

estimated percentage of advertising both directed to individuals under 18 and relating to certain other pay-per-call services to 20 percent of overall pay-per-call services. FTC staff estimated that each disclosure mandated by the Rule requires approximately one hour of compliance time.

The total estimated annual cost of these burden hours is \$3,316,140 applying a blended wage rate of \$69/hour.¹¹

(b) *The Rule's preamble disclosure.* To comply with the Act, the Pay-Per-Call Rule also requires that every pay-per-call service be preceded by a free preamble and that four different disclosures be made in each preamble. Additionally, preambles to sweepstakes pay-per-call services and services that offer information on federal programs must provide additional disclosures. Each preamble need only be prepared one time, unless the cost or other information is changed. There is no additional burden on the vendor to make the disclosures for each telephone call, because the preambles are taped and play automatically when a caller dials the pay-per-call number.

In its 2006 submission for renewed OMB clearance under the PRA, FTC staff estimated that there were approximately 45,864 pay-per-call services required to make disclosures in the preamble to the pay-per-call service, at an average burden of 10 hours for each preamble, resulting in a total burden estimate of 458,640 hours. As noted above, staff now believes that the industry has had at least an 11 percent reduction in size since the FTC's immediately prior pursuit of renewed clearance. Accordingly, staff now estimates that there are no more than 40,819 advertised pay-per-call services.

As with advertising disclosures, preambles for certain pay-per-call services require additional preamble disclosures. Consistent with the estimates of advertised pay-per-call services discussed above, staff estimates that an additional 20 percent of all such pay-per-call services (8,164) relating to certain types of pay-per-call services would require such additional disclosures.¹² On further reflection, staff now estimates that it would require no more than one hour to draft each type of disclosure because the disclosures applicable to the preamble closely approximate in content and volume the advertising disclosures discussed above. Accordingly, staff estimates a total of

48,983 burden hours (40,819 + 8,164) to comply with these requirements. At one hour each, cumulative labor cost associated with these disclosures is \$3,379,827, using a blended wage rate of \$69/hour (*i.e.*, similar to the blended rate used for advertising disclosures).

(c) *Telephone-billed charges in billing statements.* Section 308.5(j) of the Rule, 16 CFR 308.5(j), requires that vendors ensure that certain disclosures appear on each billing statement that contains a charge for a call to a pay-per-call service. Because these disclosures appear on telephone bills already generated by the local telephone companies, and because the carriers are already subject to nearly identical requirements pursuant to the FCC's rules, FTC staff estimated that the burden to comply would be minimal. At most, the burden on the vendor would be limited to spot checking telephone bills to ensure that the charges are displayed in the manner required by the Rule.

As it had in the 2006 PRA submission, FTC staff estimates that only 10 percent of vendors (1,350) would monitor billing statements in this manner and that it would take 12 hours per year to conduct such checks. Using the total estimated number of vendors noted above, this results in a total of 16,020 burden hours. The total annual cost would be at most \$997,245, using a blended rate of \$62.25/hour.¹³

(d) *Dispute resolution procedures in billing statements.* This disclosure requirement is set forth in 16 CFR 308.7(c). The blended rate being used for these disclosures is \$53.5/hour.¹⁴ FTC staff previously estimated that the billing entities would spend approximately 5 hours each to review, revise, and provide the disclosures on an annual basis. The estimated hour burden for the annual notice component of this requirement is 6,250 burden hours (based on 1,250 possible billing entities each requiring 5 hours each), or a total cost of \$334,375.

(e) *Further disclosures related to consumers reporting a billing error*

As in the 2006 PRA submission for this Rule, FTC staff estimates that the incremental disclosure obligations related to consumers reporting a billing error under section 308.7(d) requires, on average, about one hour per each billing error. Previously, staff projected that

approximately 5 percent of an estimated 49,980,000 calls made to pay-per-call services each year involves such a billing error. The staff is now reducing its prior estimate of the number of those calls by 6 percent¹⁵ (46,981,200 calls) to reflect recent changes in the amount of pay-per-call services and their billing. Assuming the same apportionment (5 percent) of overall calls to pay-per-call services, this amounts to 2,349,060 hours, cumulatively. Applying the \$53.5/hour blended wage rate, the estimated annual cost is \$125,674,710 annually.

