

Comprehensive HIV Prevention and Care for Men Who Have Sex with Men of Color

0920-New

SUPPORTING STATEMENT A

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Abstract

- **Goal of the study:** To support state and local health departments to develop and implement demonstration projects for provision of comprehensive human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevention and care services for men who have sex with men (MSM) of color by creating a collaborative with community based organizations (CBOs), clinics and other health care providers, and behavioral health and social services providers in their jurisdiction. Navigators will be hired to assist clients reach next steps in the HIV prevention and care continuums of care and link to behavioral health and social services.
- **Intended use of the resulting data:** To assist health departments and their collaborative in monitoring and evaluating their activities to help them develop, deliver, and refine successful HIV prevention and care interventions for MSM of color. These data are also used to report key program performance indicators from the collaborative to the health department and then to CDC to show whether the funded programs are efficient and effective in achieving their stated goals.
- **Methods:** CDC has established guidelines for monitoring and evaluation content, but is permitting a flexible approach to reporting, recognizing that capacity building and technical assistance are activities under the cooperative agreement. The funded health departments and their collaborative will determine how data are to be collected. Many grantees will use their own data system. A qualitative approach through interviews and surveys will be used to evaluate community collaborative and funding allocation to meet programmatic goals.
- **Subpopulation:** The population targeted for services for this project is MSM of color at risk for and living with HIV infection. In order to monitor services provided to this population, 7 health departments and their 80 collaborative partners will gather data to report to CDC. [a lot of programmatic information is being collected from grantees on their practices, etc.---please also provide some information on the direct respondents]
- **How data will be analyzed:** Descriptive analyses will be conducted using appropriate statistical software (i.e. SAS) on client-level data variables related to HIV prevention and care services, the collaborative assessment (qualitative and quantitative), and funding allocation in attachments 4-7. Monitoring and Evaluation variables will be reported to CDC twice a year by all THRIVE grantees, while qualitative assessments related to the community collaborative and funding allocation will be reported annually.

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56. **1. Circumstances Making the Collection of Information Necessary**

57. Approximately 50,000 people in the United States are newly infected with HIV each year. Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (MSM) remain the population most affected by HIV infection in the United States (US). Among MSM, those who are black and Hispanic comprise 64% of all new infections. Goals of the National HIV Prevention Strategy include increasing the number of MSM of color living with HIV infection who achieve HIV viral suppression with antiretroviral treatment (ART), and decreasing the number of new HIV infections among MSM of color at risk of acquiring an HIV infection.

58. Achieving these outcomes requires that men utilize a broad variety of HIV prevention and care services. The **continuum of HIV prevention services** includes HIV testing,^[1] offering HIV-negative men at risk for acquiring HIV infection biomedical interventions such as preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP)^[2] or postexposure prophylaxis (PEP),^[3] prescribing the medications needed for PrEP

^[1][4] Moyer VA. Screening for HIV: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. Ann Intern Med 2013; 159:51-60.
<http://annals.org/aim/article/1700660/screening-hiv-u-s-preventive-services-task-force-recommendation-statement>

^[2][2] PrEP – Use of daily oral antiretroviral preexposure prophylaxis to reduce the risk of acquiring HIV infection in adults.
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/guidelines/PrEPguidelines2014.pdf>

^[3][3] PEP – This project focuses on the use nonoccupational postexposure prophylaxis (nPEP) for purposes of reducing the risk of acquiring HIV infection in persons with isolated exposure outside of healthcare settings to blood, genital secretions, or other body fluids potentially infected with human immunodeficiency virus.

or PEP, adhering to these medications as prescribed, returning for follow-up visits to support adherence, and monitoring potential medication side effects. 4th generation HIV testing^[4] is recommended because it is the most sensitive HIV diagnostic test, allowing acute HIV infection to be diagnosed, allowing health department to prioritize initiation of treatment early in the course of infection to improve long-term health outcomes and prevent secondary HIV transmission. State and local health departments are authorized to provide HIV testing, prevention, and care services, and so are essential partners in carrying out Thrive's programmatic goals. The **continuum of HIV care services**^[5] includes HIV testing and notifying HIV-positive men of their results, linking HIV-positive men to their initial HIV clinic visit, prescribing antiretroviral medications to treat HIV infection, adhering to antiretroviral medications, being

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/programresources/cdc-hiv-npep-guidelines.pdf>

^[4]^[4] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Association of Public Health Laboratories. Laboratory Testing for the Diagnosis of HIV Infection: Updated Recommendations. Available at <http://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/23447>. Published June 27, 2014. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/HIVtestingAlgorithmRecommendation-Final.pdf>

^[5]^[5] Bradley H, Hall HI, Wolitski RJ, et al. Vital signs: HIV diagnosis, care, and treatment among persons living with HIV: United States, 2011. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2014;63(47):1113-1117.

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6347a5.htm>

retained^[6] or re-engaged^[7] in care, and achieving HIV viral suppression^[8].

