

community are available for inspection at both the online location <https://www.fema.gov/preliminaryfloodhazarddata> 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.")

Michael M. Grimm,
Assistant Administrator for Risk Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Community	Community map repository address
Greene County, Virginia and Incorporated Areas Project: 18-03-0008S Preliminary Date: August 31, 2018	
Town of Stanardsville	Town Hall, 19 Celt Road, Stanardsville, VA 22973.
Unincorporated Areas of Greene County	Greene County Administration Building, 40 Celt Road, Stanardsville, VA 22973.

[FR Doc. 2019-11937 Filed 6-6-19; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9110-12-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Transportation Security Administration

New Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review: Surface Transportation Stakeholder Survey

AGENCY: Transportation Security Administration, DHS.

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has forwarded the new Information Collection Request (ICR) abstracted below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. The collection involves the submission of a survey by surface transportation stakeholders regarding resource challenges, including the availability of Federal funding, associated with securing surface transportation assets.

DATES: Send your comments by July 8, 2019. A comment to OMB is most effective if OMB receives it within 30 days of publication.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposed information collection to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB. Comments should be addressed to Desk Officer, Department of Homeland Security/TSA, and sent via electronic mail to dhsdeskofficer@omb.eop.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christina A. Walsh, TSA PRA Officer, Information Technology (IT), TSA-11,

Transportation Security Administration, 601 South 12th Street, Arlington, VA 20598-6011; telephone (571) 227-2062; email TSAPRA@tsa.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: TSA published a **Federal Register** notice, with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments, of the following collection of information on March 21, 2019, 84 FR 10524.

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 <http://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.

Consistent with the requirements of Executive Order (E.O.) 13771, Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs, and E.O. 13777, Enforcing the Regulatory Reform Agenda, TSA is also requesting comments on the extent to which this request for information could

be modified to reduce the burden on respondents.

Information Collection Requirement

Title: Surface Transportation Stakeholder Survey.

Type of Request: New collection.
OMB Control Number: 1652-NEW.
Form(s): NA.

Affected Public: Stakeholders responsible for securing surface transportation assets.

Abstract: Section 1983(a) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (H.R. 302, Pub. L. 115-254, 132 Stat. 3186, Oct. 5, 2018) (the "Act") directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a survey of public and private stakeholders responsible for securing surface transportation assets regarding resource challenges, including the availability of Federal funding associated with securing such assets that provides an opportunity for respondents to set forth information on specific unmet security needs. The Act also requires reporting to the appropriate congressional committees regarding the survey results and the efforts of DHS to address any identified security vulnerabilities. This report must be submitted within 120 days of beginning the required survey.

As memorialized in a memorandum of understanding between the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and TSA, TSA supports the grant process for surface transportation through numerous activities, including stakeholder outreach and soliciting feedback for program improvements from surface transportation security partners. Consistent with the above authorities and agreements with FEMA, TSA is now seeking approval to conduct the survey.

Number of Respondents: 641.

Estimated Annual Burden Hours: 1,282.8 hours.

Dated: June 4, 2019.

Christina A. Walsh,

*TSA Paperwork Reduction Act Officer,
Information Technology.*

[FR Doc. 2019-12029 Filed 6-6-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-05-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R8-ES-2019-N009; FXES11130000-190-FF08E00000]

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Draft Recovery Plan for *Astragalus magdalenae* var. *peirsonii* (Peirson's Milk-Vetch)

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, announce the availability of the Draft Recovery Plan for *Astragalus magdalenae* var. *peirsonii* (Peirson's milk-vetch) for public review and comment. The draft recovery plan includes objective, measurable criteria, and site-specific management actions as may be necessary to ameliorate threats such that the species can be removed from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Plants.

DATES: We must receive any comments on the draft recovery plan on or before July 8, 2019.

ADDRESSES:

Document availability: You may obtain a copy of the recovery plan from our website at <http://www.fws.gov/ endangered/species/recovery-plans.html>. Alternatively, you may contact the Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2177 Salk Avenue, Suite 250, Carlsbad, CA 92008 (telephone 760-431-9440).

