

- Phase 1.1: After a New Standalone Commercial Facility is built, transfer commercial operations to the new facility. Acquire land to north, vacate existing stores, and demolish vacated facilities associated with commercial activities.

- Phase 1.2: Build new Non-Commercial Inspection area, Main Building, Public Facing/Trusted Traveler Building, and Family Unit/Unaccompanied Juvenile Processing Facility.

- Phase 2.1: Transfer all existing Non-Commercial Operations to new Non-Commercial Facilities. Transfer existing Historic Main Building to new Main Building. Demolish Non-Commercial Inspection Lanes and prepare existing port-owned Parking Lot for upgrades.

- Phase 2.2: Build additional Main Building Parking and Outbound Facilities. Upgrade Overflow Parking Lot as needed. Remodel, relocate, or demolish existing Historic Main Building and Garage.

- Phase 3.1: Transfer existing outbound operations to new Outbound Facilities. Demolish existing Outbound Lanes. If remodeled, occupy Historic Main Building and Garage.

- Phase 3.2: Improve existing outbound Pedestrian Walkway.

#### Alternatives Under Consideration

The EIS will consider two “action” alternatives and one “no action” alternative. Alternative 1 consists of building a new Standalone Commercial Facility for COVs and expanding and modernizing the existing RHC LPOE as a non-commercial facility for POVs and pedestrians, as described in the above Phases. Alternative 2 includes expanding and modernizing the existing RHC LPOE only and continuing to utilize the LPOE for both commercial and non-commercial functions. Sub-alternatives may be considered for each alternative with respect to the management of the historic structures located at the existing RHC LPOE.

The “no action” alternative assumes that GSA would not expand and modernize the RHC LPOE or construct a new commercial LPOE and that operations would continue under current conditions.

The EIS will address the potential environmental impacts of the proposed alternatives on environmental resources including aesthetics, air quality during construction and operation, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, cultural resources, biological resources, land use, noise during construction and operation, utilities, and traffic. The EIS will also address the socioeconomic

effects of the project as well as impacts on Environmental Justice populations.

#### Scoping Process

The views and comments of the public are necessary in helping to determine the scope and content of the environmental analysis. The scoping process will be accomplished through a public scoping meeting, direct mail correspondence to appropriate federal, state, and local agencies, and to private organizations and citizens who have previously expressed, or are known to have, an interest in the project.

A public scoping meeting will be announced in the local newspaper, the *Herald Review*. Agencies and the public are encouraged to provide written comments regarding the scope of the EIS. See information provided above for dates, addresses, and contact information.

#### Russell Larson,

*Director, Portfolio Management Division, Pacific Rim Region, Public Buildings Service.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[CDC-2022-0066; Docket Number NIOSH-346]

#### Draft National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Healthcare Personal Protective Technology (PPT) Targets for 2020 to 2030; Extension of Comment Period

**AGENCY:** Agency: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

**ACTION:** Extension of public comment period.

**SUMMARY:** The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), an Operating Division of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), announces the extension of the comment period to obtain public comment on draft personal protective technology (PPT) targets for 2020 to 2030.

**DATES:** The comment period is extended through August 31, 2022.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments, identified by CDC-2022-0066 and

docket number NIOSH-346, by either of the following two methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- Mail: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, NIOSH Docket Office, 1090 Tusculum Avenue, MS C-34, Cincinnati, Ohio 45226-1998.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. Susan M. Moore, NIOSH NPPTL, Building 141, 626 Cochran Mill Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15236; Telephone: 412-386-6111.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On May 16, 2022, NIOSH published a notice in the **Federal Register** (87 FR 29748) announcing a draft document entitled Draft NIOSH Healthcare Personal Protective Technology (PPT) Targets for 2020 to 2030 available for public comment. Written comments were to be received by July 15, 2022. In response to a request from the public, NIOSH is extending the public comment period to August 31, 2022.

#### John J. Howard,

*Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Administration for Children and Families

#### Proposed Information Collection Activity; Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Human Services Analysis Execution Project (New Collection)

**AGENCY:** Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, Health and Human Services (HHS).

**ACTION:** Request for public comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is proposing to collect data to explore how one state's changes to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) policies and services in response to the COVID-19 pandemic were experienced by different racial and ethnic groups in that state. The goal is to obtain an in-depth understanding of how TANF participants of different racial and ethnic backgrounds experienced these policy and programmatic changes by comparing those experiences within one state, and to assess whether those changes may have helped to ameliorate challenges