information collection requirement concerning Standard Form 94, Statement of Witness.

DATES: Submit comments on or before June 27, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ray Wynter, Federal Vehicle Policy Division, 202–501–3802, or via email at ray.wynter@gsa.gov.


Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking portal by searching the OMB control number. Select the link “Submit a Comment” that corresponds with “Information Collection 3090–0118, Statement of Witness, SF 94.” Follow the instructions provided at the “Submit a Comment” screen. Please include your name, company name (if any), and “Information Collection 3090–0118, Statement of Witness, SF 94” on your attached document.

• Mail: General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat Division (MVCB), 1800 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20405. ATTN: Ms. Sosa/IC 3090–0118, Statement of Witness, SF 94.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite Information Collection 3090–0118, Statement of Witness, SF 94, in all correspondence related to this collection. Comments received generally will be posted without change to http://www.regulations.gov, including any personal and/or business confidential information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check www.regulations.gov, approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting (except allow 30 days for postings of comments submitted by mail).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Purpose

GSA is requesting the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to review and approve information collection, 3090–0118, Statement of Witness, SF 94. This form is used by all Federal agencies to report accident information involving U.S. Government motor vehicles.

B. Annual Reporting Burden

Respondents: 874.

Responses per Respondent: 1.

Total Annual Responses: 874.

Hours per Response: .333.

Total Burden Hours: 291.

C. Public Comment

Public comments are particularly invited on: Whether this collection of information is necessary and whether it will have practical utility; whether our estimate of the public burden of this collection of information is accurate, and based on valid assumptions and methodology; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.


Steve Grewal,

Deputy Chief Information Officer, General Services Administration.

BILLING CODE 6820–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the intention of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) to request that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approve the proposed changes to the currently approved information collection project: “Developing a Registry of Registries.”

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by June 27, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be submitted to: Doris Lefkowitz, Reports Clearance Officer, AHRQ, by email at doris.lefkowitz@AHRQ.hhs.gov.

Copies of the proposed collection plans, data collection instruments, and specific details on the estimated burden can be obtained from the AHRQ Reports Clearance Officer.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Doris Lefkowitz, AHRQ Reports Clearance Officer, (301) 427–1477, or by email at doris.lefkowitz@AHRQ.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Proposed Revision of a Currently Approved Collection Project:

“Developing a Registry of Registries.”

OMB Control Number 0935–0203

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501–3521, AHRQ invites the public to comment on this proposed information collection on the development of a registry of patient registries. Patient registries have received significant attention and funding in recent years. Similar to controlled studies, patient registries represent some burden to patients (e.g., time to complete patient reported outcome measures, risk of loss of privacy), who often participate voluntarily in hopes of improving knowledge about a disease or condition. Patient registries also represent a substantial investment of health research resources. Despite these factors, patient registries are not required to be registered in ClinicalTrials.gov, presenting the potential for duplication of efforts and insufficient dissemination of findings that are not published in the peer-reviewed literature. To fulfill the obligation to patients and to ensure that resources are used in the most efficient manner, registries need to be listed in a manner similar to that of trials in ClinicalTrials.gov.

By providing a centralized point of collection for information about all patient registries in the United States, the Registry of Patient Registries (RoPR) enhances patient registry information, extracted from ClinicalTrials.gov, building on AHRQ’s efforts to describe the quality, appropriateness, and effectiveness of health services (and patient registries in particular) in a more readily available, central location.

The RoPR database system aims to achieve the following objectives:

(1) Provide a searchable database of patient registries in the United States (to promote collaboration, reduce redundancy, and improve transparency);

(2) Facilitate the use of common data fields and definitions in similar health conditions (to improve opportunities for sharing, comparing, and linkage);

(3) Provide a public repository of searchable summary results (including results from registries that have not yet been published in the peer-reviewed literature);

(4) Offer a search tool to locate existing data that researchers can request for use in new studies; and

(5) Serve as a recruitment tool for researchers and patients interested in participating in patient registries.
To achieve the objectives of this project, the following data collections will be implemented:

(1) Collect information on registries from users who populate the RoPR database system.

AHRQ is proposing to add a self-registration option to the RoPR database so that registry owners do not need a National Library of Medicine Protocol Registration System (PRS) account to contribute. The current OMB-approved RoPR system requires users to have a PRS account. In the current data entry process, registry owners enter most of the registry information using the ClinicalTrials.gov PRS. If a user defines the ClinicalTrials.gov record as a patient registry, that user will have the option of following a link to the RoPR submission page to input additional information about the registry. Patient registry data entered in the PRS is uploaded to the RoPR system daily and is accessible (along with information entered directly into RoPR) to the public via the RoPR search function.

Under the AHRQ proposal, these users can complete a simple registration on the RoPR site, which would be less burdensome than the PRS registration process, and then enter all registry information directly on RoPR. The rationale behind this alternative registration pathway is that many registries are created for quality reporting, outcome tracking, and quality improvement purposes, rather than for research purposes. Registering in ClinicalTrials.gov implies a research purpose, so it is not necessarily appropriate for non-research registries to register in ClinicalTrials.gov, and many have expressed that they do not wish to do so. AHRQ anticipates that more than 75 percent of registries will still register through the ClinicalTrials.com. However, the remaining registries are extremely important for health policy, and providing them with a registration pathway furthers the goal of creating a central place where stakeholders can find information on research and non-research registries pertinent to a specific clinical topic.

The new self-registration pathway is being developed by AHRQ through its contractor, L&M Policy Research and subcontractor Truven Health Analytics, an IBM Company, pursuant to AHRQ’s statutory authority to conduct and support research on health care and on systems for the delivery of such care, including activities with respect to the quality, effectiveness, efficiency, appropriateness and value of health care services and with respect to database development. 42 U.S.C. 299a(a)(1) and (9).

