

of the information to be collected; and (4) the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

Title of the Collection: Prevention Communication Formative Research.

Type of Collection: Revision.
OMB No.: 0990-0281.

Abstract: The Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (ODPHP) is focused on developing and disseminating health information to the public. ODPHP faces an increasingly urgent interest in finding effective ways to communicate health information to America’s diverse population. ODPHP strives to be responsive to the needs of America’s diverse audiences while

simultaneously serving all Americans across a range of channels, from print to new communication technologies. To carry out prevention information efforts, ODPHP is committed to conducting formative and usability research to provide guidance on the development and implementation of their communication and education efforts. The information collected will be used to improve communication, products, and services that support key office initiatives including: Dietary Guidelines for Americans, Food is Medicine, Healthy People, Health Literacy, Healthy Aging, Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, the Move Your Way Campaign and the President’s

Council on Sports, Fitness & Nutrition. ODPHP communicates through its website (www.health.gov) and through other channels including social media, print materials, interactive training modules, and reports. Data collection will be qualitative and quantitative and may include in-depth interviews, focus groups, web-based surveys, omnibus surveys, card sorting, and several forms of usability testing of materials and interactive tools to assess the public’s understanding of disease prevention and health promotion content, responses to prototype materials, and barriers to effective use.

The program is requesting a 3-year extension of the clearance.

ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOUR TABLE

Forms (if necessary)	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondents	Average burden per response	Total burden hours
In-depth interviews—Screener	500	1	10/60	83
In-depth interviews—Instrument	167	1	1.00	167
Focus groups—Screener	975	1	10/60	162.5
Focus groups—Instrument	325	1	1.50	487.5
Intercept interviews	1,750	1	5/60	146
Cognitive testing of instruments—Screener	50	1	10/60	8
Cognitive testing of instruments—Cognitive test	17	1	2.00	34
Web-based surveys—Screener	10,000	1	5/60	833
Web-based surveys—Survey	3,333	1	15/60	833
Omnibus surveys	700	1	10/60	117
Gatekeeper reviews	109	1	30/60	54
Card sorting—Screener	200	1	10/60	33
Card sorting—Card sort	67	1	1.00	67
Usability and prototype testing of materials (print and web)—Screener	600	1	10/60	100
Usability and prototype testing of materials (print and web)—usability tests	208	1	1.00	208
Total				3,333

OMB No.

Sherrette A. Funn,

Paperwork Reduction Act Reports Clearance Officer, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2024-16210 Filed 7-23-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150-32-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Declaration of Emergency Pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice of amendment.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) is issuing this notice pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic (FD&C) Act. On July

18, 2024, the Secretary amended the April 19, 2013, determination made pursuant to the FD&C Act, regarding the avian influenza A (H79N) virus, and determined pursuant to his authority under the Act that there is a significant potential for a public health emergency that has a significant potential to affect national security or the health and security of United States citizens living abroad and that involves biological agents, namely pandemic influenza A viruses and influenza A viruses with pandemic potential.

DATES: The section 564(b)(1)(C) determination that was originally issued on April 19, 2013, is amended as of July 18, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dawn O’Connell, Administrator and Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response, Department of Health and Human Services, 200 Independence Avenue

SW, Washington, DC 20201, Telephone (202) 205-2882 (this is not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Under section 564 and 564A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has the ability to take certain steps to help facilitate the availability of medical countermeasures after one of four determinations under section 564(b) is made: (1) a determination by the Secretary of Homeland Security that there is a domestic emergency, or a significant potential for a domestic emergency, involving a heightened risk of attack with a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (“CBRN”) agent or agents; (2) the identification of a material threat by the Secretary of the Homeland Security pursuant to section 319F-2 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act sufficient to affect national

security or the health and security of United States citizens living abroad; (3) a determination by the Secretary of Defense that there is a military emergency, or a significant potential for a military emergency, involving a heightened risk to United States military forces, including personnel operating under the authority of title 10 or title 50, of attack with (i) a CBRN agent or agents; or (ii) an agent or agents that may cause, or are otherwise associated with, an imminently life-threatening and specific risk to United States military forces; or (4) a determination by the Secretary [of HHS] that there is a public health emergency, or a significant potential for a public health emergency, that affects, or has a significant potential to affect, national security or the health and security of United States citizens living abroad, and that involves a CBRN agent or agents, or a disease or condition that may be attributable to such agent or agents.

