

must not use the information except for purposes of administering the Universal Service Fund, and must not disclose such information unless directed to do so by the Commission. *See ELAP Order*, 34 FCC Rcd 10395, 10412–14, paras. 50–56. If the Commission requests information that the respondents believe is confidential, respondents may request confidential treatment of such information under section 0.459 of the Commission's rules.

Needs and Uses: This information collection addresses the requirements of a process (the eligible locations adjustment process (ELAP)) that facilitates the post-auction review of certain CAF Phase II Auction support recipients' defined deployment obligations (and associated support), on a state-by-state basis, in situations where the number of eligible locations within a state is less than the number of funded locations. *Connect America Fund*, WC Docket Nos. 10–90 et al., Order on Reconsideration, 33 FCC Rcd 1380, 1390–92, paras. 23–28 (2018) (*Phase II Auction Reconsideration Order*); *Connect America Fund*, WC Docket No. 10–90, Order, 34 FCC Rcd 10395 (WCB 2019) (adopting rules and requirements necessary to implement this process, consistent with the parameters set forth in the *Phase II Auction Reconsideration Order* and prior Commission guidance for adjusting defined deployment obligations) (*ELAP Order*). CAF Phase II Auction support recipients' participation in this process is voluntary.

ELAP requires the one-time collection of location information for all eligible locations within the state where the participant is seeking an adjustment to its defined deployment obligation. Eligible locations include every location qualifying for support (qualifying locations) and may include additional locations within eligible areas of the state that the participant will reserve as part of its defined deployment obligations, even if such locations cannot be identified as qualifying at the time of the ELAP process (prospective locations). The total number of eligible locations reported by the participant cannot exceed the participant's defined deployment obligation for the state.

Participants must also submit a description of its methods for identifying all locations qualifying for support, as well as some supporting evidence, such as copies of public records, aerial photography, location information for non-eligible locations, or similar evidence. Participants must certify the truth and accuracy of this information.

The Bureau will announce which participants have met their prima facie evidentiary standard, and the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) will then use certain location information (address, geocoordinates, number of units) filed by these participants to populate a publicly available map (public ELAP Map).

Other interested parties deemed eligible to participate in ELAP (stakeholders) may then challenge the accuracy and completeness of any relevant participant's eligible location information. To file such a challenge, stakeholders must submit alternative location information (of the same kind and in the same format as required of the participant), a brief description of the methods used to identify the location as an eligible location, and supporting evidence.

Stakeholders include government entities (state, local, and Tribal) as well as individuals or non-governmental entities with a legitimate and verifiable interest in ensuring broadband service in the relevant areas. Such stakeholders cannot hold a controlling interest in a competitor of the relevant participant(s).

The Bureau will use a third-party commercial verifier to confirm the eligibility of stakeholders who challenge a participant's location information. The Bureau will also separately gather certain limited information about these stakeholders (e.g., name and contact information).

All ELAP information will be filed and maintained in a new module within the High-Cost Universal Service Broadband Portal (HUBB) (OMB Control No. 3060–1228). The module will permit centralization and controlled access to ELAP information as well as maintenance of such information.

The module will incorporate several features like those required for reporting deployed location information in the HUBB. Specifically, the module will have an automated validation system that will generate error messages when the location information submitted by ELAP parties fails to meet reporting parameters (such as redundancies, required file type) as specified in the *ELAP Order*. Participants and stakeholders will be able to pre-file information and correct, update, add, or delete information prior to their respective filing deadline. The module will have integrated instructions and guidance for submitting information. To the extent practicable, the module will generate notices where correction, supplementation, or redaction of information is necessary.

Unlike deployed location information collected pursuant to OMB Control No.

3060–1228, all ELAP information, including the description of methods and supporting documentation as well as location data, except the location data published in the public ELAP Map, will be treated as presumptively confidential.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[Notice–PBS–2020–05; Docket No. 2020–0002; Sequence No. 21]

Announcement of Virtual Public Meeting for the Revised Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Expansion and Modernization of the San Luis I Land Port of Entry, San Luis, Arizona

AGENCY: Public Building Service (PBS), General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Announcement of virtual public meeting and extension of public review period.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the virtual public meeting for the revised Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), which analyzes the potential environmental impacts of a proposal by the General Services Administration (GSA) to expand and modernize the San Luis I Land Port of Entry (LPOE) located in San Luis, Arizona along the U.S.-Mexico international border.

