

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS—Continued

Respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Mine Workers (pilot mine—focus group).	Focus Group Questions	9	1	1	9
Section Foreman (full study)	Section Foreman Form	6	12	10/60	12
Mine Workers (full study—baseline)	Baseline Form	54	1	20/60	18
Mine Workers (full study—1, 3, and 6 months for control and proto-types).	1, 3, and 6 months forms	54	6	25/60	135
Total	182

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-12-12QI]

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, call 404-639-7570 and send comments to Kimberly Lane, at 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D74, Atlanta, GA 30333 or send an email 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

The National Voluntary Environmental Assessment Information System (NVEAIS)—New—National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The CDC is requesting OMB approval for the National Voluntary Environmental Assessment Information System (NVEAIS) to collect data from foodborne illness outbreak environmental assessments routinely conducted by local, state, territorial, or tribal food safety programs during outbreak investigations. Environmental assessment data are not currently collected at the national level. The data reported through this information system will provide timely data on the causes of outbreaks, including environmental factors associated with outbreaks, and are essential to environmental public health regulators' efforts to respond more effectively to outbreaks and prevent future, similar outbreaks. This information system is specifically designed to link to CDC's existing disease outbreak surveillance system (National Outbreak Reporting System).

The information system was developed by the Environmental Health Specialists Network (EHS-Net), a collaborative project of CDC, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and nine states (California, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, New York, Minnesota, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Tennessee). The network consists of environmental health specialists (EHSs), epidemiologists, and laboratorians. The EHS-Net has developed a standardized protocol for identifying, reporting, and analyzing data relevant to foodborne

illness outbreak environmental assessments.

While conducting environmental assessments during outbreak investigations is routine for food safety program officials, reporting information from the environmental assessments to CDC is not routine. Thus, state, local, tribal, and territorial food safety program officials are the respondents for this data collection—one official from each participating program will report environmental assessment data on outbreaks. These programs are typically located in public health or agriculture agencies. There are approximately 3,000 such agencies in the United States. Thus, although it is not possible to determine how many programs will choose to participate, as NVEAIS is voluntary, the maximum potential number of program respondents is approximately 3,000.

These programs will be reporting data on outbreaks, not their programs or personnel. It is not possible to determine exactly how many outbreaks will occur in the future, nor where they will occur. However, we can estimate that, based on existing data, a maximum of 1,400 foodborne illness outbreaks will occur annually. Only programs in the jurisdictions in which these outbreaks occur would report to NVEAIS. Thus, not every program will respond every year. Consequently, the respondent burden estimate is based on the number of outbreaks likely to occur each year. Assuming each outbreak occurs in a different jurisdiction, there will be one respondent per outbreak.

There are two activities associated with NVEAIS that require a burden estimate. The first is entering all requested environmental assessment data into NVEAIS. This will be done once for each outbreak. This will take approximately 2 hours per outbreak.

The second activity is the manager interview that will be conducted at each establishment associated with an outbreak. Most outbreaks are associated

with only one establishment; however, some are associated with multiple establishments. We estimate that a maximum average of four manager

interviews will be conducted per outbreak. Each interview will take about 20 minutes.

The total estimated annual burden is 4,667 hours. There is no cost to the respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Food safety program personnel ..	Reporting environmental assessment data into NVEAIS.	1,400	1	2	2,800
Retail food personnel	Manager interview	1,400	4	20/60	1,867
Total	4,667

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) publishes a list of information collection requests under review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). To request a copy of these requests, call (404) 639-7570 or send an email to omb@cdc.gov. Send written comments to CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395-5806. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

Developing a Responsive Plan for Building the Capacity of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to Implement HIV Prevention Services—New—National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that over 1 million people in the United States are

living with HIV. Each year, approximately 50,000 people in the United States become newly infected. Some groups are disproportionately affected by this epidemic. For example, between 2006 and 2009, there was an almost 50% increase in the number of new HIV infections among young Black men who have sex with men (MSM). In order to address these health disparities, the CDC funded 34 community-based organizations via cooperative agreement PS11-1113 to implement HIV prevention programs targeting young MSM of color and young transgender persons of color.

Building the capacity of community based organizations (CBOs) is a priority to ensure effective and efficient delivery of HIV prevention services. Since the late 1980s, CDC has been working with CBOs to broaden the reach of HIV prevention efforts. Over time, the CDC's program for HIV prevention has grown in size, scope, and complexity, responding to changes in approaches to addressing the epidemic, including the introduction of new guidances; effective behavioral, biomedical, and structural interventions; and public health strategies. The Capacity Building Branch within the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention (DHAP) provides national leadership and support for capacity building assistance (CBA) to help improve the performance of the HIV prevention workforce. One way that it accomplishes this task is by funding CBA providers via cooperative agreement PS09-906 to work with CBOs, health departments, and communities to increase their knowledge, skills, technology, and infrastructure to implement and sustain science-based, culturally appropriate interventions and public health strategies.

CBOs funded under PS11-1113 will collaborate with CBA providers to develop *Strategic Plans for Enhanced CBO Capacity*. CBA providers will conduct face-to-face field visits with the CBOs utilizing a structured organizational needs assessment tool that was developed in collaboration with CDC. This comprehensive tool offers a mixed-methods data collection approach consisting of checklists, close-ended (quantitative) questions, and open-ended (qualitative) questions. CBOs will be asked to complete the tool prior to the field visits in order to maximize time during the visits for discussion and strategic planning.

Findings from this project will be used by the participating CBOs, the CBA providers, and the Capacity Building Branch. By the end of the project, the participating CBOs will have CBA strategic plans that will help guide the success of their programs. Based on these plans, the CBA providers (in collaboration with CDC) will be able to better identify and address those needs most reported by CBOs. Finally, the Capacity Building Branch will be able to refine its approach to conceptualizing and providing CBA on a national level in the most cost-effective manner possible.

There is no cost to respondents other than their time. The CBA providers will complete their field visits in one day (8 hours). Eighteen of the participating CBOs are dually funded under both PS11-1113 and PS10-1003; they participated in a similar process under the earlier cooperative agreement. Therefore, they will not need to complete the full tool nor participate in a full-day field visit; the burden will be reduced for these respondents.