

42 CFR citation and purpose	Number of respondents	Responses per respondent	Total responses	Hours per response	Total hours
54a.8(c)(1)(iv) Total number of referrals to alternative service providers reported by program participants to states when they are the responsible unit of government.	25	4 .....	100	.083	8
54a(8)(d) Total number of referrals reported to SAMHSA when it is the responsible unit of government. (NOTE: This notification will occur during the course of the regular reports that may be required under the terms of the funding award.)	20	2 .....	40	.25	10
Disclosure: 54a.8(b) Program participant notice to program beneficiaries of rights to referral to an alternative service provider.	1,460	1 .....	1,460	1	1,460
Part 54a—Subtotal .....	1,505	.....	1,600	.....	1,478
Total .....	1,620	.....	2,077	.....	1,845

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](mailto: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. 2019-11307 Filed 5-29-19; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4162-20-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration**

**Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request**

In compliance with Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 concerning opportunity for public comment on proposed collections of information, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request more information on the proposed projects or to obtain a copy of the information collection plans, call the SAMHSA Reports Clearance Officer on (240) 276-1112.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collections of information are necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the

information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

**Proposed Project: SAMHSA Application for Peer Grant Reviewers (OMB No. 0930-0255)—Revision**

Section 501(h) of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa) directs the Assistant Secretary of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to establish such peer review groups as are needed to carry out the requirements of Title V of the PHS Act. SAMHSA administers a large discretionary grants program under authorization of Title V, and, for many years, SAMHSA has funded grants to provide prevention and treatment services related to substance abuse and mental health.

In support of its grant peer review efforts, SAMHSA desires to continue to expand the number and types of reviewers it uses on these grant review committees. To accomplish that end, SAMHSA has determined that it is important to proactively seek the inclusion of new and qualified representatives on its peer review groups. Accordingly, SAMHSA has developed an application form for use by individuals who wish to apply to serve as peer reviewers.

The application form has been developed to capture the essential information about the individual applicants. The most consistent method to accomplish this is through completion of a standard form by all interested persons which captures information about knowledge, education, and experience in a consistent manner from all interested applicants. SAMHSA will use the

information provided on the applications to identify appropriate peer grant reviewers. Depending on their experience and qualifications, applicants may be invited to serve as grant reviewers.

The following changes are proposed in the form:

- Added the collection of License # and Expiration Date to meet 21st Century CURES Act requirements.
- Deleted the collection of experienced federal reviewer or non-federal reviewer information.
- Under No SAMHSA Experience section, added collection of whether or not the potential reviewer had completed SAMHSA reviewer training with the date.

**Under the Target Population Section**

- Added the following distinctions: Tribes or Tribal Organizations
- Minorities (African American, Hispanic/Latino, etc)

**Under the Substance Abuse and Clinical Issues Section**

- Added the following distinctions: Medication Assisted Treatment
- Emergency Treatment
- Opioid Use Disorders
- Deleted the following distinctions: Depression/Manic Depression
- Ecstasy
- Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
- Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
- Personality Disorders

**Under the Other Expertise Section**

- Added the following distinctions: Recovery Support Services
- Behavioral Healthcare
- Rural Communities
- Deleted the following distinctions: Faith Based Community Approaches
- Violence Prevention Programs
- Drug Courts

The following table shows the annual response burden estimate.

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

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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.<sup>1</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> See National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, Public Law 91-190, 83 Stat. 852 (Jan. 1, 1970).