59. In many cases, men do not progress through the continuum to achieve the desired outcome of preventing HIV infection or achieving viral load suppression. For example, in 2011, although 84% of the estimated 647,700 MSM were diagnosed with HIV, only 38% were later engaged^[9] in HIV care. In addition STDs have been associated with increased acquisition and transmission of HIV, so STD services are an essential adjunct to HIV prevention and care.^[10]

60. Utilization of HIV and STD testing services, and adherence to treatment regimens can be enhanced by targeted referrals to ancillary services including mental health services, substance use services, and other social services that promote access to housing, job counseling, and employment opportunities. However,

^[6][6] Retention in care has been previously defined by CDC in one study as “having two or more CD4+ or viral load tests ≥ 3 months apart during a given calendar year” Dasgupta S, Oster AM, Li J, Hall HI. Disparities in Consistent Retention in HIV Care – 11 States and the District of Columbia, 2011–2013. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2016;65:77–82. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6504a2>

^[7][7] The definition of reengagement in care will differ by study and was previously defined in one CDC study as “patients who had not been seen in the 12-month period immediately preceding the year in which their records were included in the analysis but who had been seen in clinic at least once (after a specified date) Gardner L, Marks G, Craw J, et al. A low-effort, clinic-wide intervention improves attendance for HIV primary care. Clin Infect Dis. 2012;55:1124–1134. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3657526/>

^[8][8] The definition of undetectable viral load varies by study and sensitivity of viral load tests used. Undetectable viral was defined in one national CDC study as “documentation in the medical record of viral load < 200 copies/mL at last viral load test in the 12 months preceding interview.” Bradley et al. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2014;63(47):1113–1117.

^[9][9] Engaged in care - having had an HIV medical care visit during the survey's sampling period of January–April 2011. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6347a5.htm>

^[10][10] <http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment/2010/std-treatment-2010-rr5912.pdf>

many of the service providers are independently funded and managed, i.e., they are not part of the health department organizational structure or co-located within a health department facility or clinic where HIV testing and treatment services are delivered. The lack of a unified administrative framework for all services is a barrier to the delivery of coordinated, tailored, and maximally effective HIV prevention and treatment plans.

61. Billing Services and Capacity Building are two other important components of assuring access and proper delivery prevention and care services. Historically, CDC has supported HIV testing conducted by health departments and its partners. However, the US Preventive Services Task Force graded routine HIV testing as an "A", which ensures that health insurance plans must provide this service without patient cost sharing. Similarly, PrEP, PEP and STD services can also be billed to health insurance. Health departments, CBOs, and other partners can bill for these services and should be supported to develop the infrastructure for this. Also sustainability of these services will be supported in this project by training of health department and collaborative workforce.

62. In 2015, The Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention (DHAP) of the National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) developed a cooperative agreement program to address the

perceived fragmentation of HIV prevention and care services for MSM of color (*“Comprehensive HIV Prevention and Care for Men Who Have Sex with Men of Color,”* also referred to as THRIVE – Targeted Highly-Effective Interventions to Reverse the HIV Epidemic). The program is funded by the CDC and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Secretary’s Minority AIDS Initiative Funds. Awardees are state and local health departments (Attachment 3).

63. Each THRIVE awardee is working with partner organizations in its jurisdiction to provide enhanced coordination of comprehensive HIV prevention and care services for MSM of color. Each demonstration program is based on the concept of a health care *collaborative* involving the health department, community-based organizations (CBO), clinics and other health care providers, and behavioral health and social services providers (see Figure 1).

64. These services will be provided by a community collaborative^[11] led by the health department, and that consists of several partners: community-based organizations (CBOs), healthcare providers, behavioral healthcare providers, and social service providers. But because of the fragmented nature of U.S. healthcare system, and the independent management and diverse

^[11]^[11] Kevin J. Robinson MSW MHA DrPH (2009) Community Collaborative Partnerships: The Foundation for HIV Prevention Research Efforts, by Mary M. McKay and Roberta L. Paikoff (Eds.), *Social Work in Health Care*, 48:5, 551-554, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00981380802580729>

funding streams and administration of each collaborative member, the health department will work cooperatively with CDC to form and sustain this collaborative and to provide technical assistance and support for them to deliver high quality HIV prevention and care services to men who require them. CDC needs to understand facilitators and barriers to developing and sustaining a community collaborative to guide the technical assistance it provides to the collaborative so it can optimally deliver all of the required HIV prevention and care services to all men who require them.

65. Because many of the service providers in the collaborative are not part of the health department organizational structure or co-located within a health department facility or clinic, the health departments will support navigators to help MSM of color to utilize all of the services. In order to provide technical assistance to ensure effective navigation models, CDC must understand the characteristics of the various models; how they integrate service utilization within the collaborative structure, and the number of men who they assist in utilizing services.

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Figure 1. The health department, community-based organization(s), clinical care providers, and behavioral health and social services providers collaborate to provide comprehensive HIV prevention and care for MSM of color.