DATES: A virtual public meeting will be held on Wednesday, July 14, 2020 from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., Mountain Standard Time (MST). Interested parties are encouraged to attend and provide comments on the revised DEIS. The comment period for the revised DEIS has been extended and ends on July 21, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties are also asked to register for the public meeting on the following website: <https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/regions/welcome-to-the-pacific-rim-region-9/land-ports-of-entry/san-luis-i-land-port-of-entry>. An electronic copy of the revised DEIS and the 2019 DEIS may also be found on the provided website.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions or comments on the DEIS should be directed to: Osmahn Kadri, Regional Environmental Quality Advisor/NEPA Project Manager, GSA, at 415–522–3617, or via email to osmahn.kadri@gsa.gov. Written

comments can be mailed to: GSA San Luis EIS, c/o LMI, 7940 Jones Branch Drive, Tysons, VA 22102. All comments must be received by July 21, 2020, in order to be considered for the Final EIS.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: During the DEIS review period in April 2019, multiple comments were received, including one comment which identified a new alternative to be included in the analysis. Therefore, GSA determined that the Draft EIS would be re-released for public review that includes the new alternative. The revised DEIS describes the project purpose and need, the alternatives being considered, and the potential impacts of each alternative on the existing environment. As the lead agency for this undertaking, GSA is acting on behalf of its major tenant at the facility, the Department of Homeland Security's U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

The availability of the revised DEIS was announced in a separate **Federal Register** notice on March 31, 2020 (85 FR 17890, pp. 17890–17891).

Virtual Public Meeting

The virtual public meeting will be held via a Zoom Webinar. Preregistration is strongly encouraged. The meeting will include a presentation by GSA and an opportunity for interested parties to provide comments. Comments can also be provided prior to the meeting via email to osmahn.kadri@gsa.gov.

Jared Bradley,

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

[FR Doc. 2020–14103 Filed 6–30–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Request

AGENCY: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Request for Information; notice of extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: For the “*Opioid Management in Older Adults*” project, AHRQ is seeking to identify innovative approaches to managing opioid medications for chronic pain that are particularly relevant for *older adults*. Use of long-term opioid therapy in older adults can be especially problematic

because of increased risks such as delirium, falls, and dementia. Through this notice, the comment period has been extended to August 30, 2020. The subject matter content remains unchanged from the original notice which was previously published on March 18, 2020.

DATES: Information must be received by August 30, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be submitted by email to: Opioids_OlderAdults@abtassoc.com.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Parivash Nourjah, Parivash.nourjah@ahrq.gov, or 301–427–1106.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States is in the midst of an unprecedented opioid epidemic that is affecting people from all walks of life. Regulators and policy makers have initiated many activities to curb the epidemic, but relatively little attention has been paid to the growing toll of opioid use, opioid misuse, and opioid use disorder (OUD) among older adults.

The opioid crisis in older adults is strongly related to challenges in prescription opioid management in this population. Older adults have a high prevalence of chronic pain and are especially vulnerable to suffering adverse events from opioid use, making safe prescribing more challenging even when opioids are an appropriate therapeutic choice. Identifying adverse effects due to opioid use, misuse or abuse is complicated further by factors such as co-occurring medical disorders that can mimic the effects of opioid use. There is also a risk of attributing clinical findings in older adults (e.g., personality changes, falls/balance problems, difficulty sleeping, and heart problems) to other conditions that are also common with age. If adverse events due to opioid prescriptions are identified, finding appropriate alternatives for pain management can be challenging if other pharmacologic options (such as NSAIDs) are contraindicated or mobility issues limit access to other therapeutic options.

Diagnosis of substance use disorders is also more complicated in this population. Clinicians may not associate drug misuse or addiction with older adults or they may be inadequately trained in identification and treatment of opioid misuse and OUD among older adults, and hence may not monitor for the signs of opioid use disorder in this population.

Successfully optimizing the prescribing and use of opioids in older adults will require addressing the issue at many points along the care continuum where older adults may need

additional attention or a different approach. AHRQ wants to identify specific tools, strategies and approaches to opioid management in older adults throughout the breadth of the care delivery continuum, from avoiding opioid initiation to screening for opioid misuse and opioid use disorder, as well as approaches to opioid tapering in older adults.

AHRQ is interested in all innovative approaches that address the opioid management concerns in older adults listed above, but respondents are welcome to address as many or as few as they choose and to address additional areas of interest not listed.

Strategies and approaches could come from a variety of health care settings including, but not limited to, primary care and other ambulatory care clinics, emergency departments, home health care organizations, skilled nursing care settings, and inpatient care. Other sources of these strategies might include health care payers, accountable care organizations, and organizations that provide external quality improvement support. Some of the examples of the types of innovations we are looking for might be specific tools or workflows that support providers to assess the risk/benefit balance of opioids within a multidisciplinary approach in pain management; to optimize and monitor the opioid prescribing when appropriate, including tapering strategies; to screen and treat for opioid misuse or opioid use disorder; or to involve family or other caregivers of an older adult in conversations about opioid safety. Descriptions of strategies or approaches should include the setting where it is deployed and the type of patient population served.

This RFI is for planning purposes only and should not be construed as a policy, solicitation for applications, or as an obligation on the part of the Government to provide support for any ideas in response to it. AHRQ will use the information submitted in response to this RFI at its discretion, and will not provide comments to any respondent's submission. However, responses to the RFI may be reflected in future solicitation(s) or policies. Respondents are advised that the Government is under no obligation to acknowledge receipt of the information received or provide feedback to respondents with respect to any information submitted. No proprietary, classified, confidential or sensitive information should be included in your response. The Government reserves the right to use any non-proprietary technical information in any resultant solicitation(s). The contents of all