bridge; and (iii) schedule any repairs or modifications to the bridge required to maintain its structural integrity. Thus, these inspection reports will be used by railroads/track owners to ensure bridge safety by using a multi-tiered review process to immediately take any considered/necessary actions to prevent detected minor bridge problems from becoming major issues threatening the safety of bridges and the trains, cargo, and passengers that operate over them.

Under § 237.133, each repair or modification of a bridge pursuant to this Part must be designed by a railroad bridge engineer. FRA will review these documents to ensure that design of entire railroad bridges, modifications, and repairs which materially modify the capacity of the bridge or the stresses in any primary load-carrying component of the bridge are developed by engineers with training and experience in the field of railroad bridges and that these designs apply/meet sound engineering principles.

Under § 237.155, railroads/track owners must conduct internal audits of bridge inspection reports. The information will be used by FRA for compliance purposes as well as to ensure that railroads/track owners implement a safe and effective bridge management program and bridge inspection regime. The information will be used by railroads/track owners to verify that the inspection provisions of the bridge management program are being followed and to continually check the effectiveness of bridge inspections through comparisons of recent bridge inspection reports against actual conditions found at the subject bridges.

Finally, under § 237.157, railroads/track owners required to implement a bridge management program must keep documents and records and make them available to FRA for inspection and reproduction. FRA will use these vital documents and records to ensure that railroads/track owners responsibly comply with all the requirements of this regulation.

Under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, FRA proposes minimum standards for electronic recordkeeping provisions that a track owner/railroad may elect to utilize to comply with the recordkeeping portions of this Part. FRA will review electronic recordkeeping systems to ensure that the following conditions are met: (1) The system used to generate the electronic record meets all requirements of this subpart; (2) The electronically generated record contains the information required by this part; (3) The railroad monitors its electronic records database through sufficient number of monitoring indicators to ensure a high degree of accuracy of these records; and (4) The railroad shall train its employees who use the system on the proper use of the electronic recordkeeping system; (5) The railroad maintains an information technology security program adequate to ensure the integrity of the system, including the prevention of unauthorized access to the program logic or individual records.

FRA will review monitoring and information technology security systems for electronic recordkeeping to ensure the integrity of the railroad's program and database and to verify that the system utilizes an employee identification number and password or comparable method to establish appropriate levels of program access that meet all of the following standards: (1) No two individuals have the same electronic identity; (2) A record cannot be deleted or altered by any individual after the record is certified by the employee who created the record; (3) Any amendment to a record is either -- (i) Electronically stored apart from the record that it amends, or (ii) Electronically attached to the record as

information without changing the original record; (4) Each amendment to a record uniquely identifies the person making the amendment; (5) The electronic system provides for the maintenance of inspection records as originally submitted without corruption or loss of data.

In sum, this collection of information is an essential and invaluable tool that assists FRA in its primary mission, namely promoting and enhancing railroad safety throughout the United States.

3. **DESCRIBE WHETHER, AND TO WHAT EXTENT, THE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION INVOLVES THE USE OF AUTOMATED, ELECTRONIC, MECHANICAL, OR OTHER TECHNOLOGICAL COLLECTION TECHNIQUES OR OTHER FORMS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, E.G. PERMITTING ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION OF RESPONSES, AND THE BASIS FOR THE DECISION FOR ADOPTING THIS MEANS OF COLLECTION. ALSO DESCRIBE ANY CONSIDERATION OF USING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TO REDUCE BURDEN.**

FRA strongly endorses and highly encourages the use of the latest information technology, wherever feasible, by the railroad industry to reduce burden. For many years, FRA has encouraged the use of advanced information technology, particularly electronic recordkeeping. In keeping with its longstanding practice and with the requirements of the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA), railroads/track owners under §237.157 are permitted to create and maintain any of the records required by this Part through electronic transmission, storage, and retrieval, provided that all the conditions stipulated in this section are met. Thus, railroads/track owners are permitted to keep electronic records under the requirements for § 237.33/35, § 237.59, § 237.73, § 237.107, and § 237.111. Approximately 47 percent then of estimated responses may be kept by railroads/track owners, if they so chose.

4. **DESCRIBE EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY DUPLICATION. SHOW SPECIFICALLY WHY ANY SIMILAR INFORMATION ALREADY AVAILABLE CANNOT BE USED OR MODIFIED FOR USE FOR THE PURPOSES DESCRIBED IN ITEM 2 ABOVE.**

To our knowledge, the information collection requirements are unique and are not duplicated anywhere.

Similar data are unavailable from any other source.

5. **IF THE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION IMPACTS SMALL BUSINESSES OR OTHER SMALL ENTITIES (ITEM 5 OF OMB FORM 83-I), DESCRIBE ANY METHODS USED TO MINIMIZE BURDEN.**



“Small entity” is defined in 5 U.S.C. § 601. Section 601(3) defines a “small entity” as having the same meaning as “small business concern” under § 3 of the Small Business Act. This includes any small business concern that is independently owned and operated, and is not dominant in its field of operation. Section 601(4) includes not-for-profit enterprises that are independently owned and operated, and are not dominant in their field of operations within the definition of “small entities.” Additionally, § 601(5) defines as “small entities” governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts with populations less than 50,000.

The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) stipulates “size standards” for small entities. It provides that the largest a for-profit railroad business firm may be (and still classify as a “small entity”) is 1,500 employees for “Line-Haul Operating” railroads, and 500 employees for “Short-Line Operating” railroads.

SBA size standards may be altered by Federal agencies in consultation with SBA, and in conjunction with public comment. Pursuant to the authority provided to it by SBA, FRA has published a final policy, which formally establishes small entities as railroads that meet the line haulage revenue requirements of a Class III railroad. Currently, the revenue requirements are \$20 million or less in annual operating revenue, adjusted annually for inflation. The \$20 million limit (adjusted annually for inflation) is based on the Surface Transportation Board’s threshold of a Class III railroad carrier, which is adjusted by applying the railroad revenue deflator adjustment. The same dollar limit on revenues is established to determine whether a railroad shipper or contractor is a small entity. DOT proposes to use this definition for this rulemaking

Small entities that are classified as governmental jurisdictions of small communities may also be affected by the proposals in this NPRM. As stated above, and defined by SBA, this term refers to governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts with populations of less than 50,000. The potential impact of this rulemaking to these entities is related to their ownership of a bridge and possibly the track supported by the bridge as well. Such bridges are usually built by communities, with railroad collaboration, to achieve highway-rail grade separation. FRA does not have information regarding the number of small communities that own such bridges. In such cases, however, the government entity and the railroad usually apportion ownership, expenses and maintenance responsibility according to the provisions of an order from the state regulatory agency that governs highway/railroad crossing improvements. It is most common for the railroad to retain the responsibility for the actual inspection and management of the bridge. To the extent that agreements require cost-sharing and existing bridge management programs would have to be enhanced to meet the proposed regulation, there may some burden passed on to small government jurisdictions. However, such burden is not expected to be substantial. To the extent that any burden does result, it is likely that insurance premiums will be adjusted to reflect the risk reduction resulting in some level of savings, in addition to the cost of the program enhancement. This would, of course, be in addition to safety benefits related to fewer

accidents.

There are approximately 687 small railroads meeting the definition of “small entity” as described above. FRA estimates that approximately 95 percent of these small entities, or approximately 653, own track supported by a bridge. Because the proposed rule would apply to all of these small railroads, FRA has concluded that a substantial number of such entities would be impacted. Note however, that approximately fifty of these railroads are subsidiaries of large short line holding companies with the expertise and resources comparable to larger railroads. In addition, absent this rulemaking, most railroads that own track supported by bridges, including many of the railroads identified as small entities, would to some extent voluntarily incur the expense associated with implementation of the bridge management programs in accordance with the requirements proposed by FRA to address the risk associated with structural failure of a bridge. In fact, the ASLRRRA, which represents most of the small railroads impacted by this rulemaking, has developed a model bridge management program intended to keep bridge and culvert infrastructure safe and structurally sound. Member railroads are expected to take the generic plan and customize it to meet their specific circumstances and meet the requirements proposed in this rulemaking. Such initiative would minimize the program development cost. Nevertheless, program implementation costs may be substantial for those small railroads that do not currently have bridge management programs and do not inspect railroad bridges regularly.

While FRA recognizes that some small railroads do not currently have bridge management programs, the agency believes that many railroads have already made or are making the transition to track structures and bridges capable of handling 286,000-pound cars in line with the general movement in the industry toward these heavier freight cars. To protect such investments, which are usually quite significant, railroads are already implementing bridge management programs.

In addition, at least one Class I railroad has arranged for short line and regional railroads that connect with it to send participants to several multi-day bridge inspection classes this year.

It should be noted that this rule does not apply to bridges on track used exclusively for rapid transit operations in an urban area that are not connected with the general railroad system of transportation. It also does not apply to bridges located within an installation which is not part of the general railroad system of transportation and over which trains are not operated by a railroad.

