

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES****Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

[60Day-03-103]

**Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations**

In compliance with the requirement of Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request more information on the proposed projects or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, call the CDC Reports Clearance Officer on (404) 498-1210.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection 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 on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques

or other forms of information technology. Send comments to Anne O'Connor, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D24, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

*Proposed Project:* Building Capacity to Fluoridate—New—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Since the first fluoridation of a public water system in Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1945, fluoridation of community water supplies has dramatically reduced the prevalence of dental caries in the United States. Scientific evidence compiled over nearly six decades demonstrates that adjusting the fluoride concentration of public water systems is a safe, cost-effective, and equitable intervention that benefits everyone in a given community regardless of financial status.

The percentage of the U.S. population living in areas with fluoridated water grew steadily from 1945 to the mid-1970s. Adoption of fluoridation is ultimately a choice made by community decision makers and often is put before the public for vote as a referendum. In spite of survey findings that roughly 70 percent of the U.S. population favors fluoridation, referenda since the 1980's have often resulted in community

decisions not to fluoridate. Thus, the rate of increase in access to fluoridated water among those on public water systems has slowed. In 2000, 65.8 percent of this population had access to fluoridated water, still far short of the 75 percent fluoridation target set in both the *Healthy People 2000* and *2010 objectives*.

The purpose of this research is to identify and describe the variables that influence community fluoridation decisions made by public vote and provide enhanced knowledge that may be useful to communities considering fluoridation.

In-person interviews will be conducted with seven (7) to 13 (thirteen) key players in fluoridation referendum campaigns at eight (8) sites where fluoridation has been rejected or accepted within the last three years. Key participants in the campaigns will vary slightly by site. We expect, however, these participants to include:

- State or local health department staff
- Campaign directors
- Local elected officials
- Outside political consultants
- Grassroots leaders
- Media representatives

A total of 80 interviews will be conducted. The interviews will consist of approximately 30 questions and last 1½ hours. There are no costs to the respondents.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hrs.)	Total burden (in hrs.)
Key participants in local fluoridation referendum campaigns .....	80	1	90/60	120

Dated: July 31, 2003.

**Thomas A. Bartenfeld,**

*Acting Associate Director for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.*

[FR Doc. 03-19978 Filed 8-5-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

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on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Send comments to Seleda Perryman, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D24, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

*Proposed Project:* Lessons Learned from Emergency Medical Responses to Chemically-Contaminated Patients—New—Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). Since the September 11, 2001, World Trade Center Attack, there has been increased interest in improving medical preparedness for contaminated casualties. Anecdotal evidence and observations from non-chemical disasters suggests that medical planning may be based on some assumptions that