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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30DAY-09-02]

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) 639-7090. Send written comments to CDC, Desk Officer, Human Resources and Housing Branch, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project: NIOSH Website for Kids and Teens—New—The 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 is to promote safety and health at work for all people through research and prevention.

The goal of this project is to develop a more effective means of communicating NIOSH occupational safety and health (OSH) information to

youth via the *NIOSH Website for Kids and Teens*. NIOSH research indicates that approximately 80% of youths are employed at some point before they leave high school. Research also indicates that despite being prevented by child labor laws from engaging in the most dangerous occupations, teens have a higher rate of injury per hour worked than adults. Each year, 70 teens die from work injuries. Another 200,000 are injured on the job each year. Of these, about 100,000 are injured seriously enough to require emergency room treatment.

This project will identify effective promotional methods to assure a high level of awareness of the *NIOSH Website for Kids and Teens* among youth and to generate a high volume of first-time visitors to the website. This project will also develop enhanced website content to increase the relevance of the *NIOSH Website for Kids and Teens* for the youth audience and to insure repeated visits to the website. The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) will be used to guide the assessment of youth attitudes and intentions regarding the usage of an OSH website. This information will be used to tailor promotional messages to increase their appeal to youth who report that they would not be likely to visit an OSH website. The effectiveness of the tailored promotional messages will be contrasted with that of untailored messages.

Due to significant differences in cognitive and emotional development, the youth audience targeted by this study will be segmented into three age groups, 5-8, 9-14, and 15-19. These age groups roughly correspond to elementary, middle, and high school.

Different website content will be developed for each age group.

Since youth from rural and urban backgrounds have different opportunities for employment, it is expected that youth from these two areas will have different OSH information needs. This study will recruit representative samples of youth from both rural and urban areas. Differences found between youth from these two areas will be used to tailor website content for each group. The impact of this tailoring will be assessed by systematically matching and mismatching this tailored content with representative samples of youth from each area.

The aims of this project will be accomplished in three phases: (1) Representative samples from each of three targeted age groups (5-8, 9-14, 15-19) will be surveyed regarding their preferences for website content, style, promotional channels, behavioral intentions, behavioral norms, and perceived behavioral constraints; (2) Pretesting of enhanced OSH website content and format developed by this study on representative samples of the targeted age groups and of promotional materials; (3) A promotional campaign using a 3 (elementary, middle, and high school age groups) × 2 (tailored promotional messages, untailored promotional messages) × 2 (rural, urban) design. Promotional messages will be placed in venues (such as magazines or television programs) that have youth oriented content. The effectiveness of these promotional channels and messages will be determined by monitoring the volume of visits to the respective internet portal pages for the *NIOSH Website for Kids and Teens*. The total estimated burden is 3,000 hours.

Type of survey	Type of respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses/respondent	Avg. burden/response (in hrs.)
Audience Need Preference Survey	Elementary, and middle, and high school students.	750	1	2
Pretesting	Elementary, middle, and high school students.	750	1	2

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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

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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) 639-7090. Send written comments to CDC, Desk Officer, Human Resources and Housing Branch, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503. Written

comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project: National Survey of Endoscopic Capacity (SECAP)—New—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), proposes to conduct a study to provide a national assessment of the current capacity to conduct colorectal cancer (CRC) screening and follow-up examinations for average risk persons aged 50 and older. Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States. While there is strong scientific evidence that screening for CRC reduces incidence and mortality from this disease, rates of use of screening tests are currently low. Efforts

to promote widespread screening for CRC are intensifying among local, state, and federal health agencies and professional organizations nationwide. However, limited information is available regarding the number of health care personnel currently trained and available to perform screening and follow-up examinations.

The proposed study will be conducted through the implementation of a survey which will be mailed to a random sample of 1,800 providers known to possess flexible sigmoidoscopes and colonoscopes, based upon lists provided by major endoscopic equipment manufacturers. The sampling frame will be designed to include providers from all regions of the country and all physician specialists

who may be screening for CRC. The survey will provide information on the types of health care providers who are performing CRC screening and follow-up examinations, the equipment currently being used for screening and follow-up examinations, and current reimbursement rates for these tests. The results of the analysis will be used to (1) Identify deficits in the medical infrastructure, (2) guide the development of training initiatives and educational programs for health care providers, and (3) provide critical baseline information for local, state and federal policy makers for the planning of national initiatives to increase colorectal cancer screening.

The total annualize burden for this data collection is 880 hours.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Responses per respondent	Hours per response
Screening Phone Call	1,800	1	5/60
Mailed Survey	1,750	1	25/60

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Proposed Project: An Assessment of the Feasibility and Need for Support of Cervical Cancer Screening Services in Publicly Funded Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Clinics—New—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention

and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control Prevention (CDC).

The National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control (DCPC) in collaboration with the National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of STD Prevention proposes to evaluate the need for and suitability of delivering cervical cancer screening services to women receiving health care in public STD clinics. STD clinics provide health services to a population of women considered to be at high risk for human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. Certain HPV types cause abnormal Pap smears and are etiologically linked to cervical cancer. Many women who seek medical attention from STD clinics have limited access to other sources of health care. Moreover, there is limited published information about the cervical cancer screening behaviors or magnitude of cervical dysplasia in this at-risk population. CDC is conducting this project in response to a Congressional mandate encouraging the exploration of alternative strategies and methods to increase access to cervical cancer screening services among medically underserved women.

To determine if STD clinics are an appropriate venue to identify women in need of cervical cancer screening services, DCPC will recruit and enroll a projected sample of 22,680 women

attendees of eight publicly funded clinics. Four of the participating clinics will offer cervical cancer screening services and four will not provide these services. To estimate the need for cervical cancer screening among STD clinic attendees, women who meet the project enrollment criteria at all participating clinics will be asked to participate in a brief interview regarding their recent cervical cancer screening history and their need for screening.

For women attending publicly funded STD clinics offering cervical cancer screening services, data will be collected on the results of the screening examination, results of the diagnostic assessments of abnormal screening tests, and the costs associated with cervical cancer screening and follow-up. For women attending clinics not offering cervical cancer screening, attendees determined to be in need of screening will be referred to local providers offering these services.

A sub-study, verifying attendees reports of recent cervical screening services will be conducted on a sample of clinic attendees. Official Pap smear reports will be collected for those women who indicate a Pap smear was performed during the preceding 12 months. Clinic staff and health care provider activities will involve interviewing attendees, determining attendees eligibility status, and verifying Pap test results. The total annualized burden for this data collection is 9,969 hours.