operated by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and is a full-service, multi-modal facility where CBP officers inspect commercially owned vehicles (COVs), privately owned vehicles (POVs), and pedestrians.

CBP's priority mission is homeland security, with responsibilities for improving security at and between U.S. ports of entry (POEs), as well as extending the zone of security beyond the physical borders of the U.S. While carrying out its mission, CBP facilitates legitimate trade and travel through the Nation's borders in an effective and efficient manner.

Purpose and Need for Action

The purpose of the proposed action is for the GSA to support CBPs mission by bringing the BOTA LPOE infrastructure in line with current CBP land port design standards and operational requirements while addressing existing deficiencies identified with ongoing port operations. In order to bring the BOTA LPOE in line with CBP's design standards and operational requirements, action is needed to satisfy the following overriding needs:

- Improve the capacity and functionality of the LPOE to meet future public demand, while maintaining the capability to meet border security initiatives.
- Ensure the safety and security for the employees and the travelling public.

Proposed Action and Alternatives Development

As part of project planning, the GSA developed two (2) action alternatives as potential means of implementing the proposed action. The no action alternative was also considered in the EIS. Both action alternatives include the phased razing of all existing buildings/structures and infrastructure within the existing LPOE boundaries and construction of new buildings/structures and supporting infrastructure. Both action alternatives also include minimal land acquisition in areas immediately adjacent to the port.

Summary of Potential Impacts

The EIS identified, described, and analyzed the potential effects of the action alternatives developed to implement the proposed action and the no action alternative and documented measures that could potentially avoid, minimize, or mitigate any identified adverse impacts.

GSA's Preferred Alternative and Environmentally Preferable Alternative

GSA considered the findings in the Final EIS, stakeholder input, all public comments, and tenant needs at the LPOE to determine the preferred alternative, including the environmentally preferable alternative, and has selected:

Viable Action Alternative 4—Multi-Level Modernization within the Existing Port Boundaries with Minor Land Acquisition Immediately Adjacent to the Port (4 acres—TxDOT) and Elimination of All Commercial Cargo Operations which includes the following rationale.

- Balancing likely adverse impacts (both short- and long-term) to the City of El Paso, El Paso County, the communities, residents, and citizens in the immediate vicinity of the BOTA LPOE and those near the other LPOEs that would likely receive commercial cargo traffic in the future.
- The likely impacts (both short- and long-term) to the overall trucking/trade industry in the region.
- The need to support CBP's mission by bringing the BOTA LPOE facilities in line with current CBP land port design standards (*i.e.,* CBP Land Port of Entry Design Standard [CBP 2023]) and operational requirements while addressing existing deficiencies identified with the ongoing port operations.
- The overall need to improve operational efficiency, effectiveness, security, and safety for the CBP staff and cross-border travelers at the BOTA LPOE.

This decision also takes into account concerns voiced by the public which were primarily centered around commercial truck traffic at the port and the associated noise and air quality impacts to nearby residents. GSA's data collection and analysis as presented in the Final EIS demonstrates that there are likely existing environmental impacts in the vicinity of the BOTA LPOE. These largely relate to traffic (primarily commercial truck traffic) and the resulting effect on both local and regional air quality and increases in noise. Furthermore, GSA's data collection and analysis indicates that should the No Action Alternative or Action Alternative 1a be chosen for implementation, these existing conditions would likely degrade further over time. GSA's data collection and analysis for Action Alternative 4 results in no furtherance of any existing impacts and represents a likely positive move in correcting these conditions over time.

Aaron Bollinger,

Acting Director, Facilities Management Division (7PM), General Services Administration-Public Building Service, Greater Southwest Region.

[FR Doc. 2025–07646 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–AY–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2024–N–2931]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; Microbiological Testing and Corrective Measures for Bottled Water

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that a proposed collection of information has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Submit written comments (including recommendations) on the collection of information by June 2, 2025.

ADDRESSES: To ensure that comments on the information collection are received, OMB recommends that written comments be submitted to *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. The OMB control number for this information collection is 0910–0658. Also include the FDA docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amber Sanford, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 301–796–8867, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with 44 U.S.C. 3507, FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance.