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69. CDC requests OMB approval to collect the information needed to monitor and assess the demonstration programs. OMB approval is requested for 3 years. CDC is authorized to conduct the information collection under Section 306 of the public Health Services Act [42 U.S.C.A.2. (Attachment 1)."

70. **2. Purpose and Use of the Information Collection**

71. The mandatory information collection plan includes a quantitative component that will allow CDC and THRIVE awardees to describe the number and types of services that health departments and collaborative members provide to clients, to identify opportunities for improving referrals, navigation, and coordination throughout the care continuum, and to account for costs of program implementation. The data will provide CDC with semiannual information to assess progress towards reaching programmatic goals. These data will identify gaps in services among MSM of color, and inform CDC about needs for technical

assistance, training, capacity building, scientific advice, and programmatic advice to health department grantees and their collaborative partners to accelerate progress towards accomplishing programmatic goals. For example, client level data on demographics (e.g., race/ethnicity) will be used to guide outreach efforts to better target MSM of color. Similarly, if clients are not being tested using lab-based 4th generation HIV tests, CDC will work with grantees to insure that this testing technology is available. If clients are not being assessed for, navigated to, initiated on, or adhering to PrEP/nPEP, then client level data will be used to assist grantees to develop interventions that enhance uptake of services at each of these important steps in the HIV prevention continuum. If clients are not being linked to, retained in, or re-engaged in HIV care services, or not HIV-virally suppressed, then similarly, CDC will assist grantees to develop interventions to enhance uptake of services at each of these steps in the HIV care continuum. If clients are not being screened for or treated for STDs, then CDC will guide grantees to identify venues and partners in their community who can increase access to these services; CDC will also support programs to implement self-collected STD testing. If clients are not screened for or linked to any necessary behavioral health or social services, then CDC will work with grantees to modify their screening tools and to identify resources in their community to help provide these services. If navigation is not provided for HIV prevention, care, behavioral health, social services, or health insurance enrollment, then CDC will work with grantees to deliver optimal navigation.

72. Other goals include maximizing sustainability of all services through ensuring billing and reimbursement for services and building capacity of local CBOs and other organizations to provide services. Development and implementation of systems for service billing and reimbursement are required by the funding opportunity announcement, and these systems will help to make essential HIV prevention and care services sustainable beyond the funded project years. If billing and reimbursement data reported to CDC indicate that progress has slowed, CDC can support grantees through provision of training modules, facilitation of peer-to-peer support, or recommend that other billing and reimbursement system training be sought. In addition, CDC will collect qualitative information from both THRIVE awardees and collaborative members to improve understanding of the processes used to establish the collaborative, and participants' perceptions of those processes. The qualitative information collection will provide essential context for interpreting findings and developing recommendations for program improvement.

73. Semi-annual Services Report of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Variables - File specifications (Attachment 4): Client level data will be transmitted electronically to CDC twice a year. Attachment 4 represents guidance for transmitting data. CDC has established guidelines for M&E content, but is permitting a flexible approach to reporting recognizing that capacity building

and technical assistance are activities under the cooperative agreement. The data elements will include:

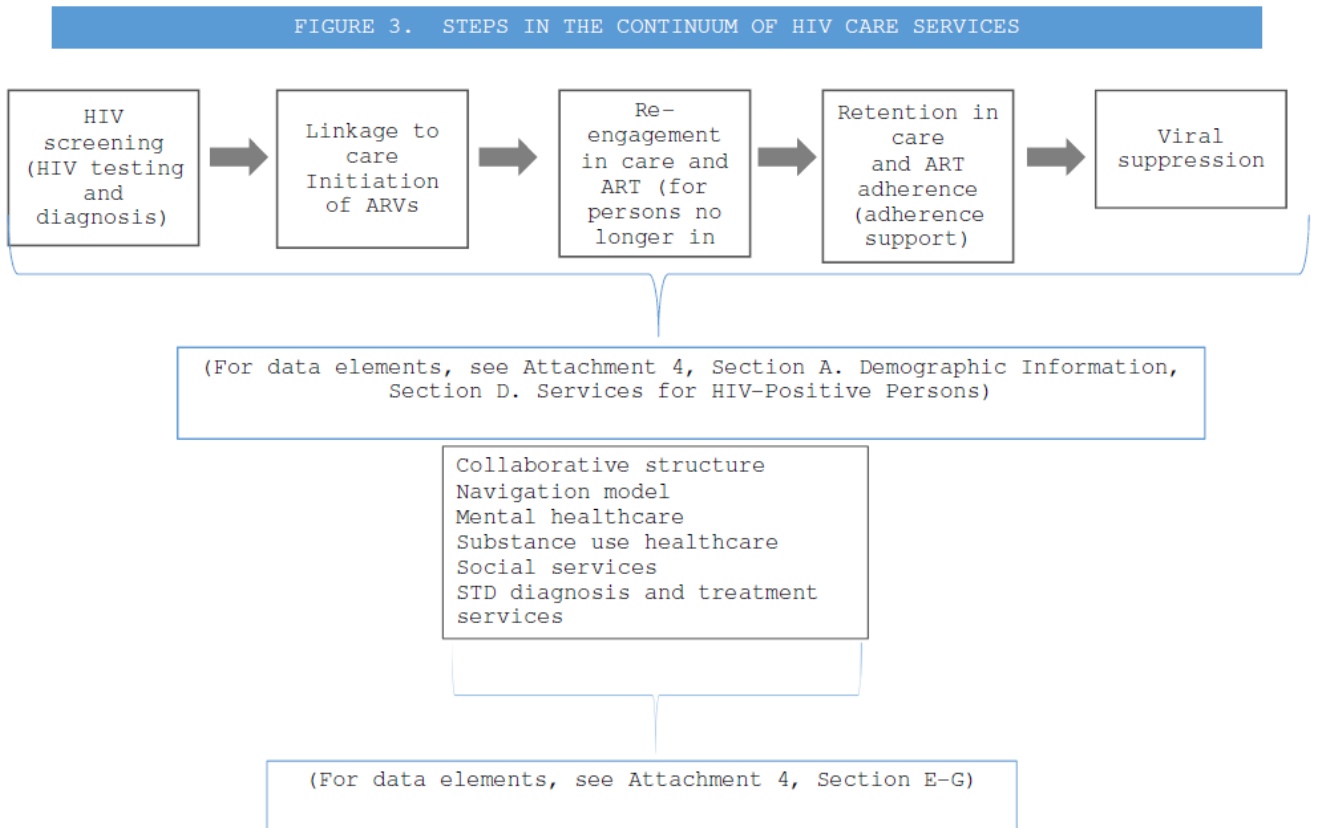
74. Population characteristics (Attachment 4, Section A. Demographic Information, data elements A1-A5). Semiannual services reports will be electronically transmitted by health departments for both persons at risk for acquiring HIV and HIV-positive persons when possible. The data sources for these data elements are from existing health department data collecting systems.

