



December 2017

AUTO RECALLS

NHTSA Should Take Steps to Further Improve the Usability of Its Website

Accessible Version

GAO Highlights

Highlights of [GAO-18-127](#), a report to congressional committees

Why GAO Did This Study

The number of vehicles affected by safety defect recalls increased sharply in recent years—from nearly 13 million in 2011 to over 51 million in 2016. Once a defect is identified, auto manufacturers are required to send written notification to vehicle owners by mail. NHTSA also aims to enhance awareness of auto recalls by providing information on its website, [NHTSA.gov](#).

The Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act includes a provision requiring GAO to study the use of publicly available safety recall information. This report addresses: (1) how consumers and industry stakeholders use such information and (2) how easy to use do consumers find the auto recall areas of [NHTSA.gov](#), among other objectives. To understand consumers' use of auto recall information and to test website usability, GAO conducted 12 focus groups with 94 consumers who had a recall. Focus groups were held in six locations selected for population and geographic variation. GAO identified key website usability practices and requested an evaluation by website usability professionals. GAO reviewed statutes, regulations, and NHTSA documents, and interviewed industry stakeholders—including 10 manufacturers selected based on sales market share and other factors.

What GAO Recommends

GAO recommends that NHTSA determine a completion date for its website consolidation effort and take interim steps to improve the usability of [NHTSA.gov](#) by addressing the website usability difficulties GAO identified. The Department of Transportation concurred with the recommendations.

View [GAO-18-127](#). For more information, contact Susan Fleming at (202) 512-2834 or flemings@gao.gov.

December 2017

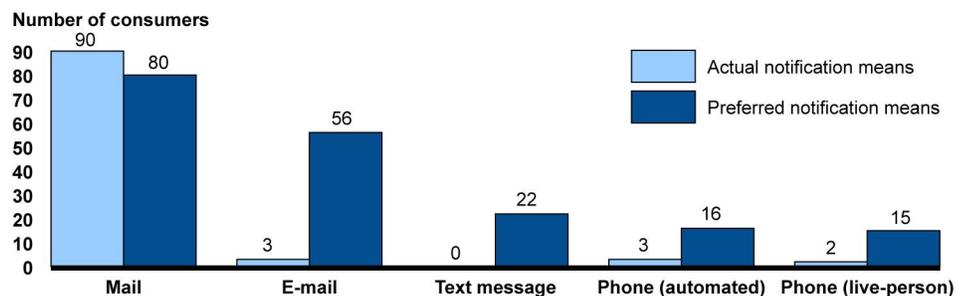
AUTO RECALLS

NHTSA Should Take Steps to Further Improve the Usability of Its Website

What GAO Found

Consumers, manufacturers, and auto dealers use publicly available auto recall information differently. For example, the 94 consumers in 12 focus groups that GAO conducted used this information to decide whether to repair their vehicles. These consumers overwhelmingly cited safety risk and convenience as the two most influential factors they considered. Most consumers reported a preference for receiving recall notification by at least one electronic means, such as by e-mail or text message, in addition to mail. However, only 7 of 94 consumers reported receiving electronic notifications, suggesting a gap between the industry's auto recall notification practices and consumers' preferences. (See fig.). In response to a mandate in law, in September 2016, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) issued a proposed rule that, if finalized, would require manufacturers to notify consumers about auto recalls by electronic means in addition to mail.

How Consumers Who Participated in GAO's Focus Groups Actually Received and Preferred to Receive Auto Recall Information



Source: GAO. | GAO-18-127

Most consumers in GAO's focus group website usability tests found the auto recall areas of NHTSA's website—[NHTSA.gov](#)—easy to use; however, some consumers experienced difficulties when asked to complete auto recall related tasks. For example, when consumers attempted to search for recalls affecting their specific vehicles, some found the search results confusing, leading them to question the accuracy of the results. Similarly, some consumers were hampered in searching for recalls by their vehicles' year, make, and model because the website did not always display model options using plain language. GAO found that the auto recall areas of [NHTSA.gov](#) do not always reflect federal and industry key website usability practices, and that an independent evaluation conducted by website usability professionals at GAO's request identified similar issues. NHTSA is in the process of consolidating its websites and plans to conduct a website usability study of [NHTSA.gov](#) with consumers after the consolidation is complete. However, the agency has not determined a completion date for the consolidation effort—an essential step for organizations to effectively guide their information technology efforts. Without establishing a completion date and taking interim steps to improve the usability of [NHTSA.gov](#), consumers will likely continue to experience difficulties, which may limit the effectiveness of the website's primary means of providing consumers with information about recalls affecting their vehicles.

Contents

Letter	1
Background	5
Auto Recall Information Use Varies, and Most Consumers in Focus Groups Preferred Electronic Recall Notifications in Addition to Mail	9
Most Consumers in Focus Groups Found the Auto Recall Areas of NHTSA.gov Generally Easy to Use, but Some Experienced Difficulties	15
NHTSA Has Initiated Activities to Raise Consumer Awareness about Recalls, but It Is Too Early to Evaluate the Agency's Efforts	23
Conclusions	28
Recommendations for Executive Action	29
Agency Comments	29
Appendix I: Objectives, Scope, and Methodology	31
Appendix II: Example of an Auto Manufacturer's Recall Notification Letter	39
Appendix III: Annual Recall Completion Rates by Vehicle Component and Vehicle Type	43
Appendix IV: Focus Group Participants' Responses to Recall Notification Questionnaire	46
Appendix V: Focus Group Participants' Responses to Website Usability Questionnaire	49
Appendix VI: Comments from the Department of Transportation	51
Appendix VII: GAO Contact and Staff Acknowledgments	53
Appendix VIII: Accessible Data	53
Data Tables	53
Agency Comment Letter	55

Tables

Table 1: Most Influential Factors Selected by Consumers in Our Focus Groups when Deciding Whether to Repair Recalled Vehicles with Safety Defects	10
Table 2: How Easy or Difficult Did Consumers Who Participated in Our Focus Groups Find Performing Auto Recall Tasks on NHTSA.gov, by Number of Consumers	18
Table 3: Characteristics of Locations We Selected to Conduct Focus Groups with Consumers	32
Table 4: List of Industry Stakeholders We Interviewed	35
Table 5: Auto Recall Annual Completion Rates by Vehicle Type, Calendar Years 2011 through 2014	44
Table 6: Auto Recall Annual Completion Rates by Vehicle Component, Calendar Years 2011 through 2014	44
Table 7: Focus Group Participants' Responses to Administered Recall Notification Questionnaire, by Age Group	46
Table 8: Focus Group Participants' Responses to Administered Website Usability Questionnaire, by Age Group	49
Data Table for Highlights figure, How Consumers Who Participated in GAO's Focus Groups Actually Received and Preferred to Receive Auto Recall Information	53
Data Table Figure 1: Number of Safety Defect Vehicle Recalls and Vehicles Affected from Calendar Years 2011 through 2016	53
Data Table Figure 2: How Consumers in Our Focus Groups Received and Preferred to Receive Auto Recall Notifications	54
Data Table Figure 3: How Easy or Difficult to Use Were the Auto Recall Areas of NHTSA.gov for Consumers Who Participated in Our Focus Groups	54
Data Table Figure 4: Number of Auto Recall Searches by Vehicle Identification Number on the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) Websites, Weekly from August 2014 through May 2017	54

Figures

Figure 1: Number of Safety Defect Vehicle Recalls and Vehicles Affected from Calendar Years 2011 through 2016	7
Figure 2: How Consumers in Our Focus Groups Received and Preferred to Receive Auto Recall Notifications	14

Figure 3: How Easy or Difficult to Use Were the Auto Recall Areas of NHTSA.gov for Consumers Who Participated in Our Focus Groups	16
Figure 4: Number of Auto Recall Searches by Vehicle Identification Number on the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) Websites, Weekly from August 2014 through May 2017	20
Figure 5: Location of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) Recall Notification E-mail System Sign-Up Task on NHTSA.gov's Homepage	22

Abbreviations

CY	calendar year
DOT	Department of Transportation
FAST Act	Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act
FY	fiscal year
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act of 1993
GSA	General Services Administration
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NPRM	Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
OCCI	Office of Communications and Consumer Information
VIN	vehicle identification number

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December 4, 2017

The Honorable John Thune
Chairman
The Honorable Bill Nelson
Ranking Member
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
United States Senate

The Honorable Greg Walden
Chairman
The Honorable Frank Pallone
Ranking Member
Committee on Energy and Commerce
House of Representatives

The number of vehicles affected by safety defect vehicle recalls (auto recalls) has increased dramatically in recent years—rising from nearly 13 million in 2011 to over 51 million in 2016. This increase is driven in part by several large-scale recalls, such as the ongoing recall of 34 million vehicles with defective Takata air bag inflators that have caused at least 13 deaths and more than 220 injuries in the United States.

Auto recalls seek to address a wide variety of safety risks, such as wiring system problems that may result in vehicle fires or windshield wiper assemblies that fail to operate properly. When safety defects are identified, auto manufacturers are required to notify consumers and remedy (repair) the problem without charge. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) monitors the percentage of defective vehicles that manufacturers ultimately remedy (completion rates). However, according to NHTSA’s Strategic Plan 2016–2020, auto recall completion rates are unacceptably low, leaving vehicles with potentially deadly safety defects on the road.¹ In calendar year 2014—the latest year for which data are complete—67 percent of recalled light vehicles had been remedied. NHTSA aims to enhance the public’s awareness of auto recalls and improve completion rates by, for example, providing information on its website, NHTSA.gov

¹National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *The Road Ahead: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Strategic Plan 2016-2020* (October 2016).

The Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act) requires GAO to study the use of publicly available safety recall information.² This report addresses the following objectives: (1) How do consumers and industry stakeholders use publicly available auto recall information? (2) How easy or difficult to use do consumers find the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov? (3) What steps, if any, has NHTSA taken to raise consumer awareness about auto recalls and how has NHTSA evaluated the effectiveness of these steps?

For purposes of this report we define publicly available auto recall information to include information on the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov, such as examples of notification letters that manufacturers mail to consumers. This report focuses on safety defect vehicle recalls affecting passenger vehicles that are initiated when a defect in a vehicle or vehicle equipment creates an unreasonable safety risk, as determined by NHTSA or a manufacturer.³

To inform the first two objectives, we conducted 12 focus groups with new and used vehicle owners who had experienced an auto recall in the last 24 months. Each focus group was split into two sessions: (1) a discussion session to explore participants' thoughts, experiences, and preferences about auto recall information and (2) a session to test the usability of the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov. We conducted focus groups at six locations across the country to provide population and geographic dispersion, with each group including 7 or 8 consumers for a total of 94 participants. Half of the focus groups were comprised of consumers who had completed the repair and the remaining half included consumers who had not completed the repair. We selected focus group participants based

²Pub. L. No. 114-94, § 24103(b), 129 Stat. 1312, 1702 (Dec. 4, 2015).

³NHTSA is responsible for overseeing two types of recalls: compliance and safety defect recalls. Compliance recalls are initiated when vehicles are determined to be noncompliant with applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards, as identified by NHTSA or a manufacturer. They represent a relatively small percentage of total vehicle recalls—about 16 percent in calendar year 2016, according to NHTSA's *2016 Annual Recall Report*. We did not examine compliance recalls, nor did we examine car seat (e.g., child safety seat), tire, and other equipment (e.g., vehicle accessories and after-market equipment such as lighting, trailer hitches, and bike racks) recalls, as these products have different consumer notification requirements. We did not review *Technical Service Bulletins*. Passenger vehicles include cars, pickup trucks, sport utility vehicles, large passenger vans, and minivans, but exclude other vehicles, such as motorcycles, recreational vehicles, and commercial trucks.

on age, income, gender, education level, race, and ethnicity to ensure we collected a range of perspectives.

- We evaluated transcripts of each focus group session using systematic content analysis to identify how consumers used auto recall information and to evaluate how easy or difficult consumers found the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov to use.⁴
- We also analyzed participants' responses to the questionnaires we administered for each session to quantify responses regarding how consumers used auto recall information—including how they received and preferred to receive auto recall notifications—and participants' assessments of NHTSA.gov's usability while performing certain auto recall tasks on the website.

Since we did not select a representative sample of participants, the results of our focus group analyses are not generalizable to all vehicle owners.

To determine how industry stakeholders use auto recall information, we interviewed representatives from 10 auto manufacturers, selected based on each manufacturer's sales market share, place of ownership, and experience with auto recalls, collecting a range of perspectives on how manufacturers use auto recall information. We also interviewed four franchised dealerships and three independent auto dealerships across the country. The results of these interviews are not generalizable to all auto manufacturers and dealerships, but provide insights about how some industry stakeholders use auto recall information. To understand NHTSA's role in the auto recall process as well as that of other stakeholders, we also interviewed NHTSA program officials, industry groups, and consumer associations, among others.

To evaluate how easy or difficult consumers find the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov to use, we first analyzed guidance documents from NHTSA and other federal agencies to identify key website usability practices. For example, we analyzed the General Services Administration's (GSA) and the Department of Health and Human Services' *Research-Based Web Design & Usability Guidelines*, which includes quantified, peer-reviewed guidelines intended to help federal agencies improve the design and

⁴Because the transcripts did not include a unique identifier for each focus group participant, we conducted our analysis of focus group session discussions at the group level.

usability of their information-based websites.⁵ In addition, we reviewed federal standards for internal control related to communicating quality information externally.⁶ During our usability testing sessions, we asked consumers to attempt to complete auto recall tasks—the primary means NHTSA.gov provides for consumers to access information about auto recalls affecting their vehicles—and discuss their experiences. We then compared consumers’ experiences with the usability of the website against these practices. To corroborate the results of our usability testing sessions, we also requested that five website usability professionals from GSA’s Federal User Experience Community conduct an independent evaluation of the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov.⁷

To determine any steps NHTSA has taken to raise consumer awareness about auto recalls and how NHTSA evaluates the effectiveness of any steps, we reviewed relevant statutes, regulations, and agency documents, such as NHTSA’s strategic planning and performance reports. We reviewed performance management practices as provided in the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA), the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, and standards for internal control in the federal government to identify any opportunities for improvement.⁸ We also interviewed responsible agency officials and discussed NHTSA’s public awareness efforts during interviews with industry stakeholders (described above). We analyzed the results of these interviews along with the focus group discussions to identify perspectives on the effectiveness of NHTSA’s public awareness steps. See appendix I for more information on our objectives, scope, and methodology, including the organizations we interviewed for this engagement.

