

negative suspected dengue cases, and neighborhood controls will be prospectively enrolled in the study. Person-to-person interviews with adults

(age 18 years or greater), will be conducted and information will be collected regarding symptoms experienced during the convalescent

phase of the infection. There are no costs to respondents.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hrs.)	Total burden (in hrs.)
Laboratory positive confirmed dengue .....	200	2	60/60	400
Dengue negative control .....	200	2	60/60	400
Neighborhood control .....	200	2	60/60	400
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	1200

Dated: June 10, 2003.

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**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

[30 DAY-47-03]

**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) 498-1210. Send written comments to CDC, Desk Officer, Human Resources and Housing Branch, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395-6974. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

**Proposed Project**

A Research Program to Develop Optimal NIOSH Alerts in Farming (OMB No. 0920-0501)—REVISION—National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The mission of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is to promote “safety and health at work for all people through research and prevention.” Alerts are some of the primary publications by which NIOSH communicates health and safety recommendations to at-risk

workers. Each Alert is mailed to workers affected by a particular health or safety hazard and contains information about the nature of the hazard, as well as recommendations for avoiding or controlling it. Despite the important role of Alerts in conveying health and safety information to workers, these publications have not been routinely pretested and evaluated for effectiveness. Therefore, it is important to continue research that examines the degree to which the NIOSH Alerts produce risk awareness, as well as comprehension, acceptance and use of the recommended health and safety measures.

The OMB-approved project, “A Research Program to Develop Optimal NIOSH Alerts in Farming” (0920-0501), applied theoretical advances in communication research to the development of NIOSH Alerts to ensure maximal effectiveness in conveying health and safety information to workers. This project applied psychology and communication theories to experimentally manipulate features of the NIOSH Alerts and examine the effects of these manipulations on the effectiveness of the Alert. To design these theory-based Alerts, the concepts of goal attainment imagery and risk imagery were applied. Goal attainment imagery asks the readers to imagine themselves carrying out the safety recommendations provided in the Alert, while risk imagery asks the readers to imagine themselves in a high risk situation where the safety recommendations are not followed.

Field research from the project, which applied these two types of imagery, has shown that farmers who received an Alert containing goal attainment imagery found the Alert easier to visualize, stronger, more convincing and more attention getting than a standard Alert. Farmers who received an Alert

with goal attainment imagery reported heightened perceptions of risk awareness and more positive attitudes toward engaging in safety recommendations. In addition, they reported that they would be more likely to pass the information on to other farmers. No differences were found between farmers who received Alerts containing risk imagery and farmers who received a standard Alert. Therefore, goal attainment imagery seemed to have the strongest effect when included in the Alerts.

The original OMB-approved protocol proposed that a national mail-out survey would be conducted in order to test the generalizability of the data collected in the field. Farmers would receive an experimental (high imagery) or a standard version of an Alert along with a survey to complete and return to NIOSH. However, based on results from similar projects, we have learned that mail surveys generate low response rates. We propose changing the data collection format from a mail survey to a telephone survey. Farmers would receive an experimental version of the Alert and then be contacted approximately two weeks later to complete a telephone survey.

This change to the data collection format would serve three purposes. It is expected that the response rate for the telephone survey would be considerably higher than the response rate for the mail survey. Also, surveying a national sample of farmers would allow us to generalize the results to the broader population of farmers. Finally, the distribution of the experimental Alerts is similar to the way in which NIOSH Alerts are distributed to at risk workers and would present an opportunity to test the effectiveness of this distribution method. The annual burden for this data collection is 133 hours.

Respondent	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)
Farmers .....	400	1	20/60

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**Thomas A. Bartenfeld,**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

[30 DAY-48-03]

**Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review**

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**Proposed Project**

The National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP) Chronicle Progress Reporting System—New—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in the United States. Most people begin using tobacco in early adolescence. Tobacco use causes more than 430,000 deaths annually in the nation and costs approximately \$50-70 billion in medical expenses alone. The Centers for Disease Control and

Prevention's (CDC) Office on Smoking and Health (OSH) provides funding to health departments of states and territories to develop, implement and evaluate comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs (TCPs) based on CDC guidelines provided in Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs-August 1999 (Atlanta, GA, HHS). TCPs are population-based, public health programs that design, implement and evaluate public health prevention and control strategies to reduce disease, disability and death related to tobacco use and to reach those communities most impacted by the burden of tobacco use (e.g., racial/ethnic populations, rural dwellers, and the economically disadvantaged). Support for these programs is a cornerstone of the OSH's strategy for reducing the burden of tobacco use throughout the nation. CDC, Office on Smoking and Health is authorized under sections 301 and 317(k) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. section 241 and 247b(k)).

As outlined in 45 CFR subtitle A, § 92.40, funding recipients are required to submit twice yearly progress reports to CDC. These reports are used by both the Procurement and Grants Office (PGO) to monitor program compliance, and by OSH managers and Project Officers (POs) to identify training and technical assistance needs; monitor compliance with cooperative agreement requirements; evaluate the progress made in achieving national and program-specific goals; and respond to inquiries regarding program activities and effectiveness. Funding recipients currently have a wide latitude in the content of the information they report with some recipients providing extensive and detailed programmatic information and others providing minimal detail regarding TCP operations. Historically, information has been collected and transmitted via hard-copy paper document. The manual

reporting system significantly impacts the OSH's staff ability to accomplish its responsibilities resulting from providing TCP funds, particularly with respect to compiling, summarizing and reporting aggregate TCP program information.

In responding to the federal government's E-Government initiative, the proposed change in progress report collection methodology is driven by OSH's development of an electronic progress reporting system to collect state TCP information. The proposed reporting system will utilize a more formal, systematic method of collecting information that has historically been requested from individual TCPs and will standardize the content of this information. This will facilitate OSH staff's ability to fulfill its obligations under the cooperative agreements; to monitor, evaluate and compare individual programs; and to assess and report aggregate information regarding the overall effectiveness of OSH's National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP). It will also support OSH's broader mission of reducing the burden of tobacco use by enabling OSH staff to more effectively identify the strengths and weaknesses of individual TCPs; to identify the strength of national movement toward reaching the goals specified in Healthy People 2010; and to disseminate information related to successful public health interventions implemented by these organizations to prevent and control the burden of tobacco use. The OSH anticipates that the state burden of providing hard-copy reports will be reduced with the introduction of the web-based progress reporting system. It is assumed that states will experience a learning curve in using this application, and the reported burden will be reduced once they have familiarized themselves with this system. The annual burden for this data collection is 612 hours.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per respondent (in hours)
States and DC .....	51	2	6