To request additional information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, call (404) 639–7570 or send an email to omb@cdc.gov. Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice should be directed to the Attention: 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
Enhancing Dialogue and Execution of Dust Reduction Behaviors through Workgroup Communication—New—National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description
NIOSH, under Public Law 91–596, Sections 20 and 22 (Section 20–22, Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1977) has the responsibility to conduct research relating to innovative methods, techniques, and approaches dealing with occupational safety and health problems.

This project focuses on miners’ overexposure to respirable coal dust and how using the Continuous Personal Dust Monitor (CPDM), as an educational tool, can help provide information to miners and their respective workgroups and shift leaders (i.e., frontline supervisors, shift foremen, etc.), about ways to reduce respirable coal dust exposure in their work environment. NIOSH proposes a three-year approval for a project that seeks to understand what group communication practices are important for minerworker H&S and how those practices can be developed, implemented, and maintained over time. The following questions guide this study: What impact does a communication/technology intervention model that was designed and implemented have on: (1) Workers’ health/safety behaviors, including those that lower exposure to dust; (2) workers’ perceptions of their organizations’ health and safety values; and (3) the types of health and safety management practices identified and utilized by mine site leaders to support workers’ health/safety behaviors?

To answer the above questions, NIOSH researchers developed an intervention that focuses on workers’ communication about and subsequent actions taken to reduce respirable dust exposure over time, using information provided. The Continuous Personal Dust Monitor (CPDM). The intervention will inform how workgroups communicate with each other and their shift supervisor about health and how this communication impacts individual behavior such as corrective dust actions taken by workers.

A new rule (CFR part 70) that passed May 1, 2014, requires mine operators to use CPDMS by February 1, 2016, for designated occupations. Continuous Personal Dust Monitors are wearable devices that provide miners with near real-time feedback about their level of respirable coal dust exposure. However, they do not ensure that miners will use the information to reduce their level of exposure. With the stricter regulations that just passed the opportunity to proactively improve communication around the CPDM and identify appropriate corrective actions, as required by the Mine Health and Safety Administration, is favorable.

In response, an intervention was designed to involve workers in the interpretation of CPDM feedback and discuss, with their coworkers/workgroups and respective shift leaders, potential changes to work practices that can decrease exposure to respirable coal mine dust. Data is collected no more than three times throughout a six-week study period (i.e., pre, mid, and post assessments). Data collection includes a pre/post survey and focus groups with workers and site leaders. These focus groups function as “safety circles.” Safety circles are used to communicate and encourage specific behavior changes. A typical circle includes a facilitator or leader (who directs the meetings), 7–10 members, and one-hour weekly meetings that take place during the workday.

NIOSH proposes this intervention design at no less than three but no more than five coal mine sites. Coal mine sites will be recruited who have inquired interest in learning how to improve utility of the CPDM on their site and/or interest in improving their employees’ communication efforts. Only a small sample of workers will participate at each mine site because of the time required for completion and to ensure the longitudinal data can be adequately collected over the six weeks. In other words, we would rather collect data multiple times with the same worker and have fewer participants than collect data from more workers but not have the ability to appropriately follow-up during the subsequent visits.

Data collection will take place over three years. The respondents targeted for this study include any active mine worker and any active site leader at a coal mine site. It is estimated that a sample of up to 150 mine workers will participate, which includes...
participating in three focus groups (in the form of safety circle workgroup meetings) that will take approximately 60 minutes. The 60 minutes includes a 30 minute discussion and the completion of a focus group worksheet and at one point, a dust control worksheet. The focus groups will debrief general CPDM data so participants can dialogue about ways to lower their exposure levels. In addition, workers will be asked to complete a pre and post survey (~15 minutes). It also is estimated that a sample of up to nine mine site leaders will participate in the form of interviews/focus groups about HSMS practices at the same mining operations which have agreed to participate, and complete a dust assessment form. The interviews/focus groups also will occur two to three times during each of the NIOSH field visits and will take no more than 45 minutes each. All participants will be between the ages of 18 and 75, currently employed, and living in the United States. Participation will require no more than 3 hours of workers’ time over the six-week intervention and no more than 2.5 hours of site leaders’ time over the six-week intervention period.

There is no cost to respondents other than their time. The total burden in time is an estimated 64 burden hours.

### ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

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<th>Number responses per respondent</th>
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Leroy A. Richardson,  
Chief, Information Collection Review Office,  
Office of Scientific Integrity, Office of the Associate Director for Science, Office of the Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2015–13383 Filed 6–1–15; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Subcommittee for Dose Reconstruction Reviews (SDRR), Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health (ABRW or the Advisory Board), National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), announces the following meeting for the aforementioned subcommittee:

**TIME AND DATE:** 10:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m. EDT, June 24, 2015  
**PLACE:** Audio Conference Call via FTS Conferencing  
**STATUS:** Open to the public, but without a public comment period. The public is welcome to submit written comments in advance of the meeting, to the contact person below. Written comments received in advance of the meeting will be included in the official record of the meeting. The public is also welcome to listen to the meeting by joining the teleconference at the USA toll-free, dial-in number at 1–866–659–0537 and the pass code is 9933701.

**BACKGROUND:** The Advisory Board was established under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 to advise the President on a variety of policy and technical functions required to implement and effectively manage the new compensation program. Key functions of the Advisory Board include providing advice on the development of probability of causation guidelines that have been promulgated by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as a final rule; advice on methods of dose reconstruction, which have also been promulgated by HHS as a final rule; advice on the scientific validity and quality of dose estimation and reconstruction efforts being performed for purposes of the compensation program; and advice on petitions to add classes of workers to the Special Exposure Cohort (SEC).

In December 2000, the President delegated responsibility for funding, staffing, and operating the Advisory Board to HHS, which subsequently delegated this authority to CDC. NIOSH implements this responsibility for CDC. The charter was issued on August 3, 2001, renewed at appropriate intervals, and will expire on August 3, 2015.

**PURPOSE:** The Advisory Board is charged with (a) providing advice to the Secretary, HHS, on the development of guidelines under E.O. 13179; (b) providing advice to the Secretary, HHS, on the scientific validity and quality of dose reconstruction efforts performed for this program; and (c) upon request by the Secretary, HHS, advise the Secretary on whether there is a class of employees at any Department of Energy facility who were exposed to radiation but for whom it is not feasible to estimate their radiation dose, and on whether there is reasonable likelihood that such radiation doses may have endangered the health of members of this class. The Subcommittee for Dose Reconstruction Reviews was established to aid the Advisory Board in carrying out its duty to advise the Secretary, HHS, on dose reconstruction.

**MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION:** The agenda for the Subcommittee meeting includes the following dose reconstruction program quality management and assurance activities: Current findings from NIOSH and Advisory Board dose reconstruction blind reviews; dose reconstruction cases under review from Sets 14–18, including the Oak Ridge sites (Y–12, K–25, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and Savannah River Site; preparation of the Advisory Board’s next report to the