We conducted this performance audit from October 2016 to December 2017 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing

⁵GSA and the Department of Health and Human Services, *Research-Based Web Design & Usability Guidelines* (Washington, D.C.: August 2006). GSA also offers website usability evaluation services to federal agencies. The Department of Health and Human Services manages usability.gov, a website where the federal government has published ways to assess a website’s usability and, in partnership with GSA, issued guidance and best practices for designing federal websites.

⁶GAO, *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government*, [GAO-14-704G](#) (Washington, D.C.: September 2014).

⁷GSA’s Federal User Experience Community is comprised of federal program managers, subject matter experts, designers, and developers with expertise in website usability.

⁸[GAO-14-704G](#).

standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Background

Safety defect vehicle recalls (auto recalls) are initiated when a defect in a vehicle or vehicle equipment creates an unreasonable safety risk, as determined by NHTSA or a manufacturer.⁹ After a recall is initiated, manufacturers are required to provide written notification to vehicle owners via First-Class Mail within 60 days¹⁰ and remedy the defect.¹¹ Franchised dealers—which sell or lease an auto manufacturer’s new vehicles—perform the recall remedy.¹²

Before manufacturers send recall notification letters to affected vehicle owners, NHTSA reviews draft letters and envelopes to ensure they include required information about the safety defect. Required information includes, among other things, a clear description of the safety defect, an evaluation of the risk to vehicle safety, and a statement that the manufacturer will remedy the defect without charge.¹³ See appendix II for an example of a notification letter.

⁹NHTSA does not categorize recalls according to the degree of safety risk they pose.

¹⁰49 U.S.C. § 30118; 49 C.F.R. § 577.7.

¹¹49 U.S.C. § 30120(a). Manufacturers have three options for remedying the defect – repair, replacement, or refund. In the case of a vehicle recall, the manufacturer may choose to repair the vehicle at no charge; replace the vehicle with an identical or similar vehicle; or refund the purchase price in full, minus a reasonable allowance for depreciation.

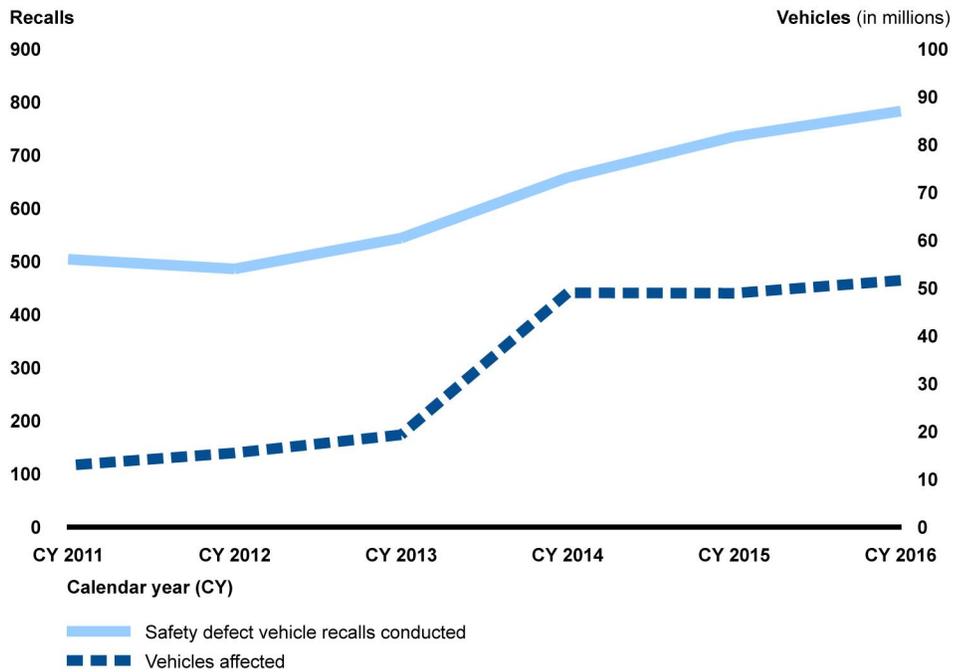
¹²Independent dealers—which sell only used vehicles—and independent repair facilities are not generally authorized by manufacturers to perform auto recall remedies. Franchise dealers may also sell used vehicles from other manufacturers. According to NHTSA officials, current law does not require auto dealers to repair auto recalls in used vehicles on their lots prior to sale, or taxi and ride-sharing services to repair auto recalls in vehicles being used to transport customers.

¹³In June 2011, we reported on options NHTSA had to improve the safety defect recall process. See GAO, *Auto Safety: NHTSA Has Options to Improve the Safety Defect Recall Process*, [GAO-11-603](#) (Washington, D.C.: June 15, 2011). We discuss steps NHTSA has taken to address these options later in this report.

The number of vehicles affected by safety defect vehicle recalls has increased dramatically since 2011 (see fig. 1). The increase reflects, in part, several large-scale recalls. For example, in 2014, General Motors initiated a recall of over 8 million vehicles with faulty ignition switches. Similarly, according to NHTSA in 2014 and 2015, some passenger vehicle manufacturers began recalling Takata air bag inflators, recalls that have grown to include approximately 34 million vehicles and 19 auto manufacturers. For the Takata recall, NHTSA issued various orders and established a Coordinated Remedy Program under which the agency oversees the supply of remedy parts and risk-based prioritization of vehicles for repair, and manages related recalls with the assistance of an Independent Monitor.¹⁴ The Independent Monitor assesses compliance with the applicable orders issued by NHTSA and makes recommendations aimed at enhancing the remedy program.

¹⁴The Independent Monitor is not counsel to or an agent of the United States or any other government, although it operates under the supervision of NHTSA. See <http://www.takatamonitor.org/faqs>. According to NHTSA officials, about 44 percent of Takata air bag inflators had been remedied as of September 2017.

Figure 1: Number of Safety Defect Vehicle Recalls and Vehicles Affected from Calendar Years 2011 through 2016



Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. | GAO-18-127

According to NHTSA’s Strategic Plan 2016–2020, this unprecedented recall activity encouraged the agency to improve its system for identifying and addressing defective vehicles. For example, the plan states that NHTSA’s “vision is to achieve a 100-percent completion rate for every recall by improving communication at every level, at every step of the way.” Thus, according to the plan, NHTSA and the auto industry have committed to identifying and implementing effective strategies to inform consumers of safety defects and envision that their coordination will bolster recall efforts to improve completion rates.

NHTSA reported that annual completion rates for passenger vehicle recalls have remained relatively flat, ranging from 63 to 67 percent between calendar year 2011 and calendar year 2014.¹⁵ See appendix III

¹⁵National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Report to Congress: “Vehicle Safety Recall Completion Rates Report”* (May 2017). NHTSA’s latest available annual completion rate counts (as of July 1, 2016) include recalls issued between 2010 and 2014 in which the manufacturer reported the recall’s completion status for at least five quarters after the remedy program became available. Recalls that had not reached this maturation point—including recalls filed in 2015—were not counted.

for completion rates by vehicle component and vehicle type. In part, to improve communication and encourage consumers to complete repairs, NHTSA and manufacturers provide auto recall information to the public on their websites. For example, certain motor vehicle manufacturers are required to allow consumers to search a vehicle's recall remedy status on the Internet using the vehicle identification number (VIN).¹⁶ NHTSA also provides publicly available auto recall information on its website, including examples of recall notification letters.

In December 2016, NHTSA began consolidating its websites into NHTSA.gov to provide a single access point for its auto recall content. One of these websites, safecar.gov, was once NHTSA's primary method of communicating auto recall information to consumers; however, the agency is in the process of moving this information to NHTSA.gov. NHTSA's Strategic Plan 2016–2020 states that the agency wants NHTSA.gov to be a comprehensive user-friendly platform that serves as the premier source of vehicle safety information by, for example, improving the website's search capabilities.¹⁷ NHTSA also aims to encourage consumers to use its website's auto recall information through its communications program.

NHTSA's Office of Communications and Consumer Information (OCCI) is the primary office responsible for implementing the agency's public communication efforts. OCCI intends to increase public engagement with the agency's information through its social media channels, such as Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook. The amount OCCI obligated to support the agency's auto recall efforts has increased from nearly \$.5 million in fiscal year 2011 to about \$2.5 million in fiscal year 2016.¹⁸ According to

¹⁶49 C.F.R. § 573.15. Requirements apply to manufacturers that have manufactured for sale, sold, offered for sale, introduced or delivered for introduction in interstate commerce, or imported into the United States 25,000 or more light vehicles or 5,000 or more motorcycles in the current calendar year or the prior calendar year. The VIN is a 17-character number that uniquely identifies a vehicle.

¹⁷The FAST Act directs NHTSA to implement current information technology, web design trends, and best practices that will help ensure that motor vehicle safety recall information available to the public on its website is readily accessible and easy to use, including by improving the organization, availability, readability, and functionality of the website. Pub. L. No. 114-94, § 24103(a), 129 Stat. 1312, 1702.

¹⁸An "obligation" is a definite commitment that creates a legal liability of the government for the payment of goods and services ordered or received. GAO, *A Glossary of Terms Used in the Federal Budget Process*, [GAO-05-734SP](#) (Washington, D.C.: September 2005).

NHTSA officials, these obligations supported various efforts, including public awareness campaigns, an auto recall hotline, advertising agencies, exhibits at auto shows, and NHTSA's mobile application.

Auto Recall Information Use Varies, and Most Consumers in Focus Groups Preferred Electronic Recall Notifications in Addition to Mail

Consumers in Our Focus Groups Primarily Considered Safety Risk and Convenience when Using Auto Recall Information to Make Repair Decisions

As part of our focus group discussion sessions, consumers selected safety risk and convenience as the two most influential factors they considered when using auto recall information to decide whether to complete repairs.

- *All factors considered:* During each session, we first asked consumers to describe all the factors they considered.¹⁹ Across the sessions, consumers shared a wide variety of factors including availability of a loaner vehicle, time to schedule and complete the repair, safety risk, and other factors. For example, some consumers had not yet repaired their vehicles because they were “just waiting” for parts to become available. Other consumers considered their previous customer service experiences at the franchised dealership or the distance they would need to travel to complete the repair. For example, one consumer at our rural focus group location told us it would take roughly 2 hours to reach the dealership’s repair shop.
- *Most influential factors considered:* After the discussion of all factors, we then asked each consumer to select the single most influential factor they considered. Consumers in the sessions overwhelmingly selected safety risk and convenience as the two most influential factors (see table 1).

¹⁹For more information about how we conducted our focus groups, see appendix I.

Table 1: Most Influential Factors Selected by Consumers in Our Focus Groups when Deciding Whether to Repair Recalled Vehicles with Safety Defects

Most influential factor	Consumers who completed repairs	Consumers who did not complete repairs	All consumers
Safety risk	30	19	49
Convenience	12	15	27
Parts availability	0	8	8
Dealer customer service	1	1	2
Repair without charge	2	0	2
Other ^a	2	4	6
Total	47	47	94

Source: GAO. | GAO-18-127

^aOther factors include dissatisfaction with dealer-proposed solutions, non-safety related consumer preferences, and forgetting about the recall.

Focus Group Participant’s Comment

“[A cover under the hood of the car] could come loose and spark a fire, cause electrical damage. So, I had that fixed right away.”

Source: GAO. | GAO-18-127

Safety Risk

More than half of consumers in our focus group discussion sessions selected safety risk as the most influential factor they considered when making repair decisions. They told us that their perception of the risk influenced whether or not they repaired their vehicle. For instance, some consumers stated that they completed repairs immediately, because the risks “sounded serious” or that they considered the defect a “safety concern.” Conversely, some consumers said they did not complete the repairs because the defect “didn’t sound very urgent.”

While each recall notification letter is required to include an evaluation of the risk to vehicle safety reasonably related to the defect, consumers in our focus group sessions shared mixed opinions about the quality and clarity of safety risk information included in the notification letter they received.²⁰ For example, some consumers told us the letter’s safety risk information seemed vague. For instance, one consumer told us the letter’s description of the safety defect did not clearly state the chances of an increased risk of injury and so he “had to figure out [the risk] on his own.” In addition, some consumers commented that the safety risk information could be more prominent in the notification letter, that the letter could emphasize the severity of the risk, or that the letter could

²⁰49 U.S.C. § 30119(a)(2), 49 C.F.R. § 577.5(f).

describe the risk in simpler language. However, other consumers stated the notification letter they received adequately described the recall's safety risk. In June 2011, we recommended that NHTSA modify the requirements for defect notification letters to include additional information to obtain readers' attention.²¹ In 2013, NHTSA responded to our recommendation by requiring manufacturers to include the statement "IMPORTANT SAFETY RECALL" at the top of auto recall notification letters.²²

Focus Group Participant's Comment

"I don't want to be without a car for half the day or stay [at the dealership] with my kids all day."

Source: GAO. | GAO-18-127

Convenience

Consumers in our focus group discussion sessions selected convenience as the second most influential factor they considered in making repair decisions. While some consumers described the "hassle" of the repair and being "too busy" to schedule and fix the defect, other consumers told us they repaired their vehicles more easily because, for example, they could take advantage of previously scheduled service appointments to also repair the defect. Also, some consumers in our sessions stated that the letter or notification they received could better address the inconvenience of the recall, for example by including better estimates of how long repairs might take. In addition, some consumers recommended the letter include options for scheduling needed repairs.

