

Operational changes at the Lynden and Sumas LPOEs could impact each other, especially during construction.

GSA has prepared a Final EIS to assess the potential impacts of these expansion and modernization projects.

Alternatives Considered

The EIS considered two action alternatives for the Lynden LPOE and three action alternatives for the Sumas LPOE, along with two construction sequencing options. GSA also considered the No Action Alternatives for each project location.

Lynden Alternative 2 (East-West Oriented LPOE Expansion) would involve potential acquisition of primarily agricultural land to the west of the LPOE, site preparation, and construction to modernize and expand the LPOE. The maximum proposed limits of disturbance for Lynden Alternative 2 would be approximately 14.5 acres.

Lynden Alternative 3 (North-South Oriented LPOE Expansion) would include the same action as Lynden Alternative 2, with a difference of alignment. The maximum proposed limits of disturbance for Alternative 3 would be approximately 10.3 acres.

Sumas Alternative 2 (Feasibility Study Preferred Alternative) would involve potential acquisition of land south and east of the LPOE, site preparation, and construction to modernize and expand the LPOE. The maximum proposed limits of disturbance for Sumas Alternative 2 would be approximately 12.9 acres.

Sumas Alternative 3 (Commercial Inspection West) would include the same action and maximum proposed limits of disturbance as Alternative 2, with a difference of a “flipped” alignment of the commercial inspection facility.

Sumas Alternative 4 (Multi-Story Construction LPOE Expansion) would include the same action and maximum proposed limits of disturbance as Sumas Alternative 2, with a difference of multi-story Main Building being constructed.

The EIS also evaluated two construction sequencing options, which could be implemented under any of the action alternatives considered.

Under the Concurrent Construction option, both ports would remain open during construction. Pedestrian access would be maintained through the ports by utilizing and resetting, as necessary, various access and safety controls. POV access would also be maintained through both ports using various controls, which may require limits on the number of open processing lanes and shifting of POVs to commercial

owned vehicle (COV) lanes for limited times. COVs may need to be detoured at times to other ports to permit adequate space for continued POV processing.

Under the Sequential Construction Option, GSA and CBP considered the potential for closure of the Lynden LPOE. All traffic, pedestrians, POVs, and COVs would be detoured from the Lynden LPOE during the majority of its construction. Once the modernized and expanded Lynden LPOE is reopened, construction that impacts traffic would begin on the Sumas LPOE. The Sumas LPOE would remain open to pedestrians and POVs during construction to the greatest extent possible. COVs would be detoured from the Sumas LPOE to other LPOEs during portions of the construction period.

The Final EIS addresses the potential environmental impacts of the proposed alternatives on environmental resources including land use; water resources; biological resources; geology, topography, and soils; air quality, climate change, and greenhouse gases; human health and safety; infrastructure and utilities; traffic and transportation; noise and vibration; socioeconomic; and environmental justice and protection of children’s health and safety. Based on the analysis presented in the Final EIS, impacts to all resource areas would be less-than-significant (*i.e.*, negligible, minor, or moderate) adverse or beneficial. Impact reduction measures are presented in the Final EIS to reduce potential adverse effects.

GSA conducted formal consultation with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (referred to as the State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO]) as required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to determine impacts to historic properties. GSA determined that no historic properties would be affected by the proposed projects. SHPO concurred with GSA’s determination.

GSA determined that implementation of any combination of Lynden and Sumas action alternatives may affect but would not likely adversely affect the yellow-billed cuckoo and monarch butterfly. Therefore, GSA sent an informal consultation letter in accordance with Section 7 of the ESA regarding the potential impacts to protected species from the Proposed Action to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on July 31, 2024; and a follow-up email on September 18, 2024. The USFWS did not reply or provide written concurrence with GSA’s determination within the 60-day required timeframe for a response.

GSA sent Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Forms to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) on July 31, 2024; and a follow-up email on September 18, 2024 to determine if mitigation to reduce potential impacts to farmland or farmland soils from the proposed modernization and expansion of the Lynden and Sumas LPOEs is required. The NRCS has not responded to date; however, GSA will continue to coordinate with NRCS to determine if mitigation for potential impacts to Farmland Protection Policy Act protected soils is required.

The Sumas LPOE project area is located within the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain (also referred to as the base flood or 100-year flood) and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain (also referred to as the 500-year flood). In compliance with Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management), GSA prepared a Floodplain Assessment and Statement of Findings addressing potential impacts on floodplains, which is included in the Final EIS for public review and comment. As described in the Final EIS, GSA would follow Federal, State, and local regulatory compliance requirements and incorporate design standards at the Sumas LPOE to minimize impacts to floodplains.

