

Proposed Project: Notification of Intent To Use Schedule III, IV, or V Opioid Drugs for the Maintenance and Detoxification Treatment of Opiate Addiction Under 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(2) (OMB No. 0930-0234)—Revision

The Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 (“DATA,” Pub. L. 106-310) amended the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823(g)(2)) to permit practitioners (physicians) to seek and obtain waivers to prescribe certain approved narcotic treatment drugs for the treatment of opiate addiction. The legislation sets eligibility requirements and certification requirements as well as an interagency notification review process for physicians who seek waivers.

To implement these new provisions, SAMHSA developed a notification form (SMA-167) that facilitates the submission and review of notifications. The form provides the information necessary to determine whether practitioners (*i.e.*, independent physicians and physicians in group practices (as defined under section 1877(h)(4) of the Social Security Act) meet the qualifications for waivers set forth under the new law. Use of this form will enable physicians to know they have provided all information

needed to determine whether practitioners are eligible for a waiver.

However, there is no prohibition on use of other means to provide requisite information. The Secretary will convey notification information and determinations to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), which will assign an identification number to qualifying practitioners; this number will be included in the practitioner’s registration under 21 U.S.C. 823(f).

Practitioners may use the form for two types of notification: (a) New, and (b) immediate. Under “new” notifications, practitioners may make their initial waiver requests to SAMHSA. “Immediate” notifications inform SAMHSA and the Attorney General of a practitioner’s intent to prescribe immediately to facilitate the treatment of an individual (one) patient under 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(2)(E)(ii).

The form collects data on the following items: Practitioner name; state medical license number and DEA registration number; address of primary location, telephone and fax numbers; e-mail address; name and address of group practice; group practice employer identification number; names and DEA registration numbers of group practitioners; purpose of notification new, immediate, or renewal;

certification of qualifying criteria for treatment and management of opiate dependent patients; certification of capacity to refer patients for appropriate counseling and other appropriate ancillary services; certification of maximum patient load, certification to use only those drug products that meet the criteria in the law. The form also notifies practitioners of Privacy Act considerations, and permits practitioners to expressly consent to disclose limited information to the SAMHSA Buprenorphine Physician Locator.

Since July 2002, SAMHSA has received just over 6,000 notifications and has certified over 5,500 physicians. Eighty-one percent of the notifications were submitted by mail or by facsimile, with approximately twenty percent submitted through the Web based online system. Approximately 60 percent of the certified physicians have consented to disclosure on the SAMHSA Buprenorphine Physician Locator.

Respondents may submit the form electronically, through a dedicated Web page that SAMHSA will establish for the purpose, as well as via U.S. mail.

The following table summarizes the estimated annual burden for the use of this form.

Purpose of submission	Number of respondents	Responses per respondent	Burden per response (hr)	Total burden (hrs)
Initial Application for Waiver	2,000	1	.083	166
Notification to Prescribe Immediately	50	1	.083	4
Total	2,050	170

Send comments to Summer King, SAMHSA Reports Clearance Officer, Room 7-1044, One Choke Cherry Road, Rockville, MD 20857. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Dated: July 29, 2005.

Anna Marsh,

Executive Officer, SAMHSA.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

Public Workshop: Privacy and Technology: Government Use of Commercial Data for Homeland Security

AGENCY: Privacy Office, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice announcing public workshop.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security Privacy Office will host a public workshop, “Privacy and Technology: Government Use of Commercial Data for Homeland Security,” to explore the policy, legal, and technology issues associated with the government’s use of personally identifiable commercial data in protecting the homeland.

DATES: The workshop will be held on September 8, 2005, from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and on September 9, 2005, from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The Privacy and Technology Workshop will be held in the auditorium at the DHS Offices at the GSA Regional Headquarters Building located at 7th and D Streets, SW., Washington, DC 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Toby Milgrom Levin, Robyn Kaplan, Kenneth Mortensen, or Peter Sand at Privacy Workshop, Privacy Office, Department of Homeland Security, Arlington, VA 22202, by telephone 571-227-3813, by facsimile 571-227-4171, or by e-mail at privacyworkshop@dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Workshop Goals

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Privacy Office is holding

a public workshop to explore the policy, legal, and technology issues surrounding the government's use of personally identifiable commercial data for homeland security. The program will include a broad range of experts and perspectives, including representatives from academia, business leaders, privacy advocates, legal experts, technologists, and policy leaders. In addition to the panel discussions, time will be allotted during the workshop for questions and comments from the audience that may be directed to each panel.