It also should be noted there are delayed implementation dates of an additional six (6) months and 18 months concerning the adoption of bridge safety management programs for certain Class II railroads and all other track owners that are not subject to the provisions of § 237.33 (a), (b), and (c).

In general, implementation of the proposed rule will significantly burden only a small portion of the small railroads potentially affected. It should be further noted that FRA has invited commenters to submit information that might assist the agency in assessing the cost impacts and paperwork burdens on small railroads as a result of the requirements of this proposed rule.

**6. DESCRIBE THE CONSEQUENCE TO FEDERAL PROGRAM OR POLICY ACTIVITIES IF THE COLLECTION IS NOT CONDUCTED OR IS CONDUCTED LESS FREQUENTLY, AS WELL AS ANY TECHNICAL OR LEGAL OBSTACLES TO REDUCING BURDEN.**

If the information were not collected or collected less frequently, railroad safety throughout the United States would be greatly jeopardized, possibly with catastrophic consequences if a railroad bridge deteriorated to such an extent that it collapsed because it was not properly inspected or necessary repairs/modifications were not made in a timely manner. Without this collection of information, there might be increased numbers of train accidents/incidents and accompanying injuries, fatalities, and property damage because bridges over which trains operate every day throughout this country were not properly inspected, maintained, modified, and repaired in a systematic and consistent way by qualified railroad personnel.

Without the information collected under § 237.7, FRA would have no way of knowing when railroads/track owners assign responsibility for their bridges to another person (by lease or otherwise) and who is actually responsible for the safe operation of trains over those bridges and compliance with the requirements of this Part.

Without the information collected under § 237.13, FRA would not be able to determine those situations where it is appropriate, safe, and conducive to the public interest to grant waivers to railroads/track owners regarding any of the requirements of this proposed rule.

Without the information collected under § 237.33 and § 237.35, FRA would be unable to verify that railroads/track owners have adopted and implemented a bridge management program to preserve the capability of their bridges to safely carry daily rail traffic over them and to prevent any deterioration that could lead to train collisions and derailments. Without the information collected under these sections, FRA could not be assured that railroads/track owners have established a comprehensive program to inspect, maintain, modify and repair their bridges and that railroads/track owners have completed an accurate inventory of their bridges and have recorded the safe load capacity of each bridge. An accurate inventory is essential so that responsible and qualified individuals can schedule and track necessary railroad bridge inspection, maintenance, and repair activities.

Without the information collected under § 237.59, FRA would not be able to know which individuals have been designated as railroad bridge engineers, railroad bridge inspectors, and railroad bridge supervisors. Without this information, FRA would not know the basis of each designation, and would not be able to perform its oversight function to ensure that only qualified and properly trained individuals serve in these important safety-critical positions.

Without the information collected pertaining to the determination of bridge load capacities under § 237.73, FRA and railroad/track owners would be unable to ensure that the safe load capacity of railroad bridges is not exceeded. Bridge load capacities that are exceeded by overweight and over-dimension train cars could cause structural damage to bridges and might impair the smooth flow of rail traffic over these vital transportation arteries that move so many people and goods each day throughout the nation. In a worst case scenario, a bridge load capacity that is constantly exceeded could cause stresses and accumulated damage over time that could lead to train collisions and derailments. Were these bridges not properly inspected and repaired, a catastrophic accident could occur involving release of poisonous chemicals or possibly involving collapse of the bridge itself, with scores of injuries, fatalities, damage to property, and possibly environmental damage affecting surrounding communities.

Without the information collected under § 237.75, FRA could not be assured that railroads/track owners have issued clear and necessary instructions to its bridge personnel who are responsible for the safe operation of trains over its bridges. Without this information, railroad bridge engineers, railroad bridge inspectors, and railroad bridge supervisors could not effectively perform their duties to prevent the operation of cars, locomotives, and other equipment from exceeding the capacity or dimensions of its bridges.

Without the information collected under §§ 237.103, 237.105, and 237.107, FRA could not be confident that essential bridge inspections are scheduled, and carried out by properly qualified personnel, as needed and as set forth in the bridge management program of each railroad/track owner. Railroad personnel need to know and follow bridge inspection procedures established in their railroad's/track owner's bridge management program in order to perform each inspection with the level of detail appropriate to the configuration of the bridge, conditions found at that inspection or during previous inspections, and the nature of the railroad traffic moved over the bridge, including equipment weights, train frequency and length, levels of passenger and hazardous materials traffic, and vulnerability of the bridge to damage. It is especially important that special inspection bridge procedures (e.g., those for underwater bridge inspections) be followed to detect and repair damage to bridges caused by accidental or natural events, including, but not limited to, floods, fires, earthquakes, derailments, or vehicular or vessel impacts. Failure to follow procedures specified in the railroad's/track owner's bridge management program or by a railroad bridge engineer could lead to increased numbers of accidents/incidents and corresponding casualties to train crews, rail

passengers, and other members of the general public.

Without the information collected under § 237.109, FRA could not be certain that bridge inspections are conducted under the supervision of a designated bridge inspector who is responsible for the accuracy of the inspection results and the conformity of the inspection to the railroad's/track owner's bridge management program.

Without the information collected under §237.111, FRA would be severely impeded in its compliance/oversight function related to bridge inspections because there would be no record of each inspection required to be performed. Without these necessary records, FRA inspectors would not know the identity or location of the bridge inspected, the date the inspection was completed, the identity of the person who conducted the bridge inspection, the type of inspection performed, whether any item noted on the record required expedited or critical review by a railroad bridge engineer, and if any restrictions were placed on rail traffic movements at the time of inspection. Without these essential records, FRA would have no way to check that bridges were properly inspected or that necessary repairs were carried out before major safety issues developed. A bridge inspection has little value unless it is recorded and reported to the individuals who are responsible for the ultimate determination of the safety of the bridge. Thus, without these records, railroad bridge supervisors and railroad bridge engineers would not be able to carry out their essential duties. In the event of a train accident/incident, FRA's investigation into the cause(s) would be severely hindered.

Without the information collected under §237.113, FRA would be unable to confirm that bridge inspection reports received the multi-tiered review called for in the Railroad Safety Improvement Act of 2008. In this section, responsible railroad bridge supervisors and railroad bridge engineers are required to review bridge inspection reports. Without these reviews, railroads/track owners could not be sure that a considered determination by railroad bridge supervisors and railroad bridge engineers has been made that inspections have been performed according to the prescribed schedule and specified procedures in the bridge management program. Additionally, without these reviews, conditions noted in the bridge inspection report would not be properly evaluated at a higher level to determine what further action is required, if any, on the part of the railroad/track owner. The safe operation of trains over bridges demands that necessary maintenance and repair activities be carried out and done so in a timely fashion.

Without the information collected under §237.133, FRA would be uncertain that bridge repairs and modification of bridges were properly designed. Design of entire railroad bridges, modifications and repairs which materially modify the capacity of the bridge or the stresses in any primary load-carrying component of the bridge require the intelligent application of the principles of engineering and can only be performed by an engineer with training and experience in the field of railroad bridges. Without proper designs, repairs and modifications might be carried out that were substandard or carried out in a fashion that did not effectively accommodate railroad traffic or other live loads. This

could lead to increased numbers of train accidents/incidents throughout the country.

Without the information collected under §237.155, FRA would have no way of knowing whether railroads/track owners are conducting required audits of bridge inspection reports. Without these audits, FRA and railroads/track owners would be unable to determine the effectiveness of bridge management programs. Only by comparison of recent bridge inspection reports against actual conditions found at the subject bridges will railroads/track owners know whether their bridge management programs are working well or need to be modified to maintain and enhance safety.

Finally, without the requirement under §237.157 that railroads/track owners keep documents and records, FRA would have no way to determine and assure compliance with the requirements stipulated in the RSIA of 2008 and spelled out in this proposed rule. FRA inspectors will need to review bridge inspection and maintenance data periodically from railroads/track owners to verify that they and their employees are responsibly and effectively implementing required bridge management programs. Only in this way can FRA be certain that railroads/track owners are properly inspecting, maintaining, modifying, and repairing their bridges to allow the continued safe operation of trains over them.

Also, under §237.157, those railroads/track owners electing to keep required documents and records electronically must meet FRA system security requirements. Without this information, FRA would have no way to verify that the integrity of the railroad's/track owner's database is protected by a security system that utilizes an employee identification number and password, or a comparable method, to establish appropriate levels of program access that meets agency standards. Specifically, the following standards must be met: (1) No two individuals have the same electronic identity; (2) A record cannot be deleted or altered by any individual after the record is certified by the employee who created the record; (3) Any amendment to a record is either -- (i) Electronically stored apart from the record that it amends, or (ii) Electronically attached to the record as information without changing the original record; (4) Each amendment to a record uniquely identifies the person making the amendment; (5) The electronic system provides for the maintenance of inspection records as originally submitted without corruption or loss of data.

Lastly, under §237.157, railroads/track owners must train their employees who use the system on the proper use of the electronic recordkeeping system. Without this information, FRA believes vital records required by this proposed rule might be accidentally deleted, improperly altered/amended, wrongly attached to another record, lost, or corrupted. Without these essential records, FRA inspectors would be unable to perform their monitoring and enforcement functions.