Anamarie Crawley,

*Director, Facilities Management Division,
Northwest/Arctic Region 10, U.S. General
Services Administration.*

[FR Doc. 2024–26296 Filed 11–14–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–DL–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Proposed Information Collection Activity; OCSS–75 Tribal Child Support Services Annual Data Report (Office of Management and Budget #: 0970–0320)

AGENCY: Office of Child Support Services, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Request for public comments.

SUMMARY: The Office of Child Support Services (OCSS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, is requesting a 3-year extension of the form OCSS–75–Tribal Child Support Services Annual Data Report (OMB # 0970–0320, expiration May 31, 2025). We are requesting minor changes to this form.

DATES: Comments due January 14, 2025. In compliance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, ACF is soliciting public comment on the specific aspects of the information collection described above.

ADDRESSES: You can obtain copies of the proposed collection of information and submit comments by emailing infocollection@acf.hhs.gov. Identify all requests by the title of the information collection.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Description: The data collected by form OCSS–75 are used to prepare the OCSS preliminary and annual data reports. In addition, tribes administering OCSS programs under title IV–D of the Social Security Act are required to report program status and accomplishments in an annual narrative report as part of the OCSS–75 report and submit it annually. The only changes to this report include updating an email

address and changing the name from the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) to the Office of Child Support Services (OCSS) throughout the form. This change includes acronyms.

Respondents: Tribal Child Support Services Organizations or the Department/Agency/Bureau responsible for Child Support Services in each Tribe.

ANNUAL BURDEN ESTIMATES

Instrument	Total number of respondents	Annual number of responses per respondent	Average burden hours per response	Annual burden hours
OCSS–75	63	1	40	2,520

Comments: The Department specifically requests comments on (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Consideration will be given to comments and suggestions submitted within 60 days of this publication.

Authority: Title IV–D of the Social Security Act as required by CFR 45 309.170(b).

Mary C. Jones,
ACF/OPRE Certifying Officer.

[FR Doc. 2024–26688 Filed 11–14–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–41–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Proposed Information Collection Activity; Child Care Improper Payments Data Collection Instructions (Office of Management and Budget #0970–0323)

AGENCY: Office of Child Care, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Request for public comments.

SUMMARY: The Administration for Children and Families is proposing revisions to an approved information collection, the Child Care Improper Payments Data Collection Instructions (OMB #0970–0323, expiration 1/31/2025). In addition to the proposed changes, we are requesting a 3-year extension.

DATES: *Comments due* January 14, 2025. In compliance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, ACF is soliciting public comment on the specific aspects of the information collection described above.

ADDRESSES: You can obtain copies of the proposed collection of information and submit comments by emailing infocollection@acf.hhs.gov. Identify all requests by the title of the information collection.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Description: Section 2 of the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 (PIIA) requires Federal agencies to review their programs and activities to identify those that may be susceptible to significant improper payments, publish improper payment estimates for those programs and activities, and submit a report on actions taken to reduce improper payments. Subpart K of 45 CFR part 98 of the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) requires states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico to prepare and submit a report once every 3 years with data on the errors occurring in the administration of CCDF grant funds. The Child Care Improper Payments Data Collection Instructions (DCI) provides instructions and guidance to states to implement the CCDF error rate methodology.

The Office of Child Care (OCC) is completing the sixth 3-year cycle of case record reviews to meet the requirements

for reporting under PIIA. The current data collection forms and instructions expire on January 31, 2025. As part of the renewal process, OCC has revised the forms and instructions with minor changes that do not change the methodology, but that provide additional guidance and clarification to facilitate complete and accurate data submissions. Existing instructions and examples were updated, expanded, or rewritten to clarify the information requested. Several formatting changes were made to streamline instructions. The instructions and forms were also reviewed for alignment with the 2024 CCDF Final Rule. A description of changes made in each section can be found in the Introduction section of the revised DCI.

OCC is particularly interested in feedback about updates made to the following sections:

- *Burden hours:* OCC proposes to revise the estimated burden hours for the Sampling Decisions, Assurances, and Fieldwork Preparation Plan (SDAP), the ACF–403 Record Review Worksheet (RRW), the ACF–404 State Improper Payments Report, and the ACF–405 State Improper Payments Report Corrective Action Plan (CAP). The current burden hours have not been revised for several years. OCC recognizes that many factors have changed since states first began error rate reviews, including increased use of technology by states to aid data collection and reporting efforts, greater organizational capacity to conduct ongoing error rate reviews, and OCC’s use of data reporting systems to reduce manual reporting burden on states.

For this reason, OCC conducted a survey in the spring of 2024 to gather information about states’ experiences