

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

[Program Announcement 04081]

Program To Build Capacity in Alaska Native Villages to Assess Impact of Releases From Formerly Used Defense Sites; Notice of Availability of Funds-Amendment

A notice announcing the availability of fiscal year (FY) 2004 funds for cooperative agreements for Program to Build Capacity in Alaska Native Villages to Assess Impact of Releases From Formerly Used Defense Sites was published in the **Federal Register**, Monday, February 2, 2004, Volume 69, Number 21, pages 4970–4973. The notice is amended as follows:

This program has been cancelled.

Note: The Director, Procurement and Grants Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has been delegated the authority to sign ATSDR **Federal Register** notices pertaining to the availability of grant and cooperative agreement funds.

Dated: February 13, 2004.

Sandra R. Manning,

Director, Procurement and Grants Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
[FR Doc. 04–3688 Filed 2–19–04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–04–29]

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) 498–1210.

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–E11, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Project: Regional Centers for the Education and Training of Medical and Allied Health Students and Professions on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Other Prenatal Alcohol Related Disorders Health Practitioner Survey—New—National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities (NCBDDD), Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background

Maternal prenatal alcohol use is one of the leading, preventable causes of birth defects and developmental disabilities. Children exposed to alcohol during fetal development can suffer a wide array of disorders, from subtle changes in I.Q. and behaviors to

profound mental retardation. The most severe result of drinking during pregnancy is Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS). FAS is a condition that involves disorders of the brain, growth retardation, and facial malformations.

Physicians and other health practitioners play a vital role in diagnosing FAS and in screening women of child-bearing age for alcohol consumption and drinking during pregnancy. In Diekman's, *et al.* 2000, study of obstetricians and gynecologists, only one fifth of doctors surveyed reported abstinence to be the safest way to avoid the adverse outcomes associated with fetal alcohol exposure. Importantly 13% of doctors surveyed were unsure of about thresholds of alcohol consumption associated with adverse outcomes.

This survey will be used to gather information on the knowledge, attitudes and beliefs about FAS and alcohol consumption during pregnancy from members of professional practitioner organizations. Data will be collected from pediatricians, obstetricians and gynecologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, and family physicians and other allied health professionals. This information will be used to identify gaps in knowledge regarding the screening, diagnosis, and treatment of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. The results of this survey will be used to develop model FAS curricula that will be disseminated among medical and allied health students and professionals. The FAS curricula will be used in a variety of formats including computer interactive learning applications, workshops, conferences, Continuing Medical Education (CME) credit courses, medical and allied health school clerkships. There are no costs to respondents.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hrs)	Total burden hours
Pediatricians	1,000	1	30/60	500
Obstetricians/Gynecologists	1,000	1	30/60	500
Psychologists/Psychiatrists	1,000	1	30/60	500
Allied Health Professionals	1,000	1	30/60	500
Family Physicians	1,000	1	30/60	500
Total				2,500

Dated: February 11, 2004.

Alvin Hall,

Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 04-3683 Filed 2-19-04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-04-28]

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) 498-1210.

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-E11, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Project: Active Surveillance of Ciguatera in Culebra, Puerto Rico—New—National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH), Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention (CDC).

Ciguatera fish poisoning (CFP) is a serious health threat to people in Puerto Rico. Many finfish that live in the island's coral reefs carry ciguatoxin. When people consume these finfish, they can get CFP, a condition that causes gastrointestinal and neurological symptoms. To quantify the health burden caused by CFP, the local department of health tallies the number of cases of CFP reported by health care providers on the island. A recent evaluation of this passive surveillance system determined that the majority of CFP cases that occur on the island are missed. To accurately quantify the health threat of CFP to the population in Puerto Rico, the National Center for

Environmental Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in conjunction with the Puerto Rico Department of Health will conduct active surveillance for CFP for 12 months in Puerto Rico.

Our active surveillance system will quantify the public health burden of CFP by determining the incidence, risk factors, and economic effect of CFP in Culebra, Puerto Rico. Every 4 months for 1 year, we will administer a questionnaire to each of the 600 households in Culebra. The questionnaire elicits information on household fish consumption and identifies individuals who have developed symptoms of CFP. When we identify individuals having symptoms compatible with CFP, we will administer a second questionnaire. This second questionnaire explores personal risk factors, medical management, and costs incurred while the individuals were ill with CFP. To confirm the presence of ciguatoxin in affected areas, we will collect fish from local reefs, fish vendors, and any appropriate leftover fish from people with CFP. The fish will be analyzed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Ultimately, the information provided by this study will aid the Puerto Rico Department of Health in controlling the health threat of CFP. Quantifying the incidence, risk factors, and economic burden of CFP will guide the development preventive strategies. There are no costs to respondents.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Household survey	600	3	20/60	600
Individual survey	100	1	30/60	50
Total				650

Dated: February 11, 2004.

Alvin Hall,

Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 04-3684 Filed 2-19-04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-26-04]

Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

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) 498-1210. Send written comments to CDC, Desk Officer, Human Resources and Housing Branch, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395-6974. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project: Epidemiologic Study Of Gastrointestinal Health Effects And Exposure To Disinfection Byproducts Associated With Consumption Of Conventionally Treated Groundwater—New—National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).