

Dated: September 1, 2004.

**Alvin Hall,**

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-04-0006]

#### 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) 498-1210 or send comments to Seleda Perryman, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-E11, Atlanta, GA 30333 or send an e-mail to [omb@cdc.gov](mailto: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

National Exposure Registry (OMB No. 0923-0006)—Extension—The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is mandated pursuant to the 1980 Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and its 1986 Amendments, the Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act (SARA), to establish and maintain a national registry of persons who have been exposed to hazardous substances in the environment and a national registry of persons with illnesses or health problems resulting from such exposure. In 1988, ATSDR created the National Exposure Registry (NER) as a result of this legislation in an effort to

provide scientific information about potential adverse health effects people develop as a result of low-level, long-term exposure to hazardous substances.

The NER is a program which collects, maintains, and analyzes information obtained from participants (called registrants) whose exposure to selected toxic substances at specific geographic areas in the United States has been documented. Relevant health data and demographic information are also included in the NER databases. The NER databases furnish the information needed to generate appropriate and valid hypotheses for future activities such as epidemiologic studies. The NER also serves as a mechanism for longitudinal health investigations that follow registrants over time to ascertain adverse health effects and latency periods.

Participants in each subregistry are interviewed initially with a baseline questionnaire. An identical follow-up telephone questionnaire is administered to participants every three years until the criteria for terminating a specific subregistry have been met. The annual number of participants varies greatly from year to year. Two factors influencing the number of respondents per year are the number of subregistry updates that are scheduled and whether a new subregistry will be established. There is no cost to registrants.

#### Annualized Burden Table:

Respondents	Number of responses	Responses per respondent	Avg. burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Follow-up questionnaire .....	1,667	1	30/60	834
Total .....				834

Dated: September 1, 2004.

**Alvin Hall,**

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-04-040D]

#### 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 or send an email to [omb@cdc.gov](mailto:omb@cdc.gov). 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

ATSDR Rapid Response Registry—New—The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). ATSDR plans to develop a registry of

individuals exposed to a terrorist or other significant emergency event potentially affecting public health within the United States and its territories. The authority to establish and maintain this registry was given to ATSDR through the following federal laws: Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. 319; the 1980 Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and its 1986 Amendments, the Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act (SARA); Federal Response Plan; National Contingency Plan; and the Department of Homeland Security's Consolidated Emergency Operations Plan. ATSDR has consistently been identified as having the primary responsibility for the creation and

maintenance of an event-related registry of affected individuals during the acute response phase of an emergency event.

ATSDR plans to develop and maintain a central registry, named the Rapid Response Registry (RRR), of individuals who were in the vicinity of a terrorist or other emergency event. The ATSDR RRR teams will begin identifying and enrolling victims and potentially exposed individuals within hours of an incident, in collaboration with state and local government agencies and private response organizations. RRR activities are intended to help document an individual's presence at or near a specific terrorist or other significant emergency event. This information will be used primarily to provide health officials with essential information necessary for both short- and long-term follow-up of victims and potentially exposed individuals.

Contact information will be used to provide information to the registrants regarding their exposures, potential health impacts, available educational

materials, and other pertinent news and updates. Follow-up contacts by health officials are anticipated to be for the purposes of assessing current and future medical needs and providing appropriate and timely medical interventions where possible. Subsequent health studies (not part of this activity) may be useful to identify potential long-term health outcomes in the exposed population; the contact information will enable these studies to be conducted.

A standardized, one-page survey instrument will be used to collect contact information, demographics, and brief exposure and outcome data on all registrants. The same survey instrument will be used in both Phase I and Phase II data collection activities.

Phase I response entails immediate deployment of the RRR team to support local efforts to enroll victims and immediately-exposed individuals. Phase I RRR data collection teams will be deployed to all places where victims and the immediately-exposed population might be located (e.g., on-

site response facilities, emergency departments, hospitals, morgues, public shelters, churches).

Phase II response entails later deployment of an RRR team to conduct a census of the entire at-risk population. Phase II data collection methods will include house-to-house interviews, telephone interviews, on-line enrollment, media outreach, and professional tracing services. If the at-risk population or geographic area is reasonably small-scale, a systematic census will be conducted to enroll every exposed or potentially exposed person. If the at-risk population or geographic area is large-scale, then a representative sample of the at-risk population will be enrolled. A brief, optional health effects questionnaire also has been developed that will be made available to local health officials, if they wish to use it, to better characterize the types of health outcomes resulting from the emergency event. The annualized burden hours are estimated to be 234.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Responses per respondent	Avg. burden per response (in hrs.)
People in proximity to an emergency event: 1-page contact form only .....	1,000	1	10/60
People in proximity to an emergency event: health effects questionnaire .....	200	1	20/60

Dated: August 31, 2004.

**Alvin Hall,**

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-04-0007]

### 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 or send an email to [omb@cdc.gov](mailto:omb@cdc.gov). 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

Community Assistance Panels Nomination Form, OMB No. 0923-0007—Extension—The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is mandated pursuant to the 1980 Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and its 1986 Amendments, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), to prevent or mitigate adverse human health effects and diminished

quality of life resulting from the exposure to hazardous substances in the environment. To facilitate this effort, ATSDR seeks the cooperation of the community being evaluated through direct communication and interaction.

Direct community involvement is required to conduct a comprehensive scientific study and to effectively disseminate specific health information in a timely manner. Also, this direct interaction fosters a clear understanding of health issues that the community considers important, and establishes credibility for the agency. The Community Assistance Panel nominations forms are completed by individuals in the community to nominate themselves or others for participation on these panels.

This request is for a three-year extension of the current OMB approved Community Assistance Panel nominations form. The annualized burden hours are estimated to be 25.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)
General Public .....	150	1	10/60