

Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-E11, Atlanta, GA 30333 or send an e-mail to omb@cdc.gov.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is 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. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance (0923-0008)—Extension—Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is mandated pursuant to the 1980 Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and its 1986 Amendments, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), to prevent or mitigate adverse

human health effects and diminished quality of life resulting from the exposure to hazardous substances into the environment. The primary purpose of this activity, which ATSDR has supported since 1992, is to develop, implement, and maintain a state-based surveillance system for hazardous substances emergency events which can be used to: (1) Describe the distribution of the hazardous substances releases; (2) describe the public health consequences (morbidity, mortality, and evacuations) associated with the events; (3) identify risk factors associated with the public health consequences; and (4) develop strategies to reduce future public health consequences. The study population will consist of all hazardous substance non-permitted acute releases within the 15 states (Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin) participating in the surveillance system.

Until this system was developed and implemented, there was no national public health-based surveillance system to coordinate the collation, analysis, and distribution of hazardous substances emergency release data to public health practitioners. It was necessary to establish this national surveillance

system which describes the public health impact of hazardous substances emergencies on the health of the population of the United States. The data collection form will be completed by the state health department Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance (HSEES) coordinator using a variety of sources including written and oral reports from environmental protection agencies, police, firefighters, emergency response personnel; or researched by the HSEES coordinator using material safety data sheets, and chemical handbooks. There is a slight reduction in the average burden hours per response because of enhancements made to the data entry screens. The data entry program now automatically populates the fields for geographic coordinates, surrounding population data, and surrounding areas of interest.

Additionally, an HSEES public use data set will be made available on the ATSDR HSEES Web site. Interested parties will need to complete a brief description of who will be using the data and for what purpose to be able to download the data. This will allow ATSDR to widely distribute the data and track its usefulness. There are no costs to respondents.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Participating State Health Department HSEES Coordinators	15	600	40/60	6,000
Persons interested in HSEES data through Web site	500	1	6/60	50
Total				6,050

Dated: July 27, 2004.
Alvin Hall,
Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
[FR Doc. 04-17614 Filed 8-2-04; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-04-0468]

Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

In compliance with the requirement of Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 for opportunity for public comment on

proposed data collection projects, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request more information on the proposed projects or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, or to send comments contact Sandi Gambescia, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-E11, Atlanta, GA 30333 or send an e-mail to omb@cdc.gov.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is 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. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

Implementation of a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) System for the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)—New—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

CDC is proposing to contract for the development of a standard Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system those PRAMS states can use for collecting telephone interview data. PRAMS is part of the CDC initiative to reduce infant mortality and low birth

weight and promote safe motherhood, is a state-specific, population-based risk factor surveillance system of women who have recently delivered a live-born infant. PRAMS is designed to identify and monitor selected maternal experiences and behaviors that occur before and during pregnancy and during the child's early infancy. PRAMS is funded through cooperative agreements between CDC's Division of Reproductive Health (DRH) and participating state and local health departments. In 2004, 29 states and the city of New York are funded by CDC to conduct PRAMS.

A sample of women will be contacted by mail (with telephone follow-up for non-respondents). Approximately 15% of all interviews in each state are conducted by telephone. CDC provides

funding for states interested in using CATI technology to develop CATI systems for the telephone interviews. Some states have developed their own CATI systems, while many continue to record telephone interviews on paper. The dual modes used and the variations in CATI systems developed by the states have created data management problems for PRAMS. CDC cleans and weights the state data and provides each state with an analysis dataset. The variations in data files have resulted in backlogs in providing analysis datasets to states. The proposed CATI system will collect telephone interview data in a similar manner and produce consistent file layout across all PRAMS states.

The new CATI system will also simplify the data collection process in

the states. As each woman is interviewed by telephone, the interviewer will directly record her responses into the CATI system. For states still recording telephone interviews on paper, the CATI system will eliminate the extra step of keying the survey responses after the interview is completed. In addition, the CATI system will record operational information about successful call attempts which will assist states in contacting women more efficiently. For CDC, receiving telephone interview data in a standardized format will simplify the data cleaning process and allow for provision of analysis datasets to states in a timely manner. The total cost to respondents is \$117,250.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hrs)	Total burden hours
Funded PRAMS sites	30	335	35/60	5863
Total				5863

Dated: July 27, 2004.

Alvin Hall,

Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 04-17616 Filed 8-2-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-04-0572]

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Proposed Project

CDC and ATSDR Health Message Testing System Status—Revision—Office of the Director, Office of Communication (OD/OC), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) protects people's health and safety by preventing and controlling diseases and injuries; promotes healthy living through strong partnerships with local, national and international organizations, and enhances health decisions by providing credible information on critical health issues.

Members of the public and health practitioners at all levels require up-to-date, credible information about health and safety in order to make rational decisions. Such information affects the health and well-being of people across

all stages of life by making our food supply safe, identifying harmful behaviors, and improving our environment.

CDC, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), must fulfill their mission and mandate to frequently communicate urgent and sensitive health messages with the general public, members of the public with certain diseases or disabling conditions, and those at a greater risk of exposure to disease or injury causing agents. CDC/ATSDR makes this crucial health information available through many channels including books, periodicals, and monographs; internet web sites; health and safety guidelines; reports from investigations and emergency responses; public health monitoring and statistics; travel advisories; answers to public inquiries; and health education campaigns.

In addition to serving the public, CDC/ATSDR delivers health information that enables health providers to make critical decisions. For instance, the practicing medical and dental communities and the nation's health care providers are target audiences for numerous official CDC recommendations concerning the diagnosis and treatment of disease, immunization schedules, infection control, and clinical prevention practices. CDC/ATSDR offers technical assistance and training to health professionals as well.