

the Web site inviting visitors to complete the survey. We anticipate that survey participants will come from all

regions of the United States. No personal identifiers are requested as part of the survey, and respondents will be

neither compensated nor charged for responding.

ANNUALIZED BURDEN TABLE

Respondents	No. of respondents	No. of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hrs.)	Total burden (in hrs.)
CDC Web Site Visitors	3,000	1	20/60	1,000
Total	3,000	1,000

Dated: July 27, 2004,
Alvin Hall,
 Director, Management Analysis and Services
 Office, Centers for Disease Control and
 Prevention.
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 BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-04-JT]

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 the CDC Reports Clearance Officer on (404) 498-1210. CDC is requesting an emergency clearance for this data collection with a two week public comment period. CDC is requesting OMB approval of this package 7 days after the end of the public comment period.

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. Send comments to Seleda M. Perryman, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D24, Atlanta, GA 30333 or send an e-mail to *omb@cdc.gov*. Written comments should be received within 14 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

Passenger Locator Card—New—National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has statutory responsibility for preventing the introduction, transmission, and spread of communicable diseases from foreign countries into the United States, *e.g.*, at international ports of entry, and from one state or possession into another. Under its delegated authority by DHHS, the Division of Global Migration and Quarantine of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is empowered to detain, medically examine, or conditionally release individuals suspected of carrying a communicable disease. Under foreign quarantine regulations, the master of a ship or captain of an airplane entering the United States from a foreign port is required by public health law to report certain illnesses among passengers (42 CFR 71.21). CDC has the authority to collect personal health information to protect the health of the public under the authority of Section 301 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 241).

People exposed to communicable diseases of public health importance while traveling on a conveyance should be notified as quickly as possible by public health authorities so they can be made aware of (1) their exposure, (2) told what to do if they become symptomatic, and (3) be medically monitored for a period after exposure, or given preventive treatment if indicated and readily available. In order to do this, emergency contact information is

needed for all persons (passengers and crew) who traveled on the conveyance.

Presently, there are two circumstances that passenger locator information would be collected: (1) When a passenger is reported with signs and symptoms of a communicable illness; and, (2) In the event of a global disease outbreak. During the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak in 2003, it was evident that current methods of using paper copies of airline manifests and customs information were inadequate to notify passengers potentially exposed to SARS within the incubation period (10 days). Airline manifests and custom declarations do not contain reliable emergency contact information. Manifests contain only the name and the seat number. Custom declarations are written by passengers and are often illegible or not complete. Names on the custom declarations do not necessarily match those on the manifests, phone numbers are not included, and only one custom declaration is filled out per family. The locating information maybe fairly complete; however, the person may no longer be at that address (*e.g.*, temporary lodging).

Passengers on domestic flights do not complete custom declaration, therefore no reliable system exist to obtain emergency contact information for passengers on domestic conveyances. The estimated time to locate passengers using the current system is one month.

An emergency clearance is being requested because CDC has developed an airline passenger locator card to obtain the necessary information needed to notify passengers who may have been exposed to a communicable disease. Because of today's uncertainties, we are requesting OMB to grant approval most expeditiously.

Completing the passenger locator card and furnishing the requested information is voluntary; however, in order to prevent the spread of a disease, more complete information allows important public health functions such as adequate monitoring and follow-up of

significant health events to be performed. To prevent the spread of communicable diseases, identifiable information may be shared with authorized DHHS personnel and public health or cooperating medical

authorities. In addition to collecting detailed locator information, the passenger locator card can be scanned, which will increase the speed as well as accuracy of data collection and should allow for more timely notification of

passengers when necessary. This package will be included in the next extension of the Foreign Quarantine Regulations (42 CFR Part 71) OMB No. 0920-0134. There are no costs to the respondents.

ANNUALIZED BURDEN TABLE

Type of notification	Number of respondents	Number of responses/respondent	Average burden/response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Outbreak of public health significance	2,700,000	1	5/60	225,000
Ill passenger	800	1	5/60	67
Total	225,067

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-04-JU]

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

Factors Impacting Effective Removal of Arsenic by Household Water Purification Systems—New—National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Epidemiologic evidence strongly links ingestion of water containing inorganic arsenic with an increase in bladder cancer and other cancers. In Maine, approximately 10% of private domestic wells have arsenic concentrations greater than Maine's health standard for water of 10 µg/L. In wells with high arsenic concentrations, ingestion of water can be the dominant source of arsenic exposure. The preferred method for treating domestic well water containing elevated levels of arsenic is point-of-use water-treatment devices.

The purpose of the proposed study is to evaluate how the efficacy of water-treatment devices is affected by user behaviors such as maintenance and selection of appropriate technologies, and by variations in water chemistry. This study will focus on 100 households recruited on the basis of their

geographic location in areas of Maine that have high concentrations of arsenic in groundwater. The study will have a cross-sectional component and a temporal component. For the cross-sectional component, total arsenic, inorganic arsenic species, and selected geochemical constituents will be quantified in the influent and effluent of filtration devices treating these 100 domestic well-water supplies. The study team will administer questionnaires to each participating household to collect data on the type of treatment unit used, routine operation parameters, and suggested and actual maintenance schedules. For the 3-year temporal component of the study, the study team will test the influent and effluent of the treatment units of 45 participating households for total arsenic once each year. The percentage of arsenic removed by the filter will be compared to the study criterion selected to indicate that a filter is failing. If the arsenic removal level indicates that a treatment unit meets criterion for failure, treatment unit influent and effluent water will be analyzed for inorganic arsenic species and geochemical constituents to determine whether the chemistry of the water has changed sufficiently to explain the failure.

A follow-up questionnaire will be administered biannually and at the time of a system failure to determine when the unit was last maintained and if operation and maintenance have changed. CDC/NCEH will request a 3-year clearance. There is no cost to respondents.

ANNUALIZED BURDEN TABLE

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses/respondent	Avg. burden/response (in hrs)	Total burden hours
Initial recruiting postcard completion	34	1	5/60	3
Initial interview	34	1	30/60	17