

Project	Description	Cost
Boating Accident Report Database (BARD) Web System.	Provided for maintaining the BARD Web System, which enables reporting authorities in the 50 States, five U.S. Territories, and the District of Columbia to submit their accident reports electronically over a secure Internet connection.	250,136
Contract Personnel Support .....	Provided contract personnel to conduct boating safety-related research and analysis.	672,553
National Boating Safety Advisory Council	Provided for member travel and meeting costs for the National Boating Safety Advisory Council meetings.	60,975
Grant Management Training .....	Provided to facilitate staff training on new grant management requirements .....	109,531
Recreational Boating Safety Program Travel.	Provided for travel by employees of the Boating Safety Division to gather background and planning information for new recreational boating safety initiatives.	168,301
Reimbursable Salaries .....	Provided for 18 personnel directly related to coordinating and carrying out the national recreational boating safety program.	2,396,677
Survey .....	Provided for collecting data to support the National Recreational Boating Survey ....	469,641

Of the \$8.168 million made available to the Coast Guard in fiscal year 2019, \$1,971,866 has been committed, obligated, or expended and an additional \$5,307,440 of prior fiscal year funds have been committed, obligated, or expended, as of September 30, 2019. The remainder of the FY18 and FY19 funds made available to the Coast Guard (approximately \$6,231,389) may be retained for the allowable period for the National Recreational Boating Survey, other projects, or transferred into the pool of money available for allocation through the state grant program.

#### Authority

This notice is issued pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552 and 46 U.S.C. 13107(c)(4).

Dated: October 31, 2019.

**D.C. Barata,**

*Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Director of Inspections & Compliance.*

[FR Doc. 2019-24297 Filed 11-6-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

#### DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

#### Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID: FEMA-2018-0006; OMB No. 1660-0103]

#### Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Property Acquisition and Relocation for Open Space

**AGENCY:** Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

**ACTION:** Notice and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Emergency Management Agency will submit the information collection described below to the Office of Management and Budget for review and clearance in accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This information

collection concerns the property acquisition and relocation for open space process as part of the administration of FEMA's mitigation grant programs, and the withdrawal of three previously proposed forms (FEMA Form 086-0-31a, FEMA Form 086-0-31b, and FEMA Form 086-0-31c) from the information collection included in the initial 60-day public comment period regarding the Severe Risk Property Acquisition (SRPA) direct grant to property owners for acquisition and demolition of severe repetitive loss structures. After reviewing all the comments submitted, FEMA has determined there is no need for SRPA direct grant-related forms at this time. At this time, FEMA has decided not to implement the SRPA direct to property owners grant.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted on or before January 6, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit written comments on the proposed information collection to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget. Comments should be addressed to the Desk Officer for the Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and sent via electronic mail to [dhsdeskofficer@omb.eop.gov](mailto:dhsdeskofficer@omb.eop.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection should be made to Jennie Orenstein, Grants Policy Branch Chief, FIMA, FEMA, (202) 212-4071, or the Records Management Division, email address: [FEMA-Information-Collections-Management@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:FEMA-Information-Collections-Management@fema.dhs.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulations at 44 CFR part 80 govern property acquisitions for the creation of open space under FEMA's three hazard mitigation assistance (HMA) grant programs: The Pre-Disaster Mitigation program (PDM) and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), authorized

under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207; and the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA) authorized under the National Flood Insurance Act (NFIA) of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*

Acquisition and relocation of property for open space use is a popular mitigation activity eligible under PDM, HMGP, and FMA. These programs require any property acquired with FEMA funds to be deed restricted and maintained as open space in perpetuity to ensure against future risk from hazards to life and property, and to reduce the need for disaster assistance or insurance payments for damages to property. This proposed information collection previously published in the **Federal Register** on February 27, 2018, at 83 FR 8493 with a 60-day public comment period. The comment period closed on April 30, 2018. FEMA received 92 comments in response to Information Collection 1660-0103, including comments that express both support and opposition to different parts of the collection. Many comments were similar, but they will be recorded as 102 distinct comments since they addressed multiple parts of the collection. Of the 102 comments received, 67 comments were opposed to language in the three new forms pertaining to the Severe Risk Property Acquisition (SRPA) direct grants to property owners that included an option identified as "Pathway 2: Demolition of Structure(s) Only, Property Owner(s) Retains Ownership." The Pathway allowed property owners to build new structures on the land after the existing structures were acquired and demolished by FEMA. A commitment to use the property as open space in perpetuity was not required. The new structures were required to meet current community flood management building codes, which presumably would be to a higher standard than the damaged structure was built to. Mitigation would