As we discuss later in the report, NHTSA officials told us they continue to work with auto manufacturers to identify ways to encourage consumers to complete needed repairs, while representatives from some manufacturers we met with described specific steps they have taken to address some of the inconveniences consumers may experience in completing repairs. For example, one manufacturer facilitated a pilot program for a third-party service provider in conjunction with dealers to repair vehicles at the owner's home or place of work, while another manufacturer told us they work with individual dealers to hold events specifically for recall repairs when consumers can come in to have repairs performed after normal business hours.

²¹See [GAO-11-603](#).

²²78 Fed. Reg. 51,382, 51,422 (Aug. 20, 2013) (codified as amended at 49 C.F.R. § 577.5(b)).

Industry Stakeholders' Use of Publicly Available Auto Recall Information Varies

Industry stakeholders' use of auto recall information varies because these stakeholders play different roles in the auto recall process. Auto manufacturers are primarily responsible for providing auto recall information to the public and others, including NHTSA and auto dealers. Franchised dealers are responsible for performing the recall remedy for manufacturers and therefore use manufacturer-provided information for that purpose. Specifically, all of the franchised dealers we interviewed told us they identify recalls on new vehicles in their inventory primarily by accessing auto recall information through internal manufacturer databases.²³ These franchised dealers may also use information from third-party providers or publicly available auto recall information on NHTSA's website to identify recalls affecting used vehicles.

Independent dealers—which are not generally authorized by manufacturers to perform recall remedies—may use publicly available auto recall information to identify open recalls.²⁴ Specifically, 2 of the 3 independent dealers we met with told us they use NHTSA's VIN look-up tool to search for open recalls affecting vehicles in their inventory before selling them to consumers.²⁵ However, these dealers told us that the current design of the tool takes too much time to use, because it requires users to search each VIN individually. For example, one dealer told us each search took about 15 seconds to perform, resulting in significant time and cost because the dealership has tens of thousands of vehicles in its inventory. These dealers told us being able to search multiple VINs in a single search (i.e., VIN-batch search) could save them time or money. Representatives from the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers stated they—in coordination with other industry stakeholders—are working with a third-party provider to develop a search tool that would address this concern by enabling VIN-batch searches for use by government

²³Manufacturers are required to provide notification of safety-related defects to dealers to whom a motor vehicle was delivered. 49 U.S.C. §§ 30118(c), 30119(d)(4); 49 C.F.R. § 577.13.

²⁴Independent dealers sell only used vehicles; they do not have a franchise agreement with manufacturers to sell their new vehicles.

²⁵In June 2011, we recommended that NHTSA create a VIN search function on its website to provide vehicle owners with specific information about whether their vehicle is involved in a recall. See [GAO-11-603](#). In August 2014, NHTSA launched its VIN look-up tool for consumers.

agencies, such as state departments of motor vehicles, and commercial entities. The group anticipates the tool will be available in the first half of 2018.

Most Consumers in Our Focus Groups Prefer to Receive Recall Notification by Electronic Means in Addition to Mail

Although the vast majority of consumers who participated in our focus group discussion sessions reported a preference to receive auto recall notification by mail, most preferred to receive notifications by at least one additional electronic means such as e-mail, phone calls, and text messages.²⁶ Eighty of the 94 consumers in our sessions reported a preference for receiving notification by mail, and all but 4 reported actually receiving mailed notification (see fig. 2).²⁷ However, 69 of the 94 consumers in our sessions also reported a preference for receiving recall notification by electronic means, but only 7 reported actually receiving at least one type of electronic notification. This result suggests a gap between industry recall notification practices and notification preferences for most consumers in our focus groups, especially for younger consumers who were more likely to report a preference for notification by electronic means. For complete results of the questionnaire we administered to consumers for the discussion session, see appendix IV. As we discuss later in this report, in September 2016, NHTSA issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) that proposes to require auto manufacturers to notify consumers about auto recalls by electronic means in addition to First-Class Mail.²⁸ NHTSA officials told us the agency is working with the administration on NHTSA's regulatory portfolio and priorities, including this rulemaking.

Focus Group Participant's Comment

"I would want every option possible...Send me an e-mail. Send me a text...Warn me in any way you can."

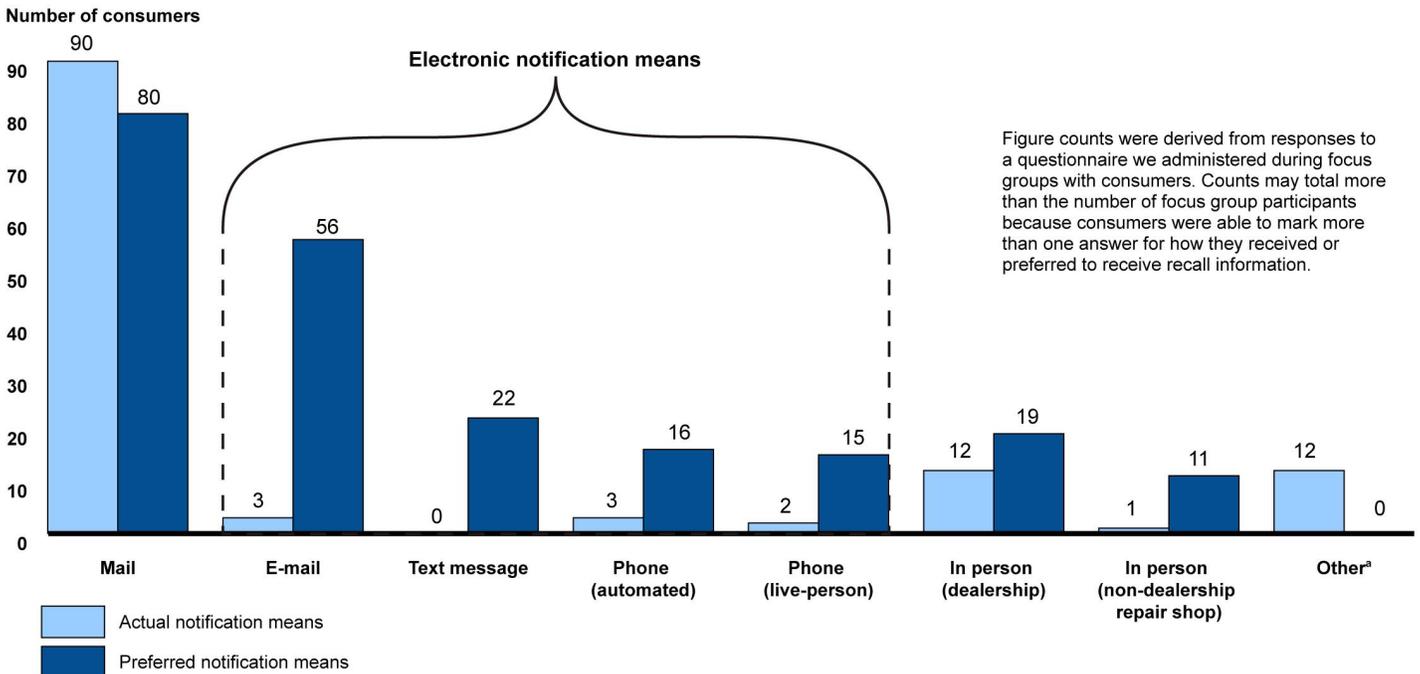
Source: GAO. | GAO-18-127

²⁶As part of the questionnaire administered to consumers in our focus groups, consumers were asked to report the ways they preferred to be notified. In responding, participants could report more than one preference.

²⁷We previously reported on challenges that exist to identifying and notifying vehicle owners about auto recalls due to inaccurate mailing addresses, among other challenges. See [GAO-11-603](#).

²⁸*Update Means of Providing Recall Notification*, 81 Fed. Reg. 60,332 (Sept. 1, 2016). The FAST Act directs NHTSA to issue such a rule. Pub. L. No. 114-94, § 24104(a), 129 Stat. 1312, 1703.

Figure 2: How Consumers in Our Focus Groups Received and Preferred to Receive Auto Recall Notifications



Source: GAO. | GAO-18-127

Some manufacturers told us they use additional methods to reach consumers, including notifying consumers by electronic means and translating recall information into Spanish.²⁹ For example, representatives from one manufacturer told us they always notify consumers by e-mail before sending out the required First-Class Mail letter notification. These representatives told us using multiple recall notification means resulted in higher recall completion rates. In addition, eight of the remaining nine manufacturers told us they use supplemental electronic means notification on a case-by-case basis—generally using additional means to improve recall completion rates—while four manufacturers stated they consider safety risk severity when deciding when or how to use additional notification means for individual recalls. Also, representatives from 3 of

²⁹Notification letters sent to vehicle owners whose address is in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are required to be written in both English and Spanish. 49 C.F.R. § 577.5(a). As part of this report, we asked manufacturers about their efforts to translate auto recall notifications into other languages, including Spanish.

the 10 manufacturers we spoke with told us they translate the entire mailed notification letter into Spanish.

Most Consumers in Focus Groups Found the Auto Recall Areas of NHTSA.gov Generally Easy to Use, but Some Experienced Difficulties

Usability Testing with Consumers Found the Auto Recall Areas of NHTSA's Website Generally Easy to Use

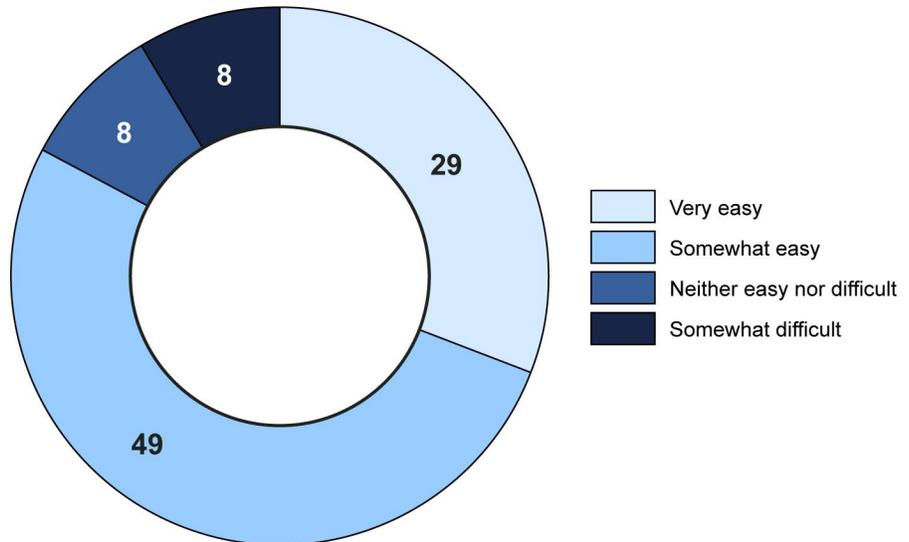
Focus Group Participant's Comment

"[The NHTSA.gov homepage] is easy to get around even for people who aren't that tech savvy."

Source: GAO. | GAO-18-127

In late 2016, NHTSA launched its redesigned NHTSA.gov website, including the auto recall areas consumers assessed during our testing sessions. According to responses to a questionnaire we administered during our testing sessions, 78 of the 94 consumers found the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov either "somewhat" or "very easy" to use (see fig. 3). See appendix V for complete participant responses to the questionnaire we administered to each consumer.

Figure 3: How Easy or Difficult to Use Were the Auto Recall Areas of NHTSA.gov for Consumers Who Participated in Our Focus Groups



Source: GAO. | GAO-18-127

Note: The scale consumers used to rate ease of use also included “Very difficult” as an option; however, no consumers in our focus groups chose this option.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration’s (NHTSA) Website Strategy

“When consumers need information, the first place they typically turn is to the Internet. [NHTSA.gov is intended to be] a comprehensive, user-friendly platform that will serve as the premier source of traffic and vehicular safety information.”

Source: NHTSA Strategic Plan 2016-2020. | GAO-18-127

To inform the development of the redesigned website, NHTSA worked with a contractor to conduct a usability study in 2015 to evaluate users’ reactions to the agency’s websites, including NHTSA.gov. According to agency officials, NHTSA implemented several changes based on the findings from the usability study, including:

- the creation of a dedicated “recalls” area of NHTSA.gov, and
- the ability for users to access the VIN look-up tool in three different ways—on the homepage, in the “recalls” area, and through direct links either in a NHTSA e-mail for subscribers or from an external website.

In addition, NHTSA officials told us that Department of Transportation (DOT) and NHTSA staff meet as needed to discuss the website and consider improvements. For example, the officials said they monitor user searches for the relevance and accuracy of results and adjust the search software to better assist users in finding auto recall information. Officials also told us the agency collects a variety of other information about how visitors use NHTSA.gov, including how visitors access the website, and makes adjustments accordingly. For instance, NHTSA incorporated responsive web design as part of the agency’s ongoing consolidation effort—meaning the site is optimized for viewing on desktop, tablet, and

mobile devices.³⁰ In addition to monitoring searches and how visitors access NHTSA.gov, NHTSA officials told us they collect and consider online survey data to make website improvements and use web-analytic software to monitor, for example, where visitors choose to exit the website. Officials stated that such monitoring activities have allowed NHTSA to identify and correct problems with NHTSA.gov.

We did not directly evaluate the accessibility of the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov to ensure the ability of people with physical or mental disabilities to use the website.³¹ However, NHTSA officials provided us with an overview of several steps the agency takes to ensure NHTSA.gov complies with website accessibility requirements. For example, according to officials, NHTSA subscribes to a service that provides monthly accessibility scans of the agency's websites.

Consumers in Our Focus Groups Identified Opportunities to Improve the Usability of Certain Auto Recall Tasks on NHTSA's Website

While most consumers in our usability testing sessions generally found the auto recall areas of NHTSA's website easy to use, some consumers experienced difficulties completing tasks we asked them to perform (see table 2). Specifically, during each testing session we asked participants to perform tasks using the primary means NHTSA.gov provides for consumers to access information about auto recalls affecting their vehicles:

- searching for auto recalls using their vehicle's VIN;
- searching for auto recalls using their vehicle's year, make, and model; and
- locating NHTSA's auto recall notification e-mail subscription service.

