

2. The SD series requires critical pipeline owner/operators to appoint cybersecurity coordinator(s) or alternate(s) at the corporate level and to provide contact information for the coordinators to TSA. To ensure that information reported pursuant to the SD series is identifiable within the system, TSA requires these owners/operators to indicate that they are providing the information pursuant to the SD series.

TSA expects voluntary reporting of pipeline security incidents will occur on an irregular basis. TSA estimates that pipeline owner/operators will report approximately 118 incidents annually, requiring an average of 30 minutes (0.50 hour) to collect, review, and submit event information. The total potential burden to the public for this task is estimated to be 59 hours.

Using the CISA Incident Reporting System, TSA expects the mandatory reporting of pipeline cybersecurity incidents to CISA will occur 20 times per year for each covered pipeline owner/operator. TSA estimates that 100 pipeline owner/operators will take approximately 2 hours to gather the appropriate information to submit each incident report. The potential burden to the public for this task is $20 \times 100 \times 2$ hours = 4,000 hours.

TSA estimates that approximately 100 pipeline owner/operators will report their cybersecurity manager and alternate point of contact information. It will take the pipeline owner/operator approximately 30 minutes (0.50 hour) to do so, and the potential burden for this task is 100×0.50 hour = 50 hours.

Therefore, the total hour burden to the public for this information collection request is estimated to be 59 hours (Security Incidents) + 4,000 hours (CISA Reporting) + 50 hours (Cyber POC) = 4,109 hours annually.

Dated: November 8, 2024.

Christina A. Walsh,

*TSA Paperwork Reduction Act Officer,
Information Technology.*

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BILLING CODE 9110-05-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[Docket No. FWS-R7-NWRS-2023-0072;
FF07R00000-245-FXRS12610700000]

Notice of Availability; Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for a Potential Land Exchange Involving Izembek National Wildlife Refuge Lands; Public Meetings

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980, as amended, along with other laws as applicable, we, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), announce the availability of a draft supplemental environmental impact statement (draft supplemental EIS) to consider the effects of a potential land exchange of certain lands owned by the King Cove Corporation with certain lands owned by the U.S. Government and located within the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge and Izembek Wilderness Area. If a land exchange is approved, King Cove Corporation would use the acquired land for a road corridor for noncommercial use. We invite comment on the draft supplemental EIS from the public and local, State, Tribal, and Federal agencies. We will separately be announcing public meetings.

DATES:

Submitting Comments: We must receive your written comments on or before December 30, 2024. Comments submitted online at <https://www.regulations.gov/> must be received by 11:59 p.m. eastern time on December 30, 2024.

Public Meetings: Meeting locations, dates, and times will be announced at <https://www.fws.gov/project/potential-land-exchange-road-between-king-cove-and-cold-bay>.

ADDRESSES:

Obtaining Documents: The draft supplemental EIS, as well as any comments and other materials that we receive, will be available for public inspection online in Docket No. FWS-R7-NWRS-2023-0072 at https://www.regulations.gov. In addition, to inform public comment, we are also making FWS's 2013 EIS and record of decision (ROD) documents available for review at https://www.regulations.gov in Docket No. FWS-R7-NWRS-2023-0072. However, we are not taking public comments on those documents at this time.

Submitting Public Comments: You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *Online:* https://www.regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments on Docket No. FWS-R7-NWRS-2023-0072.
- *U.S. Mail:* Public Comments Processing, Attn: Docket No. FWS-R7-NWRS-2023-0072; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS: PRB/3W; 5275

Leesburg Pike; Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

• *Public Meetings and any Subsistence Hearings:* Comments will also be accepted at the in-person and virtual public meetings/hearings. Meeting locations, dates, and times will be announced at <https://www.fws.gov/project/potential-land-exchange-road-between-king-cove-and-cold-bay>.

We will post all written comments on https://www.regulations.gov. This generally means that we will post any personal information you provide us (see Public Review Process for more information).