75. Continuum of HIV prevention services (Attachment 4, Section B. Services for Persons at Risk for HIV. Section C. Services for HIV-Negative Persons). Semiannual services reports will be submitted by health departments and those data will include data elements describing the steps in the continuum as seen in Figure 2. HIV Prevention Continuum.

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77. Continuum of HIV care services (Attachment 4, Section B. Services for Persons at Risk for HIV, Section D. Services for HIV-Positive Persons). Semiannual services reports will be submitted by health departments and those data will include data elements describing the steps in the continuum as seen in Figure

3.



78. Other Integral Services for HIV-positive and HIV-negative persons (Attachment 4, Section E. Services for HIV-positive and HIV-negative persons). Semiannual services reports will be submitted by health departments and those data will include data elements describing other integral services for both HIV-positive and HIV-negative services (e.g. STD services, partner services, behavioral health screening and linkage, social service screening and linkage, etc.)

79. Navigation services (Attachment 4, Section F. Navigation Services). Semiannual services reports will be submitted by health departments and those data will include data elements describing navigation services for both HIV-positive and HIV-negative services (e.g. navigation for linkage of services [PrEP initiation and ongoing PrEP care, navigation to support retention of HIV-positive persons in HIV care] navigation for assessing health insurance needs and enrolling in a health insurance plan.

80. Billing/Re-imburement, Capacity Building, and Collaborations (Attachment 4, Section G. Billing/Reimbursement, Capacity Building, and Collaborations). Semiannual services reports will be submitted by health departments and those data will include data elements describing contracts awarded to implement projects, and numbers of CBOs and other organizations. These reports will also include data elements describing number of HIV tests, STD tests, nPEP health care services, and PrEP

health care services that were reimbursed by a third party payer; number of trainings, staff hired, and contracts and partnerships executed for each health department and its collaborative workforce to provide culturally competent services.

81. Annual Services Reports

82. Reports to assist in the evaluation of the collaborative process and funding allocations related to HIV prevention and care activities will be submitted annually.

83. Collaboration Assessment and Evaluation (Attachments 5 and 6): To assess how successful grantees have been in creating, engaging, and sustaining collaborative partnerships and to understand how these partnerships contributed to achieving the goals of the project, we will use open-ended questions (**Annual Collaborative Process and Outcome Evaluation - Attachment 5**), and a survey (**Annual Collaboration Assessment Tool - Attachment 6**) (CAT). The health departments will use the guidance related to specific data elements from attachments 5 and 6 to develop their own electronic versions (e.g. word document) of these instruments. Both of these instruments will be administered by the health department and/or collaborative staff (e.g., CBOs, healthcare providers, social service providers). The **Annual Collaborative Process and Outcome Evaluation** will be administered as a face-to-face or telephone interview, with responses being typed into the electronic version and submitted electronically by

the health department to the CDC. Similarly, The **Annual Collaboration Assessment Tool** will be administered as a survey by the Health Department and/or collaborative staff, with responses being typed into an electronic version and submitted by the health department to the CDC. We are in the process of developing an online version of the Collaborative Assessment Tool. When development of the online survey is complete, we plan to request OMB approval through the Change Request mechanism.

