

Guard's ability to accomplish its operational mission requirements throughout the Pacific Northwest and Arctic operational areas from Base Seattle. The No-Action Alternative would also leave requirements unfulfilled. The Coast Guard would not be able to continually comply with its statutory mandated missions effectively and efficiently. This alternative was analyzed in the PEIS to comply with Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] § 1502.14[c]) and to provide a comparative baseline against which to evaluate impacts of the Proposed Action and alternatives.

Resource areas analyzed in the Final PEIS include land use and coastal zone management, geological resources, water resources, transportation, air quality, biological resources, socioeconomics and environmental justice, cultural resources, noise, utilities and public services, hazardous materials and wastes, visual resources, recreational resources, and greenhouse gases and climate change.

Based on the analysis presented in the Final PEIS, potentially significant direct or indirect adverse impacts could occur to land use, socioeconomics and environmental justice, and cultural resources. Adverse cumulative impacts could occur to geological resources, water resources, biological resources, cultural resources, hazardous materials and wastes, and visual resources. Impacts to all other resource areas would be less-than-significant or beneficial. Base facilities and infrastructure improvements represent a long-term development program that will require a multi-year capital investment strategy. Specific projects may require additional NEPA evaluation and compliance with other environmental laws and regulations when they are programmed for implementation.

Following a 30-day waiting period, after publication of the Environmental Protection Agency's NOA in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will announce its Record of Decision, which will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: November 5, 2024.

A. Grable,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Assistant Commandant for Engineering and Logistics.

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BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA-2024-0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-B-2475]

Proposed Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Comments are requested on proposed flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of any Base Flood Elevation (BFE), base flood depth, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundary or zone designation, or regulatory floodway on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports for the communities listed in the table below. The purpose of this notice is to seek general information and comment regarding the preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has provided to the affected communities. 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).

DATES: Comments are to be submitted on or before February 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location <https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload> and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables 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.

You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA-B-2475, to 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.

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 Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FEMA proposes to make flood hazard determinations for each community listed below, in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed 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. These flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP.

The communities affected by the flood hazard determinations are provided in the tables below. Any request for reconsideration of the revised flood hazard information shown on the Preliminary FIRM and FIS report that satisfies the data requirements outlined in 44 CFR 67.6(b) is considered an appeal. Comments unrelated to the flood hazard determinations also will be considered before the FIRM and FIS report become effective.

Use of a Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP) is available to communities in support of the appeal resolution process. SRPs are independent panels of experts in hydrology, hydraulics, and other pertinent sciences established to review conflicting scientific and technical data and provide recommendations for resolution. Use of the SRP only may be exercised after FEMA and local communities have been engaged in a collaborative consultation process for at least 60 days without a mutually acceptable resolution of an appeal. Additional information regarding the SRP process can be found online at https://www.floodsrp.org/pdfs/srp_overview.pdf.

The watersheds and/or communities affected are listed in the tables below. The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location <https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/>

prelimdownload and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables. For communities with multiple ongoing Preliminary studies, the studies can be identified by the unique project number and Preliminary FIRM date listed in the

tables. 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.

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

Nicholas A. Shufro,
Assistant Administrator (Acting) for Risk Management, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Hampshire County, West Virginia and Incorporated Areas Project: 21-03-0004S Preliminary Date: February 23, 2024	
Unincorporated Areas of Hampshire County	Hampshire County Courthouse, 19 East Main Street, Romney, WV 26757.
Town of Capon Bridge	Hampshire County Courthouse, 19 East Main Street, Romney, WV 26757.
Town of Romney	Town Hall, 340 East Main Street, Romney, WV 26757.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Transportation Security Administration
Intent To Request Extension From OMB of One Current Public Collection of Information: Pipeline Operator Security Information

AGENCY: Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) invites public comment on one currently approved Information Collection Request (ICR), Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number 1652-0055, abstracted below that we will submit to OMB for an extension in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. Specifically, the collection involves the collection of pipeline security incident data, and the cybersecurity coordinator(s) and alternate(s) contact information.

DATES: Send your comments by January 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be emailed to TSAPRA@tsa.dhs.gov or delivered to the TSA PRA Officer, Information Technology (IT), TSA-11, Transportation Security Administration, 6595 Springfield Center Drive, Springfield, VA 20598-6011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christina A. Walsh at the above address, or by telephone (571) 227-2062.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The ICR documentation will be available at <https://www.reginfo.gov> upon its submission to OMB. Therefore, in preparation for OMB review and approval of the following information collection, TSA is soliciting comments to—

- (1) Evaluate whether the proposed information requirement is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- (2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden;
- (3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- (4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including using appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Information Collection Requirement

OMB Control Number 1652-0055; Pipeline Operator Security Information. In addition to TSA's broad responsibility and authority for "security in all modes of transportation . . . including security responsibilities . . . over modes of transportation [,]" *see* 49 U.S.C. 114, TSA is required to issue recommendations for pipeline security measures and conduct inspections to assess implementation of the recommendations. *See* sec. 1557 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, Public Law 110-53 (August 3, 2007). Consistent with these requirements,

TSA produced Pipeline Security Guidelines in December 2010 and 2011, with an update published in April 2021. These voluntary guidelines were developed with the assistance of industry and government members of the Pipeline Sector and Government Coordinating Councils, industry association representatives, and other interested parties.

Voluntary Collection. As the lead Federal agency for pipeline security and consistent with its statutory authorities, TSA needs to be notified of all (1) incidents that may indicate a deliberate attempt to disrupt pipeline operations and (2) activities that could be precursors to such an attempt. The Pipeline Security Guidelines encourage pipeline operators to notify the Transportation Security Operations Center via phone or email as soon as possible if incidents occur or if there is other reason to believe that a terrorist incident may be planned or may have occurred. When voluntarily contacting the Transportation Security Operations Center, the Guidelines request pipeline operators to provide as much information about the incident as possible.

Mandatory Collection. In May 2021, TSA issued a Security Directive (SD) series with requirements for owner/operators of hazardous liquid and natural gas pipelines and liquefied natural gas facilities that TSA designated as critical. The SD series included two mandatory information collections:

- 1. TSA requires all owner/operators subject to the SD's requirements to report actual or potential cybersecurity incidents affecting their information technology and operational technology systems to the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) within 24 hours of discovery, using the CISA Incident Reporting System.