³⁰Desktop computers, including laptop computers, were used for the usability testing sessions we conducted with consumers as well as the usability evaluation we requested from website usability professionals. According to an April 2017 NHTSA.gov report, 59.5 percent of visitors accessed the site via a desktop computer, 35 percent via a mobile device, and 5.5 percent via a tablet.

³¹When federal agencies develop, procure, maintain, or use electronic and information technology, they are required to make this technology accessible to people with disabilities. For additional details about accessibility requirements, see appendix I.

In addition, an evaluation we requested to corroborate the results of our consumer usability testing, identified similar issues. As discussed below, consumers experienced these difficulties because the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov do not always reflect federal and industry key website usability practices, which describe standards and guidelines for making websites easy to use.³² Following such practices can assist agencies in creating quality websites while providing the flexibility necessary to meet organizational needs. Website usability is particularly important for agencies, such as NHTSA, that are responsible for conveying safety information to the public. Federal standards for internal control state that agencies should communicate quality information externally and select appropriate methods for communicating with the public.³³

Table 2: How Easy or Difficult Did Consumers Who Participated in Our Focus Groups Find Performing Auto Recall Tasks on NHTSA.gov, by Number of Consumers

Task	Very easy	Somewhat easy	Neither easy nor difficult	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult
Search for recall using vehicle identification number	76	12	3	1	2
Search for recall using vehicle year, make, and model	62	16	3	10	3
Find Recall Notification E-mail System sign-up	34	32	15	8	5

Source: GAO. | GAO-18-127

Focus Group Participant’s Comment

“I found my car [using the VIN look-up tool]. But it said zero recalls. So to me, that could mean, okay, I fixed it and you guys marked it out, or you guys can’t find my recall.”

Source: GAO. | GAO-18-127

Recall Search Using VIN

While most consumers in our usability testing sessions found searching for recalls by VIN somewhat or very easy, some consumers found the search results did not provide the information they were seeking. When we asked consumers to perform VIN searches, they generally found the VIN look-up tool easy to use—88 of 94 consumers found searching with a VIN either somewhat or very easy. But some consumers experienced difficulties performing this task. Specifically, some consumers who had had their vehicles repaired expected to find the completed recall on the search results page. However, they were confused because the page is

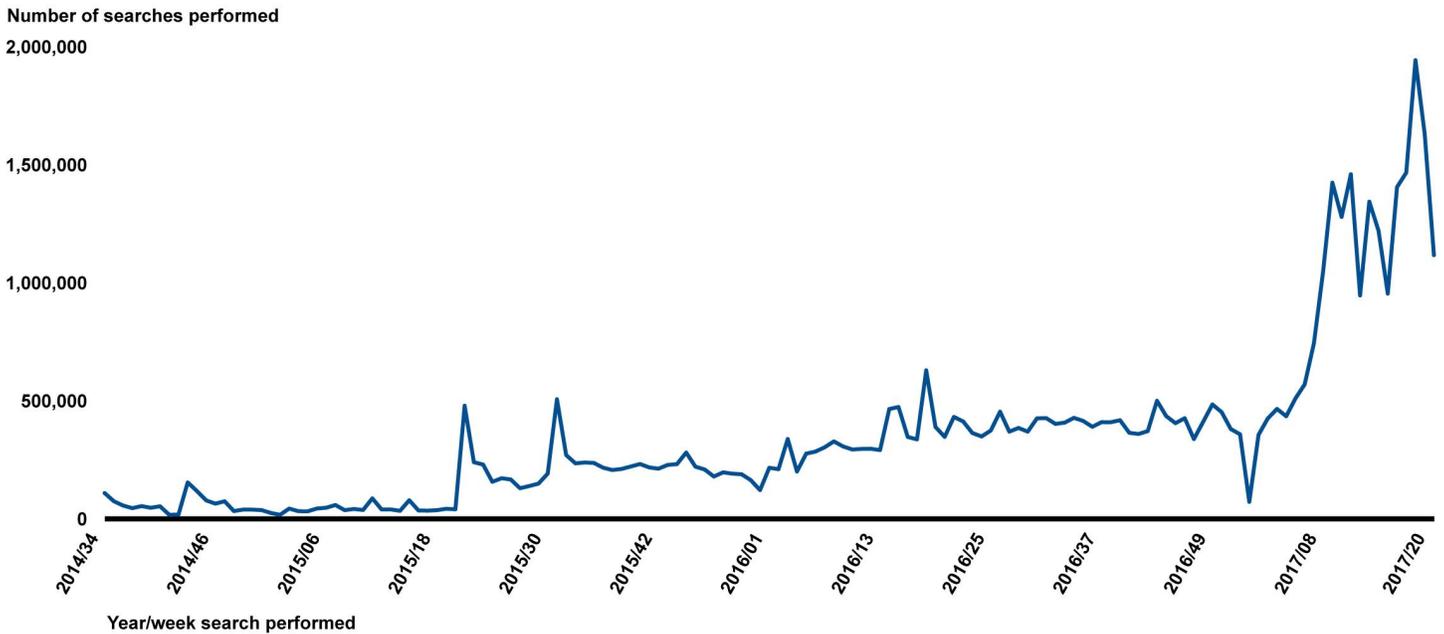
³²To identify key website usability practices, we reviewed and analyzed relevant guidance documents from NHTSA and other federal agencies. For additional details on how we identified these key practices, see appendix I.

³³[GAO-14-704G](#).

designed to display only open (i.e., unrepaired) recalls, not completed (i.e., repaired) recalls—leading these consumers to question the accuracy of the results. In addition, the evaluation conducted by website usability professionals found that, when an error occurred during a VIN search, the error message was too difficult to locate on the search results page. The evaluation recommended the error message have greater weight and more prominence on the page.

Federal key website usability practices state that agencies should ensure that results of user searches provide the precise information being sought, and in a format matching users' expectations. When users are confused by search results, or do not immediately find what they are searching for, they become frustrated and may abandon the search or the website entirely. Since NHTSA launched the VIN look-up tool in August 2014, the number of VIN searches performed has increased (see fig. 4). According to NHTSA officials, major increases occurred in mid-2015—when the Takata air bag inflator recalls were announced—and in early 2017, when NHTSA made the VIN look-up tool search function available on NHTSA.gov and displayed it prominently on the website. Ensuring the usability of NHTSA's VIN look-up tool is particularly important because it is the only way on NHTSA.gov for a consumer to determine whether their specific vehicle has an open safety recall.

Figure 4: Number of Auto Recall Searches by Vehicle Identification Number on the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration’s (NHTSA) Websites, Weekly from August 2014 through May 2017



Source: NHTSA. | GAO-18-127

Focus Group Participant’s Comment

“The acronyms weren’t spelled out...I don’t know what they stand for.”

Source: GAO. | GAO-18-127

Recall Search Using Vehicle Year, Make, and Model

Some consumers’ vehicle year, make, and model searches were hampered by the information required to conduct an accurate search, as the content on the website is not always in plain language. We asked consumers to perform a recall search using their vehicles’ year, make, and model, and 78 of 94 consumers found the task to be either somewhat or very easy. However, some consumers found that they did not know enough information about their specific vehicles to feel confident that they were searching for the correct vehicle. For example, a year, make, and model search for a 2009 Toyota Tacoma may ask the consumer to choose among vehicle options, including “2009 TOYOTA TACOMA REGULAR CAB W/SAB RWD/AWD.”³⁴ Acronyms such as “W/SAB”—which stands for “with side air bags”—may be confusing to consumers.

³⁴“RWD/AWD” stands for “rear-wheel drive/all-wheel drive.”

Federal key website usability practices state that federal agencies should write website content using plain language, so website visitors can easily find and use what they need.

Focus Group Participant's Comment

"I think [the Recall Notification E-mail System Sign-Up is] poorly placed. I had to scroll to find it. I had to search for it. You want [it] at the top [of the page]."

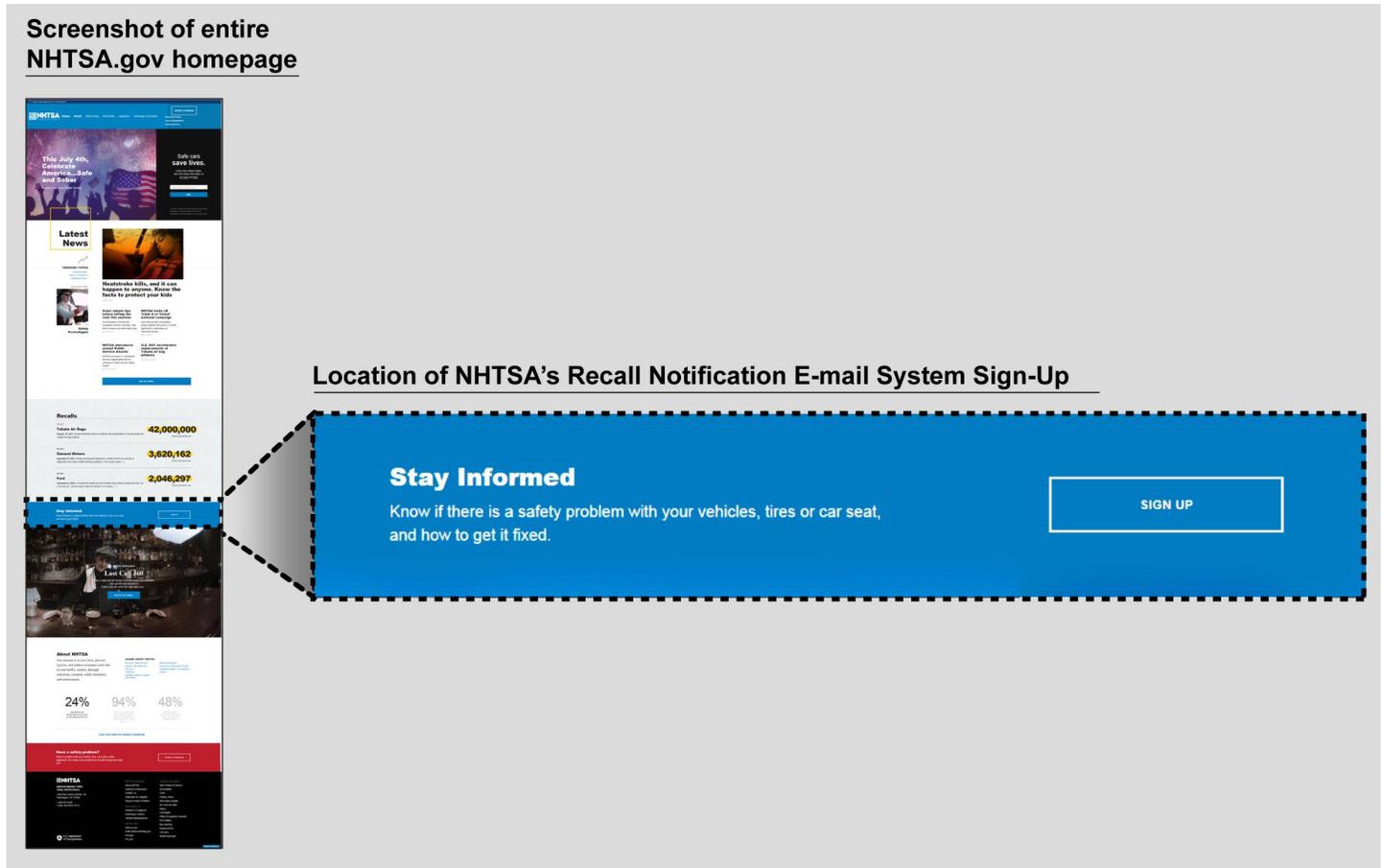
Source: GAO. | GAO-18-127

Recall Notification E-mail System Sign-Up

Some consumers suggested improvements to make the Recall Notification E-mail System Sign-Up easier to locate on the homepage. NHTSA first made its Recall Notification E-mail System Sign-Up available in March 2008.³⁵ Of the 94 consumers in our testing sessions, 66 found it either "somewhat" or "very easy" to find the Recall Notification E-mail System Sign-Up—making this the least easy of the three tasks we asked consumers to perform. Specifically, several consumers said the Recall Notification E-mail System Sign-Up should include a clearer description, be easier to find, and be located at the top of the homepage (see fig. 5). These improvements are particularly important because some consumers in our focus group sessions told us that the ability to sign up for auto recall e-mail notifications was the most useful part of the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov.

³⁵According to NHTSA, the system had 273,312 active subscribers as of May 31, 2017. Of the 94 consumers who participated in focus groups we conducted, 1 indicated having signed up for alerts from a government website.

Figure 5: Location of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration’s (NHTSA) Recall Notification E-mail System Sign-Up Task on NHTSA.gov’s Homepage



Source: NHTSA, 28 June 2017. Web. | GAO-18-127

The website evaluation conducted by website usability professionals recommended that NHTSA streamline its homepage with more of a focus on primary website tasks. The evaluation also found that users must move through too many pages to sign up for recall e-mails.

Federal key website design and usability practices state that agencies should put important items closer to the top of the page, where users can better locate the information. Key practices also state that agencies should design their websites so users can successfully complete the most common tasks in the fewest number of steps.

The website usability difficulties that consumers in our focus groups experienced may be due to the fact that NHTSA has not studied the

website’s usability since the agency redesigned NHTSA.gov in late 2016 and, therefore, may have been unaware of these difficulties prior to our review. NHTSA plans to conduct a website usability study with consumers after the consolidation effort, discussed above, is complete. However, NHTSA could not provide a general time frame for conducting the study because it has not yet determined when the consolidation effort will be complete.³⁶ We have previously reported that it is essential for organizations to effectively guide their information technology efforts by establishing timelines to complete them, among other strategic planning best practices.³⁷ Without establishing a completion date for its website consolidation effort, the website usability difficulties we identified may persist and limit the effectiveness of NHTSA’s primary means of providing consumers with safety recall information about their vehicles on NHTSA.gov.