In short, this collection of information promotes and enhances national rail safety, and thus serves as a vital component of FRA's comprehensive safety program. It helps to

meet the requirements enacted in the RSIA of 2008 and is essential in assisting FRA to fulfill its primary agency mission and objective.

**7. EXPLAIN ANY SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES THAT WOULD CAUSE AN INFORMATION COLLECTION TO BE CONDUCTED IN A MANNER:**

- **REQUIRING RESPONDENTS TO REPORT INFORMATION TO THE AGENCY MORE OFTEN THAN QUARTERLY;**
- **REQUIRING RESPONDENTS TO PREPARE A WRITTEN RESPONSE TO A COLLECTION OF INFORMATION IN FEWER THAN 30 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF IT;**
- **REQUIRING RESPONDENTS TO SUBMIT MORE THAN AN ORIGINAL AND TWO COPIES OF ANY DOCUMENT;**
- **REQUIRING RESPONDENTS TO RETAIN RECORDS, OTHER THAN HEALTH, MEDICAL, GOVERNMENT CONTRACT, GRANT-IN-AID, OR TAX RECORDS FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS;**
- **IN CONNECTION WITH A STATISTICAL SURVEY, THAT IS NOT DESIGNED TO PRODUCE VALID AND RELIABLE RESULTS THAT CAN BE GENERALIZED TO THE UNIVERSE OF STUDY;**
- **REQUIRING THE USE OF A STATISTICAL DATA CLASSIFICATION THAT HAS NOT BEEN REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY OMB;**
- **THAT INCLUDES A PLEDGE OF CONFIDENTIALITY THAT IS NOT SUPPORTED BY AUTHORITY ESTABLISHED IN STATUTE OR REGULATION, THAT IS NOT SUPPORTED BY DISCLOSURE AND DATA SECURITY POLICIES THAT ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE PLEDGE, OR WHICH UNNECESSARILY IMPEDES SHARING OF DATA WITH OTHER AGENCIES FOR COMPATIBLE CONFIDENTIAL USE; OR**
- **REQUIRING RESPONDENTS TO SUBMIT PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET, OR OTHER CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION UNLESS THE AGENCY CAN DEMONSTRATE THAT IT HAS INSTITUTED PROCEDURES TO PROTECT THE INFORMATION'S CONFIDENTIALITY TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW.**

All information collection requirements contained in this proposed rule are in compliance with this section.

8. **IF APPLICABLE, PROVIDE A COPY AND IDENTIFY THE DATE AND PAGE NUMBER OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER OF THE AGENCY'S NOTICE, REQUIRED BY 5 CFR 1320.8(d), SOLICITING COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION COLLECTION PRIOR TO SUBMISSION TO OMB. SUMMARIZE PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED IN RESPONSE TO THAT NOTICE AND DESCRIBE ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE AGENCY IN RESPONSE TO THOSE COMMENTS. SPECIFICALLY ADDRESS COMMENTS RECEIVED ON COST AND HOUR BURDEN.**

**DESCRIBE EFFORTS TO CONSULT WITH PERSONS OUTSIDE THE AGENCY TO OBTAIN THEIR VIEWS ON THE AVAILABILITY OF DATA, FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION, THE CLARITY OF INSTRUCTIONS AND RECORDKEEPING, DISCLOSURE, OR REPORTING FORMAT (IF ANY), AND ON THE DATA ELEMENTS TO BE RECORDED, DISCLOSED, OR REPORTED.**

**CONSULTATION WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THOSE FROM WHOM INFORMATION IS TO BE OBTAINED OR THOSE WHO MUST COMPILE RECORDS SHOULD OCCUR AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 3 YEARS--EVEN IF THE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION ACTIVITY IS THE SAME AS IN PRIOR PERIODS. THERE MAY BE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT MAY PRECLUDE CONSULTATION IN A SPECIFIC SITUATION. THESE CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD BE EXPLAINED.**

FRA is publishing this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on August 17, 2009, in the Federal Register. 74 FR 41558. FRA is hereby soliciting public comments on the proposed rule and its accompanying information collection requirements. FRA will respond to any comments it receives in the agency final rulemaking and accompanying Supporting Justification.

#### Background

In March 1996, FRA established RSAC, which provides a forum for developing consensus recommendations to FRA's Administrator on rulemakings and other safety program issues. The RSAC includes representation from all of the industry's major stakeholders, including railroads, labor organizations, suppliers and manufacturers, and other interested parties. A list of RSAC members follows:

American Association of Private Railroad Car Owners (AARPCO);  
American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials (AASHTO);  
American Chemistry Council;  
American Petrochemical Institute;  
American Public Transportation Association (APTA);  
American Short Line and Regional Railroad Association (ASLRRA);



American Train Dispatchers Association (ATDA);  
 Association of American Railroads (AAR);  
 Association of Railway Museums (ARM);  
 Association of State Rail Safety Managers (ASRSM);  
 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen (BLET);  
 Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees Division (BMWED);  
 Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen (BRS);  
 Chlorine Institute;  
 Federal Transit Administration (FTA)\*;  
 Fertilizer Institute;  
 High Speed Ground Transportation Association (HSGTA);  
 Institute of Makers of Explosives;  
 International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers;  
 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW);  
 Labor Council for Latin American Advancement (LCLAA)\*;  
 League of Railway Industry Women\*;  
 National Association of Railroad Passengers (NARP);  
 National Association of Railway Business Women\*;  
 National Conference of Firemen & Oilers;  
 National Railroad Construction and Maintenance Association;  
 National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak);  
 National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)\*;  
 Railway Supply Institute (RSI);  
 Safe Travel America (STA);  
 Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transporte\*;  
 Sheet Metal Workers International Association (SMWIA);  
 Tourist Railway Association Inc.;  
 Transport Canada\*;  
 Transport Workers Union of America (TWU);  
 Transportation Communications International Union/BRC (TCIU/BRC);  
 Transportation Security Administration (TSA); and  
 United Transportation Union (UTU).  
 \*Indicates associate, non-voting membership.

When appropriate, FRA assigns a task to RSAC, and after consideration and debate, RSAC may accept or reject the task. If the task is accepted, RSAC establishes a working group that possesses the appropriate expertise and representation of interests to develop recommendations to FRA for action on the task. These recommendations are developed by consensus. A working group may establish one or more task forces to develop facts and options on a particular aspect of a given task. The task force then provides that information to the working group for consideration. If a working group comes to unanimous consensus on recommendations for action, the package is presented to the full RSAC for a vote. If the proposal is accepted by a simple majority of RSAC, the proposal is formally recommended to FRA. FRA then determines what action to take on the

recommendation. Because FRA staff play an active role at the working group level in discussing the issues and options and in drafting the language of the consensus proposal, FRA is often favorably inclined toward the RSAC recommendation. However, FRA is in no way bound to follow the recommendation, and the agency exercises its independent judgment on whether the recommended rule achieves the agency's regulatory goal, is soundly supported, and is in accordance with policy and legal requirements. Often, FRA varies in some respects from the RSAC recommendation in developing the actual regulatory proposal or final rule. Any such variations would be noted and explained in the rulemaking document issued by FRA. If the working group or RSAC is unable to reach consensus on recommendations for action, FRA moves ahead to resolve the issue through traditional rulemaking proceedings.

RSAC agreed with FRA on February 20, 2008, to accept the task of reviewing FRA's railroad bridge safety policies and activities, and to make appropriate recommendations for FRA to improve the bridge safety program. RSAC accordingly established a Railroad Bridge Working Group (RBWG), composed of representatives of the various organizations on the RSAC and including persons with particular expertise in railroad bridge safety and management. The RBWG met on April 24-25, 2008; June 12, 2008; and August 7, 2008. On September 10, 2008, the full RSAC voted on the RBWG's report, and recommended that FRA implement the RBWG's proposal of a set of "Essential Elements of Railroad Bridge Management Programs," (Essential Elements) in FRA's Agency Policy on the Safety of Railroad Bridges.

The RBWG met again on January 28-29, 2009, and February 23-24, 2009, to recommend rule text to address the RSIA's mandate to FRA in Section 417 to promulgate bridge safety regulations. The RBWG reached consensus on proposed regulatory text which makes up the basis of this NPRM. However, there were four items that the RBWG was not able to agree upon. The RBWG could not reach consensus with regard to §§ 237.111(d), 237.111(e), 237.157(a) and 237.157(b). FRA is requesting that the public and interested parties comment specifically on these items.

**9. EXPLAIN ANY DECISION TO PROVIDE ANY PAYMENT OR GIFT TO RESPONDENTS, OTHER THAN REMUNERATION OF CONTRACTORS OR GRANTEES.**

There are no monetary payments provided or gifts made to respondents associated with the information collection requirements contained in this regulation.