84. Annual Collaborative Process and Outcome Evaluation

(Attachment 5, Annual Collaborative Process and Outcome Evaluation - File specifications, Data Elements CQ01-CQ12).

Process questions include queries about reasons for involvement; clarity of collaborative goals; leadership support; resource input; collaborative activities; and collaborative operational success. Outcome questions include queries about collaborative success in achieving goals; impact on the collaborative; positive, negative, or unintended consequences of the collaboration; benefits from participating in the collaborative barriers to successful collaboration; and lessons learned from participating in the collaborative.

85. Collaboration Assessment **(Attachment 6, Annual**

Collaboration Assessment Tool [CAT]- File specifications,

Data Elements A1-H8). To understand the development and function of the collaborative and how they are related to the needs of the collaborators in the communities in which they operate, health department and collaborative staff will be asked to complete a survey. In order to assess collaborative processes and outcomes, several questions will be included in the survey. These will focus on the cultural, political, and legislative context of the community in which the collaborative is located; collaborative organizational processes including communication, defining goals and objectives, available resources, leadership capacity; and perception of collaborative success.

86. Funding Allocation (Attachment 7, Annual Funding Allocation Report - file specifications, Data Elements FA01-FA18). Annual summary reports of funds allocated for HIV prevention services for MSM of color at substantial risk of acquiring HIV infection; HIV care services for MSM of color living with HIV infection; navigation and linkage services; HIV or STD partner services; behavioral risk reduction counseling or interventions; behavioral health services; social services; program planning; program monitoring and evaluation; capacity building; general operations and administration; CBO contracts; other collaborative activities; and activities to reach MSM of color will be electronically submitted by health departments to CDC. The health

departments will use the guidance related to specific data elements from attachment 7 to develop their own electronic instrument (e.g. word document) to report this funding information. Once this information is collected on an electronic version of the instrument, the health department will forward a completed copy of this electronic instrument to CDC.

87. **3. Use of Improved Information Technology and Burden Reduction**

88. Each of the 7 funded Health Departments and their collaborative will determine how data are to be collected. CDC has established guidelines for M&E content, but is permitting a flexible approach to reporting, recognizing that capacity building and technical assistance are activities under the cooperative agreement. For some types of data, CDC provides optional, modifiable data collection templates that grantees can change and adapt for their own procedures and additional local data needs (**Attachment 4**). Many grantees use their own data system and extract data in specified formats for upload into standard data reporting systems.

89. All M&E data are to be transmitted to CDC electronically. While grantees may collect the data by whatever means they choose, data must be transmitted to CDC electronically using a Secure File Transfer Protocol (FTP). Grantees are given the option of using their own software system to collect M&E data. Grantees who use their own software must collect the standardized M&E data and then transmit data electronically to CDC. For qualitative interview or survey data

related to the collaborative and funding allocation, grantees will be unable to use existing software to collect this data, however CDC will provide technical assistance to help grantees develop methods for electronic data collection and transmission to CDC that meet NCHHSTP data security guidelines (**Attachment 8**).

90. **4. Efforts to Identify Duplication and Use of Similar Information**

91. Due diligence was applied to identify duplication of M&E data include the assessment of existing or previously used HIV prevention data collection systems used by CDC, other federal agencies, as well as health department jurisdictions and community-based organizations. It should be noted that because the M&E data reporting requirements are specific to CDC-funded HIV prevention activities, the only possible duplication is if other federal or state organizations or entities are also funding the same HIV prevention activities to be performed by the same grantees.

92. In addition to systems at CDC, other federal systems were reviewed. Specifically, consultations were held with the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to identify and match similar data elements to avoid duplication. Given that HRSA and SAMHSA do not collect detailed HIV prevention program data, very few similarities were identified. The only overlap detected was in the collection of HIV testing data, and SAMHSA determined that they would use the M&E HIV testing data variables to collect data from their

grantees. SAMHSA submitted a separate ICR for this data collection. The burden for the SAMHSA data collection is not included in the burden calculations for this ICR.

93. If the number of new HIV infections is to be reduced, the quality of HIV prevention programs must be improved. The M&E data significantly advance the monitoring and evaluation of HIV prevention programs. On the local level, use of the standardized M&E variables will enhance the capacity of HIV prevention programs to thoroughly assess and refine their HIV prevention interventions and to identify unmet needs and redundancies while providing accountability to their stakeholders.

5. Impact on Small Business or Other Small Entities

94. No small businesses will be involved in this study.

95.