NHTSA Has Initiated Activities to Raise Consumer Awareness about Recalls, but It Is Too Early to Evaluate the Agency’s Efforts

Public Awareness Campaign

In January 2016, NHTSA launched a national advertising campaign encouraging consumers to check for open recalls using the agency’s VIN and year, make, and model look-up tools. Through March 2017, NHTSA spent about \$1 million on its *Safe Cars Save Lives* campaign, which sponsors advertisements on Google, Facebook, and other media platforms. For example, Google might place NHTSA’s advertisement above other search results, when a consumer typed certain keywords—such as “recall,” “airbag recalls,” or “safercar.gov”—into the search.

NHTSA evaluated the campaign’s effectiveness by monitoring website traffic performance reports to determine how frequently consumers

³⁶As noted previously, the FAST Act requires NHTSA to make certain improvements to its website. Pub. L. No. 114-94, § 24103(a), 129 Stat. 1312, 1702.

³⁷GAO, *Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration Needs to Strengthen Its Strategic Planning and Oversight to Modernize Legacy Systems*, [GAO-17-488](#) (Washington, D.C.: Jul. 13, 2017) and *Library of Congress: Strong Leadership Needed to Address Serious Information Technology Management Weaknesses*, [GAO-15-315](#) (Washington, D.C.: Mar. 31, 2015).

clicked on NHTSA-sponsored advertisements and ultimately searched for open recalls using the agency's look-up tools. NHTSA also compared results across media platforms and adjusted the campaign's strategy to improve performance. For example, NHTSA optimized advertisements on mobile devices, since mobile-device users performed more recall searches than other users. According to NHTSA data, the awareness campaign resulted in consumers performing 1.1 million recall searches through March 2017—a cost of about \$0.90 per search. Agency data indicate that this cost generally decreased as NHTSA improved the campaign's strategy. Agency officials told us NHTSA plans to spend another approximately \$1.8 million on *Safe Cars Save Lives* from September 2017 through September 2018 due to the campaign's effectiveness in raising the public's awareness about auto recalls.

Pilot Program with States

NHTSA began implementing a mandated 2-year pilot grant program intended to evaluate the feasibility and effectiveness of informing consumers about open auto recalls during state vehicle registration.³⁸ In September 2016, NHTSA solicited applications to participate in the program, wherein selected states would inform consumers—at no charge—about open recalls using all means that permit consumers to register vehicles within the state (e.g., in person, Internet, and mail).³⁹ According to NHTSA, only one state applied for the grant. In September 2017, NHTSA awarded the sole applicant \$223,000.⁴⁰

Under the program, the grantee needs to collect and report program performance data, including the extent to which open recalls have been

³⁸The FAST Act directs NHTSA to implement such a pilot program. Pub. L. No. 114-94, § 24105, 129 Stat. 1312, 1704.

³⁹NHTSA, *State Notification to Consumers of Motor Vehicle Recall Status*, RFA No. DTNH2216R00096 (Sept. 28, 2016). Eligibility was limited to the state department or office responsible for motor vehicle registration.

⁴⁰NHTSA awarded the grant to the Maryland Department of Transportation Motor Vehicle Administration. See <https://www.nhtsa.gov/press-releases/us-dot-and-maryland-mva-collaborate-improve-recall-remedy-rates>. When NHTSA published the Request for Application, the Administrator approved \$2 million out of the Enforcement Office's budget to fund the pilot program grants. Congress then appropriated funds that were available to be used for this grant program in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of fiscal year 2017, and in the explanatory statement accompanying the Act, Congress directed NHTSA to use \$1.5 million for the pilot program grants.

identified and repaired. In addition, the grantee must report whether certain notification means were more effective than others and what could be done to improve the program. Upon completion of the pilot program, NHTSA is required to evaluate the extent to which open recalls identified have been remedied. Auto manufacturers we met with were generally supportive of the program. Specifically, representatives from 9 of the 10 manufacturers told us that notifying consumers about open recalls during vehicle registration can raise consumer awareness or improve recall completion rates.

Proposed Rulemaking

In September 2016, NHTSA issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), which proposes to require auto manufacturers to notify consumers about open recalls by electronic means—such as e-mails, phone calls, and text messages, in addition to First-Class Mail.⁴¹ As we described earlier, auto manufacturers are currently required to notify consumers about safety recalls affecting their vehicles via First-Class Mail. According to NHTSA, the NPRM aims to aid in efficiently and effectively improving recall completion rates, by proposing that manufacturers provide notification using electronic means in addition to First-Class Mail.

Consumers in our focus groups as well as auto manufacturers and consumer associations we interviewed generally supported additional notification using electronic means.

- *Consumers in our focus groups:* As we discussed earlier, 69 of the consumers in our focus group discussion sessions reported they would prefer to receive additional notification by at least one type of electronic means. However, only 7 consumers actually received such notifications—suggesting a gap between industry notification practices and notification preferences for these consumers.
- *Auto manufacturers:* Representatives from 9 of 10 manufacturers we interviewed told us they generally support providing notification using electronic means. Although the NPRM proposes a broad definition of electronic means to give manufacturers flexibility to determine the

⁴¹ *Update Means of Providing Recall Notification*, 81 Fed. Reg. 60,332 (Sept. 1, 2016). The FAST Act directs NHTSA to issue such a rule. Pub. L. No. 114-94, § 24104(a), 129 Stat. 1312, 1703.

most effective means, these representatives also shared implementation concerns.⁴² For example, representatives from 1 of the 9 manufacturers told us that—although the company collects e-mail addresses from some customers for other purposes—not all customers provide e-mail addresses, and those collected are not always accurate. As we discussed previously, most manufacturers we met with currently use supplemental electronic means notification on a case-by-case basis.

- *Consumer associations:* Similarly, both consumer associations we interviewed told us additional electronic notification can help reach consumers who do not complete repairs after receiving initial mailed notification.

NHTSA’s proposal would maintain manufacturer reporting requirements, though it may result in additional reporting.⁴³ This additional information could help the agency evaluate the effectiveness of various means of consumer notification.⁴⁴ We previously found that NHTSA may be able to use manufacturers’ data to identify what factors make some recalls more or less successful than others. We recommended that NHTSA use the recall data it collects to analyze particular patterns or trends that may

⁴²Specifically, the NPRM defines electronic means to include notification by electronic mail, text messages, radio or television notifications, vehicle infotainment console messages, over-the-air alerts, social media or targeted online campaigns, telephone calls, automated or otherwise, or other real time means.

⁴³Manufacturers are required to include in their reports to NHTSA “representative copies of all notices, bulletins, and other communications that relate directly to the defect...and are sent to more than one manufacturer, distributor, dealer or purchaser.” 49 C.F.R. § 573.6(c)(10). Because electronic notifications are already encompassed within “notices, bulletins, and other communications,” manufacturers voluntarily providing 577-compliant notices via electronic means are already required to provide representative copies of those notices to NHTSA. If the NPRM is finalized, manufacturers would be required to provide electronic notification, in addition to First-Class Mail. Accordingly, manufacturer reporting would likely increase, since manufacturers would have to provide NHTSA with representative copies of all electronic and mailed notifications.

⁴⁴According to NHTSA officials, currently, if a manufacturer is voluntarily providing 577-compliant notices via electronic means, they are providing representative copies of those notifications to NHTSA through the online Recalls Portal. However, the current Recalls Portal does not allow manufacturers to select the means of the notice (e.g., mail, e-mail, text, etc.). If the NPRM is finalized, NHTSA plans to update the online Recalls Portal so manufacturers can select the type of electronic means used for the notification.

characterize successful recalls and determine whether these factors represent best practices.⁴⁵

If the NPRM is finalized, manufacturers would provide NHTSA with representative copies of the newly required electronic notifications, in addition to mailed notifications, and would specify the electronic means used, such as e-mail or text message. According to NHTSA officials, this information could allow the agency to track and evaluate the effectiveness of various notification means used by manufacturers by, for example, comparing completion rates across means—a key step in identifying best practices that could encourage consumers to complete repairs. However, it is too early for NHTSA to conduct such an evaluation, because the agency has not issued a final rule. NHTSA officials told us the agency is working with the administration on NHTSA’s regulatory portfolio and priorities, including this rulemaking.

Collaboration with Stakeholders

NHTSA has also taken steps to collaborate with industry stakeholders and explore consumer education best practices. For example, in April 2015 NHTSA hosted a day-long workshop that brought together auto industry stakeholders to examine public education of the recall process. During the workshop, participants identified current barriers to the public’s awareness of auto recalls and discussed potential solutions to address them, such as using text messages and social media to communicate with younger consumers and using different delivery methods for recall notices. Similarly, in January 2016 NHTSA and 18 auto manufacturers adopted a set of *Proactive Safety Principles* to explore and employ new ways to increase safety recall participation rates.⁴⁶ For example, NHTSA and auto manufacturers agreed to share industry best practices and policies based on lessons learned from ongoing safety recalls.

⁴⁵GAO-11-603. NHTSA has taken steps to address this recommendation, for example, by analyzing annual recall completion rates by manufacturer, model year, and vehicle component to determine trends and identify risk factors associated with lower recall rates. We are currently reviewing whether NHTSA’s analysis is sufficient to close the recommendation as implemented. The report also included three additional recommendations to encourage vehicle owners to comply with safety recalls, provide vehicle owners with specific information about whether their vehicle is involved in a recall, and identify factors that affect recall completion rates, among other things. NHTSA implemented these three recommendations.

⁴⁶U.S. Department of Transportation, et al., *Proactive Safety Principles* (Jan. 15, 2016).

The Independent Monitor of Takata in conjunction with NHTSA has also issued a set of coordinated communications recommendations based on consumer research, best practices observed during the Takata recall, and discussions with manufacturers.⁴⁷ For example, the recommendations encourage manufacturers to:

- pursue a “multi-touch” communications strategy that employs non-traditional means, such as e-mail and text messages;
- convey risk in clear, accurate and urgent terms; and
- include a clear “call to action” designed to facilitate prompt and efficient scheduling of repairs.

According to NHTSA officials, the agency relies on auto manufacturers to evaluate the effectiveness of these efforts.⁴⁸ However, agency officials told us NHTSA reviews manufacturers communication plans as part of the Takata recall’s Coordinated Remedy Program and provides ongoing recommendations on manufacturers’ communication language, approach, and strategies.

Conclusions

With the recent steep increase in safety defect vehicle recalls and continued low recall completion rates, it is vital for consumers to be able to easily access and use publicly available auto recall information. NHTSA has taken important steps to improve its website—which provides safety recall information to consumers—resulting in most consumers in our focus groups finding the website easy to use. However, the difficulties some experienced in attempting to complete essential auto recall tasks demonstrated that NHTSA.gov does not always reflect key website usability practices for website design. Although NHTSA plans to conduct a website usability study with consumers after consolidating its websites,

⁴⁷ John Buretta, Letter to Affected Vehicle Manufacturers, *Independent Monitor of Takata and the Coordinated Remedy Program* (New York, N.Y.: Dec. 23, 2016).

⁴⁸ According to NHTSA officials and most manufacturers we met with, NHTSA initially worked with manufacturers on an ad hoc basis to help ensure manufacturers’ auto recall websites made information available to the public, as required. In January 2016, NHTSA took steps to formalize this process by conducting an overarching review of the auto recall websites of manufacturers who, as previously noted, are required to allow consumers to search a vehicle’s recall remedy status on their website using the VIN. In January 2017, NHTSA established this process as an annual review.

it has not determined a completion date for this effort—an essential step for organizations to effectively guide their information technology efforts. Without such a date, the website usability difficulties may persist and limit the effectiveness of NHTSA.gov in providing consumers with recall information about their vehicles. By addressing these difficulties in the interim, NHTSA can better assure that consumers obtain this information, which can be vital to their safety.

Recommendations for Executive Action

We are making the following two recommendations to NHTSA:

The Administrator of NHTSA should determine a completion date for the agency's website consolidation effort. (Recommendation 1)

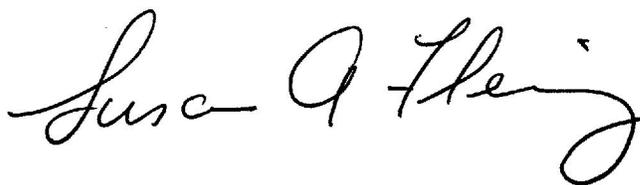
The Administrator of NHTSA should, while the agency continues its website consolidation effort, take interim steps to improve the usability of the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov by addressing the website usability difficulties we identified. (Recommendation 2)

Agency Comments

We provided a draft of this report to DOT for review and comment. In its written comments, reproduced in appendix VI, DOT stated that it concurred with our recommendations. The department also provided technical comments, which we incorporated as appropriate.

We are sending copies of this report to relevant congressional committees, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Administrator of NHTSA. In addition, the report is available at no charge on the GAO website at <http://www.gao.gov>.

If you or your staff have any questions about this report, please contact me at (202) 512-2834 or flemings@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report. GAO staff who made key contributions to this report are listed in appendix VII.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Susan Fleming". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping "S" and "F".

Susan Fleming
Director, Physical Infrastructure Issues

Appendix I: Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

This report examines the use of publicly available auto recall information for safety defects affecting passenger vehicles.¹ The report addresses the following objectives: (1) How do consumers and industry stakeholders use publicly available auto recall information? (2) How easy or difficult to use do consumers find the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov? (3) What steps, if any, has the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) taken to raise consumer awareness about auto recalls and how has NHTSA evaluated the effectiveness of these steps?