After any of these four determinations is made, if other applicable statutory criteria are met, HHS may take actions under section 564A of the FD&C Act to help facilitate the availability of certain medical countermeasures. For example, under section 564A(e), the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) may create and issue Emergency Use Instructions to inform health care providers or individuals about the approved, licensed, or cleared conditions of use of “eligible” medical countermeasures (*i.e.*, “eligible products” as defined in section 564A(a)(1) of the FD&C Act). As another example, under section 564A(b), the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) may extend the expiration date of eligible medical countermeasures. Based on any of these four determinations, the Secretary of HHS may also declare that circumstances exist that justify an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA), at which point the FDA may issue an EUA authorizing (1) the emergency use of an unapproved drug, an unapproved or uncleared device, or an unlicensed biological product; or (2) an unapproved use of an approved drug, approved or cleared device, or licensed biological product, if the criteria for issuance of an authorization under section 564 of the FD&C Act are met.

The Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR) requested that the Secretary amend the April 19, 2013, determination made pursuant to section 564 of the FD&C Act, regarding the avian influenza A (H7N9) virus, to apply generally to pandemic influenza A viruses and influenza A viruses with pandemic potential. As described below,

broadening the April 19, 2013, determination to apply to pandemic influenza A viruses and influenza A viruses with pandemic potential—rather than just H7N9 specifically—would appropriately cover the range of known and emerging influenza A viruses that present a significant potential for a public health emergency.

II. Determination by the Secretary of Health and Human Services

On April 19, 2013, pursuant to section 564(b)(1)(C) of the FD&C Act, former Secretary Sebelius determined that there is a significant potential for a public health emergency that has a significant potential to affect national security or the health and security of United States citizens living abroad and that involves the avian influenza A (H7N9) virus. I have determined that the 2013 determination should be amended to cover a broader range of influenza A viruses, namely pandemic influenza A viruses and influenza A viruses with pandemic potential. For purposes of the amended determination, “pandemic influenza A viruses and viruses with pandemic potential” means animal viruses and/or human influenza A viruses circulating in wild birds, domestic animals and/or humans that cause or have significant potential to cause sporadic or ongoing human infections, or historically have caused pandemics in humans, or have mutated to cause pandemics in humans, and for which the majority of the population is immunologically naive. Pandemic influenza A viruses and influenza A viruses with pandemic potential present a significant potential for a public health emergency that has a significant potential to affect national security or the health and security of United States citizens living abroad because influenza A viruses that may initially be only occasionally transmitted to or between humans have the potential to become highly transmissible in humans and can cause significant morbidity and mortality. For example, the A/H1N1 influenza pandemic in 2009 was caused by a reassortant H1N1 that emerged from a combination of genes that had been present in various strains of swine, avian, and human influenza.

H7N9 is another example of an influenza A virus that presents a significant potential for a public health emergency and would be considered an influenza A virus with pandemic potential. H7N9 has demonstrated the ability to transmit from poultry to humans, causing two separate human case clusters involving over 400 people and resulting in over 100 fatalities from 2013 to 2014. While sustained human-

to-human transmission was not seen, familial clusters could not be ruled out. Moreover, some patients treated for illness had treatment-emergent resistance, another concern for pandemic potential.

