funding to 70 grantees under “Cancer Prevention and Control Programs for State, Territorial, and Tribal Organizations (DP17–1701).” NBCCEDP grantees include states or their bona fide agents; U.S. territories; and tribes or tribal organizations. The purpose of NBCCEDP is to increase breast and cervical cancer screening rates among women residing within defined geographical locations (as determined by the funded program) who are at or below 250% of the federal poverty level; aged 40–64 years for breast cancer services, and aged 21–64 years for cervical cancer services; and under- or uninsured.

The NBCCEDP was significantly redesigned in 2017 to expand its focus on direct service provision to include implementation of evidence-based interventions (EBIs) intended to increase breast and cervical cancer screening at the population level. Based on the redesigned NBCCEDP, the information collection plan has also been redesigned. CDC is required to monitor and evaluate processes and outcomes related to the NBCCEDP.

CDC proposes two forms of information collection. First, the NBCCEDP Grantee Survey was reconstructed to reflect the focus of the redesigned program under DP17–1701. The grantee survey will be submitted to CDC annually. Second, CDC proposes to collect clinic-level data to assess EBI implementation and the NBCCEDP’s primary outcome of interest—breast and cervical screening rates within partner health system clinics. NBCCEDP grantees will collect and report baseline and annual clinic-level data for all partnering health system clinic sites—an estimated 6 clinics per grantee for breast cancer data and 6 clinics per grantee for cervical cancer data. All information will be reported to CDC electronically.

The proposed information collections will allow CDC to gauge progress in meeting NBCCEDP program goals and monitor implementation activities, evaluate outcomes, and identify grantee technical assistance needs. In addition, findings will inform program improvement and help identify successful activities that need to be maintained, replicated, or expanded.

CDC seeks a three-year OMB approval. Participation is required for NBCCEDP grantees. There are no costs to respondents other than their time.

### ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of respondent</th>
<th>Form name</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>Average burden per response (in hours)</th>
<th>Total burden (in hours)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NBCCEDP Grantees</td>
<td>NBCCEDP Grantee Survey</td>
<td>70</td>
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<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>NBCCEDP Grantees</td>
<td>NBCCEDP Clinic-level Information Collection Instrument—Breast.</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>45/60</td>
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<td>NBCCEDP Grantees</td>
<td>NBCCEDP Clinic-level Information Collection Instrument—Cervical.</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>45/60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
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<td>683</td>
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</table>

**Background:** The Advisory Board as 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, rechartered on March 22, 2016,
pursuant to Executive Order 13708, and will expire on March 22, 2018.

Purpose: The Advisory Board is charged with (a) providing advice to the Secretary, HHS, on the development of guidelines under Executive Order 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.

SDRR was established to aid the Advisory Board in carrying out its duty to advise the Secretary, HHS, on dose reconstruction.

Matters To Be Considered: The agenda will include discussions on the following dose reconstruction program quality management and assurance activities: Dose reconstruction cases under review from Sets 19–24, including Iowa Ordnance Plant, Sandia–Albuquerque, Sandia National Laboratory, Pacific Proving Grounds, Nevada Test Site, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Feeds Material Production Center (Fernald), Pantex, Weldon Spring, Rocky Flats Plant, W.R. Grace, Mallinckrodt Chemical Company, and potentially other Department of Energy and Atomic Weapons Employers facilities.

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. 2018–01387 Filed 1–25–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–19–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–18–18EW; Docket No. CDC–2018–0010]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing efforts to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled “Fatigued Driving among Oil and Gas Extraction workers: Risks and Interventions”—a study examining the determinants of fatigue among oil and gas well service operators, and the effectiveness of fatigue detection devices.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before March 27, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2018–0010 by any of the following methods:

• Federal eRulemaking Portal: Regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

• Mail: Leroy A. Richardson, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, MS–D74, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to Regulations.gov.

Please note: All public comment should be submitted through the Federal eRulemaking portal (Regulations.gov) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact the Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS–D74, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; phone: 404–639–7570; Email: omb@cdc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires Federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the Federal Register concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses.

5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

Fatigued Driving among Oil and Gas Extraction workers: Risks and Interventions—New—National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The mission of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is to promote safety and health at work for all people through research and prevention. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Public Law 9–596 (Section 20) [a][1] authorizes NIOSH to conduct research to advance the health and safety of workers.

Transportation incidents are the leading cause of death in the U.S. Oil & Gas extraction (OGE) industry, resulting in over 40% of all workplace fatalities.