

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day–22–1046]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has submitted the information collection request titled National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) Monitoring Activities to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. CDC previously published a “Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations” notice on July 26, 2021 to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. CDC received one non-substantive comment related to the previous notice. This notice serves to allow an additional 30 days for public and affected agency comments.

CDC will accept all comments for this proposed information collection project. The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments that:

(a) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(b) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

(d) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including, through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses; and

(e) Assess information collection costs.

To request additional information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, call (404) 639–7570. Comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular

information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function. Direct written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice to the Attention: CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395–5806. Provide written comments within 30 days of notice publication.

Proposed Project

National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) Monitoring Activities—(OMB Control No. 0920–1046, Exp. 11/30/2021)—Revision—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

CDC is requesting a Revision of the Information Collection Request (ICR) titled National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) Monitoring Activities (OMB Control No. 0920–1046). In the previous OMB approval period, information collection consisted of an annual NBCCEDP survey and clinic-level data collection. In the next OMB approval period, information collection will consist of a revised NBCCEDP survey, revised clinic-level data collection, new quarterly program update, new service delivery projection worksheet, and the addition of previously approved minimum data elements (MDEs; OMB Control No. 0920–0571, Exp. 03/31/2022) to increase efficiency. The number of respondents will remain the same and the total estimated annualized burden will increase from 683 to 1,228.

Breast and cervical cancers are prevalent among U.S. women. Evidence shows that deaths from both breast and cervical cancers can be avoided by increasing screening services—mammography and pap tests—among women. However, screening is typically underutilized among women who are under- or uninsured, have no regular source of healthcare, or who recently immigrated to the U.S. To improve access to cancer screening, Congress passed the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 106–354) which directed CDC to create the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP). The NBCCEDP currently provides funding to 70 awardees under “Cancer Prevention and Control Programs for State, Territorial, and Tribal Organizations (DP17–1701).” The purpose of NBCCEDP is to increase

breast and cervical cancer screening rates among women residing within defined geographical locations (as determined by the funded program) who are at or below 250% of the federal poverty level; aged 40–64 years for breast cancer services, and aged 21–64 years for cervical cancer services; and under- or uninsured.

In 2022, CDC will issue a new Notice of Funding Opportunity (DP22–2202) to continue this mission. Consistent with programmatic changes, the information collection plan has also been redesigned to update existing and add new data collection instruments and integrate the previously approved MDEs into this single approval package to increase efficiency of information collection for the NBCCEDP.

CDC proposes five forms of information collection. First, the NBCCEDP Survey will be submitted to CDC annually and collects information to monitor awardees’ TA needs, partnerships, screening delivery, EBI implementation, and COVID–19 impact. Minor revisions to survey questions, response options, and formatting will be included under DP22–2202. Second, clinic-level data will be submitted to CDC at baseline and annually for all partnering health system clinic sites—an estimated six clinics per awardee for breast cancer data and six clinics per awardee for cervical cancer data. Clinic-level data includes health system, clinic, and patient population characteristics; monitoring and quality improvement activities; EBI implementation; COVID–19 impact, and baseline or annual screening rates. Minor revisions were made to variable wording, formatting (*e.g.*, split or combined variables), and response options to improve data quality. Third, the Quarterly Program Update (QPU) will be submitted to CDC four times per year to monitor award spending, service delivery, staff vacancies, and program accomplishments and challenges. This is a new information collection. Fourth, the Service Delivery Projection Worksheet will be submitted to CDC annually to report the estimated number of women to be served for breast and cervical cancer. Finally, the Minimum Data Elements (MDEs) will be submitted to CDC twice per year to monitor patient demographics; breast and cervical cancer screening, diagnosis, and treatment; timeliness of services; and patient navigation. This information collection was previously approved (OMB Control No. 0920–0571, Exp. 03/30/2022) and will now be incorporated into this OMB approved package for increased efficiency for NBCCEDP information collection efforts.

This revised information collection will allow CDC to provide routine monitoring feedback to awardees based on their data submissions, tailor

technical assistance (TA) as needed, support program planning, and assess program outcomes. OMB approval is requested for three years. Participation

is required for NBCCEDP awardees. There are no costs to respondents other than their time. The total estimated annual burden is 1,228 hours.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hrs)
NBCCEDP Awardees	Annual NBCCEDP Survey	70	1	56/60
	NBCCEDP Clinic-level Information Collection Instrument—Breast.	70	6	45/60
	NBCCEDP Clinic-level Information Collection Instrument—Cervical.	70	6	45/60
	Quarterly Program Update	70	4	32/60
	Service Delivery Projection Worksheet	70	1	29/60
	MDEs	70	2	150/60

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Scientific Integrity, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2021–24989 Filed 11–15–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–22–1105; Docket No. CDC–2021–0117]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other Federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a proposed and/or continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled the One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System (OHHABS). OHHABS is a surveillance platform which captures data on harmful algal bloom (HAB) events and HAB-associated illnesses.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before January 18, 2022.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2021–0117 by any of the following methods:

• *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

• *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to Regulations.gov.

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (regulations.gov) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; phone: 404–639–7570; Email: omb@cdc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires Federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses; and

5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System (OHHABS) (OMB Control No. 0920–1105, Exp. 3/31/2022)—Revision—National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Algal toxins from harmful algal blooms (HABs) include some of the most potent natural chemicals. These toxins can contaminate surface water used for recreation and drinking, as well as food sources, and HABs pose a threat to both humans and animals. Because animal illness may be an indicator of bloom toxicity, it is necessary to provide a One Health approach for reporting HAB-associated illnesses and events.