

Number of respondents	Responses/ respondent	Burden/ responses (hours)	Total burden hours
500	1	1.5	750

Send comments to Janet Heekin, SAMHSA Reports Clearance Officer, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 15E21–B, Rockville, Maryland 20857, *OR* email a copy to *janet.heekin@samhsa.hhs.gov*. Written comments should be received by July 29, 2019.

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Carlos Castillo,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2019–11303 Filed 5–29–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4162–20–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Notice of the Withdrawal of a 1994 Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement and a 2001 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement Regarding Certain Activities Along the U.S. Southwest Border

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of withdrawal of a programmatic environmental impact statement and a supplemental programmatic environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: This Notice is published to provide public awareness of the decision of both U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and Joint Task Force—North (JTF–N), a joint command of the Department of Defense (DoD), to withdraw the Records of Decision for the joint Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) of 1994 and the Supplemental PEIS (SPEIS) of 2001. The documents were titled “Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for JTF–6 Activities Along the U.S./Mexico Border” and “Supplemental Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for INS and JTF–6 Activities.” These documents were created by entities which no longer exist. These documents are no longer used to provide compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for any actions of entities within either Department. Actions currently taken by either CBP or JTF–N comply with NEPA through analysis of individual projects. The successor to the

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is CBP, and the successor to JTF–6 is JTF–N.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Christopher Oh, Director, Energy and Environmental Management Division, Facilities Management and Engineering Division, Office of Facilities and Asset Management at 202–344–2448.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 created DHS. One of the principal mission responsibilities of DHS is border security. CBP is the DHS component with primary responsibility for border security. In 2003, Congress created CBP by combining elements of the former INS, including the United States Border Patrol (USBP), and the former U.S. Customs Service, and made it a component agency of DHS. CBP has a priority mission of keeping terrorists and their weapons out of the United States. It is also charged with enforcing customs, immigration, agriculture and other laws at the nation’s borders while facilitating legitimate trade and travel through the Ports of Entry (POEs). As part of its border security mission, CBP is charged with deterring and preventing cross-border violations both at and between the POEs, including illegal immigration and illegal trafficking of human beings, narcotics, weapons, and other contraband.

Based in Fort Bliss, Texas, Joint Task Force North (JTF–N) is a joint service command comprised of active-duty and reserve component soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, coast guardsmen, DoD civilian employees, and contracted support personnel. JTF–N is the DoD organization tasked to support our nation’s federal law enforcement agencies in the identification and interdiction of suspected transnational criminal organizations’ activities conducted within and along the approaches to the continental United States.

In 1994, the INS, then a part of the Department of Justice, and JTF–6, a joint command within DoD, jointly prepared a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (the 1994 PEIS). The 1994 PEIS was intended to address the cumulative effects of past and reasonably foreseeable projects undertaken by JTF–6 for numerous law enforcement agencies within the four

southwestern states. JTF–6 was, at the time, a recently formed military command that provided assistance and support to various counter drug law enforcement agencies along the southwest border.

In 2001, the INS and JTF–6 prepared a Supplemental PEIS (SPEIS). Instead of addressing the support activities JTF–6 would provide to numerous law enforcement agencies across the southwest border, the 2001 SPEIS focused on the support activities JTF–6 would specifically provide to USBP. The intent and purpose of the 2001 SPEIS was to assess and analyze the potential impacts of the JTF–6 activities “in support of INS/USBP.” The Record of Decision for this SPEIS was signed in 2002 by the INS and JTF–6. For both EISs in question, the INS was the lead agency and JTF–6 was a cooperating agency.