6. Consequences of Collecting the Information Less Frequently

96. Respondents are asked to submit Monitoring and

Evaluation Data Elements on HIV Prevention and Care Services to the CDC on a semiannual basis. The project is time-limited, and less frequent data collection will not provide timely information to CDC to correct any performance problems. The utilization of THRIVE HIV prevention and care services will vary over time. PrEP is a new HIV intervention that has only been recommended since 2014, and it is expected that awareness and demand for this intervention will increase over time. It is essential to have timely assessments to determine if increased demands for PrEP are being met by the grantees. In addition, daily PrEP adherence can

be suboptimal. Frequent monitoring of such utilization and adherence is critical to determine whether programmatic goals are being met. Similarly, in relation to HIV treatment services, many patients drop out of clinical care after the first visit. Frequent routine monitoring is necessary to determine if newly diagnosed patients are being linked to care, engaged in care, and virally suppressed. In addition, persons with established infection who have fallen out of care, need to be reengaged in care. If programmatic goals related to HIV care are not being met, CDC must provide technical assistance in a timely fashion to the health department grantees and its collaborative partners to maximize better outcomes along the care continuum. Semi-annual reporting will allow time for corrective actions to be implemented in a timely fashion.

7. Special Circumstances relating to the Guidelines of 5 CFR 1320.5

97. This request fully complies with the guidelines of 5 CFR 1320.5.

8. Comments in Response to the Federal Register Notice and Efforts to Consult Outside the Agency

98. A 60-day federal register notice to solicit public comments was published in the Federal Register on 11/27/2015, Volume 80, Number 228, Pages 74106-74107 (**attachment 2**). CDC received no comments.

99. CDC consulted with Dr. Ron Valdiserri (Ron.Valdiserri@hhs.gov) Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health, Infectious Diseases, and Director of the Office of HIV/AIDS and Infectious Disease Policy, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in the development of project.

9. Explanation of Any Payment or Gift to Respondents

100. No payments or gifts will be provided to respondents.

10. Protection of the Privacy and Confidentiality of Information Provided by Respondents

101. The M&E data is collected by health departments and partners as identifiable information for service delivery; but the data received by CDC is de-identified and coded. The information collected through the CAT process might be identifiable but to the extent that it's about organizations, and not the individual respondents. Similarly, the information collected through the annual funding allocation report does not include information about individual respondents.

102. Data collection and management will be conducted consistent with Attachment 8, which is the "Data Security and Confidentiality Guidelines" plan that has been reviewed by CDC's Office of the Chief Information Security Officer (OCISO).

103. CDC will receive only secure de-identified M&E data from health jurisdictions from health jurisdictions for evaluation

purposes. No patient identifiers will be transmitted to CDC. Attachment 8 includes a copy CDC's National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP) Data Security and Confidentiality Guidelines for its programs to "facilitate the secure collection, storage, and use of data while maintaining confidentiality."

11. Institutional Review Board (IRB) and Justification for Sensitive Questions

104. IRB Approval

105. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of STD, determined this collection does not involve human subjects research and therefore, IRB review and approval is not required(**Attachment 9**).

106. Sensitive Questions

107. Some of the client-level data to be collected are highly sensitive. HIV can be transmitted through sexual contact and the sharing of HIV contaminated needles and syringes. These modes of transmission necessitate the collection of sensitive data regarding sexual behaviors as well as alcohol and drug use. Because collection of these data will be used to provide improved HIV prevention services to high-risk populations, to enhance HIV prevention programs at the local level, and to reduce high-risk behaviors in persons most likely to acquire or transmit HIV, specific information about client

demographics and client risk profiles is essential to designing appropriate interventions and programs and to monitoring and evaluating these programs.

108. This data collection also includes race and ethnicity questions, which may also be viewed as sensitive by some respondents, for use in data analysis (e.g., designing and evaluating programs, as discussed above).

109. 12. Estimates of Annualized Burden Hours and Costs

110. The burden estimate is based on the participation of 7 THRIVE Awardees and 80 THRIVE Collaborative Partner organizations providing services to approximately 1,400 clients. To construct the burden table, we have allocated and rounded as follows:

- Each Awardee is facilitating coordination, communication, and client-level reporting for an average of 11 Collaborative Partner organizations.
 - o $[(7 \text{ Awardees}) * (11 \text{ Collaborative Partners per Awardee})] \simeq 80$
Collaborative Partners
- Each Awardee and its Collaborative of 11 Partners will provide enhanced coordination of services to $\simeq 200$ clients.
 - o $[(1,400 \text{ total clients}) / (7 \text{ Awardee-based coalitions})] = 200$
clients per Awardee-based coalition
- The average number of clients per Collaborative Partner is 18.
 - o $[(18 \text{ clients per Collaborative Partner}) * (11 \text{ Collaborative Partners per coalition})] = 198$ total clients per coalition.

111. The majority of information collection will be conducted in 2 steps, where the first step involves each THRIVE Collaborative Partner reporting to its respective Awardee, and the second step involves the Awardee preparing and submitting client-level data to CDC. The exception is the Funding Allocation Report, which is only required for THRIVE Awardees.

112. Burden is assessed for each information collection step. To minimize burden, CDC has established the specifications for information collection content, but in many cases will allow Collaborative Partners and Awardees to select the reporting method best suited to each organization's needs.