**10. DESCRIBE ANY ASSURANCE OF CONFIDENTIALITY PROVIDED TO RESPONDENTS AND THE BASIS FOR THE ASSURANCE IN STATUTE, REGULATION, OR AGENCY POLICY.**

Information collected is not of a confidential nature, and FRA pledges no confidentiality.

- 11. PROVIDE ADDITIONAL JUSTIFICATION FOR ANY QUESTIONS OF A SENSITIVE NATURE, SUCH AS SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES, RELIGIOUS BELIEFS, AND OTHER MATTERS THAT ARE COMMONLY CONSIDERED PRIVATE. THIS JUSTIFICATION SHOULD INCLUDE THE REASONS WHY THE AGENCY CONSIDERS THE QUESTIONS NECESSARY, THE SPECIFIC USES TO BE MADE OF THE INFORMATION, THE EXPLANATION TO BE GIVEN TO PERSONS FROM WHOM THE INFORMATION IS REQUESTED, AND ANY STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO OBTAIN THEIR CONSENT.**

There are no questions or information of a sensitive nature, or data that would normally be considered private matters contained in this rule.

- 12. PROVIDE ESTIMATES OF THE HOUR BURDEN OF THE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION. THE STATEMENT SHOULD:**
- **INDICATE THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS, FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE, ANNUAL HOUR BURDEN, AND AN EXPLANATION OF HOW THE BURDEN WAS ESTIMATED. UNLESS DIRECTED TO DO SO, AGENCIES SHOULD NOT CONDUCT SPECIAL SURVEYS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON WHICH TO BASE HOUR BURDEN ESTIMATES. CONSULTATION WITH A SAMPLE (FEWER THAN 10) OF POTENTIAL RESPONDENTS IS DESIRABLE. IF THE HOUR BURDEN ON RESPONDENTS IS EXPECTED TO VARY WIDELY**
  - **BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES IN ACTIVITY, SIZE, OR COMPLEXITY, SHOW THE RANGE OF ESTIMATED HOUR BURDEN, AND EXPLAIN THE REASONS FOR THE VARIANCE. GENERALLY, ESTIMATES SHOULD NOT INCLUDE BURDEN HOUR FOR CUSTOMARY AND USUAL BUSINESS PRACTICES.**
  - **IF THIS REQUEST FOR APPROVAL COVERS MORE THAN ONE FORM, PROVIDE SEPARATE HOUR BURDEN ESTIMATES FOR EACH FORM AND AGGREGATE THE HOUR BURDENS IN ITEMS 13 OF OMB FORM 83-I.**
  - **PROVIDE ESTIMATES OF ANNUALIZED COST TO RESPONDENTS FOR THE HOUR BURDENS FOR COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION, IDENTIFYING AND USING APPROPRIATE WAGE RATE CATEGORIES. THE COST OF CONTRACTING OUT OR PAYING OUTSIDE PARTIES FOR INFORMATION COLLECTION ACTIVITIES SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED HERE. INSTEAD, THIS COST SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN ITEM 14.**

*Note: Based on the latest FRA data, the total number of railroads and/or track owners responsible for bridges and subject to the requirements of this Part is 727.*

## **Subpart A – General**

### Responsibility for Compliance (§ 237.7)

- A. Except as provided in paragraphs (b) of this section, an owner of track to which this Part applies is responsible for compliance.

If an owner of track to which this Part applies assigns responsibility for the bridges which carry the track to another person (by lease or otherwise), written notification of the assignment must be provided to the appropriate FRA Regional Office at least 30 days in advance of the assignment. The notification may be made by any party to that assignment, but must be in writing and include the following information:

- (1) The name and address of the track owner;
- (2) The name and address of the person to whom responsibility is assigned (assignee);
- (3) A statement of the exact relationship between the track owner and the assignee;
- (4) A precise identification of the track segment and the individual bridges in the assignment;
- (5) A statement as to the competence and ability of the assignee to carry out the bridge safety duties of the track owner under this by Part;
- (6) A statement signed by the assignee acknowledging the assignment to him of responsibility for purposes of compliance with this Part.

FRA estimates that it will receive approximately 15 written notifications under the above requirement. It is estimated that it will take approximately 90 minutes to complete each written notification and 30 minutes to complete each signed statement by the assignee. Total annual burden for this requirement is 30 hours.

Respondent Universe:	727 Railroads/Track Owners
Burden time per response:	90 minutes/hours + 30 minutes
Frequency of Response:	On occasion
Annual number of Responses:	15 written notifications + 15 signed statements
Annual Burden:	30 hours

**Calculation:** 15 written notifications x 90 min. + 15 signed statements x 30 min. = 30 hours

- B. Where an owner of track to which this Part applies has previously assigned responsibility for a segment of track to another person as prescribed in 49 CFR 213.5(c), additional notification to FRA is not required, and the Administrator may hold the track owner or the assignee or both responsible for compliance with this Part and subject to penalties under § 237.11.

*The burden associated with track assignments under 49 CFR 213.5(c) is approved under OMB No. 2130-0010. Consequently, there is no additional burden associated with this requirement.*

Total annual burden for this entire requirement is 30 hours.

Penalties (§ 237.11)

Any person who knowingly and willfully falsifies a record or report required by this Part may be subject to criminal penalties under 49 U.S.C. 21311.

*The burden for records and reports is included under those sections of this document. Consequently, there is no additional burden involved under this provision.*

Waivers (237.13)

Each petition for waiver under this section must be filed in the manner and contain the information required by Part 211 of this chapter.

Each petition for rulemaking or waiver must: (a) Set forth the text or substance of the rule, regulation, standard or amendment proposed, or specify the rule, regulation or standard that the petitioner seeks to have repealed or waived, as the case may be; (b) Explain the interest of the petitioner, and the need for the action requested; in the case of a petition for waiver, explain the nature and extent of the relief sought, and identify and describe the persons, equipment, installations and locations to be covered by the waiver; (c) Contain sufficient information to support the action sought including an evaluation of anticipated impacts of the action sought; each evaluation shall include an estimate of resulting costs to the private sector, to consumers, and to Federal, State and local governments as well as an evaluation of resulting benefits, quantified to the extent practicable. Each petition pertaining to safety regulations must also contain relevant safety data.

FRA estimates that it will receive approximately 12 waiver petitions each year under the

above requirement. It is estimated that it will take approximately four (4) hours to gather the necessary information, and complete and send each waiver petition. Total annual burden for this requirement is 48 hours.

Respondent Universe:	727 Railroads/Track Owners
Burden time per response:	4 hours
Frequency of Response:	Annually
Annual number of Responses:	12 waiver petitions
Annual Burden:	48 hours

**Calculation:** 12 waiver petitions x 4 hrs. = 48 hours

**Subpart B – Railroad Bridge Safety Assurance**

Adoption of Bridge Management Program (§ 237.33)

Each track owner must adopt a bridge safety management program to prevent the deterioration of railroad bridges by preserving their capability to safely carry the traffic to be operated over them; and reduce the risk of human casualties, environmental damage, and disruption to the Nation’s railroad transportation system that would result from a catastrophic bridge failure, not later than the dates in the following schedule:

- (a) (Effective date of final rule + 6 months): Class I carriers
- (b) (Effective date of final rule + 6 months): Owners of track segments which are part of the general railroad system of transportation and which carry more than 10 scheduled passenger trains per week.
- (c) (Effective date of final rule + 12 months): Class II carriers to which paragraph (b) of this section does not apply.
- (d) (Effective date of final rule + 24 months): All other track owners subject to this Part and not described above.

FRA estimates that approximately 727 bridge safety management programs will be developed/adopted under the above requirement. The amount of time necessary to develop/adopt each bridge safety management program will vary according to the size of the railroad (based on the number of employee hours). Total annual burden for this requirement is 20,474 hours. (See the table below for the estimate breakdown).

Number of Railroads	Executive Hours	Administrative Staff Hours	Bridge Engineer Hours	Bridge Inspector Hours	Total Hours
4 – Large Freight; Very Large Class I Railroads	5	20	80	80	740
3 – Large Freight/ Class II Railroads	5	20	80	80	555
10 – Medium Freight/Other Class I Railroads	5	10	40	80	1,350
107 – Small Freight/Other Class III Railroad	2	20	10	40	7,704
520 – Small Freight/Very Small Class III Railroad	2	5	2	2	5,720
8 – Passenger Railroads (Incl. Amtrak)	5	20	80	80	1,480
15 – Medium Passenger Railroads	5	10	40	40	1,425
10 – Switching/ Terminal RRs	5	10	40	40	950
50 – Railroads with No Reportable Hours	2	5	2	2	550
<b>TOTAL – 727 Railroads</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>5,640</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>8,420</b>	<b>20,474</b>

**Calculation Breakdown:**

(a.) 4 programs x 185 hrs. = 740 hours

(b.) 3 programs x 185 hrs. = 555 hours

(c.) 10 programs x 135 hrs. = 1,350 hours

(d.) 107 programs x 72 hrs. = 7,704 hours

(e.) 520 programs x 11 hrs. = 5,720 hours

(f.) 8 programs x 185 hrs. = 1,480 hours

(g.) 15 programs x 95 hrs. = 1,425 hours

(h.) 10 programs x 95 hrs. = 950 hours

(i.) 50 programs x 11 hrs. = 550 hours

**TOTAL = 20,474 hours**

Content of Bridge Management Programs (§ 237.35)

Each bridge management program adopted in compliance with this Part must include, as a minimum, the following provisions:

(a) An accurate inventory of railroad bridges, which shall include a unique identifier for each bridge, its location, configuration, type of construction, number of spans, span lengths, and all other information necessary to provide for the management of bridge safety.

