

be avoided; and, identification of data elements that have been shown to add value and that should be considered as a structured element in electronic health records.

**Contact Person for More Information:** Substantive program information as well as summaries of meetings and a roster of Committee members may be obtained from Anna Poker, Lead Staff Person for the NCVHS Subcommittee on Special Populations, Working Group on Quality, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Quality Improvement and Patient Safety, 540 Gaither Road, Room #3331, Rockville, MD 20850, Phone: 301-427-1802; or Marjorie S. Greenberg, Executive Secretary, NCVHS, NCHS, CDC, 3311 Toledo Road, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782, telephone (301) 458-4245. Information also is available on the NCVHS home page of the HHS Web site: <http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/ncvhs>, where an agenda for the meeting will be posted when available.

Should you require reasonable accommodation, please contact the CDC Office of Equal Employment Opportunity on (301) 458-4EEO (4336) as soon as possible.

Dated: May 31, 2007.

**James Scanlon,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Science and Data Policy, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

[ATSDR-231]

#### Development of Set 21 Toxicological Profiles

**AGENCY:** Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

**ACTION:** Notice of Development of Toxicological Profiles.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces the development of Set 21 Toxicological Profiles. Set 21 Toxicological Profiles consists of one new draft and six updated drafts. These profiles will be available to the public on or about October 17, 2007.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Contact Commander Jessilyn B. Taylor, Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Mailstop F-32, 1600 Clifton Road, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30333, telephone (770) 488-3313. Electronic access to these documents will also be available at the ATSDR Web site: <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxpro2.html>.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*) amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA or Superfund) (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*) by establishing certain requirements for ATSDR and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with regard to hazardous substances that are most commonly found at facilities on the CERCLA National Priorities List (NPL). Among these statutory requirements is a mandate for the Administrator of ATSDR to prepare toxicological profiles for each substance included on the priority lists of hazardous substances. These lists identified 275 hazardous substances that ATSDR and EPA determined pose the most significant potential threat to human health. The availability of the revised list of the 275 priority substances was announced in the **Federal Register** on December 7, 2005 (70 FR 702840). For prior versions of the list of substances, see **Federal Register** notices dated April 17, 1987 (52 FR 12866); October 20, 1988 (53 FR 41280); October 26, 1989 (54 FR 43619); October 17, 1990 (55 FR 42067); October 17, 1991 (56 FR 52166); October 28, 1992 (57 FR 48801); February 28, 1994 (59 FR 9486); April 29, 1996 (61 FR 18744); November 17, 1997 (62 FR 61332); October 21, 1999 (64 FR 56792); October 25, 2001 (66 FR 54014) and November 7, 2003 (68 FR 63098).

Notice of the availability of drafts of these six updated and one new toxicological profiles for public review and comment will be published in the **Federal Register** on or about October 17, 2007, with notice of a 90-day public comment period for each profile, starting from the actual release date. Following the close of the comment period, chemical-specific comments will be addressed, and, where appropriate, changes will be incorporated into each profile.

#### Development of Toxicological Profiles

This notice announces the development of one new and six updated toxicological profiles of priority hazardous substances comprising the twenty first set prepared by ATSDR. The following toxicological profiles are now being developed:

#### SET 21 TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILES

Toxicological profile	CAS No.
1. Boron .....	7440-42-8
2. Chlorine* .....	7782-50-5
3. 1,4-Dioxane .....	123-91-1

#### SET 21 TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILES—Continued

Toxicological profile	CAS No.
4. Ethyl Benzene .....	100-41-4
5. Ethylene Glycol .....	107-21-1
6. Plutonium .....	7440-07-5
7. Styrene .....	100-42-5

\*Denotes new profile.

Dated: May 31, 2007.

**Kenneth Rose,**

*Acting Director, Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, National Center for Environmental Health/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.*

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**BILLING CODE 4163-70-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30 Day-07-0727]

#### 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](mailto: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

Survey of Illness and Injury Among Backcountry Users in Yellowstone National Park—Revision—Coordinating Center for Infectious Diseases (CCID), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

#### Background and Brief Description

There are few data on the risk factors for illness and injury among persons who travel into the backcountry in the United States. The backcountry encompasses primitive or wilderness areas that lack most facilities and services and that are reached primarily by hiking, boating, or horseback. In general, backcountry users must bring in their own supplies (such as shelter, food, water, or water treatment supplies). As many as 56% to 94% of long-distance hikers and backpackers