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

Background and Brief Description

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) allotted $650 million to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to support evidence-based prevention and wellness strategies. The cornerstone of the initiative is the Communities Putting Prevention to Work (CPPW) Community Program, administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In March 2010, HHS made 44 CPPW awards for community-based obesity and tobacco prevention efforts, followed in September 2010 by additional awards made possible by Affordable Care Act (ACA) funding. Between the two funding sources, there are 50 communities that are part of CPPW: 28 are funded only for obesity-related initiatives; 11 are funded for both obesity and tobacco initiatives; and 11 are funded only for tobacco-related initiatives.

CPPW program efforts are supported by a National Prevention Media Initiative. Although originally planned as a national campaign, CDC determined that the best support for the CPPW communities would be to shift to a localized approach. CDC plans to conduct two cycles of information collection in the 39 target communities that are addressing obesity: the first in Fall 2012 and the second in Winter/Spring 2013. The target is 6,000 completed responses for each cycle of data collection. A separate sample will be drawn for each of the 39 communities. All information will be collected through brief telephone interviews with adults aged 25 years or older. The insights to be gained from this information collection will be valuable to assessing the impact of CPPW-related program activities. The information will specifically be used to assess aided and unaided awareness of CPPW media efforts, beliefs and attitudes about obesity, and behaviors that encourage active eating and healthy living. Results will be used to inform the design and delivery of future media campaigns.

OMB approval is requested for one year. The estimated burden per response is one minute or less for eligibility screening, five minutes for an incomplete telephone interview, and 10 minutes for a complete telephone interview. Participation in the telephone interviews is voluntary and there are no costs to respondents other than their time. The total estimated annualized burden hours are 2,406.

## ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of respondent</th>
<th>Form name</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>Number of responses per respondent</th>
<th>Average burden per response (in hr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult General Public ≥25 years of age</td>
<td>Screener for the Community Telephone Interview.</td>
<td>22,400</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Telephone Interview (incomplete)</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5/60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Telephone Interview (complete)</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10/60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Ron A. Otten,
Director, Office of Scientific Integrity (OSI), Office of the Associate Director for Science, Office of the Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2012–21033 Filed 8–24–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30-Day-12–0571]

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) 639–7570 or send an email to omb@cdc.gov. Send written comments to CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC or by fax to (202) 395–5806. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

Minimum Data Elements (MDEs) for the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) (OMB No. 0920–0571, exp. 11/30/2012)—Extension—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Many cancer-related deaths in women could be avoided by increased utilization of appropriate screening and early detection tests for breast and cervical cancer. Mammography is extremely valuable as an early detection tool because it can detect breast cancer well before the woman can feel the lump, when the cancer is still in an early and more treatable stage. Similarly, a substantial proportion of cervical cancer-related deaths could be prevented through the detection and treatment of precancerous lesions. The Papanicolaou (Pap) test is the primary method of detecting both precancerous cervical lesions as well as invasive cervical cancer. Mammography and Pap tests are underused by women who have no source or no regular source of health care and women without health insurance.

The CDC’s National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) provides screening services to underserved women through cooperative agreements with 50 States, the District of Columbia, 5 U.S. Territories, and 11 American Indian/Alaska Native tribal programs. The program was established in response to the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act of 1990. Screening services include clinical breast examinations, mammograms and Pap tests, as well as timely and adequate diagnostic testing for abnormal results, and referrals to treatment for cancers detected. NBCCEDP awardees collect patient-level screening and tracking data to manage the program and clinical services. A de-identified subset of data on patient demographics, screening tests and outcomes are reported by each awardee to CDC twice per year.

CDC is requesting OMB approval to collect MDE information for an additional three years. CDC anticipates a reduction in the overall burden estimate due to a decrease in the number of awardees from 68 to 67.
There are no changes to the currently approved minimum data elements, electronic data collection procedures, or the estimated burden per response. Because NBCCEDP awardees already collect and aggregate data at the state, territory, and tribal level, the additional burden of submitting data to CDC will be modest. CDC will use the information to monitor and evaluate NBCCEDP awardees; improve the availability and quality of screening and diagnostic services for underserved women; develop outreach strategies for women who are never or rarely screened for breast and cervical cancer, and report program results to Congress and other legislative authorities.

There are no costs to respondents other than their time. The total estimated annualized burden hours are 536.

### ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of respondents</th>
<th>Form name</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>Number of responses per respondent</th>
<th>Average burden per response (in hours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NBCCEDP Awardees</td>
<td>Minimum Data Elements</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Ron A. Otten,
Director, Office of Scientific Integrity (OSI), Office of the Associate Director for Science, Office of the Directors, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2012–21030 Filed 8–24–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P