Reasonable Accommodations for Meetings: Persons needing reasonable accommodations to attend and participate in the public meetings should contact Bobbie Jo Skibo as soon as possible (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**). To allow sufficient time to process requests, please make contact no later than 1 week before the desired public meeting. Information and documents are available in alternative formats upon request.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Bobbie Jo Skibo, Project Leader, by telephone at 907-441-1539; by email at bobbiejo_skibo@fws.gov; or by U.S. mail at U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region, National Wildlife Refuge System, 1011 East Tudor Road, Anchorage, AK 99503. Contact Bobbie Jo Skibo to have your name added to our mailing list. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Introduction

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980, as amended (ANILCA; Pub. L. 96-487, sec. 1302(h), Dec. 2, 1980; 16 U.S.C. 3192(h)), along with other laws as applicable, we, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), announce the availability of a draft supplemental environmental impact statement (draft supplemental EIS) to consider the effects of a potential land exchange of certain lands owned by the King Cove Corporation with certain lands that are owned by the U.S. Government and

located within the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge and Izembek Wilderness Area. If a land exchange is approved, King Cove would use the acquired land for a road corridor for noncommercial health, safety, and subsistence uses. The draft supplemental EIS updates information used in FWS's 2013 analysis on the impacts of a then-proposed land exchange and proposed road corridor and the viability of alternatives to provide safe and reliable transportation between the City of King Cove, Alaska, and the airport at Cold Bay, Alaska, and also includes a new land exchange and road corridor alternative. We invite comments on the draft supplemental EIS from the public and local, State, Tribal, and Federal agencies.

Potentially Affected Land Areas

The Izembek National Wildlife Refuge (417,533 acres (ac)) and the North Creek (8,452 ac) and Pavlof (1,447,264 ac) units of the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge are located at the westernmost tip of the Alaska Peninsula. To the north of the Izembek Refuge is the Bering Sea; to the south is the Pacific Ocean. The Izembek Wilderness covers much of the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge and includes pristine streams, extensive wetlands, steep mountains, tundra, and sand dunes, and provides high scenic, wildlife, and scientific values, as well as opportunities for solitude and recreation. The Izembek National Wildlife Refuge includes the traditional homelands of the Unangaꝯ people.

The King Cove Corporation is an Alaska Native Village Corporation established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA; 43 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*). Under the authority of ANCSA, Congress granted to King Cove Corporation land entitlements within and adjacent to Izembek Refuge.

Previous Actions

In the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111–11, title VI, subtitle E (herein referred to as the 2009 Act)), Congress directed FWS to prepare an EIS under NEPA and its implementing regulations (40 CFR parts 1500–1508) to evaluate the impacts of a proposed land exchange with the State of Alaska and the King Cove Corporation for the purpose of constructing a single-lane gravel road between the communities of King Cove and Cold Bay, Alaska. The 2009 Act required that the road “shall be used primarily for health and safety purposes (including access to and from the Cold Bay Airport) and only for

noncommercial purposes,” with limited exceptions. The land exchange contemplated by the 2009 Act would have involved the conveyance of approximately 206 ac within the Izembek Wilderness portion of Izembek National Wildlife Refuge for the road corridor and approximately 1,600 ac of Federal land within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge on Sitkinak Island. In exchange, FWS would have received approximately 43,093 ac of land owned by the State of Alaska and approximately 13,300 ac of land owned by the King Cove Corporation. These lands are located around Cold Bay and are adjacent to the North Creek Unit of the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge.