(b) A record of the safe load capacity of each bridge.

(c) A provision to obtain and maintain the design documents of each bridge if available, and to document all repairs, modifications, and inspections of each bridge.

(d) A bridge inspection program covering as a minimum: (1) Inspection personnel safety considerations; (2) Types of inspection including required detail; (3) Definitions of defect levels along with associated condition codes if condition codes are used; (4) The method of documenting inspections including standard forms or formats; (5) Structure type and component nomenclature, and (6) Numbering or identification protocol for substructure units, spans, and individual components. *(Note: Bridge owners must also incorporate minimum standards in railroad bridge management programs for qualification and designation of persons who perform safety-critical functions that affect the integrity and safety of railroad bridges as stipulated in § 237.53, § 237.55, and § 237.55. Further, bridge owners must incorporate standards in railroad bridge management programs to prevent the operation of equipment that could damage a bridge by exceeding safe stress levels in bridge components or by extending beyond the horizontal or vertical clearance limits of the bridge. Moreover, bridge owners must incorporate in railroad bridge*



*management programs minimum standards to provide for an effective program of bridge inspections. Additionally, bridge owners must incorporate minimum standards in railroad bridge management programs that provide for adequate design and effective supervision of bridge modification and repair which will materially modify the capacity of the bridge or the stresses in any primary load-carrying component of the bridge. Finally, the bridge owner must incorporate minimum standards in railroad bridge management programs to provide for verification of the effectiveness of the program and the accuracy of the information developed thereby, by the bridge owner as well as by the Federal Railroad Administration.*

*The burden for these requirements is included above under § 237.33.*

**Subpart C – Qualifications and Designations of Responsible Persons**

Designation of individuals (§ 237.59)

Each track owner must designate those individuals qualified as railroad bridge engineers, railroad bridge inspectors, and railroad bridge supervisors. Each individual designation must include the basis for the designation in effect and must be recorded.

FRA estimates that approximately 600 individuals will be designated and recorded as railroad bridge engineers, railroad bridge inspectors, and railroad bridge supervisors in the first year under the above requirement. However, since OMB approvals are usually for three years, this number must be divided by three to determine the average annual number of designations. Thus, approximately 200 designations will be made each year under the above requirement. It is estimated that it will take approximately 30 minutes to designate and record each individual. Total annual burden for this requirement is 100 hours.

Respondent Universe:	727 Railroads/Track Owners
Burden time per response:	30 minutes
Frequency of Response:	On occasion
Annual number of Responses:	200 recorded designations
Annual Burden:	100 hours

**Calculation:** 200 recorded designations x 30 min. = 100

## **Subpart D – Capacity of Bridges**

### Determination of bridge load capacities (§ 237.73)

- (a) Each track owner must determine the load capacity of each of its railroad bridges. The load capacity need not be the ultimate or maximum load capacity but a safe load capacity.
- (b) The load capacity of each bridge must be documented in the bridge owner's management program, together with the method by which the capacity was determined.
- (c) The determination of load capacity must be made by a railroad bridge engineer using appropriate engineering methods and standards that are particularly applicable to railroad bridges.
- (d) Bridge load capacity may be determined from existing design and modification records of a bridge, provided that the bridge substantially conforms to its recorded configuration. Otherwise, the load capacity of a bridge must be determined by measurement and calculation of the properties of its individual components, or other methods as determined by a railroad bridge engineer.
- (e) If a track owner has a group of bridges for which the load capacity has not already been determined, the owner must schedule the evaluation of those bridges according to their relative priority, to be established by a railroad bridge engineer. The initial determination of load capacity must be completed not later than five (5) years following the date of initial adoption of the track owner's bridge management program in conformance with § 237.33.
- (f) Where a bridge inspection reveals that the condition of a bridge or bridge component might affect the load capacity of a bridge, a new capacity must be determined by a railroad bridge engineer.
- (g) Bridge load capacity may be expressed in terms of numerical values related to a standard system of bridge loads, but shall, in any case, be stated in terms of weight and length of individual or combined cars and locomotives, for the use of transportation personnel.
- (h) Bridge load capacity may be expressed in terms of both normal and maximum load conditions. Operation of equipment that produces forces greater than the normal capacity shall be subject to any restrictions or conditions that may be prescribed by a railroad

bridge engineer.

FRA estimates that 2,000 bridges will have their load capacity determined by a railroad bridge engineer each year under the above requirement. It is estimated that it will take approximately eight (8) hours to determine each bridge capacity. Total annual burden for this requirement is 16,000 hours.

Respondent Universe:	727 Railroads/Track Owners
Burden time per response:	8 hours
Frequency of Response:	Annually
Annual number of Responses:	2,000 bridge capacity determinations
Annual Burden:	16,000 hours

**Calculation:** 2,000 bridge capacity determination x 8 hrs. = 16,000 hours

Total annual burden for this entire requirement is 16,000 hours.

Protection of Bridges from Over-Weight and Over-Dimension Loads (§ 237.75)

(a) Each track owner must issue instructions to its personnel who are responsible for the consist and operation of trains over its bridges to prevent the operation of cars, locomotives, and other equipment that would exceed the capacity or dimensions of its bridges.

(b) The instructions regarding weight must be expressed in terms of maximum equipment weights, and either minimum equipment lengths or axle spacing.

(c) The instructions regarding dimensions shall be expressed in terms of feet and inches of cross section and equipment length, in conformance with common railroad industry practice for reporting dimensions of exceptional equipment in interchange in which height above top-of-rail is shown for each cross section measurement, followed by the width of the car or the shipment at that height.

(d) The instructions may apply to individual structures, or to a defined line segment or group(s) of line segments where the published capacities and dimensions are within the limits of all structures on the subject line segments.

FRA estimates that approximately 2,000 instructions will be issued by track owners each year under the above requirement. It is estimated that it will take approximately two (2) hours to develop and issue the required instructions. Total annual burden for this requirement is 4,000 hours.

Respondent Universe:	727 Railroads/Track
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	Owners
Burden time per response:	2 hours
Frequency of Response:	Annually
Annual number of Responses:	2,000 issued instructions
Annual Burden:	4,000 hours

**Calculation:** 2,000 issued instructions x 2 hrs. = 4,000 hours

## **Subpart E – Bridge Inspection**

### Scheduling of Bridge Inspections (§ 237.103)

- (a) Each bridge management program must include a provision for scheduling an inspection for each bridge in railroad service at least once each calendar year, with not more than 540 days between any successive inspections.
- (b) A bridge must be inspected more frequently when a railroad bridge engineer determines that such inspection frequency is necessary considering conditions noted on prior inspections, the type and configuration of the bridge, and the weight and frequency of traffic carried on the bridge.
- (c) Each bridge management program must define requirements for the special inspection of a bridge to be performed whenever the bridge is involved in an event which might have compromised the integrity of the bridge, including, but not limited to, flood, fire, earthquake, derailment, or vehicular or vessel impact.
- (d) Any railroad bridge that has not been in railroad service and has not been inspected in accordance with this section within the previous 540 days must be inspected and the report of said inspection reviewed by a railroad bridge engineer prior to the resumption of railroad service.

*The burden for railroad bridge management programs is included above under that of § 237.33. Consequently, there is no additional burden associated with this part of the above requirement.*

*The burden for bridge inspections and the corresponding records is included below under that of § 237.111. Consequently, there is no additional burden associated with these requirements.*

### Bridge Inspection Procedures (§ 237.105)

- (a) Each bridge management program must specify the procedure to be used for inspection of individual bridges or classes and types of bridges.

(b) The bridge inspection procedures must be as specified by a railroad bridge engineer who is designated as responsible for the conduct and **review** of the inspections. The inspection procedures must incorporate the methods, means of access, and level of detail to be recorded for the various components of that bridge or class of bridges.

(c) The bridge inspection procedures must ensure that the level of detail and the inspection procedures are appropriate to the configuration of the bridge, conditions found during previous inspections, and the nature of the railroad traffic moved over the bridge, including equipment weights, train frequency and length, levels of passenger and hazardous materials traffic, and vulnerability of the bridge to damage.

(d) The bridge inspection procedures must be designed to detect, report and protect deterioration and deficiencies before they present a hazard to safe train operation.

*The burden for bridge management programs is included under that of § 237.33 above. Consequently, there is no additional burden associated with this requirement.*

*The burden for designation of bridge engineers is included under that of § 237.59 above. Consequently, there is no additional burden associated with this requirement.*

Special Inspections (§ 237.107)

(a) Each bridge management program must prescribe a procedure for protection of train operations and for inspection of any bridge that might have been damaged by a natural or accidental event, including, but not limited to, flood, fire, earthquake, derailment, or vehicular or vessel impact.

