**Public Comment**

**CDC ID# 0920-14VK**

**Project Title:** Improving the Understanding of Traumatic Brain Injury through Policy and Program Evaluation Research

this agency is a do nothing agency anyway. wasteful in spending. takes surveys does nothing with them.shut down this project.  GHIS COLLECTION WILL DO NOTHING TO HELP BRAIN INJURIES IN THE USA. A SURVEY IS NOT NECESSARY. THIS AGENCY CAN SIMPLY SEND OUT AN EMAIL TO THEIR STATE CONTACTS AND TELL THEM WHAT IS KNOWN. NO SURVEY NEEDS TO BE DONE. SIMPLIFY IS THE RIGHT WAY TO HANDLE THIS. AND THIS SURVEY IS SIMPLY A MAKE WORK DO NOTHING PROJECT TO SPEND TAX DOLLARS ON. CUT THE BUDGET5 FOR THIS AGENCY BY 50% IMMEDIATELY. THIS COMMENT IS FOR THE PUBLIC RECORD. PLEASE RECEIPT. JEAN PUBLIC

[Federal Register Volume 79, Number 83 (Wednesday, April 30, 2014)]

[Notices]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-14-14VK]

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 404-639-7570

and send comments to Leroy Richardson, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D74,

Atlanta, GA 30333 or send an email to omb@cdc.gov.

    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. Written comments should be received

within 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

    Improving the Understanding of Traumatic Brain Injury through

Policy and Program Evaluation Research--New--National Center for Injury

Prevention and Control (NCIPC), Centers for Disease Control and

Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

    Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is one of the highest priorities in

public health because of its magnitude, economic and human impact, and

preventability. Improving the recognition and management of mild TBIs--

such as concussions that occur during youth sports--can help reduce the

harm caused by such injuries and prevent future consequences.

    More than 7 million U.S. high school students participate in

organized sports each year. Sports-related concussions are common

injuries among youth and have potentially serious consequences. CDC's

public health efforts have included the development of the ``Heads Up''

education campaign, which focuses on raising awareness of the signs and

symptoms of concussions and improving the management of concussions

among youth athletes.

    Individual states and the District of Columbia have taken the

initiative and passed laws aimed at improving the management of youth

sports-related concussions. In 2009, Washington State enacted the first

such law to manage youth sports-related concussions--the

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Lystedt Law. Since there is currently no model law for managing youth

sports-related concussions, 48 other states and the District of

Columbia have developed their own laws independently. While there are

similarities across the states, an examination of the laws shows

considerable variation in the breadth and scope of the laws. Despite

the proliferation of state laws and the dissemination of concussion

education materials, little is known about the reach, use, and

effectiveness of these laws in improving the management of youth

sports-related concussions.

    The major danger faced by young athletes who have experienced a

concussive event is that they are allowed to return to play while still

experiencing symptoms. If the state laws are effective, they should

reduce the number of athletes who return to play while symptomatic.

    The primary goal of the current proposal is to examine the

relationship between state laws aimed at managing youth sports-related

TBIs and youth athletes returning to play while symptomatic. In

addition, the study also intends to assess variations in knowledge,

attitudes, and behavior regarding concussions; the use of concussion

education materials, including Heads Up; and state policies governing

requirements for identification and management of concussions in youth

athletics. With the data collected during the proposed study, CDC will

be able to assess the effectiveness of state laws in reducing the

number of youth athletes who return to play with concussion symptoms,

the general knowledge and understanding of concussions, and the

effectiveness of education and training about concussions. This will

enable CDC to make recommendations for improving state policies and

improve the agency's Heads Up concussion education training program.

    CDC requests OMB approval for one year to collect data from three

national subsamples: (1) Soccer coaches, coaching boys and girls ages

14-18 on club soccer teams; (2) boys and girls youth soccer players

ages 14-18 playing club soccer; and (3) parents of boys and girls ages

14-18 who are club soccer players. The samples will be drawn from the

U.S. Youth Soccer Association, a national youth soccer organization

with over 3 million youth players.

    CDC will use an online data collection tool for a pre-season

survey, followed by a brief weekly surveillance survey administered

through an automated phone system once a week for ten weeks.

Respondents will receive a randomly generated identification number

that will be used to complete the online and phone surveys. The

database linking these identification numbers to participant data will

only be available to a limited number of evaluation contractor staff.

    The pre-season survey will be administered to the coaches, players,

and parents, while the weekly surveillance survey will only be

completed by players and parents. Athletes who report suffering a hit

with associated concussive symptoms and the parent of such an athlete

will also be administered a phone interview about the athlete's

symptoms and management. These electronic data collection tools provide

CDC the means to efficiently collect data from a large number of

respondents from across the country.

    There are no costs to respondents other than their time.

                                        Estimated Annualized Burden Hours

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                                                                     Number of    Average burden

      Type of respondents           Form name        Number of     responses per   per response    Total burden

                                                    respondents     respondent        (hours)         (hours)

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U.S. Youth Soccer Coach.......  Pre-season                   115               1           10/60              19

                                 survey.

Parent........................  Pre-season                 1,294               1           10/60             216

                                 survey.

Parent........................  Weekly                       970              10            3/60             485

                                 Surveillance

                                 survey.

Parent........................  Injury Follow-up             576               1           10/60              96

                                 survey.

Athlete.......................  Pre-season                 1,294               1           10/60             216

                                 survey.

Athlete.......................  Weekly                       970              10            3/60             485

                                 Surveillance

                                 survey.

Athlete.......................  Injury Follow-up             576               1           10/60              96

                                 survey.

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    Total.....................  ................  ..............  ..............  ..............           1,613

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