

Responses per Respondent: 1.25.
Total Annual Responses: 25,016.
Hours per Response: .6.
Total Burden Hours: 15,010.

Obtaining copies of proposals:

Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat (MVCB), 1800 F Street, NW., Room 4041, Washington, DC 20405, telephone (202) 501-4755. Please cite OMB Control No. 9000-0166, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—Reporting Requirements—One Time Reporting Requirements for Prime Contractors, in all correspondence.

Dated: September 17, 2010.

Edward Loeb,

Director, Acquisition Policy Division.

[FR Doc. 2010-23879 Filed 9-23-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-EP-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 9000-0167; Docket 2010-0083; Sequence 19]

Federal Acquisition Regulation; Information Collection; American Recovery and Reinvestment Act- Reporting Requirements—One-Time Reporting for First-Tier Subcontractors

AGENCY: Department of Defense (DOD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice of request for comments regarding an extension to an existing OMB clearance (9000-0167).

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the Federal Acquisition Regulation Regulatory Secretariat will be submitting to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and approve an extension of a currently approved information collection requirement concerning the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act-Reporting Requirements—One-Time Reporting for First-Tier Subcontractors.

Public comments are particularly invited on: Whether this collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of functions of the FAR, and whether it will have practical utility; whether our estimate of the public burden of this collection of information is accurate, and based on valid assumptions and methodology;

ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways in which we can minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, through the use of appropriate technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Submit comments on or before November 23, 2010.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments identified by Information Collection 9000-0167 by any of the following methods:

- *Regulations.gov:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking portal by inputting "Information Collection 9000-0167" under the heading "Enter Keyword or ID" and selecting "Search." Select the link "Submit a Comment" that corresponds with "Information Collection 9000-0167". Follow the instructions provided at the "Submit a Comment" screen. Please include your name, company name (if any), and "Information Collection 9000-0167" on your attached document.

- *Fax:* 202-501-4067.

- *Mail:* General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat (MVCB), 1800 F Street, NW., Room 4041, Washington, DC 20405. ATTN: Hada Flowers/IC 9000-0167.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite Information Collection 9000-0167, in all correspondence related to this collection. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal and/or business confidential information provided.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Ernest Woodson, Procurement Analyst, Contract Policy Branch, at telephone (202) 501-3775 or via e-mail to ernest.woodson@gsa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Purpose

The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) subpart 4.15, and clause 52.204-11 requires contractors to report on use of Recovery Act funds. Contracting officers must include the new clause in solicitations and contracts funded in whole or in part with Recovery Act funds, except classified solicitations and contracts. Commercial item contracts and Commercially Available Off-The-Shelf (COTS) item contracts will be covered, as well as actions under the simplified action threshold.

One-time reporting elements for which the burden is imposed only on the first-tier subcontractor under the FAR requirements include the following:

a. Unique identifier (DUNS Number) for the subcontractor receiving the award and for the subcontractor's parent company, if the subcontractor has a parent company((d)(10)(i));

b. Subcontractor's physical address including street address, city, state, and country. Also include the nine-digit zip code and congressional district if applicable ((d)(10)(ix)); and

c. Subcontract primary performance location including street address, city, state, and country. Also include the nine-digit zip code and congressional district if applicable ((d)(10)(x)).

B. Annual Reporting Burden

Respondents: 60,039.

Responses Per Respondent: 1.25.

Total Annual Responses: 75,049.

Hours Per Response: .25.

Total Burden Hours: 18,762.

Obtaining Copies of Proposals:

Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat (MVCB), 1800 F Street, NW., Room 4041, Washington, DC 20405, telephone (202) 501-4755. Please cite OMB Control No. 9000-0167, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act-Reporting Requirements—One-Time Reporting for First-Tier Subcontractors, in all correspondence.

Dated: September 17, 2010.

Edward Loeb,

Director, Acquisition Policy Division.