In accordance with section 6402(b)(2)(B) of the 2009 Act, an EIS completed in 2013 (2013 EIS; February 6, 2013, 78 FR 8577) analyzed the proposed land exchange and the potential construction and operation of a road between the communities of King Cove and Cold Bay, Alaska, and, among other alternatives, evaluated a specific road corridor through the Izembek Refuge that was identified in consultation with the State of Alaska, the City of King Cove, and the Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove. In accordance with the 2009 Act, subsequent to the preparation of the 2013 EIS and in conjunction with the 2013 record of decision (2013 ROD; February 20, 2014, 79 FR 9759), Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell decided not to enter a land exchange after determining that the proposed land exchange (including the construction of the proposed road) was not in the public interest.

On July 3, 2019, Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt signed a memorandum titled “Findings and Conclusions Concerning a Proposed Land Exchange Between the Secretary of the Interior and King Cove Corporation for Lands Within Izembek National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska” (2019 Secretarial Memorandum). That memorandum laid the foundation for the concurrent approval of a land exchange agreement (2019 Exchange Agreement) between the Department of the Interior (Department) and King Cove Corporation. The 2019 Secretarial Memorandum stated that the purpose of the 2019 Exchange Agreement was to allow a road across the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge to improve access by the residents of King Cove to the airport at Cold Bay. Since the authorities under the 2009 Act had expired, the 2019 Exchange Agreement relied on the general exchange authority found at in section 1302(h) of ANILCA. However, the 2019 Exchange Agreement

relied in large part on the record developed for the exchange analyzed under the 2013 EIS and rejected by Secretary Jewell in the 2013 ROD.

On June 1, 2020, the District Court for the District of Alaska vacated the 2019 Exchange Agreement based on several legal defects in the decision. On appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, a three-judge appellate panel reversed the district court. However, an en banc panel of the Ninth Circuit then vacated the three-judge panel's decision and agreed to a new review. On March 14, 2023, Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland issued a new decision memorandum withdrawing the Department from the 2019 Exchange Agreement. That decision memorandum identified as a procedural flaw the failure to consider the effects of the exchange on subsistence uses, and highlighted shortcomings in the record regarding NEPA and ESA analyses. In addition, the Secretary expressed significant policy concerns regarding the nonpublic manner in which the 2019 Exchange Agreement was accomplished, as well as the terms of the Exchange Agreement, which differed from the exchange evaluated in the 2013 EIS. In June 2023, the Ninth Circuit dismissed the lawsuit because the issue had become moot due to Secretary Haaland's decision memorandum.

Notice of Intent

On May 18, 2023 (88 FR 31813), we published a **Federal Register** notice of intent to prepare a supplemental EIS to consider the effects of a potential land exchange. In that notice, we requested information and suggestions on the proposed supplemental EIS. In particular, we sought information to assist us in updating information we used in our 2013 analysis on the impacts of the then-proposed exchange and road corridor and the viability of alternatives to provide safe and reliable transportation between the City of King Cove, Alaska, and the airport at Cold Bay, Alaska. Comments we received are at <https://www.regulations.gov> in Docket No. FWS–R7–NWRS–2023–0072. The final scoping report, which summarizes comments, is attached as an appendix to the draft SEIS.

Current Action

While the authorities in the 2009 Act remain expired, the FWS has prepared a draft supplemental EIS to address a potential exchange under section 1302(h) of ANILCA. The FWS's draft supplemental EIS analysis assesses the potential impacts of a land exchange and road construction and use, allows

for public participation, and integrates the NEPA analysis with an evaluation under ANILCA section 810. The FWS is also using and coordinating the NEPA process to help inform the Department's processes and analysis under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. 306108), the ESA, ANILCA (including any land exchange's furtherance of the statute's conservation and subsistence purposes), ANCSA, the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 668dd), and the Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 *et seq.*). Alternatives reviewed include the 2013 EIS alternatives and an additional new alternative for the terms of the proposed land exchange involving the same road corridor in the 2019 Exchange Agreement but involving different terms.

Public Review Process

Request for Public Comments

You may submit written comments and materials concerning the draft supplemental EIS by one of the methods listed in **ADDRESSES**.