thus be accomplished by reducing the long-term risk to a natural hazard. In comparison, the other Pathway SRPA offered was that the subrecipient (local community) could acquire the property and commit the property to open space use in perpetuity. With either Pathway, the choice was up to the property owner, assuming the community was interested in acquisition if the property owner chose that option. A SRPA grant would only be offered under FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program.

Eleven comments were supportive of SRPA and the three new related forms. Three comments were neutral and recommended changes to provide support to SRPA. Three comments opposed using the public comment period for discussing the feasibility of SRPA. Six comments were beyond the scope of the information collection and twelve comments were not germane.

*The 67 comments submitted in opposition to SRPA's Pathway 2: Demolition of Structure(s) Only, Property Owner(s) Retains Ownership* option came from a variety of sources, including State and local government, non-profit organizations, individuals, and anonymous sources. Commenters listed primary reasons for opposition such as:

- Inconsistency under the National Flood Insurance Act (NFIA) of 1968 42 U.S.C. 4104c since the forms only offered property owners one mitigation option, acquisition, and no other mitigation activities such as relocation, structure elevation, or mitigation reconstruction
- Inconsistency under 44 CFR part 80 Property Acquisition and Relocation for Open Space, which restricts post-acquisition land use to outdoor recreational activities, wetlands management, nature reserves, farming (*i.e.*, cultivation, grazing), camping and other uses FEMA determines are compatible with open space and limits the type of new structures that can be built on the property
- Inconsistency with current Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Guidance for acquisition of properties, and inconsistency with the way FEMA has implemented acquisition projects for the past 30 years, which require the acquired property to be dedicated and maintained in perpetuity as open space for the conservation of natural floodplain functions

*Several comments cited additional reasons for opposition to the SRPA forms for Pathway 2: Demolition of*

Structure(s) Only, Property Owner(s) Retains Ownership, including:

- New structures would endanger first responders in the flood prone area
- Direct grants discourage conversion of developed land to open space
- Direct grants fail to reduce the risk posed to property and human lives
- Lack of robust codes in many communities would not guarantee a rebuild to a higher standard
- Lack of information justifying how Pathway 2 would be cost-effective (an eligibility requirement for all HMA projects), and demonstrate savings over alternative mitigation options
- Risk that direct grants would be abused to spur coastal development

Commenters also noted that the new forms were not clear on who would be responsible for monitoring these properties post-acquisition to ensure that new structures and improvements conform to grant requirements. Without clear identification of responsibilities, there was concern that new structures would not be constructed to meet community flood building standards.

The 11 comments in support of SRPA also came from a variety of sources, including local government, a non-profit organization and individuals.

Commenters in support of SRPA provided the following reasons:

- Expedited access to funding that will help survivors recover more quickly
- Reduced risk of experiencing another flood at the same property in the short-term
- Increase in or maintenance of a community's tax base
- SRPA would result in reconstruction to a higher building code
- Provides a good alternative when a state does not prioritize substantially damaged homes, or does not expedite an acquisition project

Of the comments that expressed support, several of them had reservations. For example, one commenter expressed strong support for the property owner to retain land after a demolition but expressed concern regarding what would happen if the local government did not want the property owner to do this. Additionally, the commenter was unsure how the property would be maintained in perpetuity and reported every three years. The comment reflects a misconception about a SRPA direct grant as the property owner who retains ownership would not be required to commit the property to open space in perpetuity. Another commenter supported SRPA but opined that a property owner should only be eligible when neither the local jurisdiction nor

state have a flood mitigation plan in place. One association supported SRPA but only if elevation is included in the eligible project list.

