

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 or 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: School Associated Violent Death Surveillance System—New—National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The Division of Violence Prevention (DVP), National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) proposes a system for the surveillance of school-associated homicides and suicides. The system, which represents a continuation of previous NCIPC studies, will rely on existing public records and interviews

with law enforcement officials and school officials. The system is designed to (1) estimate the rate of school-associated violent death in the United States and (2) identify common elements of school-associated violent deaths. The proposed system will contribute to the understanding of fatal violence associated with schools, guide further research in the area, and provide information for ongoing and future prevention programs.

Violence is the leading cause of death among young people, and it is increasingly recognized as an important public health and social issue. In 1998, over 3,500 school aged children (5 to 18 years old) in the United States died violent deaths due to suicide, homicide, and unintentional firearm injuries. The vast majority of these fatal injuries were not school associated. However, whenever a homicide or suicide occurs in or around school it becomes a matter of particularly intense public interest and concern. NCIPC conducted the first scientific study of school-associated violent deaths during the 1992-99 academic years to establish the true extent of this highly visible problem.

Despite the important role of schools as a setting for violence research and prevention interventions, relatively little scientific or systematic work has been done to describe the nature and level of fatal violence associated with schools. Prior to NCIPC first nationwide

investigation of violent deaths associated with schools, public health and education officials had to rely on limited local studies and estimated numbers to describe the extent of school-associated violent death.

The proposed system will draw cases from the entire United States in attempting to capture all cases of school-associated violent deaths that have occurred. Investigators will review public records and published press reports concerning each school-associated violent death. For each identified case, investigators will also interview an investigating law enforcement official (defined as a police officer, police chief, or district attorney), and a school official (defined as a school principal, school superintendent, school counselor, school teacher, or school support staff) who are knowledgeable about the case in question. Researchers will request information on both the victim and alleged offender(s)—including demographic data, their academic and criminal records, and their relationship to one another. They will also collect data on the time and location of the death; the circumstances, motive, and method of the fatal injury; and the security and violence prevention activities in the school and community where the death occurred, before and after the fatal injury event. There is no cost to the respondent.

Respondents	Number of respondents per year	Number of responses/respondent	Avg. burden per response (in hrs.)	Total annual burden (in hrs.)
School Officials	35	1	1	35
Police Officials	35	1	1	35
Total				70

Dated: September 7, 2001.

Nancy E. Cheal,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-01-61]

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 or other forms of information technology. Send comments to Anne O'Connor, 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: CDC and ATSDR Health Message Development and Testing System Status—New—Office of the Director, Office of Communication (OD/OC), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) protects people's health and safety by preventing and controlling diseases and injuries; promotes healthy living

through strong partnerships with local, national and international organizations, and enhances health decisions by providing credible information on critical health issues.

Members of the public and health practitioners at all levels require up-to-date, credible information about health and safety in order to make rational decisions. To help support this crucial decision making, CDC has continued to increase and apply its preeminent expertise in the disciplines of public health surveillance, epidemiology, statistical analysis, laboratory investigation and analysis, behavioral risk reduction, technology transfer, prevention research, social marketing, and health communication. CDC applies the science that underpins those disciplines to develop and disseminate credible and practical health information to meet the diverse needs of its primary clients, the people of the United States. Such information affects the health and well-being of people across all stages of life by making our food supply safe, identifying harmful behaviors, and improving our environment.

CDC, and its sister agency, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), in order to fulfill their mission and mandates, must frequently communicate urgent and sensitive health messages with the general public, members of the public with certain diseases or disabling conditions, and those at a greater risk of exposure to disease or injury causing agents. CDC/ATSDR makes this crucial health information available through many channels including books, periodicals, and monographs; internet Web sites; health and safety guidelines; reports from investigations and emergency responses; public health monitoring and statistics; travel

advisories; answers to public inquiries; and health education campaigns.

In addition to serving the public, CDC/ATSDR delivers health information that enables health providers to make critical decisions. For instance, the practicing medical and dental communities and the nation's health care providers are target audiences for numerous official CDC recommendations concerning the diagnosis and treatment of disease, immunization schedules, infection control, and clinical prevention practices. CDC/ATSDR offers technical assistance and training to health professionals as well.

In order to ensure that the public and other key audiences, like health care providers, understand the information, are motivated to take action, and are not offended or react negatively to the messages, it is critical to test messages and materials prior to their production and release. Currently, each CDC program developing health messages is required to submit its message development and testing activities for individual OMB review. Many CDC programs have extremely short deadlines for developing and producing health messages. Some deadlines are imposed by Congress, and others are necessitated by the time-sensitive nature of the work. Many programs cannot accommodate the time required for OMB approval, and therefore skip the message testing step all together, or resort to testing specific portions of messages with 9 or fewer individuals. The science of health communication does not support these programmatic practices. In fact, these undesirable alternatives weaken CDC/ATSDR position as a research-based public health agency providing credible health information that people can count on and use.