Reason for the Workshop

The government's use of technology to access and analyze vast amounts of personally identifiable data collected by companies and data aggregators raises important privacy concerns. The DHS Privacy Office is holding this workshop to inform the Privacy Office, DHS, and the public about the policy, legal, and technology issues surrounding the government's access and use of such information for counterterrorism and how to protect privacy given the government's need for better data analysis.

Commercially available personal information ranges from directory information, such as individual names, addresses, and telephone numbers, to records of retail purchases, including travel, insurance, and financial data, to public record information obtained from Federal, state, and local offices, including court documents, professional licenses, and property records.

A number of reports have been issued urging that the government adopt standards for using such information for intelligence analysis, including the Department of Defense, Technology and Privacy Advisory Committee (TAPAC) Report and the two reports of the Markle Foundation's Task Force on National Security in the Information Age.¹ This workshop is intended to provide a forum for considering such standards as well as for examining whether and how information technology and commercial data can help improve national security. Finally, the workshop will look at technologies to aid in data analysis and

¹ Technology and Privacy Advisory Commission, *Safeguarding Privacy in the Fight Against Terrorism* (2004) available at <http://www.sainc.com/tapac/finalreport.htm>; Markle Foundation, Task Force on National Security in the Information Age, *Creating a Trusted Information Network for Homeland Security* (2003); Markle Foundation, Task Force on National Security in the Information Age, *Protecting American's Freedom in the Information Age* (2002). The Markle reports are available at <http://www.markle.org>.

information management that are more privacy protective.

The Workshop

The program will begin with a discussion of how government agencies are using personally identifiable commercial data in homeland security. Among the questions that we may examine are: What types of personally identifiable commercial data are being used; what are the benefits of using such data; what commercial data is needed to help identify terrorists; can commercial data be used to reduce the incidence of false positives, and if so, what data is needed to do so; and how accurate is commercial data for such purposes.

The second topic will address the privacy and legal issues raised by government use of commercial data. This panel will explore the adequacy of current laws, particularly the Privacy Act of 1974, to protect against government abuses when using commercial data. The panel will also examine the privacy implications of government's use of commercial data and whether there should be any limitations or protections. The panel may also discuss whether there are international laws and standards that can provide models for protecting privacy in this context.

The third panel will focus on current and developing technologies to aid the government in analyzing data for homeland security. This panel will examine the technologies government agencies are using to access and process data and whether such uses raise privacy concerns. The panel may also discuss how to evaluate the quality of such technologies, the accuracy of the underlying data, and whether further research is needed before agencies invest in such technologies.

The fourth panel will examine how technology can help protect individual privacy while enabling government agencies to analyze data. This panel will review privacy-enhancing technologies (PETs) that enable data analysis without disclosing the identity of individuals by using de-identified or anonymized data. In addition, the technologists will discuss how matching, linking, and knowledge discovery can be done in a more privacy-sensitive manner.

The final panel will build on the discussion of the previous panels to develop a recommended roadmap for DHS on building privacy protections into information programs that use commercial data. This closing panel will discuss options concerning privacy protective rules and standards DHS can adopt without waiting for changes in law. The panel may also consider how

technology can be used as a governance tool to ensure that the agency's privacy polices are implemented.

Registration Information

The workshop is open to the public and there is no fee for attendance. For general security purposes, all attendees will be required to show a valid form of photo identification, such as a driver's license, to enter the building.

The Privacy Office will accept registration for this workshop. Registration is not necessary to attend, but is encouraged so that we may better plan this event. To register, please send an e-mail to the e-mail box for the workshop, privacyworkshop@dhs.gov, indicating your intent to attend. The Privacy Office will not retain your e-mail or e-mail address. For additional information, including routine uses permitted by the Privacy Act, see the DHS Privacy Policy on the DHS Web site at <http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/privacy.jsp>.

The Privacy Office will post additional information about the workshop, including a detailed agenda, on the DHS Privacy Office Web site at <http://www.dhs.gov/privacy> prior to the event. A transcript of the workshop will be posted shortly after the workshop.

Dated: July 25, 2005.

Nuala O'Connor Kelly,
Chief Privacy Officer Department of
Homeland Security.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[USCG-2000-7833]

Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Vessel and Facility Response Plans for Oil: 2003 Removal Equipment Requirements and Alternative Technology Revisions; Reopening Comment Period

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of availability and request for comments; reopening the comment period.

SUMMARY: In response to public request, the Coast Guard is reopening the public comment period on the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (DPEIS) for the rulemaking on Vessel and Facility Response Plans for Oil; 2003 Removal Equipment Requirements and Alternative Technology Revisions published on June 1, 2005 (70 FR 31487). The DPEIS