Three comments neutral to SRPA came from individuals. The commenters offered recommendations that if followed would make SRPA acceptable to them. One commenter wanted the added option of elevation, in addition to the demolition and property owner retention option. According to the commenter, elevations would address the removal of tax bases and provide more flexibility in areas impacted by flooding.

One individual recommended that to make NFIP more fiscally secure, individuals should be denied NFIP insurance if they reject the options for a buyout, elevation, and mitigation reconstruction project after flooding multiple times in a set number of years and once flood insurance payments total the value of the house. While FEMA recognizes that denying flood insurance to property owners who reject the option to mitigate may incentivize mitigation, FEMA does not have statutory authority to implement such a measure.

Another commenter indicated a spelling error in the header of a form, recommended language change in the Statement of Voluntary Participation form to align more with what is written in the FEMA FORM 086-0-31C and inquired about why the acquisition and demolition process must be done by FEMA and not by the local community. The form with the spelling error is no longer an instrument of this information collection.

Three comments opposed using the public comment period for discussing the feasibility of SRPA. One commenter expressed concern about making a fundamental change to buyout programs through "the obscure context and mechanism of reinstating and changing a series of federal forms." The comment reflects a misconception that adding the forms to the information collection alone would be enough to implement this new type of grant. Adding the forms was a means of FEMA preparing to implement the SRPA grant if FEMA received an appropriation for it. However, FEMA did not receive an appropriation to implement a SRPA grant and has no plans to implement a SRPA grant currently.

Another commenter felt the information collection lacked "explanatory material for the assumptions and procedures in which the proposed forms are expected to be used . . ." Specifically, the commenter wanted access to the proposed forms.

FEMA is not able to publicly post the forms because they have not yet been approved by OMB. However, if the commenter reaches out to HMA's Point of Contact for this information collection (Jennie Orenstein), they will be provided access to the forms.

Lastly, one commentator wanted to "extend and expand the public comment period to allow more knowledgeable evaluation." A standard Paperwork Reduction Act information collection requires both a 60-day public comment period, followed by a 30-day public comment period. The program office is responsible for responding to all comments during these two comment periods. The commenter's remark was part of the 60-day comment period and, thus, there will be another 30-day comment period following adjudication of responses and potential changes to forms.

Six comments were beyond the scope of the information collection and involved the following topics:

- Inquire into specific mechanisms used to compel local governments to participate in SRPA grants
- Inquire about funding streams, which do not currently exist for SRPA grants
- Inquire about how to determine if a State and/or community would not have the capacity to manage direct grants
- Inquire about addressing urban flooding by redefining flood zones and providing a socially equitable solution to low to middle income communities when experiencing flooding
- Express a belief that current floodplains are based on best guesses and anecdotal evidence, which leads to inaccuracies

Following Hurricane Harvey, to address the dire circumstances of property owners with substantially damaged homes, FEMA explored implementing a statutory provision in the National Flood Insurance Act, 42 U.S.C 4104c(a)(3), which authorizes FEMA to provide direct grants to property owners with severe repetitive loss (SRL) properties under FMA. After considering the 102 comments submitted mostly in opposition to SRPA but with some supporting it, in some cases with reservations, FEMA has decided not to implement SRPA and to withdraw the three forms related to the SRPA grant, consisting of FEMA Form 086-0-31a, FEMA Form 086-0-31b, and FEMA Form 086-0-31c from the information collection.

FEMA appreciated the input provided, and felt the commenters raised many worthy issues for

discussion concerning a direct grant to property owners. Consequently, FEMA intends to pursue an ongoing dialogue with stakeholders, non-governmental organizations, and other entities or individuals, as appropriate, to address the merits and problems with implementing this type of grant.

