

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19105–1521:

1. *Phoenix Bancorp, Inc.*, Minersville, Pennsylvania; to acquire at least 9 percent of the voting shares of Union Bancorp, Inc., and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of Union Bank & Trust Company, both in Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (E. Ann Worthy, Vice President) 2200 North Pearl Street, Dallas, Texas 75201–2272:

1. *A.N.B. Holding Company, Ltd.*, Terrell, Texas, to acquire additional voting shares, for a total of 34 percent of the voting shares of The ANB Corporation, and thereby indirectly acquire additional voting shares of The American National Bank of Texas, both in Terrell, Texas; and Lakeside Bancshares, Inc., and its subsidiary Lakeside National Bank, both in Rockwall, Texas.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, July 19, 2012.

Michael J. Lewandowski,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2012–18033 Filed 7–23–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Notice of Proposals To Engage in or To Acquire Companies Engaged in Permissible Nonbanking Activities

The companies listed in this notice have given notice under section 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843) (BHC Act) and Regulation Y, (12 CFR part 225) to engage *de novo*, or to acquire or control voting securities or assets of a company, including the companies listed below, that engages either directly or through a subsidiary or other company, in a nonbanking activity that is listed in § 225.28 of Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.28) or that the Board has determined by Order to be closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies. Unless otherwise noted, these activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Each notice is available for inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notice also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the question whether the proposal complies with the standards of section 4 of the BHC Act.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding the applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than August 17, 2012.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (Adam M. Drimer, Assistant Vice President) 701 East Byrd Street, Richmond, Virginia 23261–4528:

1. *Park Sterling Corporation*, Charlotte, North Carolina; to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of Citizens South Banking Corporation, and indirectly acquire Citizens South Bank, both in Gastonia, North Carolina, and thereby engage in operating a federal savings bank, pursuant to section 225.28(b)(4)(ii).

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, July 19, 2012.

Michael J. Lewandowski,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–12–12PK]

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 404–639–7570 and send comments to Kimberly S. Lane, 1600 Clifton Road, MS–D74, Atlanta, GA 30333 or send an email 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

Using the Standardized National Hypothesis Generating Questionnaire during Multistate Investigations of Foodborne Disease Clusters and Outbreaks—New—National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Each year, it is estimated that roughly 1 in 6 Americans become ill with a foodborne disease. Unfortunately, of these Americans, approximately 128,000 are hospitalized and 3,000 die as a result of foodborne diseases. CDC and partners ensure rapid and coordinated surveillance, detection, and response to multistate foodborne disease outbreaks to limit the number of illnesses and to learn how to prevent similar outbreaks from happening in the future.

Conducting interviews during the initial hypothesis-generating phase of multistate foodborne disease outbreaks presents numerous challenges. In the U.S., there is not a standard, national form or data collection system for illnesses caused by many enteric pathogens. Data elements for hypothesis generation must be developed and agreed upon for each investigation. This process can take several days to weeks, and may cause interviews to occur long after a person's illness.

CDC requests OMB approval to collect standardized information from individuals who have become ill during a multistate foodborne disease event. The questionnaire is designed to be administered by public health officials as part of multistate hypothesis-generating interview activities and is not expected to entail significant burden to respondents.

The Standardized National Hypothesis-Generating Core Elements Project was established with the goal to define a core set of data elements to be used for hypothesis generation during multistate foodborne investigations. These elements represent the minimum set of information that should be available for all outbreak-associated cases identified during hypothesis generation. The Standardized National Hypothesis Generating Questionnaire (SNHGQ) is a data collection tool for the core elements.

The core elements and use of the SNHGQ would ensure that exposures of importance for investigating multistate outbreaks of various enteric disease pathogens would be ascertained similarly across many jurisdictions. This will allow for rapid pooling of data

to improve the timeliness of hypothesis-generating analyses and reducing the time it takes to pinpoint how and where contamination events occur.

Both the content of the questionnaire (the core elements) and the format were developed through a series of working groups comprised of local, state, and federal public health partners. The questionnaire is designed to be administered over the phone by public

health officials to collect core elements data from case-patients or their proxies. It is designed to be used when a multistate cluster of enteric disease infections is identified. Data collected during a multistate investigation of an enteric disease cluster will be pooled and analyzed at the CDC in order to develop hypotheses about potential sources of infection.

The total estimated annualized burden for the Standardized National Generating Questionnaire is 3,000 hours (approximately 4,000 individuals identified during the hypothesis-generating phase of outbreak investigations x 45 minutes/response). There are no costs to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Individuals	Standardized National Hypothesis Generating Questionnaire (Core Elements).	4,000	1	45/60	3,000
Total					3,000

Kimberly S. Lane,

*Deputy Director, Office of Science Integrity,
Office of the Associate Director for Science,
Office of the Director, Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention.*

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30-Day-12-0040]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) 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 (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 20503 or by fax to (202) 395-5806. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

NCEH/ATSDR Exposure Investigations (EIs) [OMB NO: 0923-0040, Expiration Date 11/30/2012] – Revision – 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

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 20 questions per investigation. Some of this information is investigation-specific; not all of these data are collected for every investigation. ATSDR is seeking a revision of our approval for use of a 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 also seeking a revision to our approval for the use of sets of topical questions. Of these, we use approximately 12-20 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 100. Questionnaires are generally needed in less than half of the EIs (approximately 7 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