113. Each THRIVE Collaborative Partner will prepare a Semi-Annual Report of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Variables (Attachment 4). This report provides client-level data on services by category (the number of services provided for persons at risk for HIV, the number of services for HIV-negative persons, etc.) and aggregate program-level data on capacity building. Each THRIVE Partner's M&E Report may be submitted to the Awardee electronically in the format that is appropriate. The estimated burden for each Partner's M&E report is 9 hours. We estimate 30 minutes per client to calculate the time needed to produce the Semi-Annual Report of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Variables (Attachment 4)[(30 minutes per client)*(18 clients) = 540 minutes or 9 hours per M&E report]. The estimate for M&E reporting is higher for collaborative partners (9 hours) than for each individual

health department (1 hour) because it takes more time for multiple partners in a collaborative to submit data for a report.

114. Each Awardee will receive its Collaborative Partners' M&E reports and then prepare client-level M&E data for submission to CDC. Awardees are expected to electronically transmit files that conform to NCHHSTP Data security confidentiality guidelines (**Attachment 8**). The estimated burden per response is 1 hour. For Collaborative Partners, the burden per response is based on the estimated time to extract information about clients from the system they normally use to support service delivery. For Awardees, the burden per response reflects the time needed to compile client-level data and to electronically transmit it to CDC according to NCHHSTP Data Security and Confidentiality Guidelines (**Attachment 8**).

115. Each THRIVE Collaborative Partner and Awardee will be asked to participate in an annual **Qualitative Interview for Collaborative Process Evaluation**. The same interview guide will be used for all interviews. The estimated burden per response is 40 minutes (see **Attachment 5**). On an annual basis each THRIVE Partner will be asked to complete the **Collaborative Assessment Tool** (see **Attachment 6**). The tool consists of a scoring rubric that complements the topics discussed in the qualitative interview. The estimated burden per response is 20 minutes. Awardees are expected to electronically transmit data to CDC according to NCHHSTP Data Security and Confidentiality Guidelines (**Attachment 8**).

116. Each THRIVE Awardee will submit an **Annual Funding Allocation Report (FAR)(Attachment 7)**. The estimated burden per response is 20 minutes. All FAR information is submitted to CDC electronically.

117. Exhibit A.12-A. Estimated Annualized Burden Hours

118. Type of Respondent	119. Form Name	120. Number of Respondents	121. Number of Responses per Respondent	122. Average Burden per Response (in Hours)	123. Total Burden (in Hours)
124. THRIVE Partners	125. Monitoring and Evaluation Data Elements on HIV Prevention and Care Services	126. 80	127. 2	128. 9	129. 1,440
	131. Qualitative Interview : Collaborative Process Evaluation	132. 80	133. 1	134. 40/60	135. 53
	137. Collaborative Assessment Tool	138. 80	139. 1	140. 20/60	141. 7
142. THRIVE Awardees	143. Monitoring and Evaluation Data Elements	144. 7	145. 2	146. 1	147. 4

	on HIV Preventio n and Care Services				
	149. Qual itative Interview : Collabora tive Process Evaluatio n	150. 7	151. 1	152. 4 0/60	153. 5
	155. Coll aborative Assessmen t Tool	156. 7	157. 1	158. 2 0/60	159. 2
	161. Fund ing Allocatio n Report	162. 7	163. 1	164. 2 0/60	165. 2
166.	167. Total	168.	169.	170.	171. 1 ,543

172.

173. B. Annualized Cost to Respondent

174. The collection and reporting of M&E data are part of the activities specified in the HIV prevention program announcements as part of the funded activities. Any expense incurred collecting and submitting the M&E data, above the routine collection of data required to conduct business, is supported by CDC funding through this project. There is no additional cost to the respondent.

175. The estimated cost to be supported by CDC funding is as follows. Based on a review of salaries reported by seven health department jurisdictions and their eighty collaborative members representing a range of sizes and HIV prevalence in their funding

applications, it is estimated that health jurisdiction staff and their collaborative staff who collect M&E information will be paid about \$54,000 annually. Based on the OMB Pay Tables for the Atlanta area, comparable annual salary for Federal General Schedule (GS) employees is that of a GS-9 step 3 (\$53,949 annually or \$25.85/hour).

176.

177.

178.

179. **Exhibit A.12-B. Annualized Cost to Respondents**

180. Type of Respondent	181. Form Name	182. Total Burden (in Hours)	183. Hourly Wage Rate	184. Total Respondent Cost
185. THRIVE Partners	186. Monitoring and Evaluation Data Elements on HIV Prevention and Care Services	187. 1,440	188. \$25.85	189. \$37,224
	191. Qualitative Interview: Collaborative Process	192. 35	193. \$25.85	194. \$1,378.67

	Evaluati on				
	196. Col laborati ve Assesse ment Tool	197. 2 7	198. \$25 .8 5	199. \$ 689.3 3	
	201. Mon itoring and Evaluati on Data Elements on HIV Preventi on and Care Services	202. 1 4	203. \$25 .8 5	204. \$ 361.9 0	
200. T HRIVE Award ees	206. Qua litative Intervie w: Collabor ative Process Evaluati on	207. 5	208. \$25 .8 5	209. \$ 129.2 5	
	211. Col laborati ve Assesse ment Tool	212. 2	213. \$25 .8 5	214. \$ 51.7	
	216. Fun ding Allocati on Report	217. 2	218. \$25 .8 5	219. \$ 51.70	
220.	221. Tot al	222. 1 ,544	223.	224. \$ 39,88 6.55	

225.

