

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS—Continued

Section	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Section 19 .....	Form 3—Notification of Theft, Loss, or Release	185	1	1	185
Section 20 .....	Administrative Review .....	22	1	1	22
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3539

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 Office of Public Health Ethics and  
 Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for  
 Disease Control and Prevention.*  
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**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND  
 HUMAN SERVICES**  
**Centers for Disease Control and  
 Prevention**

[30Day–23–1408]

**Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork  
 Reduction Act Review**

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) received approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to conduct Rapid Surveys System (RSS) (OMB Control No. 0920–1408), which includes fielding four surveys per year. The 06/30/2023 approval gave clearance for Round 1 of the survey. In accordance with the Terms of Clearance NCHS will publish a 30-day **Federal Register** Notice announcing each new survey so that public comments can be received about the specific content of each survey. This Notice includes specific details about the questions that would be asked in Round 2 of the RSS and serves to allow 30 days for public and affected agency comments, consistent with OMB’s Terms of Clearance.

CDC will accept all comments for this proposed information collection project. The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments that:

(a) 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;

(b) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

(d) 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 submission of responses; and

(e) Assess information collection costs.

To request additional information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, call (404) 639–7570. Comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to [www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain](http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain). Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function. Direct written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice to the Attention: CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395–5806. Provide written comments within 30 days of notice publication.

**Proposed Project**

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) Rapid Surveys System (RSS) Round 2 (OMB Control No. 0920–1408)—Revision—National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

**Background and Brief Description**

Section 306 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act (42 U.S.C.), as amended, authorizes that the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), acting through NCHS, collect data about the health of the population of the United States. The NCHS Rapid Surveys System (RSS) collects data on emerging public health topics, attitudes, and behaviors using cross-sectional samples from two commercially available, national probability-based online

panels. The RSS then combines these data to form estimates that approximate national representation in ways that many data collection approaches cannot. The RSS collects data in contexts in which decision makers’ need for time-sensitive data of known quality about emerging and priority health concerns is a higher priority than their need for statistically unbiased estimates.

The RSS complements NCHS’s current household survey systems. As quicker turnaround surveys that require less accuracy and precision than CDC’s more rigorous population representative surveys, the RSS incorporates multiple mechanisms to carefully evaluate the resulting survey data for their appropriateness for use in public health surveillance and research (e.g., hypothesis generating) and facilitates continuous quality improvement by supplementing these panels with intensive efforts to understand how well the estimates reflect populations at most risk. The RSS data dissemination strategy communicates the strengths and limitations of data collected through online probability panels as compared to more robust data collection methods.

The RSS has three major goals: (1) to provide CDC and other partners with time-sensitive data of known quality about emerging and priority health concerns; (2) to use these data collections to continue NCHS’s evaluation of the quality of public health estimates generated from commercial online panels; and (3) to improve methods to communicate the appropriateness of public health estimates generated from commercial online panels. The RSS is designed to have four rounds of data collection each year with data being collected by two contractors with probability panels. A cross-sectional nationally representative sample will be drawn from the online probability panel maintained by each of the contractors. As part of the base (minimum sample size), each round of data collection will collect 2,000 responses per quarter. The RSS can be expanded by increasing the number of completed responses per round or the

number of rounds per year as needed up to a maximum of 28,000 responses per year per contractor or 56,000 total responses per year. Additionally, each data collection may include up to 2,000 additional responses per quarter (8,000 for the year) to improve representativeness. This increases the maximum burden by up to 16,000 responses per year. The RSS may also target individual surveys to collect data only from specific subgroups within existing survey panels and may supplement data collection for such groups with additional respondents from other probability or nonprobability samples. An additional 12,000 responses per year may be used for these developmental activities. Survey questions being asked of the panelists will be cognitively tested. This cognitive testing will help survey users interpret the findings by understanding how respondents answer each question.

Each round's questionnaire will consist of four main components: (1) basic demographic information on respondents to be used as covariates in analyses; (2) new, emerging, or

supplemental content proposed by NCHS, other CDC Centers, Institute, and Offices, and other HHS agencies; (3) questions used for calibrating the survey weights; and (4) additional content selected by NCHS to evaluate against relevant benchmarks. NCHS will use questions from Components 1 and 2 to provide relevant, timely data on new, emerging, and priority health topics to be used for decision making. NCHS will use questions from Components 3 and 4 to weight and evaluate the quality of the estimates coming from questions in Components 1 and 2. Components 1 and 2 will contain different topics in each round of the survey. NCHS submits a 30-day **Federal Register** Notice with information on the contents of each round of data collection.

NCHS calibrates survey weights from the RSS to gold standard surveys. Questions used for calibration in this round of RSS will include marital status and employment, social and work limitations, use of the internet in general and for medical reasons, telephone use, civic engagement, and language used at home and in other

settings. All these questions have been on the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) in prior years allowing calibration to these data. Finally, all RSS rounds will include several questions that were previously on NHIS that will be used for benchmarking to evaluate data quality. Panelists in the RSS will be asked about health status; chronic conditions; social determinants of health; healthcare access and utilization; and health behaviors will be used to benchmark the RSS to NCHS survey.

The estimated total annual burden hours for the three-year approval period remains at 28,079 burden hours. There are no costs to respondents other than their time. For RSS Round 2, the following hours will be used. The NCHS RSS Round 2 (2023) data collection is based on 13,100 complete surveys (4,367 hours) and 20 cognitive interviews (20 hours) using the same survey instrument. The total number of responses is 13,120 and the total burden is 4,387 hours.

**ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS**

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)
Adults 18+ .....	Survey: NCHS RSS Round 2 (2023) Cognitive Interviews .....	13,100	1	20/60
Adult 18+ .....	Cognitive Interviews .....	20	1	1

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**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**Administration for Children and Families**

**Proposed Information Collection Activity; Child Abuse and Neglect Background Checks for Child Care and Early Education Project (New Collection)**

**AGENCY:** Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services.

**ACTION:** Request for public comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE), Administration for Children and

Families (ACF) is proposing an information collection activity for the Child Abuse and Neglect Background Checks for Child Care and Early Education (CAN Checks for CCEE) Project. The goal of the project is to better understand how states and territories use findings from CAN registry checks, as required by the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 (CCDBG), to make child care employment eligibility determinations. The study will also be used to understand state and territory variation, facilitators, and challenges in implementing CAN registries; and any resulting within- or across-state/territory equity implications.

**DATES:** *Comments due within 60 days of publication.* In compliance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, ACF is soliciting public comment on the specific aspects of the information collection described above.

**ADDRESSES:** You can obtain copies of the proposed collection of information and submit comments by emailing

*OPREinfocollection@acf.hhs.gov.* All requests should be identified by the title of the information collection.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

*Description:* The proposed information collections for the CAN Checks for CCEE Project is designed to explore how states and territories implement CAN background checks for child care employment eligibility decisions. While the CCDBG Act of 2014 clearly describes procedures and exclusionary criteria pertaining to the use of criminal and sexual offender background checks to inform child care employment eligibility decisions, requirements for the use of CAN background checks are less clear. The findings will be of interest to ACF, and in particular to OPRE and the Office of Child Care, who are interested in the effective and equitable implementation of CAN registry background checks of prospective and current child care staff. Findings will also be of interest to Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) state/territory lead agencies that oversee the CCDF program in their states/