Microbiological Testing and Corrective Measures for Bottled Water—21 CFR 129.35(a)(3)(i), 129.80(g), and 129.80(h)

OMB Control Number 0910–0658—Extension

This information collection supports FDA regulations. The bottled water regulations in parts 129 and 165 (21 CFR parts 129 and 165) require that if any coliform organisms are detected in weekly total coliform testing of finished bottled water, followup testing must be conducted to determine whether any of the coliform organisms are *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*). The adulteration provision of the bottled water standard (21 CFR 165.110(d)) provides that a finished product that tests positive for *E. coli* will be deemed adulterated under section 402(a)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 342(a)(3)). In addition, the current good manufacturing practice (CGMP) regulations for bottled water in part 129 require that source water from other than a public water system be tested at least weekly for total coliform. If any coliform organisms are detected in the source water, bottled water manufacturers are required to determine whether any of the coliform organisms are *E. coli.* Source water found to contain *E. coli* is not considered water of a safe, sanitary quality and would be unsuitable for bottled water production. Before a bottler may use source water from a source that has tested positive for *E. coli,* a bottler must take appropriate measures to rectify or otherwise eliminate the cause of the contamination. A source previously found to contain *E. coli* will be considered negative for *E. coli* after five samples collected over a 24-hour period from the same sampling site are tested and found to be *E. coli* negative.

Description of Respondents: The respondents to this information collection are domestic and foreign bottled water manufacturers that sell bottled water in the United States.

In the **Federal Register** of July 23, 2024 (89 FR 59742), FDA published a 60-day notice requesting public comment on the proposed collection of information. Five comments were received, of which one was PRA-related and supported necessity and practical utility of the FDA's recordkeeping requirements in this collection of information. Four comments were not related to the PRA and will not be addressed here.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN [1]

21 CFR section; activity	Number of recordkeepers	Number of records per recordkeeper	Total annual records	Average burden per recordkeeping	Total hours
129.35(a)(3)(i), 129.80(h); bottlers subject to source water and finished product testing.	319	6	1,914	0.08 (5 minutes)	153
129.80(g), 129.80(h); bottlers testing finished product only.	95	3	285	0.08 (5 minutes)	23
129.35(a)(3)(i), 129.80(h); bottlers conducting secondary testing of source water.	3	5	15	0.08 (5 minutes)	1
129.35(a)(3)(i), 129.80(h); bottlers rectifying contamination.	3	3	9	0.25 (15 minutes)	2
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	179

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

Based on a review of the information collection since our last request for OMB approval, we have made no adjustments to our burden estimate. The current CGMP regulations already reflect the time and associated recordkeeping costs for those bottlers that are required to conduct microbiological testing of their source water, as well as total coliform testing of their finished bottled water products. We therefore conclude that any additional burden and costs in recordkeeping based on followup testing that is required if any coliform organisms detected in the source water test positive for *E. coli* are negligible.

Dated: April 24, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–07629 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Prospective Grant of an Exclusive Patent License: Size-Dependent Brain and Lymphatic Distribution of Macromolecular Drug Delivery Platform

Correction

In notice document 2025–06878 beginning on page 16878 in the issue of Tuesday, April 22, 2025, make the following correction:

On page 16878, in the second column, in the fifth line from the bottom, ''April 22, 2025'' should read ''May 7, 2025''.

[FR Doc. C1–2025–06878 Filed 5–1–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 0099–10–D

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Current List of HHS-Certified Laboratories and Instrumented Initial Testing Facilities Which Meet Minimum Standards To Engage in Urine and Oral Fluid Drug Testing for Federal Agencies

AGENCY: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) notifies Federal agencies of the laboratories and Instrumented Initial Testing Facilities (IITFs) currently certified to meet the standards of the Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs (Mandatory Guidelines) using Urine and the laboratories currently certified to meet the standards of the Mandatory Guidelines using Oral Fluid.