David C. Shonka,

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-09-0040]

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 Maryam I. Daneshvar, CDC Acting 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

¹¹ The blended rate is based upon 20 percent for attorney services, 60 percent for skilled clerical workers, and 20 percent for management time.

¹² See note 10.

¹³ The blended rate is 15 percent for attorney services, 40 percent for skilled clerical workers, 25 percent for computer programming, and 20 percent for management time.

¹⁴ The blended rate is 40 percent for computer programming, 10 percent for attorney services, 30 percent for skilled clerical workers, and 20 percent for management time.

¹⁵ Six percent is determined by an approximate halving of the above-noted 11% reduction staff has applied to its prior estimate of the number of vendors (*see* note 5). As in past clearance requests for this Rule, it is halved on the assumption that pay-per-call services do not account for any more than half of all telephone-billed purchases.

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

NCEH/ATSDR Exposure Investigations (EIs) [OMB NO: 0923–0040]—Extension—The National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH), and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

This is a brief summary of a joint clearance between the NCEH and ATSDR, (hereafter ATSDR will represent both ATSDR and NCEH). 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. EIs are an approach developed by ATSDR that employs targeted biologic (e.g., urine, blood, hair samples) and environmental (e.g., air, water, soil, or food) sampling to determine whether people are or have been exposed to unusual levels of pollutants at specific locations (e.g., where people live, spend leisure time, or anywhere they might come into

contact with contaminants under investigation). After a chemical release or suspected release into the environment, ATSDR's EIs are used by public health professionals, environmental risk managers, and other decision makers to determine if current conditions warrant intervention strategies to minimize or eliminate human exposure. EIs are usually requested by officials of a state health agency, county health departments, the Environmental Protection Agency, the general public, and ATSDR staff.

ATSDR has been conducting EIs since 1995 throughout the United States. All of ATSDR's biomedical assessments and some of the environmental investigations involve participants. Participation is completely voluntary. To assist in interpreting the sampling results, a survey questionnaire appropriate to the specific contaminant is administered to participants. ATSDR collects contact information (e.g., name, address, phone number) to provide the participant with their individual results. Name and address information are broken into nine separate questions (data fields) for computer entry. General information, which includes height, weight, age, race, gender, etc., is also collected primarily on biomedical investigations to assist with results interpretation. General information can account for approximately 28 questions per investigation. Some of this information is investigation-specific; not all of this data is collected for every investigation. ATSDR is seeking an extension of our approved set of 61 general information questions.

ATSDR also collects information on other possible confounding sources of chemical(s) exposure such as medicines taken, foods eaten, hobbies, jobs, etc. In addition, ATSDR asks questions on recreational or occupational activities that could increase a participant's exposure potential. That information represents an individual's exposure history. To cover those broad categories, ATSDR is seeking an extension to our approved sets of topical questions. Of these, we use approximately 12–15 questions about the pertinent environmental exposures per investigation. This number can vary depending on the number of chemicals being investigated, the route of exposure (e.g., breathing, eating, touching), and number of other sources of the chemical(s) (e.g., products used, jobs).

Typically, the number of participants in an individual EI ranges from 10 to 50. Questionnaires are generally needed in less than half of the EIs (approximately 10–15 per year).

The subject matter for the complete set of topical questions includes the following: (1) Media specific which includes: Air (indoor/outdoor); water (water source and plumbing); soil, and food (gardening, fish, game, domestic animals (e.g., chickens)). (2) Other sources such as: Occupations; hobbies; household chemical uses and house construction characteristics; lifestyle (e.g., smoking); medicines and/or health conditions, and foods.

There are no costs to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Exposure Investigation Participants	750	1	30/60	375

Dated: April 8, 2009.
Maryam I. Daneshvar,
Acting Reports Clearance Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection: Comment Request

In compliance with the requirement for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects (section 3506(c)(2)(A) of Title 44, United States Code, as amended by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Pub. L. 104–13), the Health Resources and

Services Administration (HRSA) publishes periodic summaries of proposed projects being developed for submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and draft instruments, e-mail paperwork@hrsa.gov or call the HRSA Reports Clearance Officer on (301) 443–1129.

Comments are invited on: (a) The proposed collection of information for the proper performance of the functions of the agency; (b) the accuracy of the