

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form name	Number of respondents	Average number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)
State Health Departments	Adult Case Report: AIDS	59	890	20/60
	Adult Case Report: HIV	59	932	20/60
State Health Departments	Peds Case Report: AIDS	59	3	20/60
	Peds Case Report: HIV	59	11	20/60
State Health Departments	Case Report Updates	59	85	5/60
State Health Departments	Incidence	30	2,833	10/60
State Health Departments	VARHS	24	2,917	5/60
State Health Departments	EPS	15	200	25/60

Dated: November 8, 2006.

Joan F. Karr,

Acting Reports Clearance Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-07-0571]

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) 639-5960 or send an e-mail to omb@cdc.gov. Send written comments to CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC or by fax to (202) 395-6974. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

Minimum Data Elements (MDEs)/ System for Technical Assistance Reporting (STAR) for the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP)—(OMB Number 0920-0571)—Extension—National Center for Chronic Disease

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

Background and Brief Description

The NBCCEDP was established in response to the Congressional Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act of 1990. This Act mandates a program that will provide early detection, breast and cervical cancer screening services for under-served women.

CDC proposes to aggregate breast and cervical cancer screening, diagnostic and treatment data from NBCCEDP grantees at the State, territory and tribal level. These aggregated data will include demographic information about women served through funded programs. The proposed data collection will also include infrastructure data about grantee management, public education and outreach, professional education, and service delivery.

Breast cancer is a leading cause of cancer-related death among American women. The American Cancer Society (ACS) estimated that 211,240 new cases would be diagnosed among women in 2005, and 40,410 women would die of this disease. Mammography is extremely valuable as an early detection tool because it can detect breast cancer well before the woman can feel the lump, when it is still in an early and more treatable stage. Women older than age 40 that receive annual mammography screening reduce their probability of breast cancer mortality and increase their treatment options.

Although early detection efforts have greatly decreased the incidence of invasive cervical cancer in recent decades, ACS estimated that 10,370 new cases would be diagnosed in 2005 and 3,710 women would die of this disease. Papanicolaou (Pap) tests effectively detect precancerous lesions in addition to invasive cervical cancer. The detection and treatment of precancerous lesions can prevent nearly all cervical cancer-related deaths.

Because breast and cervical cancer screening, diagnostic and treatment data are already collected and aggregated at the State, territory and tribal level, the additional burden on the grantees will be small. Continuation of this program will require grantees to report a minimum data set (MDE) on screening and follow-up activities electronically to the CDC on a semi-annual basis. The program will require grantees to report infrastructure data (STAR) to the CDC annually using a web-based system. Information collected will be used to obtain more complete breast and cervical cancer data, promote public education of cancer incidence and risk, improve the availability of screening and diagnostic services for under-served women, ensure the quality of services provided to women, and develop outreach strategies for women that are never or rarely screened for breast and cervical cancer. Data collection will continue for the next three years.

There are no costs to respondents other than their time. The total estimated annualized burden hours are 2,244.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Reports	Number of respondents*	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)
*Infrastructure Report (STAR)	68	1	25
*Screening and Follow-up (MDE)	68	2	4

* Respondents include State, territorial and tribal grantees.

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Joan F. Karr, Acting Reports Clearance Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [FR Doc. E6-19260 Filed 11-14-06; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-07-0469]

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) 639-5960 or send an e-mail to omb@cdc.gov. Send written comments to CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC or by fax to (202) 395-6974. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

National Program of Cancer Registries—Cancer Surveillance System—Extension (OMB number

0920-0469)—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The American Cancer Society estimated that about 1.37 million Americans were newly diagnosed with cancer in 2005 and that about 570,000 died from cancer in that same year. The National Institutes of Health estimates that in 2005, the cost of cancer was about \$209 billion, including \$74 billion direct costs to treat cancer, and \$136 billion indirect costs in lost productivity due to illness and premature death.

In 2002, CDC implemented the National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR)—Cancer Surveillance System (CSS) to collect, evaluate and disseminate cancer incidence data collected by population-based cancer registries. In 2002, CDC began annually publishing United States Cancer Statistics (USCS). The latest USCS report published in 2005 provided cancer statistics for 93% of the United States population from all cancer registries whose data met national data standards. Prior to the publication of USCS, at the national level, cancer incidence data were available for only 14% of the population of the United States.

With this expanded coverage of the U.S. population, it will now be possible

to better describe geographic variation in cancer incidence throughout the country and provide incidence data on minority populations and rare cancers to further plan and evaluate state and national cancer control and prevention efforts.

Therefore, CDC's Division of Cancer Prevention and Control proposes to continue to aggregate existing cancer incidence data from states funded by the National Program of Cancer Registries into a national surveillance system.

These data are already collected and aggregated at the state level, thus, the additional burden for the states is small. Funded states are asked to continue to report cancer incidence data to CDC on an annual basis. Each state is requested to report a cumulative file containing incidence data from the first diagnosis year for which the cancer registry collected data with the assistance of NPCR funds (e.g., 1995) through 12 months past the close of the most recent diagnosis year (e.g., 2004).

NCCDPHP is requesting a 3 year clearance for this project. The total number of eligible respondents is 63 which includes 50 States, 12 territories, and the District of Columbia. The total estimated annualized burden hours are 126 (i.e., 2 hours per respondent). There are no costs to the respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Table with 4 columns: Respondents, Number of respondents, Number of responses per respondent, Average burden per response (in hours). Row 1: States, Territories, and the District of Columbia (Cancer Registries) with values 63, 1, 2.

Dated: November 8, 2006.

Joan F. Karr, Acting Reports Clearance Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [FR Doc. E6-19261 Filed 11-14-06; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-07-06BV]

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 404-639-5960 and send comments to Seleda Perryman, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D74, Atlanta, GA 30333 or send an e-mail to omb@cdc.gov.

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. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

Travel-Related Infectious Diseases Risk Perception, Prevention Measures, and Behaviors during Travel to Latin America Visiting Friends and Relatives (VFR) versus non-VFR Travelers—New—National Center for Infectious