We define publicly available auto recall information to include information on the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov, such as examples of notification letters that manufacturers mail to consumers. This report focuses on safety defect vehicle recalls affecting passenger vehicles that are initiated when a defect in a vehicle or vehicle equipment creates an unreasonable safety risk, as determined by NHTSA or a manufacturer.²

To determine how consumers use publicly available auto recall information, we conducted and analyzed transcripts and questionnaires from 12 consumer focus groups we conducted with used and new vehicle owners who had experienced an auto recall in the last 24 months. Each focus group was split into two sessions: (1) a discussion session to explore participants' thoughts, experiences, and preferences about auto recall information and (2) a website usability testing session. Also, we administered a questionnaire as part of each of these sessions. For the discussion session, we asked consumers about the recall notification process and how they used the recall information, and for the website usability testing session, we asked consumers to fill in a questionnaire during the session itself as they assessed the usability of the auto recall

¹Passenger vehicles include cars, pickup trucks, sport utility vehicles, large passenger vans, and minivans, but exclude other vehicles, such as motorcycles, recreational vehicles, and commercial trucks.

²NHTSA is responsible for overseeing two types of recalls: compliance and safety defect recalls. We did not examine compliance recalls, nor did we examine car seat, tire, and other equipment (e.g., vehicle accessories and after-market equipment such as lighting, trailer hitches, and bike racks) recalls as these products have different consumer notification requirements. We did not review Technical Service Bulletins.

areas of NHTSA’s website. We conducted the 12 focus groups at six locations across the country, with each group including 7 or 8 consumers for a total of 94 participants. Half of the focus groups were comprised of consumers who had completed the repair and the remaining half included consumers who had not completed the repair.

We selected the six focus group locations to provide population and geographic dispersion. To ensure geographic dispersion, we selected at least one location in each U.S. Census region (see table 3). To ensure population dispersion, we selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas representing a range of population sizes based on 2015 U.S. Census estimates.³ To ensure our selection included the perspectives of vehicle owners in geographically distant or isolated communities, we also selected a rural location, which we defined as a city or town that has a population of less than 50,000 inhabitants and is not an urbanized area contiguous and adjacent to a city or town that has a population of greater than 50,000 inhabitants.

Table 3: Characteristics of Locations We Selected to Conduct Focus Groups with Consumers

Location	Census region	Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Rank of MSA (population) ^a
Bethesda, Maryland	South	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area	6th (6,097,684)
Chicago, Illinois	Midwest	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metro Area	3rd (9,551,031)
East Rutherford, New Jersey	Northeast	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA Metro Area	1st (20,182,305)
Fresno, California	West	Fresno, CA, Metro Area	56th (974,861)
Jackson, California	West	— ^b	— ^b (4,613)
Raleigh, North Carolina	South	Raleigh, NC, Metro Area	44th (1,273,568)

Source: GAO. | GAO-18-127

^aMSA rank and population estimates based on 2015 Census population estimates as of July 1, 2015.

^bJackson, CA, is not part of an MSA.

Using information provided by the participants, we selected focus group participants based on age, income, gender, education level, race, and ethnicity to ensure we collected a range of perspectives on auto recall information use. However, since we did not select a representative

³Metropolitan Statistical Areas are locations that are associated with one or more urbanized areas with at least 50,000 people and include the central county or counties along with the surrounding commuting population.

sample of participants, focus group results are not generalizable to all vehicle owners.

During focus group discussion sessions, we asked participants to discuss factors they considered when deciding whether to repair their recalled vehicle and then to select the single most influential factor. Each of the 12 focus group sessions was audio recorded and transcriptions were created; transcripts served as the record for each group. We then evaluated those transcripts using systematic content analysis to identify the factors consumers considered when deciding whether to complete repairs and any suggested improvements to the auto recall communication process. The analysis was conducted in three steps. First, two analysts independently developed a code framework and then worked together to resolve any discrepancies. Second, each transcript was coded independently by analysts using the framework and any discrepancies were resolved by both analysts agreeing on the coding of the associated statement by a participant. Third, if needed, another analyst adjudicated any continued disagreement between coders.

Because the transcripts did not include a unique identifier for each focus group participant, we conducted our analysis of focus group session discussions at the group level (i.e., of the 12 focus groups we conducted). We also administered and analyzed a questionnaire as part of each discussion session to quantify responses regarding consumers' use of auto recall information, including how they received and preferred to receive auto recall notifications. Our analysis of the questionnaire responses was conducted at the individual consumer level (i.e., of the 94 consumers who participated).

These focus group sessions were structured, guided by a moderator who used a standardized list of questions to encourage participants to share their thoughts, experiences, and preferences. We also conducted two pretest focus groups at our headquarters and made some revisions to the focus group guide prior to beginning the sessions with consumers. Methodologically, focus groups are not designed to demonstrate the extent of a problem or to generalize results to a larger population or provide statistically representative samples or reliable quantitative estimates. Instead, they are intended to generate in-depth information about the reasons for the focus group participants' thoughts, experiences, and preferences on specific topics.

The projectability of the information produced by our focus group sessions is limited. For example, the information includes only the

responses from the vehicle owners from the 12 selected groups and their individual responses to questions we asked. The experiences and preferences expressed may not reflect other vehicle owners' thoughts and preferences. In addition, while the composition of the groups was designed to ensure a range of age and education levels, among the other criteria mentioned previously, the groups were not constructed using a random sampling method.

To determine how industry stakeholders use auto recall information, we interviewed selected auto manufacturers, selected franchised and independent auto dealerships, NHTSA program officials, and other industry stakeholders. Specifically, we interviewed representatives from the following 10 auto manufacturers, selected based on each manufacturer's sales market share (small, medium, and large), place of ownership (foreign and domestic), and experience with auto recalls (lower to higher based on the average annual number of auto recall campaigns and average market share of each manufacturer from 2010 to 2014) to collect a range of perspectives on how manufacturers use auto recall information:

- General Motors
- Ford Motor Company
- Toyota Motor Corporation
- Fiat Chrysler Automobiles
- Honda Motor Company
- Kia Motors Corporation
- BMW
- Volvo Cars
- Jaguar Land Rover
- Tesla Motors, Inc.

To understand the perspective of auto dealers, we interviewed four franchised dealerships, one in each of the four U.S. Census regions where we conducted focus groups with consumers. We also interviewed three independent auto dealerships in two U.S. Census regions. The results of these interviews are not generalizable to all auto manufacturers and dealerships, but provide insights about how some industry stakeholders use auto recall information.

We conducted interviews with NHTSA program officials to understand NHTSA’s role in the auto recall process. In addition, we interviewed other stakeholders, including the Independent Monitor of Takata, which assists NHTSA in overseeing the Takata recall, as well as officials from consumer associations and other industry groups (see table 4).

Table 4: List of Industry Stakeholders We Interviewed

Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety
Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers
Center for Auto Safety
National Automobile Dealers Association
National Independent Automobile Dealers Association

Source: GAO. | GAO-18-127

To evaluate how easy or difficult consumers find the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov to use, we reviewed various website usability resources to understand federal and industry key website usability practices for making websites easy to use, such as focusing on design and how easily users can find information. In addition, we reviewed federal standards for internal control related to communicating quality information externally.⁴ During our usability testing sessions, we asked consumers to attempt to complete auto recall tasks—the primary means NHTSA.gov provides for consumers to access information about auto recalls affecting their vehicles—and discuss their experiences. We then compared consumers’ experiences with the usability of the website against these practices.

To identify key website usability practices, we analyzed guidance documents from NHTSA and other federal agencies. For example, we analyzed the General Services Administration’s (GSA) and the Department of Health and Human Services’ *Research-Based Web Design & Usability Guidelines*, which includes quantified, peer-reviewed guidelines intended to help federal agencies improve the design and usability of their information-based websites.⁵ We also analyzed GSA’s

⁴GAO, *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government*, [GAO-14-704G](#) (Washington, D.C.: September 2014).

⁵GSA and the Department of Health and Human Services, *Research-Based Web Design & Usability Guidelines* (Washington, D.C.: August 2006). GSA also offers website usability evaluation services to federal agencies. The Department of Health and Human Services manages [usability.gov](#), a website where the federal government has published ways to assess a website’s usability and, in partnership with GSA, issued guidance and best practices for designing federal websites.

Requirements for Federal Websites and Digital Services, and the U.S. Digital Services Playbook to identify key practices for making websites easy to use. Identified key practices are: (1) design and content—focusing on the layout, headers, and design; (2) navigation—how easily users can find information; (3) clarity—the ability to read and digest content; (4) identity and purpose—whether the site clearly presents its purpose; and (5) accessibility—the ability of people with physical or mental disabilities to use the site.

To analyze the results of focus group website testing sessions, we performed a systematic content analysis of the session transcripts using the same content analysis methods described above and an analysis of the questionnaire we administered to each participant during the website usability sessions. Specifically, we analyzed the transcripts from the website usability testing sessions to account for consumers' experiences, including their initial impressions of the website and any suggested usability improvements. We also analyzed the results of the questionnaire that each participant completed where participants were asked to mark responses regarding their experience including an assessment of the usability of the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov. Our analysis of the results from the questionnaire responses was conducted at the individual consumer level (i.e., of the 94 consumers who participated) while our analysis of focus group session discussions was conducted at the group level (i.e., of the 12 focus groups we conducted).

To corroborate the results of usability testing sessions we conducted with the consumers in our focus groups, we requested that five website usability professionals from GSA's Federal User Experience Community conduct an independent evaluation of the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov against federal and industry key website usability practices (described above).⁶ The website usability professionals developed a website usability evaluation form, which they used to individually evaluate the auto recall areas of NHTSA's website. The website usability professionals then met to form a consensus and provided us with one final group evaluation of the website usability of the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov. Also, although neither our usability testing nor the website usability evaluation conducted by website usability professionals directly addressed

⁶GSA's Federal User Experience Community is comprised of federal program managers, subject matter experts, designers, and developers with expertise in website usability.

accessibility, we interviewed responsible agency officials about how the agency assesses the accessibility of NHTSA.gov.⁷

We also requested and analyzed website data provided by NHTSA to understand how consumers access and use NHTSA.gov. Requested data included the number of subscribers to NHTSA's Recall Notification E-mail System Sign-up; the number of weekly vehicle identification number (VIN) searches performed on NHTSA.gov from August 2014 through May 2017; and NHTSA.gov usage data by device (i.e., usage by mobile devices, tablets, and desktop computers). We assessed the reliability of these data by reviewing any supporting documents provided by the agency and interviewing responsible NHTSA officials, and concluded the data were sufficiently reliable for our reporting purposes.

While we did not independently review the usability of auto manufacturers' auto recall websites, we requested and reviewed the results of any audits that NHTSA performed of these websites, including whether the websites met statutory and regulatory requirements for providing auto recall information to the public. We then corroborated any audit findings by reviewing the auto recall websites of the selected auto manufacturers that we interviewed.

To determine any steps NHTSA has taken to raise consumer awareness about auto recalls and how NHTSA evaluates the effectiveness of any steps, we reviewed relevant statutes, regulations, and proposed rules, including the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act and a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking related to recall notification methods.⁸ We also reviewed agency and other documents that describe or evaluate NHTSA's public awareness activities. For example, we analyzed NHTSA's strategic planning documents—such as NHTSA's Strategic Plan 2016–2020—to identify ongoing public awareness activities along with their related goals, objectives, or performance metrics. Similarly, we requested and analyzed any documents NHTSA uses to evaluate the effectiveness of its public awareness activities, including performance reports for NHTSA's ongoing *Safe Cars Save Lives* campaign.

⁷Section 794d of Title 29 of the U.S. Code requires that federal agency information technology allows members of the public with disabilities to have access to and use of information and data that is comparable to the access to and use of those without disabilities.

⁸Pub. L. No. 114-94, 129 Stat. 1312; and *Update Means of Providing Recall Notification*, 81 Fed. Reg. 60,332 (Sept. 1, 2016).

To assess the reliability of data included in these performance reports—such as VIN searches performed—we reviewed agency documentation and interviewed agency officials about the reliability, accuracy, and completeness of the data and determined the data were sufficiently reliable for our reporting purposes. We reviewed performance management practices as provided in the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA), the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, and standards for internal control in the federal government to identify any opportunities for improvement.⁹ We also performed a literature review to identify any related published articles and research studies.

To understand how NHTSA implements and evaluates any public awareness activities, we also interviewed responsible agency officials from NHTSA’s Office of Communications and Consumer Information and other offices. In addition, we discussed NHTSA’s public awareness efforts during interviews with industry stakeholders, including selected auto manufacturers, selected franchised and independent auto dealerships, and other industry stakeholders. We analyzed the results of these interviews along with the focus group discussions we conducted with consumers (discussed above) to identify perspectives on the effectiveness of NHTSA’s public awareness steps.

We conducted this performance audit from October 2016 to December 2017 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

⁹[GAO-14-704G](#).

Appendix II: Example of an Auto Manufacturer's Recall Notification Letter



Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.
19001 South Western Avenue
P.O. Box 2591
Torrance, CA 90509-2591

URGENT SAFETY RECALL
This is an important Safety Recall.
The remedy will be performed at
NO CHARGE to you.

Multiple Models and Model Years
Takata Front Passenger Airbag Inflator (Zone A)
IMPORTANT SAFETY RECALL (Remedy Notice)
This notice applies to your vehicle: VIN ABCDEFGH987654321
NHTSA RECALL NO. 16V-340 & 17V-006

Dear Toyota Customer:

This notice is sent to you in accordance with the requirements of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act. Toyota has decided that a defect, which relates to motor vehicle safety, exists in the vehicles described below:

- 2006 – 2011 Yaris Hatchback
- 2007 – 2012 Yaris Sedan
- 2008 – 2012 Scion xB
- 2009 – 2012 Corolla
- 2009 – 2012 Matrix
- 2010 – 2012 4Runner
- 2011 – 2012 Sienna

You received this notice because our records, which are based primarily on state registration and title data, indicate that you are the current owner.

What is the problem?

The subject vehicles are equipped with front passenger airbag inflators produced by Takata. The propellant in these inflators may degrade after prolonged exposure to high absolute humidity and fluctuating high temperatures. Degraded propellant can cause inflator rupture during airbag deployment. In the event of an inflator rupture, metal fragments could pass through the airbag cushion material, striking the vehicle occupants, and result in serious injury or death.