CDC may achieve a greater level of efficacy if it can use three routine health

message development and testing methods: (1) Central Location Intercept Interviews (i.e. "Shopping mall" interviews); (2) Customer Satisfaction Phone Interviews; and (3) Web-enabled research. Virtually every Center, Institute and Office (CIO) at CDC could achieve a higher level of confidence that health messages were understandable and would provoke no unintended consequences if they were empowered to use these methods efficiently. The CDC Office of Communication therefore requests approval for implementation of a Health Message Development and Testing System that will conduct approximately 64 message testing activities per year for each of three years. A message testing activity is defined as a one time use of a method to provide direction for a specific health communication program. For example, if the diabetes program wanted to test messages with a Central Location Intercept Interview and Customer Satisfaction Phone Interviews these activities would be counted as 2 separate testing activities. If all 64 testing activities were implemented, total respondent burden per year is estimated at 3200 hours.

While the methods of message development and testing are standard, the instruments and outcomes are unique to the health topic and audience the health message is being developed on and for. This health message development and testing system will allow a timely mechanism for developing and testing health messages on a wide variety of public health topics to ensure that the appropriate message is delivered and received by the American public. This request presents methodology, background information, justification for the process, and sample questionnaires and questions. Other than their valuable time and input, there is no cost to respondents.

Form of research activity	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Central Location Intercept Interviews	2800	1	30/60	1400
Customer Satisfaction Phone Interviews	1200	1	30/60	600
Web-enabled research	2400	1	30/60	1200
Total	3200

Dated: September 7, 2001.

Nancy E. Cheal,

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

[FR Doc. 01-23067 Filed 9-13-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-4652-N-15]

Announcement of OMB Approval Number for the Consolidated Public Housing Certificate of Completion

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, HUD.

ACTION: Announcement of OMB approval number.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to announce the OMB approval number for the collection of information pertaining to the requirement for the consolidated public housing certificate of completion.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Satinder Munjal, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, Southwest, Washington, DC 20410, telephone (202) 708-0614, extension 4196. This is not a toll-free number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended), this notice advises that OMB has responded to the Department's request for approval of the information collection pertaining to the requirement for the consolidated public housing certificate of completion. The approval number for this information collection is 2577-0021, which expires 6/30/2004.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Dated: September 4, 2001.

Paula O. Blunt,

Acting General Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.

[FR Doc. 01-23050 Filed 9-13-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-33-M

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-4644-N-37]

Federal Property Suitable as Facilities To Assist the Homeless

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This Notice identifies unutilized, underutilized, excess, and surplus Federal property reviewed by HUD for suitability for possible use to assist the homeless.

EFFECTIVE DATES: September 14, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Clifford Taffet, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Room 7262, 451 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20410; telephone (202) 708-1234; TTY number for the hearing- and speech-impaired (202) 708-2565, (these telephone numbers are not toll-free), or call the toll-free Title V information line at 1-800-927-7588.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the December 12, 1988 court order in *National Coalition for the Homeless v. Veterans Administration*, No. 88-2503-OG (D.D.C.), HUD publishes a Notice, on a weekly basis, identifying unutilized, underutilized, excess and surplus Federal buildings and real property that HUD has reviewed for suitability for use to assist the homeless. Today's Notice is for the purpose of announcing that no additional properties have been determined suitable or unsuitable this week.

Dated: September 6, 2001.

John D. Garrity,

Director, Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs.

[FR Doc. 01-22829 Filed 9-13-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-29-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Minerals Management Service

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Civil Penalties

AGENCY: Minerals Management Service (MMS), Interior.

ACTION: Notice summarizing OCS Civil Penalties Paid, January 1, 2000, through December 31, 2000.

SUMMARY: This notice provides a listing of civil penalties paid January 1, 2000, through December 31, 2000, for violations of the OCS Lands Act. The

goal of the MMS OCS Civil Penalties Program is to assure safe and clean operations on the OCS. Through the pursuit, assessment, and collection of civil penalties and referrals for the consideration of criminal penalties, the program is designed to encourage compliance with OCS statutes and regulations. The purpose of publishing the penalties summary is to provide information to the public on violations of special concern in OCS operations and to provide an additional incentive for safe and environmentally sound operations.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Greg Gould (Program Coordinator), (703) 787-1591.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) strengthened section 24 of the OCS Lands Act Amendments of 1978. Subtitle B of OPA 90, titled "Penalties," increased the amount of the civil penalty from a maximum of \$10,000 to a maximum of \$20,000 per violation for each day of noncompliance. More importantly, in cases where a failure to comply with applicable regulations constitutes or constituted a threat of serious, irreparable, or immediate harm or damage to life (including fish and other aquatic life); property; any mineral deposit; or the marine, coastal, or human environment; OPA 90 provided the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) with the authority to assess a civil penalty without regard to the requirement of expiration of a period of time allowed for corrective action.

On August 8, 1997 (62 FR 42668), MMS published new regulations implementing the civil penalty provisions of the OCS Lands Act. Written in "plain English," the new question-and-answer format provides a better understanding of the OCS civil penalty process. In addition, the provisions of OPA 90 require the Secretary to adjust the maximum civil penalty to reflect any increases in the Consumer Price Index. The new rule increased the maximum civil penalty to \$25,000 per day, per violation. Please note, subsequent to publishing the new regulations, MMS made several corrections and amendments, including the appeals procedures. These were published at 63 FR 42711, 8/11/98; 64 FR 9066, 2/24/99; 64 FR 9065, 2/24/99 and 64 FR 26257, 5/13/99.

Between August 18, 1990, and July 31, 2001, MMS initiated 363 civil penalty reviews. The MMS assessed 263 civil penalties, collected \$7,497,405 in fines, 55 cases were dismissed, and 45 cases are pending.