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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
[30Day-12-12AG]
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) 639-7570 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
HIV Prevention among Latino MSM: Evaluation of a locally developed intervention—New—National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, TB Prevention (NCHHSTP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description
Latinos are the largest and fastest growing ethnic minority group in the U.S. and have the second highest rate of HIV/AIDS diagnoses of all racial/ethnic groups in the country. From the

beginning of the epidemic through 2007, Latinos accounted for 17% of all AIDS cases reported to the CDC. Among Latino males, male-to-male sexual contact is the single most important source of HIV infection, accounting for 46% of HIV infections in U.S.-born Latino men from 2001 to 2005, and for more than one-half of HIV infections among South American, Cuban, and Mexican-born Latino men in the U.S. (CDC, 2007a; 2007b). In 2006, male-to-male sex accounted for 72% of new HIV infections among Latino males. Relative to other men who have sex with men (MSM), the rate of HIV infection among Latino MSM is twice the rate recorded among whites (43.1 vs. 19.6 per 100,000).
Despite the high levels of infection risk that affect Latino MSM, no efficacious interventions to prevent infection by HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are available for this vulnerable population. CDC's Prevention Research Synthesis group, whose role is to identify HIV prevention interventions that have met rigorous criteria for demonstrating evidence of efficacy, has not identified any behavioral interventions for Latino MSM that meet current efficacy criteria, and no such interventions are listed in CDC's 2011 update of its Compendium of Evidence-Based HIV Behavioral Interventions (<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/research/prs/compendium-evidence-based-interventions.htm>). There is an urgent need for efficacious, culturally congruent HIV/STD prevention interventions for Latino MSM.
The purpose of this project is to test the efficacy of an HIV prevention intervention for reducing sexual risk among Latino men who have sex with men in North Carolina. The HOLA en

Grupos intervention is a Spanish-language, small-group, 4-session intervention that is designed to increase consistent and correct condom use and HIV testing among Latino MSM and to affect other behavioral and psychosocial factors that can increase their vulnerability of HIV/STD infection. This study will use a randomized controlled trial design to assess the efficacy of the HOLA en Grupos intervention compared to a general health comparison intervention.
CDC is requesting approval for a 3-year clearance for data collection. The data collection system involves screening of potential study participants for eligibility, collection of participants' contact information, and measures of intervention and comparison participants' socio-demographic characteristics, health seeking actions, HIV/STD and substance use-related risk behaviors, and psychosocial factors at baseline before intervention delivery and 6 months after intervention delivery. An estimated 350 men will be screened for eligibility in order to enroll the 300 men required for the study. The baseline and the 6-month follow-up assessments will be similar. However, the 6-month assessment will ask study participants fewer questions because there is no need to ask all questions during both assessments. Collection of eligibility information from potential participants will require about 10 minutes; collection of baseline assessment information will require about 1 hour and 45 minutes; and collection of the 6-month follow-up assessment information will require about 1 hour.
The total estimated annual burden hours are 883. There is no cost to participants other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form name	Number of respondents	Number responses per respondent	Average burden per respondent (in hours)
Prospective Study Participant	Participant Screening Form	350	1	10/60
Enrolled Study Participant	Baseline Assessment	300	1	1.75
Enrolled Study Participant	6-month follow-up assessment	300	1	1

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention****[30Day–0920–11CE]****Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review**

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Proposed Project

The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 1999–2010 Birth Certificate Linkage Study—Pregnant Women—New—National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Section 306 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act (42 U.S.C. 242k), as amended, authorizes that the Secretary of Health and Human Services (DHHS), acting through NCHS, shall collect statistics on the extent and nature of illness and disability; environmental, social and other health hazards; and determinants of health of the population of the United States.

Division of Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (DHANES) proposes to re-contact women who were pregnant at the time of their participation in NHANES in 1999–2010 and ask permission to link their data to the child's birth certificate data, for the birth that resulted after the survey. This study is funded in collaboration with CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Reproductive Health (DRH). Participation is completely voluntary and confidential.

NHANES was conducted periodically between 1970 and 1994, and continuously since 1999 by the NCHS. A supplemental sample of pregnant women was selected in NHANES from 1999–2006. This resulted in a total of 1,350 pregnant women. Although this supplemental sample was discontinued after 2006, there are an estimated 150 pregnant women in the NHANES

sample for the years 2007–10. This results in a total estimate of 1,500 women for this project.

The NHANES only collected information about the pregnant women at the time of interview. Having information on their children's birth certificates and birth outcomes could provide insight into issues related to maternal and child health. No other survey has the physical examination and nutritional data that NHANES collects on pregnant women.

Consents for these projects will be sent to the appropriate U.S. states, local areas, or territories, where the birth certificate retrievals will then be conducted. Electronic retrieval per records is estimated at five minutes.

NHANES data users include the U.S. Congress; the World Health Organization; numerous Federal agencies such as the National Institutes of Health, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the United States Department of Agriculture; private groups such as the American Heart Association; schools of public health; private businesses; individual practitioners; and administrators. This submission requests approval for two years. There is no cost to respondents other than their time. The total estimated annual burden is 312 hours.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)
1. Women who were pregnant during NHANES 1999–2010.	Health Questionnaire/Consent Form	750	1	20/60
3. State/local vital statistics staff (one per U.S. State or Territory).	Locate and transmit birth certificates	57	13	5/60

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Proposed Project

Underreporting of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Workers—New—National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).