What will Toyota do?

Any authorized Toyota dealer will replace the airbag inflator or the airbag assembly, depending on the vehicle model, at **NO CHARGE** to you.

What should you do?

This is an important Safety Recall.

Please contact any authorized Toyota dealer to schedule an appointment to have the remedy performed as soon as possible.

Until the remedy is performed, we recommend that you do not operate the vehicle with an occupant in the front passenger seat. We sincerely apologize for any inconvenience this will cause, but we are taking this action to ensure your safety.

The repair will take approximately 1.5 hours. However, depending on the dealer's work schedule, it may be necessary to make your vehicle available for a longer period of time.

What if you have other questions?

- For more information about Takata Recalls please see Toyota's website (www.toyota.com/recall) or the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) website (www.safercar.gov).
- If you require further assistance, you may contact your local Toyota dealer or the Toyota Customer Experience Center at 1-888-270-9371 Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Saturday 7:00 a.m. through 4:30 p.m. Central Time.

If you believe that the dealer or Toyota has failed or is unable to remedy the defect within a reasonable time, you may submit a complaint to the Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue S.E., Washington, D.C. 20590, or call the toll free Vehicle Safety Hot Line at 1-888-327-4236 (TTY: 1-800-424-9153), or go to <http://www.safercar.gov>.



To visit Toyota.com/recall from your smart phone, scan the QR code to the left. Here you will find the most current Takata recall information and be able to check repair applicability specific to your VIN #.

Spanish translation on back side
Traducción en español en el lado inverso

GOP Remedy

**Appendix II: Example of an Auto
Manufacturer's Recall Notification Letter**

If you would like to update your vehicle ownership or contact information, you may do so by registering at www.toyota.com/ownersupdate. You will need your full 17-digit Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) to input the new information.

If you are a vehicle lessor, Federal Law requires that any vehicle lessor receiving this recall notice must forward a copy of this notice to the lessee within ten days.

What if you have previously paid for repairs to your vehicle for this specific condition?

If you have previously paid for repair to your vehicle for this specific condition prior to receiving this letter, please mail a copy of your repair order, proof-of-payment and ownership information to the following address for reimbursement consideration:

Toyota Customer Experience Center – TSR
Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.
c/o Toyota Motor North America, Inc.
P O Box 259001 – SSC/CSP Reimbursements
Plano, Texas 75025-9001

We have sent this notice in the interest of your continued satisfaction with our products, and we sincerely regret any inconvenience this condition may have caused you.

Thank you for driving a Toyota.

Sincerely,

TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.

Appendix II: Example of an Auto
Manufacturer's Recall Notification Letter



Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.
19001 South Western Avenue
P.O. Box 2991
Torrance, CA 90509-2991

RETIRO DE SEGURIDAD URGENTE
Este es un retiro de seguridad importante.
La reparación se efectuará
SIN COSTO para usted.

Múltiples modelos y años de los modelos
Takata de inflador de la bolsa de aire del pasajero delantero (zona A)
¡IMPORTANTE RETIRO DE SEGURIDAD (Aviso de Reparación)
Este aviso aplica a su vehículo: VIN ABCDEFGH987654321
NO. DE RETIRO DE NHTSA 16V-340 Y 17V-006

Estimado cliente de Toyota:

Esta notificación se le envía de acuerdo con los requisitos establecidos en el Acta de Tráfico Nacional y de Seguridad de Vehículos Motorizados. Toyota ha decidido que existe un defecto relacionado con la seguridad de los vehículos motorizados descritos a continuación:

- Yaris con portón trasero de años 2006 a 2011
- Yaris sedán de años 2007 a 2012
- Scion xB de años 2008 a 2012
- Corolla de años 2009 a 2012
- Matrix de años 2009 a 2012
- 4Runner de años 2010 a 2012
- Sienna de años 2011 a 2012

Usted recibió este aviso porque nuestros registros, basados principalmente en la información de registro y titularidad estatal, indican que usted es el propietario actual.

¿Cuál es el problema?

Los vehículos afectados están equipados con infladores de la bolsa de aire del pasajero delantero fabricados por Takata. El propulsor de estos infladores podría degradarse tras una exposición prolongada a una humedad absoluta elevada y a temperaturas fluctuantes altas. De ser así, podría causar la rotura del inflador cuando se activa la bolsa de aire. En el caso de que se rompiera el inflador, habría la posibilidad de que los fragmentos metálicos resultantes atravesaran el sistema de amortiguación de la bolsa de aire y golpeasen potencialmente a los ocupantes del vehículo, con lo que podrían causarles heridas o lesiones de gravedad o la muerte.

¿Qué hará Toyota?

Cualquier concesionario Toyota autorizado reemplazará el inflador de la bolsa de aire o el conjunto de bolsas de aire, dependiendo del modelo del vehículo, **SIN CARGO** para usted.

¿Qué debe hacer usted?

Este es un retiro de seguridad importante.

Por favor, póngase en contacto con cualquier concesionario Toyota autorizado para concertar una cita a fin de realizar esta reparación lo antes posible.

Hasta que la reparación se lleve a cabo, le recomendamos que no conduzca el vehículo con un ocupante en el asiento del pasajero delantero. Lamentamos profundamente cualquier inconveniente que esta situación pueda ocasionarle, pero estas medidas se toman por su seguridad.

La reparación tomará aproximadamente 1.5 horas. Sin embargo, dependiendo del horario de trabajo del concesionario, es posible que necesiten su vehículo por más tiempo.

¿Qué puede hacer si tiene otras preguntas?

- Para más información sobre retiros de seguridad de Takata, visite el sitio web de Toyota (www.toyota.com/recall) o el de la *National Highway Traffic Safety Administration* (Administración Nacional de Seguridad Vial en Autopistas, NHTSA) (www.safercar.gov).
- Si necesita más asistencia, puede comunicarse con su concesionario Toyota local o con el Centro de Experiencia del Cliente de Toyota, al 1-888-270-9371, de lunes a viernes, de 7:00 a.m. a 7:00 p.m., o los sábados, de 7:00 a.m. a 4:30 p.m., hora central.



Para visitar Toyota.com/recall desde su smartphone, escanee el código QR de la izquierda. Aquí encontrará la información del retiro de seguridad de Takata más reciente y podrá comprobar si la reparación es aplicable a su N° de VIN específico.

GOP Remedy

English version on front side
Versión en inglés en el frente

**Appendix II: Example of an Auto
Manufacturer's Recall Notification Letter**

Si considera que el concesionario o Toyota no han logrado o no pueden solucionar el defecto dentro de un plazo razonable, puede presentar una queja al Administrador, a la *National Highway Traffic Safety Administration* [Administración Nacional de Seguridad Vial en Autopistas], 1200 New Jersey Avenue S.E., Washington, D.C. 20590, o llame sin costo a la línea directa de Seguridad Automotor al 1-888-327-4236 (TTY: 1-800-424-9153), o visite www.safercar.gov.

Si desea actualizar la información de contacto o de propiedad de su vehículo, puede hacerlo registrándose en www.toyota.com/ownersupdate. Necesitará su Número de Identificación del Vehículo (VIN) de 17 dígitos para ingresar la nueva información.

Si usted es arrendador del vehículo, la Ley Federal exige que toda persona que arrienda vehículos y reciba este aviso de retiro de seguridad envíe una copia del mismo al arrendatario dentro de los diez días.

¿Qué sucede si usted ya pagó previamente por reparar su vehículo por esta condición en particular?

Si ya pagó previamente por la reparación de su vehículo en lo que respecta a esta condición específica, envíe una copia de su orden de reparación, la prueba de pago y los datos de titularidad a la siguiente dirección para que se considere el reembolso:

Toyota Customer Experience Center – TSR
Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.
c/o Toyota Motor North America, Inc.
P O Box 259001 – SSC/CSP Reimbursements
Plano, Texas 75025-9001

Hemos enviado este aviso porque estamos interesados en su constante satisfacción con nuestros productos y lamentamos profundamente cualquier inconveniente que esta situación pudiera haberle ocasionado.

Gracias por conducir un Toyota.

Atentamente,

TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.

Appendix III: Annual Recall Completion Rates by Vehicle Component and Vehicle Type

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is required to conduct a biennial analysis of vehicle safety recall completion rates and submit the results of its analysis in a report to certain congressional committees.¹ The report must include, among other things, the annual recall completion rate by vehicle type and vehicle component (such as brakes, fuel systems, and air bags) for each of the 5 years preceding the year the report is submitted. According to NHTSA's May 2017 report, completion rates for all vehicles combined ranged between 63 percent and 67 percent between calendar year 2011 and calendar year 2014 (see table 5). However, NHTSA reported wider variation when the recall completion rates are broken down by vehicle type. Similarly, the report found that completion rates for most component categories fall within a range of 60 percent to 75 percent (see table 6).²

NHTSA's completion rate formula is:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Count of vehicles remedied}}{\text{Count of vehicles in recall} - \text{vehicles exported, stolen, scrapped, other}} \right) * 100'$$

The annual completion rate is a volume-based, weighted metric, such that the more vehicles affected by the recall, the more weight or influence it has on the computed rate.³

¹Pub. L. No. 114-94, § 24104(c), 129 Stat. 1312, 1703-04. NHTSA must conduct an analysis and submit a report not later than 1 year after December 4, 2015, and biennially thereafter for 4 years.

²National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Report to Congress: "Vehicle Safety Recall Completion Rates Report"* (May 2017), 14.

³According to NHTSA, the agency is unable to verify the numbers of remedied vehicles reported by manufacturers with the available data. Likewise, the agency cannot verify the numbers of vehicles reported as exported, stolen, scrapped, or otherwise legitimately deducted from the number of vehicles recalled.

**Appendix III: Annual Recall Completion Rates
by Vehicle Component and Vehicle Type**

Table 5: Auto Recall Annual Completion Rates by Vehicle Type, Calendar Years 2011 through 2014

Vehicle type	Annual completion rate ^a			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Passenger Car	73%	76%	76%	60%
Multipurpose Passenger Vehicle ^b	74%	52%	59%	67%
Light Truck	46%	58%	45%	93%
Mix ^c	75%	65%	62%	73%
Percent remedied by calendar year	65%	65%	63%	67%

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). | GAO-18-127

^aNHTSA's annual completion rate counts include recalls issued between calendar years 2010 and 2014 in which the manufacturer reported the recall's completion status for at least 5 quarters after the remedy program became available (as of July 1, 2016). The rate is a volume-based, weighted metric, such that the more vehicles affected by the recall, the more weight or influence it has on the computed rate.

^bMultipurpose passenger vehicles include, for example, sport utility vehicles and mini vans.

^cThe mix category includes recalls that involved a combination of passenger cars, multipurpose vehicles, and light trucks.

Table 6: Auto Recall Annual Completion Rates by Vehicle Component, Calendar Years 2011 through 2014

Component name ^b	Annual completion rate ^a			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Air Bags	59%	51%	66%	70%
Electrical System	86%	61%	79%	62%
Electronic Stability Control/Traction Control	92%	— ^c	79%	63%
Engine and Engine Cooling	72%	68%	83%	81%
Equipment	84%	47%	85%	67%
Fuel System	49%	79%	50%	73%
Latches/Locks/Linkages	— ^c	80%	61%	78%
Lighting	51%	59%	60%	58%
Power Train	76%	65%	67%	76%
Seat Belts	82%	73%	58%	77%
Seats	78%	89%	49%	67%
Service/Parking Brakes	78%	58%	68%	68%
Steering	70%	72%	49%	67%
Structure	46%	83%	42%	66%
Suspension	61%	67%	59%	65%
Tires and Wheels	86%	38%	89%	81%
	2011	2012	2013	2014

**Appendix III: Annual Recall Completion Rates
by Vehicle Component and Vehicle Type**

	Annual completion rate ^a			
Vehicle Speed Control	69%	48%	65%	60%
Visibility	83%	68%	60%	62%

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). | GAO-18-127

^aNHTSA's annual completion rate counts include recalls issued between calendar years 2010 and 2014 in which the manufacturer reported the recall's completion status for at least five quarters after the remedy program became available (as of July 1, 2016). Recalls that had not reached this maturation point—including recalls filed in calendar year 2015—were not counted. Completion rates include light vehicles in the following major categories: light trucks, multipurpose passenger vehicles such as sport utility vehicles and mini vans, and passenger cars. The rate is a volume-based, weighted metric, such that the more vehicles affected by the recall, the more weight or influence it has on the computed rate.

^bWhen a recall included multiple defective components, that recall was included in each component category. According to NHTSA, while the agency strives to be consistent in its component classification approach, a degree of subjectivity is required in classifying some vehicle components, given the variety of components that can necessitate a recall. Also, inconsistencies across manufacturers can present challenges to utilizing a uniform taxonomy for vehicle components.

^cNHTSA did not report a completion rate for this component.

Appendix IV: Focus Group Participants' Responses to Recall Notification Questionnaire

Focus group participants responded to a questionnaire we administered to collect information on consumers' auto recall notification preferences during our discussion sessions. Table 7 shows participants' responses to the administered questionnaire, by age group. We present these responses by age group, because consumers' notification preferences may vary according to their ages.