(b) Each bridge management program must provide for the detection of scour or deterioration of bridge components that are submerged, or that are subject to water flow.

*The burden for bridge management programs is included under that of § 237.33. Consequently, there is no additional burden associated with this requirement.*

*The burden for bridge inspections is already included under that of § 237.111 below. Consequently, there is no additional burden associated with this part of the requirement.*

FRA estimates that approximately 50 additional special underwater bridge inspections, involving divers, will be completed each year in compliance with the above requirement. It is estimated that it will take approximately 40 hours to complete each inspection and accompanying report and place this report/record in the location designated in the bridge management program. Total annual burden for this requirement is 2,000 hours.

Respondent Universe:	727 Railroads/Track Owners
Burden time per response:	40 hours

Frequency of Response:	Annually
Annual number of Responses:	50 bridge insp. reports/records
Annual Burden:	2,000 hours

**Calculation:** 50 bridge insp. reports/records x 40 hrs. = 2,000 hours

Conduct of Bridge Inspections (§ 237.109); Bridge Inspection Records (§ 237.111)

Bridge inspections must be conducted under the direct supervision of a designated bridge inspector, who shall be responsible for the accuracy of the results and the conformity of the inspection to the bridge management program.

(a) Each track owner to which this Part applies must keep a record of each inspection required to be performed on those bridges under this part.

(b) Each record of an inspection under the bridge management program prescribed in this part must be prepared from notes taken on the day(s) the inspection is made, supplemented with sketches and photographs as needed. Such record will be dated with the date(s) the physical inspection takes place and signed or otherwise certified by the person making the inspection.

(c) Each bridge management program shall specify that every bridge inspection must include, as a minimum, the following information:

(1) A precise identification of the bridge inspected.

(2) The date on which the inspection was completed.

(3) The identification and written or electronic signature of the inspector.

(4) The type of inspection performed, in conformance with the definitions of inspection types in the bridge management program.

(5) An indication on the report as to whether any item noted thereon requires expedited or critical review by a railroad bridge engineer, and any restrictions placed at the time of the inspection.

(6) The condition of components inspected, which may be in a condition reporting format prescribed in the bridge management program, together with any narrative descriptions necessary for the correct interpretation of the report.

(d) An initial report of each bridge inspection must be placed in the location designated in the bridge management program within 14 calendar days of the completion of the inspection. The initial report must include the information required by paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(5) of this section.

(e) A complete report of each bridge inspection, including as a minimum the information required in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(6) of this section, must be placed in the location designated in the bridge management program within 45 calendar days of the completion of the inspection.

(f) Each bridge inspection program must specify the retention period and location for bridge inspection records. The retention period must be no less than two years following the completion of the inspection, or until the completion of the next two inspections of the same type, whichever is longer.

*The burden for bridge management programs is included under that of § 237.33 above. Consequently, there is no additional burden associated with this part of the requirement*

FRA estimates that there are approximately 100,000 railroad bridges in the United States. Most of these railroad bridges, approximately 85 percent, are currently being inspected by railroads on annual basis. Consequently, that leaves approximately 15 percent of these bridges or about 15,000 bridges that will need to be inspected each year. Further, an additional three percent of these 15,000 bridges or approximately 3,000 bridges will need to be re-inspected each year. Thus, a total of approximately 18,000 bridges will need to be inspected each year. It is estimated that it will take approximately four (4) hours to inspect each bridge and complete the required inspection report. Total annual burden for this requirement is 72,000 hours. *(Note: The above estimate includes both routine bridge inspections and bridge inspections resulting from damage caused by natural events, such as flood, earthquake, and fires, and by accidental events, such as derailments and vehicular or vessel impacts.)*

Respondent Universe:	727 Railroads/Bridge Owners
Burden time per response:	4 hours
Frequency of Response:	Annually
Annual number of Responses:	18,000 bridge inspections/reports
Annual Burden:	72,000 hours

**Calculation:** 15,000 bridge inspections/reports x 4 hrs. = 72,000 hours

Additionally, under the above requirements, FRA estimates that approximately 18,000 records will be completed each year. It is estimated that it will take approximately one (1) hour to complete and file each record in the appropriate location. Total annual burden for this requirement is 18,000 hours.

Respondent Universe:	727 Railroads/Bridge Owners
Burden time per response:	1 hour

Frequency of Response:	Annually
Annual number of Responses:	18,000 bridge inspections records
Annual Burden:	18,000 hours

**Calculation:** 18,000 bridge inspections records x 1 hr. = 18,000 hours

Total annual burden for this entire requirement is 90,000 hours (72,000 + 18,000).

Review of Bridge Inspection Reports (§ 237.113)

Bridge inspection reports will be reviewed by railroad bridge supervisors and railroad bridge engineers to:

- (a) Determine whether inspections have been performed in accordance with the prescribed schedule and specified procedures.
- (b) Evaluate whether any items on the report represent a present or potential hazard to safety.
- (c) Prescribe any modifications to the inspection procedures for that particular bridge.
- (d) Schedule any repairs or modifications to the bridge required to maintain its structural integrity.
- (e) Determine the need for further higher-level review.

FRA estimates that the great majority of inspection reports will not required higher level or engineering review. However, FRA estimates that there will be approximately 2,000 inspection reports each year that will need to be reviewed by railroad bridge engineers. It is estimated that it will take approximately 30 minutes for a railroad bridge engineer to review/evaluate each bridge inspection report. Total annual burden for this requirement is 1,000 hours.

Respondent Universe:	727 Railroads/Track Owners
Burden time per response:	30 minutes
Frequency of Response:	Annually
Annual number of Responses:	2,000 bridge insp. report reviews/evaluations
Annual Burden:	1,000 hours

**Calculation:** 2,000 br. insp. rpt reviews/evals x 30 min. = 1,000 hours



Moreover, in light of these bridge inspection report reviews/evaluations, FRA estimates that approximately 200 bridge inspection procedure modifications will be prescribed by railroad bridge engineers each year under the above requirement. It is estimated that it will take approximately 30 minutes to prescribe each bridge inspection modification procedure. Total annual burden for this requirement is 100 hours.

Respondent Universe:	727 Railroads/Track Owners
Burden time per response:	30 minutes
Frequency of Response:	Annually
Annual number of Responses:	200 bridge insp. proc. modifications
Annual Burden:	100 hours

**Calculation:** 200 bridge insp. proc. modifications x 30 min. = 100 hours

*The burden for scheduling any repairs or modifications to the bridge is already included above under that of bridge inspection reviews/evaluations. Consequently, there is no additional burden associated with this requirement.*

Total annual burden for this entire requirement is 1,100 hours (1,000 + 100).

## **Subpart F – Repair and Modification of Bridges**

### Design (§ 237.133)

Each repair or modification to a bridge pursuant to this Part must be designed by a railroad bridge engineer. The design must specify the manner in which railroad traffic or other live loads may be permitted on the bridge while it is in a state of being modified or repaired. Designs and procedures for repair or modification of bridges of a common configuration, such as timber trestles, or instructions for in-kind replacement of bridge components, may be issued as a common standard.

FRA estimates that approximately 500 bridge modification/repair designs will be completed by railroad bridge engineers each year under the above requirement. It is estimated that it will take approximately 16 hours to complete each bridge modification/repair design. Total annual burden for this requirement is 8,000 hours.

Respondent Universe:	727 Railroads/Track Owners
Burden time per response:	16 hours

Frequency of Response:	Annually
Annual number of Responses:	500 modification/repair designs
Annual Burden:	8,000 hours

**Calculation:** 500 modification/repair designs x 16 hrs. = 8,000 hours

#### Supervision (§ 237.135)

Each repair or modification to a bridge pursuant to this part must be performed under the immediate supervision of a railroad bridge supervisor as defined in § 236.57 of this part and who is designated and authorized by the track owner to supervise the particular work to be performed. The railroad bridge supervisor must ensure that railroad traffic or other live loads permitted on the bridge under repair or modification are in conformity with the specifications in the design.

*The burden for this requirement is already included under that of § 237.59 above. Consequently, there is no additional burden associated with requirement.*

### **Subpart G – Documentation, Records, and Audits of Bridge Management Programs**

#### Audits: General (§ 237.153)

Each program adopted to comply with this part must include provisions for auditing the effectiveness of the several provisions of that program, including the validity of bridge inspection reports and bridge inventory data, and the correct application of movement restrictions to railroad equipment of exceptional weight or configuration.

*The burden for bridge management programs is already included under that of § 237.33 above. Consequently, there is no additional burden associated with requirement.*

#### Audit of Inspections (§ 237.155)

(a) Each bridge management program must incorporate provisions for an internal audit to determine whether the inspection provisions of the program are being followed, and whether the program itself is effectively providing for the continued safety of the subject bridges.

