

The Coast Guard acknowledges the comments and notes that this NVIC is not a rule. As explained in detail earlier in this notice, the Coast Guard is also not using its regulatory authority to issue this NVIC or control how companies execute their cyber risk management decisions. To the contrary, this NVIC constitutes advisory guidance meant to assist facility owners and operators in complying with existing MTSA regulations. The NVIC emphasizes that a facility is already obligated by existing MTSA regulations to assess and address vulnerabilities in computer systems and networks, but it has discretion to determine how it will comply with the regulations and address its own cyber security risks.

Based on these comments, we have revised the text of the NVIC and its Enclosure (1) to clarify the advisory nature of the NVIC.

B. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce asked us to keep the NVIC in the draft form and to have an ongoing dialog facilitating input from industry stakeholders. The Chamber suggested that the Coast Guard present the NVIC as a voluntary risk management tool, which might become a beacon around which cyber security efforts could orient.

The Coast Guard acknowledges this comment and agrees that the NVIC is a voluntary risk management tool, in that it informs owners and operators about their existing regulatory obligations, and provides suggestions for fulfilling those obligations. However, the Coast Guard believes that finalizing the NVIC will provide owners and operators with needed guidance on how to comply with the MTSA regulations relating to computer and network security. Dialogue about cyber risk management will continue to occur in a variety of forms, and the NVIC provides contact information should the regulated public wish to contact the Coast Guard with questions or concerns.

Based on this comment, we did not make any revisions to the final NVIC.

C. The draft NVIC stated the Coast Guard had the regulatory authority to instruct MTSA-regulated facilities to analyze computer systems and networks for potential vulnerabilities within their required FSA and, if necessary, address those vulnerabilities in their FSP.

In response to that statement, three commenters suggested the Coast Guard state that the facilities, to comply with MTSA, could limit their cyber security measures to those information technology systems and networks that have a direct maritime nexus. One of the commenters also asked the Coast Guard to develop clear guidelines on cyber

TSIs and connections to MTSA facilities.

The Coast Guard is vested with authority to verify that MTSA-regulated facilities comply with MTSA regulations, including the ones relating to computer systems and networks regardless of whether that system or network has a direct maritime nexus. In regards to a TSI and connections to MTSA facilities, the Coast Guard notes that this NVIC was not intended to discuss TSIs. However, we note that a TSI, as defined in 33 CFR 101.105, is not limited to incidents with a specific maritime cause. A TSI may result from a physical or cyber security incident which originates from outside of the maritime environment. For example, plausible TSIs caused by cyber threats could include: Deliberate disabling of a facility's fire detection equipment, security cameras, or security locks; a hack or ransomware that leaves such systems inaccessible; damage to computer-controlled ventilation or temperature control features at chemical facilities; or tampering with or disabling the automated supply chain in a way that causes significant economic disruption.

For the reasons stated, we did not make any changes to the text of the final NVIC.

D. The draft NVIC's Enclosure (1) recommended that owners and operators address cyber security vulnerabilities in their FSPs.

In response to that recommendation, some commenters expressed general concerns about regulating fast-paced cyber security demands of the commercial industry, the NVIC's focus on cyber vulnerabilities rather than cyber risk management, and provided a suggestion for the government to protect private companies from cyber-attacks.

These comments are general in nature and do not raise any specific issues within the NVIC. The Coast Guard acknowledges these comments and will consider them as part of the general ongoing dialog on how to improve cyber security at maritime facilities. We did not make any changes to the final NVIC based on these comments.

The Coast Guard appreciates all the comments received. We will continue to study this issue in light of the comments received before issuing other notices or policy letters on this matter.

Dated: February 26, 2020.

Karl L. Schultz,

Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commandant.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID: FEMA-2019-0028; OMB No. 1660-0080]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public Benefit Conveyance and BRAC Program for Emergency Management Use

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will submit the information collection abstracted below to the Office of Management and Budget for review and clearance in accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The submission will describe the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.*, the time, effort and resources used by respondents to respond) and cost, and the actual data collection instruments FEMA will use.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before April 20, 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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection should be made to Director, Information Management Division, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, email address FEMA-Information-Collections-Management@fema.dhs.gov or Anna Page Campbell, Realty Specialist, FEMA, Installations & Infrastructure Division, (202) 212-3631, Annapage.Campbell@FEMA.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This proposed information collection previously published in the **Federal Register** on December 19, 2019, at 84 FR 69758 with a 60 day public comment period. No comments were received. 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: Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public Benefit Conveyance and BRAC Program for Emergency Management Use.

Type of Information Collection: Extension, with changes, of a currently approved information collection.

OMB Number: 1660-0080.

FEMA Forms: FEMA Form 119-0-1, Surplus Federal Real Property Application for Public Benefit Conveyance.

Abstract: Use of the Application for Surplus Federal Real Property Public Benefit Conveyance and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Program for Emergency Management Use is necessary to implement the processes and procedures for the successful, lawful, and expeditious conveyance of real property from the Federal Government to public entities such as State, local, county, city, town, or other like government bodies, as it relates to emergency management response purposes, including fire and rescue services. Utilization of this application will ensure that properties will be fully positioned for use at their highest and best potentials as required by GSA and Department of Defense regulations, public law, Executive Orders, and the Code of Federal Regulations.

Affected Public: State, local, or Tribal Government.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 15.

Estimated Number of Responses: 15.

Estimated Total Annual Burden

Hours: 75.

Estimated Total Annual Respondent Cost: \$4,868.

Estimated Respondents' Operation and Maintenance Costs: \$0.

Estimated Respondents' Capital and Start-Up Costs: \$0.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to the Federal Government: \$2,979.

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.*

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA-2020-0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-B-2021]

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 new scientific or technical data. The FIRM, and where applicable, portions of the FIS report, have been revised to reflect these flood hazard determinations through issuance of a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), in accordance with Federal Regulations. The LOMR will be used by insurance agents and others to calculate appropriate flood insurance premium rates for new buildings and the contents of those buildings. For rating purposes, the currently effective community number is shown in the table below and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

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.

From the date of the second publication of notification of these changes in a newspaper of local circulation, any person has 90 days in which to request through the community that the Deputy Associate Administrator for Insurance and Mitigation reconsider the changes. The flood hazard determination information may be changed during the 90-day period.

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 Sacbitt, Chief, Engineering Services Branch, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-7659, or (email) patrick.sacbitt@fema.dhs.gov; or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance 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).