Table 7: Focus Group Participants' Responses to Administered Recall Notification Questionnaire, by Age Group

Responses	Number of responses (percentage of age group)			Total (94)
	21-34 years old (21)	35-54 years old (44)	55+ years old (29)	
Question: Did you receive a notification letter in the mail from the manufacturer informing you about the recall on your specific vehicle? (Select one)				
Yes	18 (86%)	43 (98%)	29 (100%)	90
No	3 (14%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	4
Question: In what other ways were you notified or did you become aware of the safety recall on your specific vehicle? (Select all that apply)				
Other mailed correspondence from the manufacturer	4 (19%)	11 (25%)	11 (38%)	26
Mail from a dealer	6 (29%)	13 (30%)	5 (17%)	24
Automated phone call	1 (5%)	1 (2%)	1 (3%)	3
Live/non-automated phone call	2 (10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2
Electronic mail (e-mail) message	2 (10%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	3
Text message	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0
In person at a dealership	3 (14%)	6 (14%)	3 (10%)	12
In person at an auto repair shop (non-dealership)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	1
Other	4 (19%)	1 (2%)	7 (24%)	12
Question: How would you prefer to be notified about safety recalls affecting your specific vehicle? (Select all that apply)				
Mail	19 (90%)	37 (84%)	24 (83%)	80

**Appendix IV: Focus Group Participants'
Responses to Recall Notification
Questionnaire**

Responses	Number of responses (percentage of age group)			Total (94)
	21-34 years old (21)	35-54 years old (44)	55+ years old (29)	
Automated phone call	7 (33%)	7 (16%)	2 (7%)	16
Live/non-automated phone call	6 (29%)	7 (16%)	2 (7%)	15
Electronic mail (e-mail) message	13 (62%)	30 (68%)	13 (45%)	56
Text message	5 (24%)	13 (30%)	4 (14%)	22
In person at a dealership	9 (43%)	7 (16%)	3 (10%)	19
In person at an auto repair shop (non-dealership)	5 (24%)	5 (11%)	1 (3%)	11
Other	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0
Question: Have you sought out additional information about the safety recall on your specific vehicle? (Select one)				
Yes	9 (43%)	15 (34%)	10 (34%)	34
No	12 (57%)	29 (66%)	19 (66%)	60
Question: If you sought out additional information, how did you seek out additional information? (Select all that apply)				
Searched the Internet	7 (33%)	9 (20%)	6 (21%)	22
Contacted the manufacturer	0 (0%)	5 (11%)	0 (0%)	5
Contacted a dealer	4 (19%)	8 (18%)	6 (21%)	18
Other	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1
Question: Have you ever signed up to receive e-mail alerts about safety recalls that may affect your vehicle? (Select one)				
Yes	1 (5%)	3 (7%)	0 (0%)	4
No	20 (95%)	41 (93%)	29 (100%)	90
Question: If you signed up, where did you sign up to receive the e-mail alerts? (Select all that apply)^a				
Manufacturer website	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	2
Dealer website	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	2
Government website	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1
Other	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0
Question: Have you ever downloaded a mobile application to view information about safety recalls that may affect your vehicle? (Select one)				
Yes	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0
No	21 (100%)	44 (100%)	29 (100%)	94

Source: GAO. | GAO-18-127

**Appendix IV: Focus Group Participants'
Responses to Recall Notification
Questionnaire**

^aOne participant marked more than one response for this question.

Appendix V: Focus Group Participants' Responses to Website Usability Questionnaire

Focus group participants responded to a questionnaire we administered to collect information on the usability of NHTSA.gov during our usability testing sessions. Table 8 shows focus group participants' responses to the administered questionnaire, by age group. We present these responses by age group, because consumers' website usability needs or preferences may vary according to their ages.

Table 8: Focus Group Participants' Responses to Administered Website Usability Questionnaire, by Age Group

Responses	Number of responses (percentage of age group)			Total (94)
	21-34 years old (21)	35-54 years old (44)	55+ years old (29)	
1) In the space provided, please write down the website you would have chosen to find information about your vehicle's recall.				
NHTSA.gov	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	2 (7%)	3
Safecar.gov	2 (10%)	4 (9%)	2 (7%)	8
Manufacturer website	7 (33%)	18 (41%)	13 (45%)	38
Other	12 (57%)	21 (48%)	12 (41%)	45
2a) Try to find out if there are any recalls on your vehicle's Year, Make, and Model. Did you find any recalls for this vehicle? (If so, mark only one response below to indicate how easy it was to find the information)				
Very easy	16 (76%)	31 (70%)	15 (52%)	62
Somewhat easy	3 (14%)	7 (16%)	6 (21%)	16
Neither easy nor difficult	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	2 (7%)	3
Somewhat difficult	1 (5%)	5 (11%)	4 (14%)	10
Very difficult	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	2 (7%)	3
2b) For those of you who found that there were recalls on your vehicle's Year, Make, and Model, try to find more information about these recalls. (Mark only one response below to indicate how easy it was to find the information)^a				
Very easy	13 (62%)	24 (56%)	13 (46%)	50

**Appendix V: Focus Group Participants'
Responses to Website Usability Questionnaire**

Responses	Number of responses (percentage of age group)			Total (94)
	21-34 years old (21)	35-54 years old (44)	55+ years old (29)	
Somewhat easy	7 (33%)	8 (19%)	7 (25%)	22
Neither easy nor difficult	0 (0%)	3 (7%)	2 (7%)	5
Somewhat difficult	1 (5%)	6 (14%)	6 (21%)	13
Very difficult	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	2
3) Using your vehicle identification number, try to determine if there are any recalls affecting your vehicle. (Mark only one response below to indicate how easy it was to find the information)				
Very easy	11 (52%)	42 (95%)	23 (79%)	76
Somewhat easy	7 (33%)	2 (5%)	3 (10%)	12
Neither easy nor difficult	2 (10%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	3
Somewhat difficult	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	1
Very difficult	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	2
4) You just bought a new vehicle. Try to find out if there is a way to sign up for e-mail recall alerts. (Mark only one response below to indicate how easy it was to find the information)				
Very easy	4 (19%)	20 (45%)	10 (34%)	34
Somewhat easy	6 (29%)	15 (34%)	11 (38%)	32
Neither easy nor difficult	8 (38%)	3 (7%)	4 (14%)	15
Somewhat difficult	3 (14%)	3 (7%)	2 (7%)	8
Very difficult	0 (0%)	3 (7%)	2 (7%)	5
5) Having performed these tasks, what are your overall impressions of how easy it is to use the auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov? (Mark only one response below to indicate how easy it was to perform all of these tasks)				
Very easy	4 (19%)	20 (45%)	5 (17%)	29
Somewhat easy	15 (71%)	17 (39%)	17 (59%)	49
Neither easy nor difficult	1 (5%)	2 (5%)	5 (17%)	8
Somewhat difficult	1 (5%)	5 (11%)	2 (7%)	8
Very difficult	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0

Source: GAO. | GAO-18-127

^aOnly the 92 respondents who completed the vehicle year, make, and model search in 2a and found recalls for their vehicles responded to 2b.

Note: Some percentages do not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Appendix VI: Comments from the Department of Transportation



U.S. Department
of Transportation
Office of the Secretary
of Transportation

Assistant Secretary
for Administration

1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20590

Susan A. Fleming
Director, Physical Infrastructure Issues
U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO)
441 G Street NW
Washington, DC 20548

NOV 17 2017

Dear Ms. Fleming:

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) mission is to save lives, prevent injuries, and reduce economic costs due to motor vehicle crashes. One of the key elements of achieving this mission is ensuring that consumers are aware of safety-related recalls. In support of this critical responsibility, NHTSA.gov launched in December 2016 as a consumer-facing site, written in plain language and organized to reflect the way consumers think about safety. Using the latest Web technology, best practices in user experience, and responsive design, NHTSA.gov puts information at the fingertips of any user, whether via smartphone, tablet, or computer. The final phase of the website redesign is expected to be completed by December 31, 2018.

In addition to a complete website redesign, NHTSA has also taken the following actions to further improve the usability of its website and to enhance the consumer experience:

- NHTSA prominently placed a simple-to-use tool on the homepage that enables consumers to enter a vehicle identification number (VIN) that immediately lets them know if their vehicle has any open safety recalls initiated in the last 15 years.
- To provide ongoing support, NHTSA implemented a suite of website performance measurement dashboards that monitor performance of the website's pages as well as the VIN lookup tool. These dashboards are continuously reviewed, allowing for the detection and immediate repair of any performance issues related to both the VIN lookup tool and other web content.
- The NHTSA.gov redesign project began with extensive user testing, usability testing, stakeholder interviews, and public focus groups. Usability testing continues to be a critical element of NHTSA's ongoing performance measurement and continual website adjustment.

Upon review of the GAO's draft report, we concur with the two recommendations to determine a completion date for NHTSA's website consolidation effort and to take interim steps to improve the usability of auto recall areas of NHTSA.gov as identified by GAO. We will provide a detailed response to each recommendation within 60 days of the final report's issuance.

We appreciate the opportunity to respond to the GAO draft report. Please contact Madeline M. Chulumovich, Director, Audit Relations and Program Improvement, at (202) 366-6512 with any questions.

Sincerely,

Keith Nelson
Assistant Secretary for Administration

Appendix VII: GAO Contact and Staff Acknowledgments

GAO Contact

Susan A. Fleming, (202) 512-2834 or flemings@gao.gov

Staff Acknowledgments

In addition to the individual named above, H. Brandon Haller (Assistant Director); Katherine Blair; Jason Blake; Melissa Bodeau; Alicia Cackley; William Colwell (Analyst in Charge); Lacey Coppage; Elizabeth Dretsch; Jaci Evans; Marcia Fernandez; Sarah Kaczmarek; Malika Rice; Todd Schartung; and Andrew Stavisky made key contributions to this report.

Appendix VIII: Accessible Data

Data Tables

Data Table for Highlights figure, How Consumers Who Participated in GAO's Focus Groups Actually Received and Preferred to Receive Auto Recall Information

Consumers notification means	Mail	E-mail	Text message	Phone (automated)	Phone (live-person)
Actual	90	3	0	3	2
Preferred	80	56	22	16	15

Data Table Figure 1: Number of Safety Defect Vehicle Recalls and Vehicles Affected from Calendar Years 2011 through 2016

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Safety defect vehicle recalls conducted	504	486	544	658	735	783
Vehicles affected	12.9 million	15.5 million	19.3 million	49 million	48.9 million	51.6 million

Data Table Figure 2: How Consumers in Our Focus Groups Received and Preferred to Receive Auto Recall Notifications

	Mail	E-mail	Text message	Phone (automated)	Phone (live-person)	In person (dealership)	In person (non-dealership repair shop)	Other
Actual	90	3	0	3	2	12	1	12
Preferred	80	56	22	16	15	19	11	0

Data Table Figure 3: How Easy or Difficult to Use Were the Auto Recall Areas of NHTSA.gov for Consumers Who Participated in Our Focus Groups

Very easy	Somewhat easy	Neither easy nor difficult	Somewhat difficult
29	49	8	8

Data Table Figure 4: Number of Auto Recall Searches by Vehicle Identification Number on the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) Websites, Weekly from August 2014 through May 2017

Year/week	Number of searches performed						
2014-33	2,323	2015-18	37,088	2016-02	210,932	2016-39	418,212
2014-34	109,635	2015-19	42,955	2016-03	338,748	2016-40	364,744
2014-35	75,035	2015-20	40,886	2016-04	200,692	2016-41	359,977
2014-36	56,678	2015-21	479,793	2016-05	276,774	2016-42	372,037
2014-37	45,705	2015-22	240,323	2016-06	285,287	2016-43	500,643
2014-38	54,336	2015-23	230,406	2016-07	303,571	2016-44	435,524
2014-39	47,265	2015-24	157,349	2016-08	328,545	2016-45	405,720
2014-40	53,549	2015-25	172,395	2016-09	306,990	2016-46	426,807
2014-41	17,628	2015-26	167,095	2016-10	294,253	2016-47	338,387
2014-42	18,433	2015-27	130,012	2016-11	296,666	2016-48	411,362
2014-43	154,605	2015-28	139,372	2016-12	297,328	2016-49	485,026
2014-44	118,151	2015-29	149,654	2016-13	291,658	2016-50	452,672
2014-45	78,499	2015-30	192,105	2016-14	465,627	2016-51	380,657
2014-46	64,778	2015-31	507,247	2016-15	474,257	2016-52	358,531
2014-47	74,817	2015-32	270,446	2016-16	347,261	2016-53	72,065
2014-48	33,289	2015-33	235,536	2016-17	337,154	2017-01	356,325
2014-49	39,493	2015-34	238,994	2016-18	629,676	2017-02	425,663
2014-50	39,355	2015-35	237,279	2016-19	389,979	2017-03	466,029
2014-51	37,532	2015-36	217,063	2016-20	347,647	2017-04	435,093
2014-52	25,417	2015-37	207,318	2016-21	432,299	2017-05	510,473
2015-01	17,690	2015-38	211,766	2016-22	413,107	2017-06	570,091

Year/week	Number of searches performed						
2015-02	43,925	2015-39	222,163	2016-23	363,986	2017-07	744,194
2015-03	32,721	2015-40	232,620	2016-24	349,345	2017-08	1,049,774
2015-04	32,362	2015-41	218,162	2016-25	374,780	2017-09	1,424,729
2015-05	44,126	2015-42	212,944	2016-26	454,498	2017-10	1,279,491
2015-06	47,451	2015-43	228,839	2016-27	369,831	2017-11	1,460,299
2015-07	59,032	2015-44	232,208	2016-28	385,441	2017-12	946,770
2015-08	37,278	2015-45	281,277	2016-29	369,791	2017-13	1,344,194
2015-09	42,113	2015-46	221,493	2016-30	426,255	2017-14	1,220,894
2015-10	37,929	2015-47	209,525	2016-31	427,230	2017-15	954,572
2015-11	87,104	2015-48	179,685	2016-32	402,613	2017-16	1,405,588
2015-12	40,351	2015-49	197,346	2016-33	407,901	2017-17	1,466,866
2015-13	40,312	2015-50	191,776	2016-34	428,351	2017-18	1,943,661
2015-14	34,303	2015-51	189,293	2016-35	415,245	2017-19	1,630,822
2015-15	79,173	2015-52	164,193	2016-36	390,366	2017-20	1,117,415
2015-16	35,819	2015-53	122,010	2016-37	409,972	2017-21	495,125
2015-17	35,122	2016-01	216,707	2016-38	409,832		

Agency Comment Letter

Text of Appendix VI: Comments from the Department of Transportation

NOV 17, 2011

U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) 441 G Street NW

Washington, DC 20548

Dear Ms. Fleming:

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Sincerely

Keith Wilson

Assistant Secretary for Administration

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