*The burden for bridge management programs is already included under that of § 237.33 above. Consequently, there is no additional burden associated with this requirement.*

(b) The inspection audit must include an evaluation of a representative sampling of bridge inspection reports at the bridges noted on the reports to determine whether the reports accurately describe the condition of the bridge.

FRA estimates that all 727 railroads -- 8 Class I, 44 Class II, and 675 Class III -- will be affected by the above requirement. Consequently, approximately 727 inspection audits will be completed each year under the above requirement. It is estimated that each Class I railroad inspection audit will take approximately 80 hours to complete, that each Class II inspection audit will take approximately 24 hours to complete, and that each Class III inspection audit will take approximately six (6) hours to complete. Total annual burden for this requirement is 5,746 hours.

Respondent Universe:	727 Railroads/Track Owners
Burden time per response:	80 hours/24 hours/6 hours
Frequency of Response:	Annually
Annual number of Responses:	727 inspection audits
Annual Burden:	5,746 hours

**Calculation:** 8 inspection audits x 80 hrs. + 44 inspection audits x 24 hrs. + 675 inspection audits x 6 hrs. = 5,746 hours

Documents and Records (§ 237.157)

Each track owner required to implement a bridge management program and keep records under this part must make those program documents and records available for inspection and reproduction by the Federal Railroad Administration.

(a) *Electronic Recordkeeping; general.*

For purposes of compliance with the recordkeeping requirements of this part, a railroad may create and maintain any of the records required by this part through electronic transmission, storage, and retrieval, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The system used to generate the electronic record meets all requirements of this subpart;
- (2) The electronically generated record contains the information required by this part;
- (3) The railroad monitors its electronic records database through sufficient number of monitoring indicators to ensure a high degree of accuracy for these records;
- (4) The railroad shall train its employees who use the system on the proper use of the electronic recordkeeping system; and
- (5) The railroad maintains an information technology security program adequate to ensure the integrity of the system, including the prevention of unauthorized access to the program logic or individual records.

(b) *System Security.*

The integrity of the program and database must be protected by a security system that utilizes an employee identification number and password, or a comparable method, to

establish appropriate levels of program access meeting all of the following standards: (1) No two individuals have the same electronic identity; (2) A record cannot be deleted or altered by any individual after the record is certified by the employee who created the record; (3) Any amendment to a record is either – (i) Electronically stored apart from the record it amends, (ii) Electronically attached to the record as information without changing the original record; (4) Each amendment to a record uniquely identifies the person making the amendment; and (5) The electronic system provides for the maintenance of inspection records as originally submitted without corruption or loss of data.

*The burden for records is included under that of § 237.111. Consequently, there is no additional burden associated with this requirement.*

FRA estimates that approximately five (5) monitoring and information technology security systems for electronic recordkeeping will be established by railroads to comply with the above requirements. It is estimated that it will take approximately 80 hours to develop/implement these systems. Total annual burden for this requirement is 400 hours.

Respondent Universe:	727 Railroads/Track Owners
Burden time per response:	80 hours
Frequency of Response:	On occasion
Annual number of Responses:	5 monitoring/info. tech. security sys.
Annual Burden:	400 hours

**Calculation:** 5 monitoring and security systems x 80 hrs. = 400 hours

Additionally, FRA estimates that approximately 100 railroad bridge employees will be trained in the proper use of their railroads' electronic recordkeeping system under the above requirement. It is estimated that it will take approximately eight (8) hours to train each employee. Total annual burden for this requirement is 800 hours.

Respondent Universe:	727 Railroads/Track Owners
Burden time per response:	8 hours
Frequency of Response:	On occasion
Annual number of Responses:	100 trained bridge employees
Annual Burden:	800 hours

**Calculation:** 100 trained bridge employees x 8 hrs. = 800 hours

Total annual burden for this entire requirement is 1,200 hours (400 + 800).

Total annual burden under this entire information collection is 148,698 hours.

**13. PROVIDE AN ESTIMATE OF THE TOTAL ANNUAL COST BURDEN TO RESPONDENTS OR RECORDKEEPERS RESULTING FROM THE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION. (DO NOT INCLUDE THE COSTS OF ANY HOUR BURDEN SHOWN IN ITEMS 12 AND 14).**

- **THE COST ESTIMATES SHOULD BE SPLIT INTO TWO COMPONENTS: (A) A TOTAL CAPITAL AND START-UP COST COMPONENT (ANNUALIZED OVER IT EXPECTED USEFUL LIFE); AND (B) A TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND PURCHASE OF SERVICES COMPONENT. THE ESTIMATES SHOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH GENERATING, MAINTAINING, AND DISCLOSING OR PROVIDING THE INFORMATION. INCLUDE DESCRIPTIONS OF METHODS USED TO ESTIMATE MAJOR COSTS FACTORS INCLUDING SYSTEM AND TECHNOLOGY ACQUISITION, EXPECTED USEFUL LIFE OF CAPITAL EQUIPMENT, THE DISCOUNT RATE(S), AND THE TIME PERIOD OVER WHICH COSTS WILL BE INCURRED. CAPITAL AND START-UP COSTS INCLUDE, AMONG OTHER ITEMS, PREPARATIONS FOR COLLECTING INFORMATION SUCH AS PURCHASING COMPUTERS AND SOFTWARE; MONITORING, SAMPLING, DRILLING AND TESTING EQUIPMENT; AND RECORD STORAGE FACILITIES.**
  
- **IF COST ESTIMATES ARE EXPECTED TO VARY WIDELY, AGENCIES SHOULD PRESENT RANGES OF COST BURDENS AND EXPLAIN THE REASONS FOR THE VARIANCE. THE COST OF PURCHASING OR CONTRACTING OUT INFORMATION COLLECTION SERVICES SHOULD BE A PART OF THIS COST BURDEN ESTIMATE. IN DEVELOPING COST BURDEN ESTIMATES, AGENCIES MAY CONSULT WITH A SAMPLE OF RESPONDENTS (FEWER THAN 10), UTILIZE THE 60-DAY PRE-OMB SUBMISSION PUBLIC COMMENT PROCESS AND USE EXISTING ECONOMIC OR REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS ASSOCIATED WITH THE RULEMAKING CONTAINING THE INFORMATION COLLECTION, AS APPROPRIATE.**
  
- **GENERALLY, ESTIMATES SHOULD NOT INCLUDE PURCHASES OF EQUIPMENT OR SERVICES, OR PORTIONS THEREOF, MADE (1) PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1, 1995, (2) TO ACHIEVE REGULATORY COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH THE INFORMATION COLLECTION, (3) FOR REASONS OTHER THAN TO PROVIDE INFORMATION OR KEEP RECORDS FOR THE**

**GOVERNMENT, OR (4) AS PART OF CUSTOMARY AND USUAL BUSINESS OR PRIVATE PRACTICES.**

There are no additional costs to respondents other than those spelled out in the regulatory evaluation accompanying this proposed rule and the burden hours delineated above.

- 14. PROVIDE ESTIMATES OF ANNUALIZED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. ALSO, PROVIDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD USED TO ESTIMATE COSTS, WHICH SHOULD INCLUDE QUANTIFICATION OF HOURS, OPERATIONAL EXPENSES SUCH AS EQUIPMENT, OVERHEAD, PRINTING, AND SUPPORT STAFF, AND ANY OTHER EXPENSE THAT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN INCURRED WITHOUT THIS COLLECTION OF INFORMATION. AGENCIES ALSO MAY AGGREGATE COST ESTIMATES FROM ITEMS 12, 13, AND 14 IN A SINGLE TABLE.**

FRA's railroad bridge engineers and safety inspectors will oversee compliance with this rule as part of their normal duties. Consequently, there are no additional costs to the Federal Government associated with it.

- 15. EXPLAIN THE REASONS FOR ANY PROGRAM CHANGES OR ADJUSTMENTS REPORTED IN ITEMS 13 OR 14 OF THE OMB FORM 83-I.**

This is a new collection of information. Consequently, there are no program changes or adjustments associated with this submission.

- 16. FOR COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION WHOSE RESULTS WILL BE PUBLISHED, OUTLINE PLANS FOR TABULATION, AND PUBLICATION. ADDRESS ANY COMPLEX ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES THAT WILL BE USED. PROVIDE THE TIME SCHEDULE FOR THE ENTIRE PROJECT, INCLUDING BEGINNING AND ENDING DATES OF THE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION, COMPLETION OF REPORT, PUBLICATION DATES, AND OTHER ACTIONS.**

There are no plans for publication of this submission. Primarily, the information is used by specialists of the Office of Safety, as well as field personnel, to enforce the regulation.

- 17. IF SEEKING APPROVAL TO NOT DISPLAY THE EXPIRATION DATE FOR OMB APPROVAL OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTION, EXPLAIN THE REASONS THAT DISPLAY WOULD BE INAPPROPRIATE.**

Once OMB approval is received, FRA will publish the approval number for these information collection requirements in the Federal Register.

- 18. EXPLAIN EACH EXCEPTION TO THE CERTIFICATION STATEMENT IDENTIFIED IN ITEM 19, "CERTIFICATION FOR PAPERWORK**

## **REDUCTION ACT SUBMISSIONS," OF OMB FORM 83-I.**

No exceptions are taken at this time.