The 1994 PEIS and the 2001 SPEIS were created by entities that no longer exist. For this and other reasons, CBP and JTF–N no longer rely on the 1994 PEIS or the 2001 SPEIS to achieve NEPA compliance for their actions and activities on the southwest border.¹

Rather, both CBP and JTF–N achieve NEPA compliance for their actions and activities on the southwest border through site-specific or project-specific NEPA analyses. CBP and JTF–N believe their decision-makers are well-served by site-specific or project-specific NEPA analyses. Unlike a sprawling programmatic NEPA analysis, a site-specific or project-specific NEPA analysis gives decision-makers concrete and tangible information regarding the potential impacts of a proposed action. In addition, because every site-specific or project-specific analysis includes an analysis of cumulative impacts, they also present decision-makers with a larger frame of reference in which to understand those impacts.

Withdrawal of PEIS and Supplemental PEIS

Based on the experience of CBP and JTF–N, and the nature of the 1994 PEIS and 2001 SPEIS, CBP and JTF–N have withdrawn both the 1994 PEIS and the 2001 SPEIS and their respective Records of Decision. Both of these documents

¹ See National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, Public Law 91–190, 83 Stat. 852 (Jan. 1, 1970).

contain potentially valuable information. The withdrawal of the 1994 PEIS and the 2001 SPEIS and their respective Records of Decision does not in any way impinge on the ability of those preparing NEPA analyses in the future to use that information by citing the independent source(s) of the information, provided the continued accuracy of the information is validated.

Dated: May 23, 2019.

Karl H. Calvo,

Assistant Commissioner, Office of Facilities and Asset Management, Office of Enterprise Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2019-11251 Filed 5-29-19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-HQ-MB-2019-N022; FF09M21200-189-FXMB1231099BPP0L2; OMB Control Number 1018-0067]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Approval Procedures for Nontoxic Shot and Shot Coatings

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), are proposing to renew an information collection.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before July 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Send your comments on the information collection request by mail to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS: BPHC, 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803 (mail); or by email to Info_Coll@fws.gov. Please reference OMB Control Number 1018-0067 in the subject line of your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request additional information about this ICR, contact Madonna L. Baucum, Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, by email at Info_Coll@fws.gov, or by telephone at (703) 358-2503.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we provide the general public and other Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps us assess the

impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand our information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format.

We are soliciting comments on the proposed information collection request (ICR) that is described below. We are especially interested in public comment addressing the following issues: (1) Is the collection necessary to the proper functions of the Service; (2) will this information be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) is the estimate of burden accurate; (4) how might the Service enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (5) how might the Service minimize the burden of this collection on the respondents, including through the use of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*) prohibits the unauthorized take of migratory birds and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to regulate take of migratory birds in the United States. Under this authority, we control the hunting of migratory game birds through regulations in 50 CFR part 20. On January 1, 1991, we banned lead shot for hunting waterfowl and coots in the United States.

Regulations at 50 CFR 20.134 outline the application and approval process for new types of nontoxic shot. When considering approval of a candidate material as nontoxic, we must ensure that it is not hazardous in the environment and that secondary exposure (ingestion of spent shot or its components) is not a hazard to migratory birds. To make that decision, we require each applicant to provide information about the solubility and toxicity of the candidate material. Additionally, for law enforcement purposes, a noninvasive field detection device must be available to distinguish candidate shot from lead shot. This information constitutes the bulk of an

application for approval of nontoxic shot. The Director uses the data in the application to decide whether to approve a material as nontoxic.

Title of Collection: Approval Procedures for Nontoxic Shot and Shot Coatings (50 CFR 20.134).

OMB Control Number: 1018-0067.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Businesses that produce and/or market approved nontoxic shot types or nontoxic shot coatings.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 1.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 1.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: 3,200 hours.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 3,200 hours.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost: \$26,630 (\$1,630 application processing fee and \$25,000 for solubility testing).

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Madonna Baucum,

Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2019-11288 Filed 5-29-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R1-ES-2019-N060; FXES1113010000-190-FF01E00000]

Endangered Species; Receipt of Recovery and Interstate Commerce Permit Applications

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of receipt of permit applications; request for comments.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, have received applications for permits to conduct activities intended to enhance the propagation and survival of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. We invite the public and local, State, Tribal, and