H5N1 is a third example. From 1997 through April 2024, over 50 percent of human cases of influenza A(H5N1) have been fatal. Although H5N1 is not easily transmissible in humans, it has demonstrated the ability to transmit from poultry to humans, and now likely from cattle to humans. On March 25, 2024, U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that milk samples collected from affected cows on two dairy farms in Kansas and one in Texas, as well as an oropharyngeal swab from another dairy in Texas, tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), later confirmed to be Type A H5N1. This is the first time that these bird flu viruses were found in cattle. Since the beginning of April 2024, CDC has reported eight HPAI A(H5N1) human cases associated with the dairy cattle outbreak: one in Texas, two in Michigan, and five confirmed in Colorado. All individuals had occupational exposure to infected animals (either cattle or poultry), and none of the cases has involved severe disease. The current risk to human health posed by HPAI A (H5N1) virus is low. But the cases stemming from dairy cattle represent the first instances of likely mammal-to-human transmission of HPAI A(H5N1). Additionally, we cannot be sure that the cases known to be associated with the dairy cattle outbreak represent the full spectrum of disease from this currently circulating HPAI A (H5N1) strain, nor can we be assured that the virus will not mutate to cause more severe disease and/or to become more transmissible (*e.g.*, acquire a mutation conferring facile mammal-to-mammal transmission).

Broadening the April 19, 2013, determination to apply to pandemic influenza A viruses and influenza A viruses with pandemic potential—rather than just H7N9 specifically—would appropriately cover the range of known and emerging influenza A viruses that present a significant potential for a public health emergency.

Therefore, I have now amended the April 19, 2013, determination to recognize that there is a significant potential for a public health emergency that has a significant potential to affect national security or the health and security of United States citizens living abroad and that involves biological agents, namely pandemic influenza A viruses and influenza A viruses with pandemic potential.

III. Declaration of the Secretary of Health and Human Services

On April 19, 2013, pursuant to section 564(b)(1) of the FD&C Act and subject to the terms of any authorization issued under that section, former Secretary Sebelius declared that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of in vitro diagnostics for detection of avian influenza A (H7N9) virus. That declaration remains in effect until that declaration is terminated in accordance with section 564 of the FD&C Act.

Xavier Becerra,

Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2024-16247 Filed 7-23-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150-37-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[OMB Control Number 1651-0037]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension; Entry of Articles for Exhibition

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). The information collection is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and must be submitted (no later than September 23, 2024) to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice must include the OMB Control Number 1651-0037 in the subject line and the agency name. Please submit written comments and/or suggestions in English. Please use the following method to submit comments:

Email. Submit comments to: CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional PRA information should be directed to Seth Renkema, Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border

Protection, Office of Trade, Regulations and Rulings, 90 K Street NE, 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20229-1177, Telephone number 202-325-0056 or via email CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov. Please note that the contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. Individuals seeking information about other CBP programs should contact the CBP National Customer Service Center at 877-227-5511, (TTY) 1-800-877-8339, or CBP website at <https://www.cbp.gov/>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CBP invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on the proposed and/or continuing information collections pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) suggestions to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) suggestions to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses. The comments that are submitted will be summarized and included in the request for approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Overview of This Information Collection

Title: Entry of Articles for Exhibition.
OMB Number: 1651-0037.

Current Actions: CBP proposes to extend the expiration date of this information collection with no change to the burden hours or to the information collected.

Type of Review: Extension (without change).

Affected Public: Businesses.

Abstract: Goods entered for the purpose of exhibit at fairs, or for use in constructing, installing, or maintaining foreign exhibits at a fair may be free of duty under 19 U.S.C. 1752. In order to substantiate that goods qualify for duty-free treatment, the consignee of the

merchandise must provide information to CBP about the imported goods, which is specified in 19 CFR 147.11(c).

Without the required information CBP will not be able to determine if the goods qualify for duty free treatment. A trade fair entry allows for duty-free entry of imported articles intended for exhibitions or for articles that will be used in the construction, installation or maintenance of foreign exhibits at trade fairs. These importations do not require the payment of any taxes or fees except for the Harbor Maintenance Fee (HMF). Trade Fair entries are not exempt from Harbor Maintenance Fee (HMF) pursuant to 19 CFR 24.24(c). "The collection of information is made upon arrival at the port of the fair on a special form of entry, 19 CFR 147.11(c)."

Type of Information Collection: Articles for Exhibition.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 50.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 50.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 2,500.

Estimated Time per Response: 20 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 833.

Dated: July 19, 2024.

Seth D Renkema,

Branch Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2024-16242 Filed 7-23-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-14-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[OMB Control Number 1651-0058]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension; Documents Required Aboard Private Aircraft

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). The information collection is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and must be submitted (no later than