Comment submission: If you wish to comment on the draft recovery plan, you may submit your comments in writing by any one of the following methods:

- *U.S. mail:* Field Supervisor, at the above address;
- *Hand-delivery:* Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office, at the above address; or
- *Email:* fw8cfwocomments@fws.gov.

For additional information about submitting comments, see the Request for Public Comments section below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Scott Sobiech, Acting Field Supervisor, at the above street address or telephone number (see **ADDRESSES**).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Recovery of endangered or threatened animals and plants to the point where they are again secure, self-sustaining members of their ecosystems is a primary goal of our endangered species program and the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). Recovery means improvement of the status of listed species to the point at which listing is no longer necessary under the criteria specified in section 4(a)(1) of the Act. The Act requires the development of recovery plans for listed species, unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species.

Pursuant to section 4(f) of the Act, a recovery plan must, to the maximum extent practicable, include (1) a description of site-specific management actions as may be necessary to achieve the plan's goals for the conservation and survival of the species; (2) objective, measurable criteria which, when met, would support a determination under section 4(a)(1) that the species should be removed from the List of Endangered and Threatened Species; and (3) estimates of the time and costs required to carry out those measures needed to achieve the plan's goal and to achieve intermediate steps toward that goal.

The Service has revised its approach to recovery planning; the revised process is called Recovery Planning and Implementation (RPI). The RPI process is intended to reduce the time needed to develop and implement recovery plans, increase recovery plan relevancy over a longer timeframe, and add flexibility to recovery plans so they can be adjusted to new information or circumstances. Under RPI, a recovery plan will include statutorily required elements (objective, measurable criteria; site-specific management actions; and estimates of time and costs), along with a concise introduction and our strategy for how we plan to achieve species recovery. The RPI recovery plan is supported by a separate Species Status Assessment, or in cases such as this one, a species biological report that provides the background information and threat assessment, which are key to recovery plan development. The essential component to flexible implementation under RPI is producing a separate working document called the Recovery Implementation Strategy (implementation strategy). The implementation strategy steps down from the more general description of actions described in the recovery plan to detail the specific, near-term activities needed to implement the recovery plan. The implementation strategy will be

adaptable by being able to incorporate new information without having to concurrently revise the recovery plan, unless changes to statutory elements are required.

The Service listed *Astragalus magdalenae* var. *peirsonii* (Peirson's milk-vetch) as threatened in 1998 (63 FR 53596, October 6, 1998), and critical habitat was revised for the species in 2008 (73 FR 8747, February 14, 2008). *Astragalus magdalenae* var. *peirsonii* is a perennial member of the legume family. It has a long tap root that can penetrate deep into the sand to reach moisture and functions as an anchor for the plant in shifting sands. The plant has delicate pale purple flowers and produces large fruits containing seeds. Plants may flower in their first year and produce between one and five fruits, while older plants produce significantly more fruits.

Historically, *Astragalus magdalenae* var. *peirsonii* was found in Sonoran Desert dune environments in southeastern California, and in Sonora, Mexico. In the United States, it is currently restricted to the western portion of the Algodones Dunes of eastern Imperial County, California. This taxon occurs within about 53,000 acres (ac) (21,500 hectares (ha)) in a narrow band running 40 miles (mi) (64 kilometers (km)) northwest to southeast along the western portion of the dunes. Nearly all of the lands in the Algodones Dunes are managed by the Bureau of Land Management as the Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area (ISDRA). Within active dunes, the primary habitat for *A. m. var. peirsonii* is found on west and/or northwest-facing sides of bowls, swales, and slopes consisting of Rositas fine sands.

Astragalus magdalenae var. *peirsonii* is impacted by destruction of individuals and dune habitat from off-highway vehicle use and associated recreational development within the ISDRA.

Recovery Strategy

The purpose of a recovery plan is to provide a framework for the recovery of a species so that protection under the Act is no longer necessary. A recovery plan includes scientific information about the species and provides criteria that enable us to gauge whether downlisting or delisting the species is warranted. Furthermore, recovery plans help guide our recovery efforts by describing actions we consider necessary for each species' conservation and by estimating time and costs for implementing needed recovery measures.