clearly of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information. Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; to develop, acquire, install and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of collecting, validating and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; to train personnel and to be able to respond to a collection of information, to search data sources, to complete and review the collection of information; and to transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

Proposed Project

Developing Effective Messages about Excessive Alcohol Consumption: Formative Focus Groups with Adult Drinkers and Abstainers—New—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Excessive alcohol use, including binge drinking, is responsible for approximately 88,000 deaths in the U.S. annually—including one in 10 deaths among working-age adults ages 20–64. On average, for each death due to alcohol, an individual’s life is cut short by 30 years. Excessive alcohol use can also lead to motor vehicle crashes; intimate partner violence; and risky sexual behaviors, increasing the risk of HIV, other sexually transmitted infections, and unintended pregnancy. Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to alcohol dependence, liver disease, high blood pressure, heart attack, stroke, and certain kinds of cancer. Furthermore, in 2010, excessive alcohol use cost the United States government $249 billion, or $2.05 per drink.

Binge drinking (defined as four or more drinks on an occasion for women or five or more drinks on an occasion for men) accounts for more than half of the deaths and three-quarters of the economic costs of excessive drinking. More than 38 million U.S. adults binge drink about four times a month, averaging eight drinks per binge. However, most (90%) binge drinkers are not alcohol dependent, presenting an opportunity for prevention through messages that improve voluntary compliance with recommended guidelines. States and communities can prevent binge drinking by supporting evidence-based strategies, such as those recommended by the Community Preventive Services Task Force; however, these strategies are underused. Understanding the type of information and messages that the larger community—those who drink but not excessively or abstain from drinking in addition to those who engage in binge drinking—respond to will be essential in developing the communication strategy for future outreach.

CDC plans to collect information needed to improve understanding of current knowledge, perceptions, and attitudes related to excessive alcohol consumption. Respondents will be 72 adults ages 21–64 years who agree to participate in focus group discussions of about 1.5 hours each. A total of 12 focus groups are planned in three geographically diverse locations with appropriate facilities (four focus group per location). Each focus group will involve six respondents and will be guided by a professional moderator. Through an initial screening process, CDC will also collect the information needed to assess knowledge, perceptions, and attitudes across various audience segments: Those who engage in binge drinking, those who drink but not excessively, and those who abstain from drinking.

The focus group discussions will be analyzed using qualitative tools and leverage a structured approach to thematic analysis. Findings from this information collection will guide the CDC Alcohol Program in the development and refinement of targeted messages to effectively communicate the problem of excessive alcohol use, and encourage support for effective prevention strategies. The ultimate goal of the subsequent messaging is a reduction in binge drinking, which will in turn reduce alcohol-related injuries and deaths among adults.

OMB approval is requested for one year. Participation is voluntary and there are no costs to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

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<td>Total .................................</td>
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Jeffrey M. Zirger,
Health Scientist, Acting 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. 2016–15958 Filed 7–5–16; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Advisory Committee to the Director (ACD), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—State, Tribal, Local and Territorial (STLT) Subcommittee

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 of the aforementioned subcommittee:

Time and Date: 8:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m. EDT, August 11, 2016

Place: CDC, Building 19, Rooms 245–246, 1600 Clifton Road NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available. The meeting room accommodates approximately 20
people. The public is welcome to participate during the public comment, which is tentatively scheduled from 3:15 to 3:35 p.m. This meeting is also available by teleconference. Please dial (888) 233–0592 and enter code 3328611.

**Purpose:** The Subcommittee will provide advice to the CDC Director through the ACD on strategies, future needs, and challenges faced by State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial health agencies, and will provide guidance on opportunities for CDC.

**Matters for Discussion:** The STLT Subcommittee members will discuss progress on implementation of ACD-adopted recommendations related to the health department of the future, other emerging challenges and how CDC can best support STLT health departments in the transforming health system.

The agenda is subject to change as priorities dictate.

**Contact Person for More Information**

John Auerbach, MBA, Designated Federal Officer, STLT Subcommittee, ACD, CDC, 4770 Buford Hwy, MS E70, Atlanta, GA 30341, Telephone (404) 498–0300, Email: OSTLTSDirector@cdc.gov. Please submit comments to OSTLTSDirector@cdc.gov no later than August 4, 2016.

The Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, has been delegated the authority to sign Federal Register notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities, for both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Elaine L. Baker,
Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2016–15932 Filed 7–5–16; 8:45 am]

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

[DOCKET NUMBER CDC–2016–0020, NIOSH–289]

**Issuance of Final Publication:** National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Quality Assurance Review of B Readers’ Classifications Submitted in the Department of Labor (DOL) Black Lung Benefits Program

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

**Action:** Notice of issuance of final publication.

**SUMMARY:** The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the availability of the following publication: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Quality Assurance Review of B Readers’ Classifications Submitted in the Department of Labor (DOL) Black Lung Benefits Program.

**ADDRESSES:** The document may be obtained at the following link: http://www.cdc.gov/niOSH/topics/chestradiography/breeder-blacklung-benefits-qa-program.html.