

- What other cognitive abilities or other cognitive competencies are needed?
- What gaps exist between what miners are required to do for self-escape and their capabilities?
- How can self-escape be improved by redesigning, eliminating, or modifying tasks or training, or by altering or introducing specific technologies/tools?

To answer these questions, we will use a task analysis study design that utilizes a multiple-method approach, to include (a) review of available research, (b) interviews and focus group meetings with participants, and (c) unobtrusive observation (e.g., of drills). During interviews and focus groups, targeted questions are asked to elicit the level and type of desired information. This system of collecting information is “active” in that participants are presented stimuli (e.g., disaster

scenarios, worker roles) and asked directly to provide their perceptions (e.g., of tasks or cognitive requirements needed to accomplish self-escape in that disaster). Observation checklists have been developed to capture relevant information during the unobtrusive naturalistic observations of self-escape drills. These data are then organized, collated, and re-presented to participants for confirmation of accuracy. Recommendations are generated based on study findings, related research and practices, and logical inference.

Participants will be mining personnel drawn from two operating coal mines, one large and one smaller mine, to represent the variety within the industry. The data collection schedule (e.g., timing and duration of interviews and focus groups) will be modified as needed to minimize disruption to mine

operations. Up to 30 miner volunteers will participate in the study. Minimal time (< 5 minutes each) will be spent in recruitment and obtaining informed consent.

Semi-structured interviews with mine personnel will require 1.5–2 hours of their time depending on the interview. Each of the two focus groups (the Initial Focus Group and the HTA) will require approximately 12 hours of a participant’s time total. However, a given focus group will be executed in smaller blocks of time to reduce the burden on participants. Participants in the Initial Focus Group are not required to participate in the HTA Focus Group.

Observation of drills will occur as part of normal mine operations and will not result in any additional burden on the respondents.

The total estimated burden hours are 207.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)
Underground coal miners	Recruitment Script	30	1	5/60
Underground coal miners	Informed Consent	30	1	5/60
Underground coal miners	Initial Interviews	6	1	1.5
Underground coal miners	CTA Interviews	12	2	2
Underground coal miners	Initial focus group sessions	12	6	1
Underground coal miners	HTA focus group sessions	12	6	1

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.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Meeting of the President’s Council on Fitness, Sports, and Nutrition

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, President’s Council on Fitness, Sports, and Nutrition, Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: As stipulated by the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is hereby giving notice that the President’s Council on Fitness, Sports, and Nutrition (PCFSN) will hold its annual meeting. The meeting will be open to the public.

DATES: The meeting will be held on May 5, 2015, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

ADDRESSES: Hubert H. Humphrey Building, 200 Independence Avenue SW., Great Hall, Washington, DC 20201.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Shellie Pfohl, Executive Director, Office of the President’s Council on Fitness, Sports, and Nutrition, Tower Building, 1101 Wootton Parkway, Suite 560, Rockville, MD 20852, (240) 276–9567. Information about PCFSN, including details about the upcoming meeting, can be obtained at www.fitness.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The primary functions of the PCFSN include (1) advising the President, through the Secretary, concerning progress made in carrying out the provisions of Executive Order 13545 and shall recommend to the President, through the Secretary, actions to accelerate progress; (2) advising the Secretary on ways to promote regular physical activity, fitness, sports participation, and good nutrition. Recommendations may address, but are not necessarily limited to, public awareness campaigns; federal, state, and local physical activity; fitness,

sports participation, and nutrition initiatives; and partnership opportunities between public- and private-sector health promotion entities; (3) functioning as a liaison to relevant state, local, and private entities in order to advise the Secretary regarding opportunities to extend and improve physical activity, fitness, sports, and nutrition programs and services at the local, state, and national levels; and (4) monitoring the need to enhance programs and educational and promotional materials sponsored, overseen, or disseminated by the Council, and shall advise the Secretary, as necessary, concerning such need. In performing its functions, the Council shall take into account the Federal Dietary Guidelines for Americans and the Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans.

The PCFSN will hold, at a minimum, one meeting per fiscal year. The meeting will be held to (1) assess ongoing Council activities; and, (2) discuss and plan future projects and programs. The agenda for the planned meeting is being developed and will be posted at

www.fitness.gov when it has been finalized.

The meeting that is scheduled to be held on May 5, 2015, is open to the public. Every effort will be made to provide reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities and/or special needs who wish to attend the meeting. Persons with disabilities and/or special needs should call (240) 276-9567 no later than close of business on April 21, 2015, to request accommodations. Members of the public who wish to attend the meeting are asked to pre-register by sending an email to rsvp.fitness@hhs.gov or by calling (240) 276-9567. Registration for public attendance must be completed before close of business on April 28, 2015.

