ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS—Continued

Form	Type of respondent	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average time/response (hours)	Total annual burden hours
23	Undergraduate Scholarship Program—Deferment Form—Completed by University Staff.	10	1	12/60	2
24	Postbaccalaureate Training Program—Application	2,250	1	45/60	1,688
25	Postbaccalaureate Training Program—Recommendation Letters.	6,750	1	10/60	1,125
26	NIH Academy—Fellow & Certificate Programs Application.	300	1	15/60	75
27	NIH Academy—Enrichment Program Application	175	1	15/60	44
28	Graduate Partnerships Program—Application	325	1	60/60	325
29	Graduate Partnerships Program—Recommendation Letters for Application.	975	1	10/60	163
30	Graduate Partnerships Program—Interview Experience Survey.	30	1	10/60	5
31	Graduate Partnerships Program—Registration	175	1	15/60	44
32	Graduate Partnerships Program—Awards Certificate	75	1	30/60	38
33	MyOITE—User Accounts	6,000	1	3/60	300
34	MyOITE—NIH Alumni	500	1	15/60	125
35	OITE Careers Blog—Success Stories	6	1	45/60	5
Totals		43,854	43,979		13,297

Dated: May 2, 2019.

Lawrence A. Tabak,

Principle Deputy Director, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 2019–09517 Filed 5–8–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG–2019–0303]

Certificate of Alternative Compliance for the Towing Vessel CAPE CANAVERAL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of issuance of a certificate of alternative compliance.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard announces that the Fifth District, Chief of Prevention Division has issued a certificate of alternative compliance from the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (72 COLREGS), for the towing vessel CAPE CANAVERAL, Official Number (O.N.) 1293905, Master Boat Builders Hull Number 461. We are issuing this notice because its publication is required by statute. Due to its construction, purpose and service, the towing vessel CAPE CANAVERAL cannot fully comply with the light, shape, or sound signal provisions of the 72 COLREGS without interfering with the vessel's design and construction. This notification of issuance of a certificate of alternative compliance promotes the Coast Guard's marine safety mission.

DATES: The Certificate of Alternative Compliance was issued on April 26, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information or questions about this notice call or email LCDR Ronaydee M. Marquez, District Five, Asst. Chief, Inspections and Investigations, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone: 757–398–6682, email: *Ronaydee.M.Marquez@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States is signatory to the International Maritime Organization's International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (72 COLREGS), as amended. The special construction or purpose of some vessels makes them unable to comply with the light, shape, or sound signal provisions of the 72 COLREGS. Under statutory law, however, specified 72 COLREGS provisions are not applicable to a vessel of special construction or purpose if the Coast Guard determines that the vessel cannot comply fully with those requirements without interfering with the special function of the vessel.[1]

The owner, builder, operator, or agent of a special construction or purpose vessel may apply to the Coast Guard District Office in which the vessel is being built or operated for a determination that compliance with alternative requirements is justified,[2] and the Chief of the Prevention Division would then issue the applicant a certificate of alternative compliance (COAC) if he or she determines that the vessel cannot comply fully with 72 COLREGS light, shape, and sound signal provisions without interference with the vessel's special function.[3] If the Coast Guard issues a COAC, it must publish notice of this action in the **Federal Register**.[4]

The Fifth District, Chief of Prevention Division, U.S. Coast Guard, certifies that the CAPE CANAVERAL, O.N. 1293905 is a vessel of special construction or purpose, and that, with respect to the position of the sidelights, it is not possible to comply fully with the requirements of the provisions enumerated in the 72 COLREGS, without interfering with the normal operation, or design of the vessel. The vessel is a dual-mode Articulated Tug (ATB), which intends to operate as an ATB as well as multiple other modes such as towing alongside, harbor ship/barge assist tug and towing on a towline. Placing the sidelights at or near the side of the vessel would interfere with the vessel's purpose and operations, and would place the sidelights as risk of damage during the course of normal operations. The sidelights will be installed on the elevated pilothouse, 6′ 7″ inboard from the sides of the vessel. The Fifth District, Chief of Prevention Division further finds and certifies that the sidelights are in the closet possible compliance with the applicable provisions of the 72 COLREGS.[5]

This notice is issued under authority of 33 U.S.C. 1605(c) and 33 CFR 81.18.

[1] 33 U.S.C. 1605.

[2] 33 CFR 81.5.

[3] 33 CFR 81.9.

[4] 33 U.S.C. 1605(c) and 33 CFR 81.18.

[5] 33 U.S.C. 1605(a); 33 CFR 81.9.

Dated: April 26, 2019.

J.R. Barnes,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Chief, Prevention Division, Fifth Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 2019–09535 Filed 5–8–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2019–0002]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency; DHS.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: On February 22, 2019, FEMA published in the **Federal Register** a changes in flood hazard determination notice that contained an erroneous table. This notice provides corrections to that table, to be used in lieu of the information published at 84 FR 5705. The table provided here represents the changes in flood hazard determinations and communities affected for Adams County, Colorado.

DATES: These flood hazard determinations will be finalized on the dates listed in the table below and revise the FIRM panels and FIS report in effect prior to this determination for the listed communities.

ADDRESSES: The affected communities are listed in the table below. Revised flood hazard information for each community is available for inspection at both the online location and the respective community map repository address listed in the table below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at *https://msc.fema.gov* for comparison.

Submit comments and/or appeals to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick Sacbibit, Chief, Engineering Services Branch, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–7659, or (email) *patrick.sacbibit@fema.dhs.gov;* or visit the FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX) online at *https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The specific flood hazard determinations are not described for each community in this notice. However, the online location and local community map repository address where the flood hazard determination information is available for inspection is provided.

Any request for reconsideration of flood hazard determinations must be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer of the community as listed in the table below.

The modifications are made pursuant to section 201 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.,* and with 44 CFR part 65.

The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

These flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. The flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

Correction

In the changes in flood hazard determination notice published at 84 FR 5705 in the February 22, 2019 issue of the **Federal Register**, FEMA published a table with erroneous information. This table contained inaccurate information as to the date of modification featured in the table.

In this document, FEMA is publishing a table containing the accurate information. The information provided below should be used in lieu of that previously published.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, ''Flood Insurance.'')

Michael M. Grimm,

Assistant Administrator for Risk Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Colorado: Adams (FEMA Docket No.: B–1855).	Unincorporated areas of Adams County (18–08–0619P).	The Honorable Mary Hodge, Chair, Adams County Board of Commissioners, 4430 South Adams County Parkway, 5th Floor, Suite C5000A, Brighton, CO 80601.	Adams County Community and Economic Development Department, 4430 South Adams County Parkway, Brighton, CO 80601.	Dec. 5, 2018	080024

[FR Doc. 2019–09603 Filed 5–8–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2019–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–1928]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists communities where the addition or modification of Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, or the regulatory floodway (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations), as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for each community, is appropriate because of