In response to comments, FEMA has withdrawn three previously proposed forms (FEMA Form 086-0-31a, FEMA Form 086-0-31b, and FEMA Form 086-0-31c) from the information collection included in the initial 60-day public comment period regarding the Severe Risk Property Acquisition (SRPA) direct grant to property owners for acquisition and demolition of severe repetitive loss structures. After reviewing all the comments submitted, FEMA has determined there is no need for SRPA direct grant-related forms at this time. At this time, FEMA has decided not to implement the SRPA direct to property owners grant.

With the withdrawal of the three SRPA-related forms, the information collection contains only three new forms necessary to obtain information for HMA's usual grants: Real Property Status Report, SF-429, Declaration and Release (Declaracion Y Autorizacion) (FEMA Form 009-0-3 or 009-0-4 (Spanish)), and FEMA Form 086-035a (Pages 9-10) NFIP Repetitive Loss Update Worksheet. The fourth form, the Property Owners' Voluntary Participation Statement (FEMA Form 86-0-31) is necessary for FEMA to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements that the property owner's participation in an acquisition is voluntary. See 44 CFR 80.13. This form was published in previous information collections.

The Real Property Status Report, SF-429 is a standard, OMB-approved form under OMB Collection 4040-0016, with a current expiration date of 02/28/2022. It is used to certify that the subrecipient has inspected properties to ensure consistency with the terms of the deed restrictions committing the properties to open space in perpetuity. The SF-429 is an addition to this collection as part of the 2 CFR 200.311 requirements for property management and disposition. While FEMA has always collected property management reports every three years for acquired properties, the SF-429 form was not included in previous collections. Historically, some recipients and subrecipients used the SF-429 forms, and others used their own formats. FEMA is now proposing to use the SF-429 to have a uniform and consistent format.

FEMA collects Declaration and Release, FEMA Form 009-0-3 or

Declaracion Y Autorizacion FEMA Form 009-0-4 (Spanish) (OMB No. 1660-0002), to certify an individual's information and eligibility. FEMA will be adding this form to this information collection to obtain necessary information for its eligibility determinations. This form is already approved under OMB Collection 1660-0002, Disaster Assistance Registration, which expires on August 31, 2022.

FEMA Form 086-0-35a (Pages 9-10) NFIP Repetitive Loss Update Worksheet, is a form used by the State, Tribe or local community when acquiring a property to update the status of properties classified as NFIP repetitive loss to indicate if they have been previously acquired, retrofitted, or mitigated through a different eligible project type. These pages are included in an already approved OMB Collection No. 1660-0022, Community Rating System (CRS) Program—Application Letter and CRS Quick Check, Community Annual Recertification and Environmental and Historic Preservation Certifications, which expires on March 31, 2020. This form is necessary to keep records for flood insurance purposes, which allows the NFIP to modify its flood insurance policies.

This proposed information collection previously published in the **Federal Register** on August 9, 2019, at 84 FR 39356 with a 60 day public comment period. FEMA received one comment that did not require a response from the agency. This information collection, OMB No. 1660-0103, expired on January 31, 2018. FEMA is requesting a reinstatement, with change, of a previously approved information collection for which approval has expired. The purpose of this notice is to notify the public that FEMA will submit the information collection abstracted below to the Office of Management and Budget for review and clearance.

#### **Collection of Information**

**Title:** Property Acquisition and Relocation for Open Space.

**Type of Information Collection:** Reinstate, with change, of a previously approved information collection for which approval has expired.

**OMB Number:** 1660-0103.

**Form Titles and Numbers:** FEMA Form 086-0-31, Statement of Voluntary Participation for Acquisition of Property for Purpose of Open Space, (OMB No.1660-0103); 009-0-3 (English) and 009-0-4 (Spanish), Declaration and Release, (OMB No. 1660-0002); 086-0-35a (Pages 9-10), NFIP Repetitive Loss Update Worksheet (OMB No. 1660-

0022); SF-429, Real Property Status Report (OMB No. 4040-0016).

**Abstract:** FEMA and State, Tribal and local recipients of FEMA mitigation grant programs will use the information collected to meet the Property Acquisition requirements to implement acquisition activities under the terms of grant agreements for acquisition and relocation activities. FEMA and State/local grant recipients will also use the information to monitor and enforce the open space requirements for all properties acquired with FEMA mitigation grants.