Dated: March 20, 2015.

Shellie Y. Pfohl,

Executive Director, Office of the President's Council on Fitness, Sports, and Nutrition, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2015-06999 Filed 3-26-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Criteria for Requesting Federal Travel Restrictions for Public Health Purposes, Including for Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is publishing this Notice to inform the public of the criteria CDC considers for requesting federal travel restrictions for public health purposes, including for use of the Do Not Board (DNB) list and Public Health Border Lookout records. Individuals with communicable diseases that pose a public health threat to travelers can be placed on this list to restrict them from boarding commercial aircraft arriving into, departing from, or traveling within the United States. This notice further describes the factors that HHS/CDC will consider in evaluating whether to request that an individual who may have been exposed to a hemorrhagic fever virus be placed on the DNB list, which is administered by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). It also contains information for

individuals who have been placed on this list to respond to this decision in writing, if they believe the decision was made in error. This notice is effective immediately.

DATES: This notice is effective on March 27, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information regarding this Notice: Ashley A. Marrone, J.D., Division of Global Migration and Quarantine, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE., MS-E03, Atlanta, GA 30329. For information regarding CDC operations related to this Notice: Travel Restrictions and Intervention Activity, ATTN.: Francisco Alvarado-Ramy, M.D., Division of Global Migration and Quarantine, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE., MS-C-01, Atlanta, GA 30329. Either may also be reached by telephone 404-498-1600 or email travelrestrictions@cdc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Individuals with communicable diseases who travel on commercial aircraft can pose a risk for infection to the traveling public. In June 2007, HHS/CDC and DHS developed a public health DNB list, enabling domestic and international public health officials to request that individuals with communicable diseases who meet specific criteria, including having a communicable disease that poses a public health threat to the traveling public, be restricted from boarding commercial aircraft arriving into, departing from, or traveling within the United States.¹ The public health DNB list, administered by DHS and based on HHS/CDC's requests, is intended to supplement state and/or local public health measures to prevent individuals who are infectious, or reasonably believed to have been exposed to a communicable disease and may become infectious, from boarding commercial aircraft. Use of the list is limited to those communicable diseases that would pose a public health threat to travelers should the infected individual be permitted to board a flight. Once an individual is placed on the DNB list, airlines are instructed not to issue a boarding pass to the individual for any commercial domestic flight or for any commercial international flight arriving in or departing from the United States.

¹ CDC. *Federal air travel restrictions for public health purposes—United States, June 2007–May 2008*. MMWR 2008; 57:1009–12. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5737a1.htm>.

An individual is typically removed from the DNB upon receipt by HHS/CDC of the treating physician's or public health authority's statement (or other medical documentation) that the individual is no longer considered infectious, or lapse of the period that the individual is at risk of becoming infectious without development of symptoms.

Individuals included on the DNB list are assigned a Public Health Border Lookout ("Lookout") record that assists in ensuring that an individual placed on the DNB is detected if he or she attempts to enter or depart the United States through a port of entry. When this happens, officials from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), a component agency of DHS, notify HHS/CDC so that a thorough public health inquiry and evaluation can be conducted and appropriate public health action taken, as needed.

Requests for an individual to be placed on the public health DNB list with an associated Lookout record happen through a number of means, including: State or local public health officials contact the CDC Quarantine Station of jurisdiction, health-care providers make requests by contacting their state or local public health departments, and foreign and U.S. government agencies contact the CDC's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Atlanta. HHS/CDC may also request that DHS place an individual on the public health DNB and Lookout lists if HHS/CDC becomes independently aware of an individual who meets the placement criteria.²

HHS/CDC has refined the criteria that it initially considered, as published in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) in 2008, and this notice describes the criteria CDC currently considers when making requests to DHS to include an individual on the DNB list and associated Lookout record. If an individual satisfies the first criteria and any of the three other criteria, then he/she may qualify to be placed on the list. Currently, HHS/CDC considers whether:

(1) The individual is known or reasonably believed to be infectious or reasonably believed to have been exposed to a communicable disease and may become infectious with a communicable disease that would be a public health threat should the individual be permitted to board a commercial aircraft or travel in a manner that would expose the public; and

² CDC. *Federal air travel restrictions for public health purposes—United States, June 2007–May 2008*. MMWR 2008; 57:1009–12. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5737a1.htm>.