DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Designation of a Class of Employees for Addition to the Special Exposure Cohort

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: HHS gives notice of a decision to designate a class of employees from the Ames Laboratory in Ames, Iowa, as an addition to the Special Exposure Cohort (SEC) under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stuart L. Hinnefeld, Director, Division of Compensation Analysis and Support, NIOSH, 1090 Tusculum Avenue, MS C–46, Cincinnati, OH 45226–1938, Telephone 1–877–222–7570. Information requests can also be submitted by email to DCAS@CDC.GOV.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7384q(b), 42 U.S.C. 7384f(14)(C).

On February 1, 2018, as provided for under 42 U.S.C. 7384f(14)(C), the Secretary of HHS designated the following class of employees as an addition to the SEC:

All employees of the Department of Energy, its predecessor agencies, and their contractors or subcontractors who worked in any area of the Ames Laboratory in Ames, Iowa, during the period from January 1, 1971, through December 31, 1989, for a number of work days aggregating at least 250 work days, occurring either solely under this employment or in combination with work days within the parameters established for one or more other classes of employees included in the Special Exposure Cohort.

This designation will become effective on March 3, 2018, unless Congress provides otherwise prior to the effective date. After this effective date, HHS will publish a notice in the Federal Register reporting the addition of this class to the SEC or the result of any provision by Congress regarding the decision by HHS to add the class to the SEC.

John Howard, Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection: Public Comment Request; Information Collection Request Title: National Survey of Organ Donation Attitudes and Practices, OMB No. 0915–0290—Reinstatement With Change

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, HRSA announces plans to submit an Information Collection Request (ICR), described below, to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The ICR is for reinstatement with change of a previously approved information collection, assigned OMB control number 0915–0290, which expired on March 31, 2015. Prior to submitting the ICR to OMB, HRSA seeks comments from the public regarding the burden estimate below or any other aspect of the ICR.

DATES: Comments on this ICR should be received no later than April 10, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments to paperwork@hrsa.gov or mail the HRSA Information Collection Clearance Officer, 14N39, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and draft instruments, email paperwork@hrsa.gov or call Lisa Wright-Solomon, the HRSA Information Collection Clearance Officer at (301) 443–1984.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: When submitting comments or requesting information, please include the information request collection title for reference, in compliance with Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

Information Collection Request Title: National Survey of Organ Donation Attitudes and Practices, OMB No. 0915–0290—Reinstatement With Change

Abstract: HRSA is requesting approval from OMB for a reinstatement with change of a previously approved collection of information (OMB control number 0915–0290). The National Survey of Organ Donation Attitudes and Practices (NSODAP) is conducted approximately every 6–7 years and serves a critical role in providing HRSA and the donation community with data regarding why Americans choose to donate organs, current barriers to donation, and potential new approaches to increasing donations. Survey data and derived analytic insights inform HRSA’s public outreach and educational initiatives. HRSA is improving the quality and relevance of the data collected by making the following changes:

(1) HRSA is increasing the ability to produce more precise results by targeting 10,000 completed surveys (increased from 3,250 in 2012). This increase will allow for a more accurate and robust analysis of the attitudes and donation practices of important subgroups such as Americans over the age of 50 and various minority populations. While the precision of the results from the survey will increase, respondent burden will be reduced and survey completion costs will be lower resulting in a cost neutral change.

(2) HRSA is streamlining the data collection process to minimize respondent burden. Of the 10,000 targeted completed surveys, 8,000 will be completed online by a nationally representative web panel composed of Americans over the age of 18 who have already agreed to participate in a survey. Web panels target a representative section of a population used by other approved surveys. HRSA will complete the remaining 2,000 surveys by telephone. In 2012, all 3,250 surveys were conducted by telephone and respondents were contacted using random-digit dialing, a process that yielded a low response rate. Contacting respondents by telephone will remain a part of the survey protocol to compare current data to the 2012 data. However, for this survey, identification of a sample of adults over the age of 18 for a telephone survey will be from a national list of home addresses. Prior to contact, those selected for the telephone survey will receive a mailed pre-notification letter with information about the survey. This mailing will improve survey cooperation and reduce the number of people contacted for the survey. Additionally, it will be more time and cost effective to take the survey online than taking the survey by phone.