Dated: November 8, 2006.

Joan F. Karr,

Acting Reports Clearance Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-07–0469]

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 the CDC Reports Clearance Officer at (404) 639–5960 or send an e-mail to *omb@cdc.gov.* Send written comments to CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC or by fax to (202) 395–6974. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

National Program of Cancer Registries—Cancer Surveillance System—Extension (OMB number 0920–0469)-National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The American Cancer Society estimated that about 1.37 million Americans were newly diagnosed with cancer in 2005 and that about 570,000 died from cancer in that same year. The National Institutes of Health estimates that in 2005, the cost of cancer was about $209 billion, including $74 billion direct costs to treat cancer, and $136 billion indirect costs in lost productivity due to illness and premature death.

In 2002, CDC implemented the National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR)—Cancer Surveillance System (CSS) to collect, evaluate and disseminate cancer incidence data collected by population-based cancer registries. In 2002, CDC began annually publishing *United States Cancer Statistics (USCS).* The latest USCS report published in 2005 provided cancer statistics for 93% of the United States population from all cancer registries whose data met national data standards. Prior to the publication of USCS, at the national level, cancer incidence data were available for only 14% of the population of the United States.

With this expanded coverage of the U.S. population, it will now be possible to better describe geographic variation in cancer incidence throughout the country and provide incidence data on minority populations and rare cancers to further plan and evaluate state and national cancer control and prevention efforts.

Therefore, CDC's Division of Cancer Prevention and Control proposes to continue to aggregate existing cancer incidence data from states funded by the National Program of Cancer Registries into a national surveillance system.

These data are already collected and aggregated at the state level, thus, the additional burden for the states is small. Funded states are asked to continue to report cancer incidence data to CDC on an annual basis. Each state is requested to report a cumulative file containing incidence data from the first diagnosis year for which the cancer registry collected data with the assistance of NPCR funds (e.g., 1995) through 12 months past the close of the most recent diagnosis year (e.g., 2004).

NCCDPHP is requesting a 3 year clearance for this project. The total number of eligible respondents is 63 which includes 50 States, 12 territories, and the District of Columbia. The total estimated annualized burden hours are 126 (i.e., 2 hours per respondent). There are no costs to the respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)
States, Territories, and the District of Columbia (Cancer Registries)	63	1	2

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Joan F. Karr,

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–07–06BV]

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 404–639–5960 and send comments to Seleda Perryman, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS–D74, 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

Travel-Related Infectious Diseases Risk Perception, Prevention Measures, and Behaviors during Travel to Latin America Visiting Friends and Relatives (VFR) versus non-VFR Travelers—New—National Center for Infectious

Diseases (NCID)—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The proposed project will focus on travelers visiting friends and relatives (VFR) in Latin America. An estimated 44% of all international travel is VFR related. Although multiple definitions exist, VFR travelers typically refer to those who were born in a resource-poor country, now living in a resource-rich country, and returning to their country of birth to visit friends and relatives. VFR travelers have received particular attention recently for being at higher risk than other travel groups for acquiring communicable diseases during visit to their home countries. However, there are few studies that characterize and explore this health disparity between VFR and non-VFR travelers.

The proposed study would be the first to focus on travel-related health risks in U.S resident VFR and non-VFR travelers to Latin America. The study objectives are to characterize and understand the health disparities between VFR and non-VFR travelers to Latin America by comparing (1) pre-travel health preparations, (2) perceived susceptibility and severity to travel-related communicable diseases, (3) health-risk behaviors during travel, and (4) compliance with prevention measures during travel.

Knowledge gained from this study will enable CDC to develop targeted, theory-driven infectious diseases prevention messages, both pre-travel and during travel, that will be specific to subpopulations of travelers (VFR versus non-VFR). Expected outcomes of targeted messaging include reducing

- The burden of illness among travelers,
- the importation of communicable diseases into the U.S., and
- the global spread of infectious diseases.

The proposed study will provide departing airport passengers with a self-administered 35-item questionnaire and a follow-up telephone questionnaire four weeks after their return. There is no cost to the respondent other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses/ respondent	Average burden/response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Screener Interview	2800	1	5/60	233
Self-Administered	700	1	15/60	175
Telephone Interview	490	1	10/60	82
Total				490

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day–07–0009]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

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Proposed Project

National Disease Surveillance Program I—Case Reports—Revision—(OMB No. 0920–0009), National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Formal surveillance of 19 separate reportable diseases has been ongoing to meet the public demand and scientific interest in accurate, consistent, epidemiologic data. These ongoing disease reports include: Active Bacterial Core Surveillance (ABCs), Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease(CJD), Cyclospora, Dengue, Hantavirus, Idiopathic CD4+T-lymphocytopenia, Kawasaki Syndrome, Legionellosis, Lyme disease, Malaria, Plague, Q Fever, Reye Syndrome, Tick-borne Rickettsial Disease, Trichinosis, Tularemia, Typhoid Fever, and Viral Hepatitis. Tularemia and Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureaus* (MRSA) are new additions to this submission. Case report forms from state and territorial health departments enable CDC to collect demographic, clinical, and laboratory characteristics of cases of these diseases. This information is used to direct epidemiologic investigations, identify and monitor trends in reemerging infectious diseases or emerging modes of transmission, to search for possible causes or sources of the diseases, and develop guidelines for prevention and treatment. The data collected will also be used to recommend target areas most in need of vaccinations for selected diseases and to determine development of drug resistance.

Because of the distinct nature of each of the diseases, the number of cases reported annually is different for each. There is no cost to respondents other than their time. The total annual burden hours are 13,371.

ESTIMATE OF ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Form	Number of respondents	Number responses/ respondent	Total responses	Hrs/response
ABCs	329	21	6,909	10/60
ABCs Invasive MRSA	18	256	4,608	10/60