[FR Doc. 2010-23878 Filed 9-23-10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Decision To Evaluate a Petition To Designate a Class of Employees From the Vitro Manufacturing Facility in Canonsburg, PA, To Be Included in the Special Exposure Cohort

AGENCY: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: HHS gives notice as required by 42 CFR 83.12(e) of a decision to evaluate a petition to designate a class of employees from the Vitro Manufacturing facility in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, to be included in the Special Exposure Cohort under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000. The initial proposed definition for the class being evaluated, subject to revision as warranted by the evaluation, is as follows:

Facility: Vitro Manufacturing.
Location: Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.
Job Titles and/or Job Duties: All employees who worked in any area.
Period of Employment: January 1, 1958 through April 30, 1960.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Stuart L. Hinnefeld, Interim Director, Division of Compensation Analysis and Support, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), 4676 Columbia Parkway, MS C-46, Cincinnati, OH 45226, Telephone 877-222-7570. Information requests can also be submitted by e-mail to DCAS@CDC.GOV.

John Howard,

Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2010-24011 Filed 9-23-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-19-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60 Day-10-0527]

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 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

Human Exposure to Cyanobacterial Toxins in Water (OMB No. 0920-0527 exp. 2/28/2011)—Revision—National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Cyanobacteria (also called blue-green algae) can be found in terrestrial, fresh, brackish, or marine water environments. Some species of cyanobacteria produce toxins that may cause acute or chronic illnesses (including neurotoxicity, hepatotoxicity, and skin irritation) in humans and animals (including other mammals, fish, and birds). A number of human health effects, including gastroenteritis, respiratory effects, skin irritations, allergic responses, and liver damage, are associated with the ingestion of or contact with water containing cyanobacterial blooms. Although the balance of evidence, in conjunction with data from laboratory animal research, suggests that cyanobacterial toxins are responsible for a range of human health effects, there have been few epidemiologic studies of this association.

In the first study of recreational microcystin (MC) exposure at a small lake, 104 study participants from lake visitors planning recreational activities that would generate aerosols were recruited, such as boating and using personal watercraft. During data collection for that study, MC concentrations within the bloom lake water were very low (<2–5 µg/L). Study participants' plasma MC concentrations were all below the limit of detection (0.147 µg/L) for the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The second study of recreational exposure to microcystins involved 81 children and adults planning recreational activities on one of three California reservoirs, two with significant, ongoing blooms of toxin-producing cyanobacteria, including *Microcystis aeruginosa* (bloom lakes) and one without a toxin-producing algal bloom (control lake). Highly variable microcystin concentrations were found in bloom

lakes (<10 µg/L to > 500 µg/L); microcystin was not detected in control lake samples. Neither adenoviruses nor enteroviruses were detected in any of the lakes. Low microcystin concentrations were found in personal air samples (< 0.1 ng/m³ [limit of detection]—2.89 ng/m³) and nasal swabs (< 0.1 ng [limit of detection]—5 ng). Microcystin concentrations in the water-soluble fraction of all plasma samples were below the limit of detection (1.0 µg/L). Findings indicate that recreational activities in waterbodies experiencing toxin-producing cyanobacterial blooms can generate aerosolized cyanotoxins, making inhalation a potential route of exposure.

Based on earlier work, it seems unlikely that recreational exposure to cyanobacteria toxins during algal blooms on small lakes will cause acute illness in people. However, there are occupational circumstances, such as using stagnant ponds to irrigate landscapes or golf courses and growing and harvesting catfish in standing ambient water ponds, where exposure to these toxins is likely to be greater than what have been observed during recreational activities. It is possible that these workers may be exposed to biologically relevant concentrations of cyanobacterial toxins while performing job-related activities. To address this concern, this proposal is to assess exposure of catfish farm workers to cyanobacteria toxins occurring in the standing water of catfish ponds in Alabama. Dr. Alan Wilson of Auburn University will be a collaborator. Dr. Wilson has considerable experience working with the catfish farmers to address how the presence of cyanobacteria in pond water can impact the taste and odor of catfish offered for sale to commercial markets. Since most of the ponds of interest tend to develop HABs comprising *Microcystis aeruginosa*, this study will be limited to exposure to microcystins.

The purpose of the new data collection is to continue assessing the public health impact of exposure to the cyanobacterial toxins, microcystins. The extent of human exposure to microcystins present in catfish pond waters and associated aerosols and whether serum levels of microcystins can be used as a biomarker of exposure will be examined.