AHRQ, in collaboration with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), is also proposing to add three fields to the self-registration pathway related to the CMS initiative to create a Centralized Repository for Public Health Agencies and Clinical Data Registry Reporting. The purpose of the repository is to assist eligible professionals, eligible hospitals, and critical access hospitals in finding entities that accept electronic public health data. By adding these fields to the existing RoPR database, AHRQ will further the goal of creating a central place where stakeholders can find all pertinent information on registries.

Method of Collection

The purpose and the use of the RoPR is to provide a readily available public resource strictly for patient registries, following the model of ClinicalTrials.gov, allowing for the increased availability and efficacy of patient registries. The information being collected in the RoPR Record is visible to the public visiting the RoPR Web site, and is readily available for public use. The RoPR is an ongoing data collection initiative.

Estimated Annual Respondent Burden

Exhibit 1 shows the estimated annualized burden hours for the respondent’s time to participate in the RoPR. In 2016, 65 respondents manually entered a new RoPR record. It is expected that more than 75% of patient registries are research-focused and will continue to use the original ClinicalTrials.gov pathway described above. Thus, it is estimated that once the self-registration pathway is available, approximately 65 respondents will enter RoPR records through the ClinicalTrials.gov link annually, and an additional 16 respondents (roughly 25% of 65), representing non-research registries, will enter RoPR records through the new self-registration pathway.

Each respondent need enter his or her new RoPR record only once. The RoPR system sends an automated reminder to any registry owner who has not updated his or her RoPR record in the past year. In 2016, 132 RoPR entries were updated and released. Using the same logic as above, it is estimated that an additional 33 entries (25% of 132) might be updated annually once the self-registration pathway is available.

In January 2017, Truven Health Analytics used a sample of existing ClinicalTrials.gov registry entries to estimate the time needed to enter all additional fields added through the self-registration process. The sample included records representing a range of depth and complexity. For example, one registry record contained only one primary outcome measure. Another record contained three more detailed outcome measures (one primary, one secondary, and one other.)

As a result of the knowledge gained during these processes, it is estimated that it will take users 10 minutes, on average, to manually enter the additional fields added through the self-registration process. Adding this time to the estimated burden of completing the original RoPR fields (45 minutes), it is estimated that it will take users 55 minutes to complete all fields through the self-registration pathway.

It is estimated that it will take users 5 minutes to review and update the fields added through the self-registration pathway. Adding this time to the estimated burden of reviewing and updating the original RoPR fields (15 minutes), it is estimated that it will take 20 minutes for a person to review and make updates to an existing RoPR record created through the self-registration pathway.

Exhibit 1—Estimated Annualized Burden Hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form name</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>Number of responses per respondent</th>
<th>Minutes per response</th>
<th>Total burden hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New RoPR Record entered manually through self-registration process</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>55/60</td>
<td>14.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New RoPR Record entered through ClinicalTrials.gov pathway</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>45/60</td>
<td>48.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review/update existing RoPR Record created through self-registration process</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20/60</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXHIBIT 1—ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form name</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>Number of responses per respondent</th>
<th>Minutes per response</th>
<th>Total burden hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Review/update existing RoPR Record created through ClinicalTrials.gov pathway</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15/60</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>107.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exhibit 2 shows the estimated cost burden associated with the respondent’s time to participate in the RoPR. The total cost burden to respondents is estimated at an average of $4,017.51 annually.

EXHIBIT 2—ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED COST BURDEN

| Form name | Number of respondents | Total burden hours | Average hourly wage rate† ($/h) | Total cost burden ($)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New RoPR Record entered manually through self-registration process</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14.67</td>
<td>37.40</td>
<td>548.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review/update existing RoPR Record created through ClinicalTrials.gov pathway</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>48.75</td>
<td>37.40</td>
<td>1,823.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review/update existing RoPR Record created through ClinicalTrials.gov pathway</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>37.40</td>
<td>411.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>246</td>
<td>107.42</td>
<td>4,017.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Request for Comments

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, comments on AHRQ’s information collection are requested with regard to any of the following: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of AHRQ health care research and health care information dissemination functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of AHRQ’s estimate of burden (including hours and costs) of the proposed collection(s) of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information upon the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the Agency’s subsequent request for OMB approval of the proposed information collection.

All comments will become a matter of public record.

Sharon B. Arnold,
Acting Director.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the intention of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) to request that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) reapprove the proposed information collection project: “Medical Expenditure Panel Survey—Insurance Component.”

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by June 27, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be submitted to: Doris Lefkowitz, Reports Clearance Officer, AHRQ, by email at doris.lefkowitz@AHRQ.hhs.gov.

Copies of the proposed collection plans, data collection instruments, and specific details on the estimated burden can be obtained from the AHRQ Reports Clearance Officer.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Doris Lefkowitz, AHRQ Reports Clearance Officer, (301) 427–1477, or by email at doris.lefkowitz@AHRQ.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Proposed Project

Medical Expenditure Panel Survey—Insurance Component

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501–3521, AHRQ invites the public to comment on this proposed information collection. Employer-sponsored health insurance is the source of coverage for 84.4 million current and former workers, plus many of their family members, and is a cornerstone of the U.S. health care system. The Medical Expenditure Panel Survey—Insurance Component (MEPS–IC) measures the extent, cost, and coverage of employer-sponsored health insurance on an annual basis. These statistics for private industry are produced at the National, State, and sub-State (metropolitan area) level. Statistics are also produced for State and Local governments.

This research has the following goals:

1. Provide data for Federal policymakers evaluating the effects of National and State health care reforms.
2. Provide descriptive data on the current employer-sponsored health insurance system and data for modeling the differential impacts of proposed health policy initiatives.