

Dated: July 25, 2000.
Nancy Cheal,
Acting Associate Director for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-00-45]

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) 639-7090.

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 for other forms of information technology. Send comments to Seleda Perryman, CDC, Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D24, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

Information Collection Procedures for Evaluating Toxicological Profiles (0923-0020)—Extension—Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is mandated pursuant to the 1980 Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and its 1986 Amendments, The Superfund

Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), to prepare toxicological profiles in accordance with guidelines developed by ATSDR and EPA. Each profile is revised and republished as necessary, but no less often than every three years. The principal audiences for the toxicological profiles are health professionals at the federal, state, and local levels, interested private sector organizations and groups, and members of the public.

This is a request for a three year extension of a previously approved data collection to collect information pertaining to: (a) Affiliation of users of the profiles, (b) clarity of discussion in the profiles, (c) consistency of information in the profiles, (d) completeness of information in the profile, and (e) utility of information in the profile.

The information will be used to maintain customer satisfaction concerning use of the profiles by these multi-disciplinary users. This will also ensure that we continue to provide a client-oriented product. This effort will be accomplished through enhancement of the system used for updating existing toxicological profiles and improving the utility of newly developed profiles by use of these user surveys. There is no cost to respondents.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Responses per respondent	Hours per response	Total burden hours
Individuals completing questionnaires	1000	1	15/60	250

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Nancy Cheal,
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-57-00]

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, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is providing opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection 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) 639-7090.

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 for other forms of information technology. Send comments to Seleda Perryman, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D24, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

Microbial Contamination of Produce: A Field Study in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas—New—National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH). Foodborne diseases are common; an estimated 6-33 million cases occur each year in the United States. Although most of these infections cause mild illness, severe infections and serious complications do occur. The public health challenges of foodborne diseases are changing rapidly. In recent years, new and emerging foodborne pathogens have been described and changes in food production have led to new food safety concerns. Foodborne diseases have been associated with many different foods, including recent outbreaks linked to contaminated fresh fruits (e.g., cantaloupe, strawberries) and vegetables (e.g., leaf lettuce, alfalfa sprouts).

NCEH proposes to conduct a study to determine what specific farm and produce processing practices are

associated with fecal contamination of fruits and vegetables. Growing, handling and processing methods used in the produce industry may increase the risk that these foods will become contaminated with fecal matter. The study will describe the chain of farm to shipping practices for three vulnerable produce groups (leafy lettuces, leafy

herbs, green onions). Critical agricultural practices where contamination with foodborne pathogens is likely will be identified by measuring the microbial quality of produce at each step during harvesting and processing (farm to shipping). Sources of fecal contamination will be determined by measuring the microbial

quality of irrigation and process water, measuring fecal indicator organisms on hand rinses from farm laborers and handlers, and conducting sanitary surveys of sources of human and animal feces in and around the farms and processing areas. CDC/NCEH is requesting a 3-year clearance. The total annual burden hours are 54.2.

Respondents	No. of respondents	Responses/respondents	Avg. burden/respondent (in hrs.)
Farm Recruiting visit	14	1	30/60
Packing Facility Recruiting visit	9	1	30/60
Farm Manager interview (in person)	12	2	30/60
Packing Facility Manager interview (in person)	8	1	30/60
Hand rinse sample collection	160	1	30/60

Dated: July 21, 2000.

Nancy Cheal,

Acting Associate Director for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-55-00]

Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

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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 for other forms of information technology. Send comments to Seleda Perryman, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D24, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Projects

STOP IT NOW! Public Awareness Campaign—New—It is estimated that one in five girls and one in ten boys have been sexually abused before the age of eighteen. The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has recognized child

sexual abuse as a public health problem for several years. As a result, CDC plans to evaluate the effectiveness of the STOP IT NOW! public awareness campaign in Philadelphia as an innovative approach to child sexual abuse prevention and modify the campaign for national use. Ultimately, CDC will examine some of the more promising interventions implemented in communities across the nation to determine if these can be replicated. STOP IT NOW! is a non-profit organization founded to challenge and change sexual abuse behaviors toward children.

The goals of the proposed data collection are:

- To inform the implementation of the campaign
- To inform the modification and expansion of the program to a national level
- To collect baseline data that will later be compared to post-campaign data to evaluate the effectiveness of the campaign.

The total annual burden hours are 280.

Form	Type of respondents	No. of respondents per year	No. of responses per respondent	Avg. burden per response (in hours)
1	Philadelphia Residents	600	1	15/60
2	Legal Community	130	1	15/60
		(65 intervention 65 comparison)		
3	Treatment Community	130	1	15/60
		(65 intervention 65 comparison)		
4	Police	130	1	15/60
		(65 intervention 65 comparison)		
5	Child Protective Services	130	1	15/60
		(65 intervention 65 comparison)		