226. Source:

<http://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/salary-tables/pdf/2015/ATL.pdf>

227. 13. Estimates of Other Total Annual Cost Burden to Respondents and Record Keepers

228. There are no other costs to respondents or record keepers associated with this study.

229. 14. Annualized Cost to the Federal Government

230. The total annualized cost to the government is \$39,886.55. Training for grantees is currently available online. Instruction will include topics such as confidentiality and computer security, evaluation principles, and use of data for program improvement. The base Federal General Schedule (GS) salary for full-time employees (FTEs) with experience in these areas is estimated to be a GS-13 step 9. It is expected that the equivalent of two FTEs paid \$52.94/hour will each expend approximately twenty-five percent (25%) of their time or 1040 hours/FTE annually to oversee these trainings.

231. Technical assistance will be provided through an e-mail and telephone service center overseen by a CDC FTE. It is expected that the equivalent of two GS-13 step 9 (\$52.94/hour) FTEs will expend approximately twenty-five percent (25%) of working hours (1040 hours) to oversee this service center.

232. Monitoring, analyzing, and reporting the M&E data are projected to require the expertise of the equivalent of two data managers and two data analysts. The data managers would be at the pay scale of GS-13 step 5 (\$47.36/hour) and the data analysts would be at the pay scale of GS-12 step 5 (\$39.83/hour).

233. Exhibit 14.A Annualized Cost to the Government

234. Employee Function	235. Annual Burden 236. (in hours)	237. Hourly Wage Rate	238. Annual Cost
239. Training	240. 1,040	241. \$5 2.94	242. \$ 55,057.60
243. Technical Assistance	244. 1,040	245. \$5 2.94	246. \$ 55,057.60
247. Monitoring, Analyzing and Reporting	248. 4,160 (Data Managers)	249. \$4 7.36	250. \$197, 017.60
	252. 4,160 (Data Analysts)	253. \$3 9.83	254. \$165, 692.80
255. TOTAL ANNUAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COSTS: \$472,825.60			

256. Source:

<http://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/salary-tables/pdf/2015/ATL.pdf>

257.**258. 15. Explanation for Program Changes or Adjustments**

259. This is a new information collection request.

260. 16. Plans for Tabulation and Publication and Project Time Schedule

261. Data collection will be conducted during the 3-year period after OMB approval. M&E data will be submitted to CDC on a

semiannual basis (once as an M&E report alone and once as part of the larger annual progress report). Data analysis will occur semiannually coinciding with semiannual data reports.. The following is a brief overview of the M&E process:

262.

263. Activity	264. Time Schedule
265. 1 st Semi-annual Reporting of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Variables - File Specifications 266.	267. .5 years after OMB approval
268. 1 st Annual Progress report (2 nd Semi-annual Reporting of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Variables - File Specifications) 269.	270. 1 years after OMB approval
271. 1 st Annual Collaborative Process and Outcome Evaluation - File Specifications 272.	273. 1 year after OMB approval
274. 1 st Annual Collaborative Assessment Tool (CAT) 275.	276. 1 year after OMB approval
277. 1 st Annual Funding Allocation Report - File Specifications	278. 1 year after OMB approval
279.	280.
281. 3 rd Semi-annual Reporting of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Variables - File Specifications	282. 1.5 years after OMB approval

263. Activity	264. Time Schedule
283. 2nd Annual Progress report (4 th Semi-annual Reporting of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Variables - File Specifications	284. 2 years after OMB approval
285. 2nd Annual Collaborative Process and Outcome Evaluation - File Specifications	286. 2 years after OMB approval
287. 2nd Annual Collaborative Assessment Tool (CAT)	288. 2 years after OMB approval
289. 2nd Annual Funding Allocation Report - File Specifications	290. 2 years after OMB approval
291.	292.
293. 5th Semi-annual Reporting of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Variables - File Specifications	294. 2.5 years after OMB approval
295. 3rd Annual Progress report (6 th Semi-annual Reporting of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Variables - File Specifications)	296. 3 years after OMB approval
297. 3rd Annual Collaborative Process and Outcome Evaluation - File Specifications	298. 3 years after OMB approval
299. 3rd Annual Collaborative Assessment Tool (CAT)	300. 3 years after OMB approval
301. 3rd Annual Funding Allocation Report - File Specifications	302. 3 years after OMB approval

303.

**304. 17. Reason(s) Display of OMB Expiration Date is
Inappropriate**

305. CDC is not seeking approval to not display the expiration date.

**306. 18. Exceptions to Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act
(PRA) Submissions [5CFR 1320.3\(h\)\(1\)-\(10\)](#)**

307. There are no exceptions to the certification.

308.