### Meeting Department of Transportation (DOT) Strategic Goals

This proposed collection of information collection supports DOT top strategic goal, namely transportation security. Without this collection of information, railroad safety throughout the United States would be greatly jeopardized, possibly with catastrophic consequences if a railroad bridge deteriorated to such an extent that it collapsed because it was not properly inspected or necessary repairs/modifications were not made in a timely manner. Without this collection of information, there might be increased numbers of train accidents/incidents and accompanying injuries, fatalities, and property damage because bridges over which trains operate every day throughout this country were not properly inspected, maintained, modified, and repaired in a systematic and consistent way by qualified railroad personnel.

Without the information collected under § 237.7, FRA would have no way of knowing when railroads/track owners assign responsibility for their bridges to another person (by lease or otherwise) and who is actually responsible for the safe operation of trains over those bridges and compliance with the requirements of this Part.

Without the information collected under § 237.13, FRA would not be able to determine those situations where it is appropriate, safe, and conducive to the public interest to grant waivers to railroads/track owners regarding any of the requirements of this proposed rule.

Without the information collected under § 237.33 and § 237.35, FRA would be unable to verify that railroads/track owners have adopted and implemented a bridge management program to preserve the capability of their bridges to safely carry daily rail traffic over them and to prevent any deterioration that could lead to train collisions and derailments. Without the information collected under these sections, FRA could not be assured that railroads/track have established a comprehensive program to inspect, maintain, modify and repair their bridges and that railroads/track owners have completed an accurate inventory of their bridges and have recorded the safe load capacity of each bridge. An accurate inventory is essential so that responsible and qualified individuals can schedule and track necessary railroad bridge inspection, maintenance, and repair activities.

Without the information collected under § 237.59, FRA would not be able to know which individuals have been designated as railroad bridge engineers, railroad bridge inspectors, and railroad bridge supervisors. Without this information, FRA would not know the basis of each designation, and would not be able to perform its oversight function to ensure that only qualified and properly trained individuals serve in these important safety-critical positions.

Without the information collected pertaining to the determination of bridge load capacities under § 237.73, FRA and railroad/track owners would be unable to ensure that the safe load capacity of railroad bridges is not exceeded. Bridge load capacities that are exceeded by overweight and over-dimension train cars could cause structural damage to bridges and might impair the smooth flow of rail traffic over these vital transportation arteries that move so many people and goods each day throughout the nation. In a worst case scenario, a bridge load capacity that is constantly exceeded could cause stresses and accumulated damage over time that could lead to train collisions and derailments. Were these bridges not properly inspected and repaired, a catastrophic accident could occur involving release of poisonous chemicals or possibly involving collapse of the bridge itself, with scores of injuries, fatalities, damage to property, and possibly environmental damage affecting surrounding communities.

Without the information collected under § 237.75, FRA could not be assured that railroads/track owners have issued clear and necessary instructions to its bridge personnel who are responsible for the safe operation of trains over its bridges. Without this information, railroad bridge engineers, railroad bridge inspectors, and railroad bridge supervisors could not effectively perform their duties to prevent the operation of cars, locomotives, and other equipment from exceeding the capacity or dimensions of its bridges.

Without the information collected under §§ 237.103, 237.105, and 237.107, FRA could not be confident that essential bridge inspections are scheduled, and carried out by properly qualified personnel, as needed and as set forth in the bridge management program of each railroad/track owner. Railroad personnel need to know and follow



bridge inspection procedures established in their railroad's/track owner's bridge management program in order to perform each inspection with the level of detail appropriate to the configuration of the bridge, conditions found at that inspection or during previous inspections, and the nature of the railroad traffic moved over the bridge, including equipment weights, train frequency and length, levels of passenger and hazardous materials traffic, and vulnerability of the bridge to damage. It is especially important that special inspection bridge procedures (e.g., those for underwater bridge inspections) be followed to detect and repair damage to bridges caused by accidental or natural events, including, but not limited to, floods, fires, earthquakes, derailments, or vehicular or vessel impacts. Failure to follow procedures specified in the railroad's/track owner's bridge management program or by a railroad bridge engineer could lead to increased numbers of accidents/incidents and corresponding casualties to train crews, rail passengers, and other members of the general public.

Without the information collected under § 237.109, FRA could not be certain that bridge inspections are conducted under the supervision of a designated bridge inspector who is responsible for the accuracy of the inspection results and the conformity of the inspection to the railroad's/track owner's bridge management program.

Without the information collected under §237.111, FRA would be severely impeded in its compliance/oversight function related to bridge inspections because there would be no record of each inspection required to be performed. Without these necessary records, FRA inspectors would not know the identity or location of the bridge inspected, the date the inspection was completed, the identity of the person who conducted the bridge inspection, the type of inspection performed, whether any item noted on the record required expedited or critical review by a railroad bridge engineer, and if any restrictions were placed on rail traffic movements at the time of inspection. Without these essential records, FRA would have no way to check that bridges were properly inspected or that necessary repairs were carried out before major safety issues developed. A bridge inspection has little value unless it is recorded and reported to the individuals who are responsible for the ultimate determination of the safety of the bridge. Thus, without these records, railroad bridge supervisors and railroad bridge engineers would not be able to carry out their essential duties. In the event of a train accident/incident, FRA's investigation into the cause(s) would be severely hindered without these records.

Without the information collected under §237.113, FRA would be unable to confirm that bridge inspection reports received the multi-tiered review called for in the Railroad Safety Improvement Act of 2008. In this section, responsible railroad bridge supervisors and railroad bridge engineers are required to review bridge inspection reports. Without these reviews, railroads/track owners could not be sure that a considered determination by railroad bridge supervisors and railroad bridge engineers has been made that inspections have been performed according to the prescribed schedule and specified procedures in the bridge management program. Additionally, without these reviews, conditions noted in the bridge inspection report would not be properly evaluated at a

higher level to determine what further action is required, if any, on the part of the railroad/track owner. The safe operation of trains over bridges demands that necessary maintenance and repair activities be carried out and done so in a timely fashion.

Without the information collected under §237.133, FRA would be uncertain that bridge repairs and modification of bridges were properly designed. Design of entire railroad bridges, modifications and repairs which materially modify the capacity of the bridge or the stresses in any primary load-carrying component of the bridge require the intelligent application of the principles of engineering and can only be performed by an engineer with training and experience in the field of railroad bridges. Without proper designs, repairs and modifications might be carried out that were substandard or carried out in a fashion that did not effectively accommodate railroad traffic or other live loads. This could lead to increased numbers of train accidents/incidents throughout the country.

Without the information collected under §237.155, FRA would have no way of knowing whether railroads/track owners are conducting required audits of bridge inspection reports. Without these audits, FRA and railroads/track owners would be unable to determine the effectiveness of bridge management programs. Only by comparison of recent bridge inspection reports against actual conditions found at the subject bridges will railroads/track owners know whether their bridge management programs are working well or need to be modified to maintain and enhance safety.

Finally, without the requirement under §237.157 that railroads/track owners keep documents and records, FRA would have no way to determine and assure compliance with the requirements stipulated in the RSIA of 2008 and spelled out in this proposed rule. FRA inspectors will need to review bridge inspection and maintenance data periodically from railroads/track owners to verify that they and their employees are responsibly and effectively implementing required bridge management programs. Only in this way can FRA be certain that railroads/track owners are properly inspecting, maintaining, modifying, and repairing their bridges to allow the continued safe operation of trains over them.

Also, under §237.157, those railroads/track owners electing to keep required documents and records electronically must meet FRA system security requirements. Without this information, FRA would have no way to verify that the integrity of the railroad's/track owner's database is protected by a security system that utilizes an employee identification number and password, or a comparable method, to establish appropriate levels of program access that meets agency standards. Specifically, the following standards must be met: (1) No two individuals have the same electronic identity; (2) A record cannot be deleted or altered by any individual after the record is certified by the employee who created the record; (3) Any amendment to a record is either -- (i) Electronically stored apart from the record that it amends, (ii) Electronically attached to the record as information without changing the original record; (4) Each amendment to a record uniquely identifies the person making the amendment; and (5) The electronic system

provides for the maintenance of inspection records as originally submitted without corruption or loss of data.

Lastly, under §237.157, railroads/track owners must train their employees who use the system on the proper use of the electronic recordkeeping system. Without this information, FRA believes vital records required by this proposed rule might be accidentally deleted, improperly altered/amended, wrongly attached to another record, lost, or corrupted. Without these essential records, FRA inspectors would be unable to perform their monitoring and enforcement functions.

In short, this collection of information promotes and enhances national rail safety, and thus serves as a vital component of FRA's comprehensive safety program. It helps to meet the requirements enacted in the RSIA of 2008, and is essential in assisting FRA to fulfill its primary agency mission and objective.

In this information collection and indeed all its information collection activities, FRA seeks to do its very best to fulfill DOT Strategic Goals and to be an integral part of One DOT.