

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
[30 Day–33–01]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

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) 639–7090. Send written comments to CDC, Desk Officer; Human Resources and Housing Branch, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235; Washington, DC 20503. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

Vital Statistics Training Application—Reinstatement—(OMB No. 0920–0217)

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). In the United States, legal authority for the registration of vital events, i.e., births, deaths, marriages, divorces, fetal deaths, and induced terminations of pregnancy, resides individually with the States (as well as cities in the case of New York City and Washington, DC) and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. These governmental entities are the full legal proprietors of vital records and the information contained therein. As a result of this State authority, the collection of registration-based vital statistics at the national level, referred to as the U.S. National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), depends on a cooperative relationship between the States and the Federal government. This data collection, authorized by 42 U.S.C. 242k, has been carried out by NCHS since it was created in 1960.

To help in achieving the comparability needed for combining data from all States into national

statistics, NCHS carries out a training program for State and local vital statistics staff to assist in developing expertise in all aspects of vital registration and vital statistics. The training offered under this program includes courses for registration staff, statisticians, and coding specialists, all designed to bring about a high degree of uniformity and quality in the data provided by the States. This training program is authorized by 42 U.S.C. 242b, Section 304(a). In order to offer the types of training that would be most useful to vital registration staff members, NCHS requests information from State and local vital registration officials about their projected needs for training. NCHS also asks individual candidates for training to submit an application form containing name, address, occupation, work experience, education, and previous training. These data enable NCHS to determine those individuals whose needs can best be met through the available training resources. The annualized burden for this collection is 44 hours.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Responses/respondents	Avg. burden/response (in hrs)
State, local, and Territory Registration Officials	57	1	.33
Training Applicants	100	1	.25

Dated: April 23, 2001.
Nancy Cheal,
Acting Associate Director for Policy Planning, and Evaluation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
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Proposed Project

Linking Epidemiologic Research to Disease Prevention: A Pilot Program to Test Approaches for Communicating Increased Risk of Cervical Cancer to Female Workers in the Dry-Cleaning Industry—NEW—National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has conducted worker notification formally since 1988. This program informs workers in NIOSH-conducted epidemiological studies about the study results and hence, of their risks. The intervention research to be conducted under this application will extend the risk communication beyond the mortality study cohort (an aging and mostly retired cohort) to similarly exposed women, younger and still employed.

Several studies, including one conducted at NIOSH, have documented elevated mortality from cancer among dry cleaning workers. Some of the cancers involved—most notably cervical

cancer—can be successfully treated if detected early. Thus, along with better hazard control, better secondary disease prevention is urgently needed to help women workers already exposed. Exiting NIOSH procedures for notifying workers about the agency’s research findings seem unlikely to reach the larger at-risk population of women dry cleaners who were not actually study subjects.

The ultimate purpose of this research is to increase understanding of how to encourage medical screening among workers at risk. The project has two main objectives: (1) To assess descriptively the feasibility and potential public health benefits of a broader than usual approach to NIOSH worker notification about occupational health risks, based on results of NIOSH epidemiologic research; and (2) to determine whether a follow-up reminder about the importance of medical screening makes a significant difference in the notified workers’ long-term health behavior.

The primary study population will consist of a minimum 300 current female dry cleaning workers in New York City (ages 18–65), selected from the membership list (a respondent