

NBCCEDP awardees collect patient-level screening and tracking data to manage the program and clinical services, and transmit a de-identified subset of data on patient demographics, screening tests and outcomes to CDC twice per year (Minimum Data Elements (MDEs) for the NBCCEDP, OMB No.

0920–0571, exp. 1/31/2010). CDC requests OMB approval to continue electronic information collection for three additional years. CDC uses the MDEs to monitor and evaluate NBCCEDP awardees; improve the availability and quality of screening and diagnostic services for underserved

women; develop outreach strategies for women who are never or rarely screened for breast and cervical cancer; and report program results to Congress and other legislative authorities. There are no costs to respondents other than their time. The total estimated annualized burden hours are 544.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

| Type of respondents | Number of respondents | Number of responses per respondent | Average burden per response (in hours) |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| NBCCEDP Grantees | 68 | 2 | 4 |

Dated: September 11, 2009.
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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

[60Day–09–0222]

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 project or to obtain a copy of data collection plans and instruments, call the CDC Reports Clearance Officer on 404–639–5960 or send comments to CDC/ATSDR Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS D–74, 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 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

Questionnaire Design Research Laboratory (QDRL) 2010–2012, (OMB No. 0920–0222 exp. 2/28/2010)—Revision—National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Section 306 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act (42 U.S.C. 242k), as amended, authorizes that the Secretary of Health and Human Services (DHHS), acting through NCHS, shall undertake and support (by grant or contract) research, demonstrations, and evaluations respecting new or improved methods for obtaining current data to support statistical and epidemiological activities for the purpose of improving the effectiveness, efficiency, and quality of health services in the United States.

The Questionnaire Design Research Laboratory (QDRL) conducts questionnaire pre-testing and evaluation activities for CDC surveys (such as the NCHS National Health Interview Survey, OMB No. 0920–0214) and other Federally sponsored surveys. NCHS is requesting 3 years of OMB Clearance for the project.

The QDRL conducts cognitive interviews, focus groups, mini field-pretests, and experimental research in

laboratory and field settings, both for applied questionnaire evaluation and more basic research on response errors in surveys.

The most common questionnaire evaluation method is the cognitive interview. In a cognitive interview, a questionnaire design specialist interviews a volunteer participant. The interviewer administers the draft survey questions as written, but also probes the participant in depth about interpretations of questions, recall processes used to answer them, and adequacy of response categories to express answers, while noting points of confusion and errors in responding. Interviews are generally conducted in small rounds of 10–15 interviews; ideally, the questionnaire is re-worked between rounds and revisions are tested iteratively until interviews yield relatively few new insights.

When possible, cognitive interviews are conducted in the survey’s intended mode of administration. For example, when testing telephone survey questionnaires, participants often respond to the questions via a telephone in a laboratory room. Under this condition, the participant answers without face-to-face interaction. QDRL staff watch for response difficulties from an observation room, and then conduct a face-to-face debriefing with in-depth probes. Cognitive interviewing provides useful data on questionnaire performance at minimal cost and respondent burden.

Similar methodology has been adopted by other Federal agencies, as well as by academic and commercial survey organizations. There are no costs to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN

| Respondents | Number of respondents per year | Number of responses per respondent | Average burden per response (in hours) | Total burden (in hours) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Test Volunteers | 500 | 1 | 1.25 | 625 |

Dated: September 14, 2009.

Maryam I. Daneshvar,

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

[60Day-09-09CO]

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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

Increasing Adoption of CROPS by Farmers and Manufacturers—New—National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

There was an average of 200 tractor-related fatalities annually between 1992 and 2005 in the U.S., with tractor overturns accounting for 1,412 of these deaths. The majority could have been prevented with the use of a rollover protective structure (ROPS). It is estimated that about half of the 4.8 million tractors in the United States currently do not have ROPS installed. Earlier research indicated that adoption of retrofit ROPS technology for older tractors is impeded by the costs, complexity of this modification, usability and storage of the tractor after the retrofitting (installation), of a ROPS. To overcome these barriers, NIOSH designed a prototype of a cost-effective roll over protective structure (CROPS). Projected retrofit costs for CROPS are \$800, compared to \$1,200-\$2,500 for ROPS; and the installation complexity is significantly reduced. NIOSH has CROPS prototype designs for five tractors: Ford 3000 series, Ford 4000 series, Ford 8N, Ford 4600 and Massey-Ferguson 135. However, this technology has not been transferred to the agricultural workplace, suggesting that

the barriers to adoption and implementation are much more complex than previously believed.

With the assistance of state partners, the project will identify the study population—farmers in two selected states who use tractors for which a CROPS prototype has been developed by NIOSH. From this group of farmers a subset of farmers from the study population will be selected (18 in each state for a total of 36) to receive a CROPS at no charge. Each farmer will be asked to install the CROPS and provide an initial assessment of their perception of the utility and value of the device and allow others to observe the retrofit process. New York and Virginia were selected as states because of their high number of tractor roll over fatalities and established relationships with NIOSH, its partners, and access to farming communities. The state partners will schedule and arrange 18 demonstration projects within their respective states for a total of 36 tractor retrofit demonstrations. Attendance at these events is anticipated to be demonstrators, observers, community leaders and fabricators. It is anticipated to have a minimum of 10 attendees identified and secured for each of the 36 demonstration projects. These attendees will be invited to observe installation of CROPS in the field and queried on their perception of the utility and value of the design. This will help identify barriers from and approaches for stimulating farmers to retrofit their tractors with Cost-Effective Roll-Over Protection Structures (CROPS) using stakeholder input.

There is no cost to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

| Respondents | No. of respondents | No. of responses per respondent | Average burden per response (in hours) | Total burden (in hours) |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Farmer demonstrators of retrofitting CROPS | 36 | 3 | 15/60 | 27 |
| Observers of CROPS demonstration | 364 | 3 | 15/60 | 273 |
| Total | | | | 300 |