**Affected Public:** State, local or Tribal Government; Individuals or Households.

**Estimated Number of Respondents:** 2,773.

**Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:** 11,528.

**Estimated Cost:** The estimated annual cost to respondents for the hour burden is \$696,085.

**Estimated Respondents' Operation and Maintenance Costs:** There are no annual costs to respondents' operations and maintenance costs for technical services.

**Estimated Respondents' Capital and Start-Up Costs:** There is no annual start-up or capital costs.

**Estimated Total Annual Cost to the Federal Government:** The cost to the Federal Government is \$687,687.

## Comments

Comments may be submitted as indicated in the **ADDRESSES** caption above. Comments are solicited to (a) evaluate whether the proposed data collection is necessary for the proper performance of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

### Maile Arthur,

*Acting Records Management Branch Chief,  
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer,  
Mission Support, Federal Emergency  
Management Agency, Department of  
Homeland Security.*

[FR Doc. 2019-24347 Filed 11-6-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-47-P

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

[Docket No. DHS-2019-0056]

### Automated Solutions for the Submission of REAL ID Source Documents

**AGENCY:** Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Department of Homeland Security.

**ACTION:** Request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Homeland Security is issuing this request for information to receive input on technologies that could assist states and their residents in the digital submission, receipt, and authentication of documents and information applicants must provide when applying for a REAL ID compliant driver's license or identification card.

**DATES:** Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before December 9, 2019. Comments received after that date will be considered to the extent practicable.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments, identified by docket number DHS-2019-0056 through the *Federal eRulemaking Portal*: <http://www.regulations.gov>. See the "Public Participation and Request for Comments" portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Steve Yonkers, Director, Identity and Credentialing/REAL ID Program, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Policy, Strategy, and Plans, Washington, DC 20528, 202-447-3274.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is issuing this request for information to receive input on technologies that could assist states and their residents in the digital submission, receipt, and authentication of documents and information applicants must provide when applying for a REAL ID compliant driver's license or identification card.

### I. Public Participation and Request for Comments

Interested persons are invited to comment on this notice by submitting written comments, data, or views using the method identified in the **ADDRESSES** section. DHS encourages you to submit comments through the *Federal eRulemaking Portal* at <https://www.regulations.gov>. If you cannot submit your material by using <https://www.regulations.gov>, contact the person

in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice for alternate instructions. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

### II. Background and Purpose

The REAL ID Act, passed by Congress in 2005, prohibits federal agencies from accepting for official purposes, a state issued driver's license or identification card, unless the state is meeting minimum security requirements in the Act and implementing regulations. The REAL ID Act requires applicants for a REAL ID-compliant license or card to present certain identity, and citizenship or lawful status, documentation and for states to verify and retain copies of that information.

The REAL ID Act does not specify the mode for presenting the various identity and lawful status and citizenship documentation. However, the regulations include requirements for document authentication and in-person application. DHS is interested in all substantive business and technical proposals that could streamline REAL ID application requirements in a manner that continues to ensure the secure and reliable transmission and receipt of applicant information.

DHS is therefore seeking public comment on how the development and deployment of additional capabilities or technologies can assist in streamlining the process for individuals to submit the required documentation and information when applying for a REAL ID-compliant driver's license or identification card. We are interested in concepts that reduce application burden, processing time, and administrative workload, and that effectively ensure security, protect privacy, and manage risk of fraud. We are also interested in concepts that identify the extent to which the additional capabilities or technologies will increase the adoption rate of individuals obtaining REAL ID-compliant identification. In addition, we are interested in any cost data on the purchase, installation, or implementation of these concepts.

DHS requests comments from the public and interested stakeholders—including entities engaged in the development, testing, and integration of these concepts—for near, medium, and long-term solutions.

DHS will afford significantly greater weight to feedback that identifies specific capabilities and technologies, includes actionable data, or provides viable alternatives that meet statutory objectives and regulatory requirements. Feedback that simply states that a