Public Availability of Comments

If you submit a comment via <https://www.regulations.gov>, your entire comment, including any personal identifying information such as your address, phone number, and email address, will be posted on the website. If you submit a hardcopy comment that includes personal identifying information, you may request at the top of your document that we withhold this information from public review. However, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. We will post all hardcopy comments on <https://www.regulations.gov>.

Tribal Consultation and Comment

The meaningful input of Alaska Native Tribes and Alaska Native Corporations is of critical importance to the supplemental EIS. Therefore, and as expressed in Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments," the Federal officials that have been delegated authority by the Secretary are committed to honoring the unique government-to-government political relationship that exists between the Federal Government and federally recognized Tribes. Consultation with Alaska Native Corporations is based on Public Law 108-199, div. H, sec. 161, January 23, 2004, 118 Stat. 452, as amended by Public Law 108-447, div. H, title V, sec. 518, December 8, 2004, 118 Stat. 3267, which provides that:

"The Director of the Office of Management and Budget and all Federal agencies shall hereafter consult with Alaska Native corporations on the same basis as Indian Tribes under Executive Order No. 13175." FWS will hold individual consultation meetings upon request. The Secretary of the Interior will consider Alaska Native Tribes' and Alaska Native Corporations' information, input, and recommendations, and address their concerns as much as practicable.

Shannon Estenoz,

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

[GX25EE000101100]

Public Meeting of the National Geospatial Advisory Committee

AGENCY: U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) of 1972, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is publishing this notice to announce that a Federal Advisory Committee meeting of the National Geospatial Advisory Committee (NGAC) will take place and is open to members of the public.

DATES: The following meetings will be held as a webinar:

- Wednesday, December 4, 2024 from 1 p.m.–5 p.m. eastern standard time;
- Wednesday, February 19, 2025 from 1 p.m.–5 p.m.; and Thursday, February 20, 2025 from 1 p.m.–5 p.m. eastern standard time.

The following meeting will be held in person:

- Wednesday, June 11, 2025 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and on Thursday, June 12, 2025 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. eastern daylight time.

ADDRESSES: The December 2024 and February 2025 meetings will be held online and via teleconference. The June 2025 meeting will be held in the South Penthouse Conference Room of the Department of the Interior Building, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC. Members of the public may attend the meeting in person or can attend via webinar. Registration instructions for both the online and in person meetings will be posted at www.fgdc.gov/ngac.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Josh Delmonico, Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC), USGS, by mail at 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, MS 590, Reston, VA 20192; by email at jdelmonico@usgs.gov; or by telephone at (703) 648-5752. Comments can be sent by email to gs-faca@usgs.gov.

Individuals in the United States who are deaf, blind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This meeting is being held under the provisions of the FACA of 1972 (5 U.S.C. ch. 10), the Government in the Sunshine Act of 1976 (5 U.S.C. 552b, as amended), and 41 CFR part 102-3.

Purpose of the Meeting: The NGAC provides advice and recommendations to the FGDC related to management of federal and national geospatial programs, the development of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), and the implementation of the Geospatial Data Act (GDA) of 2018 and the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-16. The NGAC reviews and comments on geospatial policy and management issues and provides a forum to convey views representative of non-federal stakeholders in the geospatial community. The NGAC is one of the primary ways that the FGDC collaborates with its broad network of partners. Additional information about the NGAC is available at: www.fgdc.gov/ngac.

Agenda Topics:

- FGDC Update
- Landsat Advisory Group
- 3D Elevation Program
- GDA
- NSDI
- GeoPlatform
- Standards and Data Access
- Public Comment

Meeting Accessibility/Special

Accommodations: Please make requests in advance for sign language interpreter services, assistive listening devices, language translation services, or other reasonable accommodations. We ask that you contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice at least seven (7) business days prior to the meeting to give the Department of the Interior sufficient time to process your request. All reasonable accommodation requests are managed on a case-by-case basis. Seating for in person attendees may be