

exported (e.g. name, description, and in some cases, country of destination) and specifies where the notification should be sent. These notifications are sent only for an initial export; subsequent exports of the same product to the same destination (or, in the case of certain countries identified in section 802(b) of the act (21 U.S.C. 382), to any of those

countries would not result in a notification to FDA.

The recordkeepers to this information collection are exporters who export human drugs, biologics, devices animal drugs, foods and cosmetics that may not be sold in the United States to maintain records demonstrating their compliance

with the requirements in section 801(e) (1) of the act.

The total burden estimate of 39,120 is based on the number of notifications received by the relevant FDA centers in fiscal year 2007, or the last year the figures available. FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN¹

21 CFR Section	No. of Respondents	Annual Frequency per Response	Total Annual Responses	Hours per Response	Total Hours
1.101 (d)-(e)	400	3	1200	15	18,000

¹ There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN¹

21 CFR Section	No. of Recordkeepers	Annual Frequency of Recordkeeping	Total Annual Records	Hours per Recordkeeper	Total Hours
1.101 (B)-(C)	320	3	960	22	21,120

¹ There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

Please note that on January 15, 2008, the FDA Web site transitioned to the Federal Dockets Management System (FDMS). FDMS is a Government-wide, electronic docket management system. Electronic submissions will be accepted by FDA through FDMS only.

Dated: January 18, 2008.

Jeffrey Shuren,

Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. E8-1356 Filed 1-25-08; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA-2008-D-0030] (formerly Docket No. 2004D-0466)

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Draft Guidance for Industry: Substantiation for Dietary Supplement Claims Made Under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (the PRA), Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information and to allow 60 days for

public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments on the information collection provisions of the draft guidance entitled "Guidance for Industry: Substantiation for Dietary Supplement Claims Made Under Section 403(r)(6) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act."

DATES: Submit written or electronic comments on the collection of information by March 28, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Submit electronic comments on the collection of information to: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Submit written comments on the collection of information to the Division of Dockets Management (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. All comments should be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jonna Capezzuto, Office of the Chief Information Officer (HFA-250), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-827-4659.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. "Collection of information" is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party.

Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires Federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, in the **Federal Register** of November 9, 2004 (69 FR 64962), FDA published a notice of availability of the draft guidance document providing a 60-day public comment period on the collection of information provisions. Thereafter, in the **Federal Register** of June 7, 2007 (72 FR 31583), FDA published a 30-day notice responding to comments on the collection of information provisions received in response to the November 9, 2004, notice and announcing that the proposed collection of information had been submitted to OMB. In response to a request by OMB, FDA is republishing notice of the proposed collection of information set forth in this document.

With respect to the following collection of information, FDA invites comments on these topics: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FDA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FDA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use

of automated collection techniques, when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

Substantiation for Dietary Supplement Claims Made Under Section 403(r)(6) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (OMB Control Number 0910—NEW)

Section 403(r)(6) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 343(r)(6)) requires that a manufacturer of a dietary supplement making a nutritional deficiency, structure/function, or general well-being claim have substantiation that the

statement is truthful and not misleading. The draft guidance document entitled “Guidance for Industry: Substantiation for Dietary Supplement Claims Made Under Section 403(r)(6) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act” is intended to describe the amount, type, and quality of evidence FDA recommends a dietary supplement manufacturer have to substantiate a claim under section 403(r)(6) of the act. This draft guidance does not discuss the types of claims that can be made concerning the effect of a

dietary supplement on the structure or function of the body, nor does it discuss criteria to determine when a statement about a dietary supplement is a disease claim. Persons with access to the Internet may obtain the draft guidance at the following Web site: <http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/guidance.html>. A copy of the draft guidance also is available for public examination in the Division of Dockets Management (see **ADDRESSES**).

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN¹

Claim Type	No. of Respondents	Annual Frequency per Response	Total Annual Responses	Hours per Response	Total Hours
Widely known, established	667	1	667	44	29,348
Pre-existing, not widely established	667	1	667	120	80,040
Novel	667	1	667	120	80,040
Total					189,428

¹There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

Dietary supplement manufacturers will only need to collect information to substantiate their product’s nutritional deficiency, structure/function, or general well-being claim if they chose to place a claim on their product’s label. Gathering evidence on their product’s claim is a one time burden; they collect the necessary substantiating information for their product as required by section 403(r)(6) of the act.

The standard discussed in the draft guidance for substantiation of a claim on the labeling of a dietary supplement is consistent with standards set by the Federal Trade Commission for dietary supplements and other health-related products that the claim be based on competent and reliable scientific evidence. This evidence standard is broad enough that some dietary supplement manufacturers may only need to collect peer-reviewed scientific journal articles to substantiate their claims; other dietary supplement manufacturers whose products have properties that are less well documented may have to conduct studies to build a body of evidence to support their claims. It is unlikely that a dietary supplement manufacturer will attempt to make a claim when the cost of obtaining the evidence to support the claim outweighs the benefits of having the claim on the product’s label. It is likely that manufacturers will seek

substantiation for their claims in the scientific literature.

The time it takes to assemble the necessary scientific information to support their claims depends on the product and the claimed benefits. If the product is one of several on the market making a particular claim for which there is adequate publicly available and widely established evidence supporting the claim, then the time to gather supporting data will be minimal; if the product is the first of its kind to make a particular claim or the evidence supporting the claim is less publicly available or not widely established, then gathering the appropriate scientific evidence to substantiate the claim will be more time consuming.

FDA assumes that it will take 44 hours to assemble information needed to substantiate a claim on a particular dietary supplement when the claim is widely known and established. We increased this estimated burden from 1 hour per claim to 44 hours per claim based on information received from industry, as noted in our June 7, 2007, notice in response to comment 1 (72 FR 31583 and 31584). FDA believes it will take closer to 120 hours to assemble supporting scientific information when the claim is novel or when the claim is pre-existing but the scientific underpinnings of the claim are not widely established. These are claims that may be based on emerging science,

where conducting literature searches and understanding the literature takes time. It is also possible that references for claims made for some dietary ingredients or dietary supplements may primarily be found in foreign journals and in foreign languages or in the older, classical literature where it is not available on computerized literature databases or in the major scientific reference databases, such as the National Library of Medicine’s literature database, all of which increases the time of obtaining substantiation.

In the **Federal Register** of January 6, 2000, FDA published a final rule on statements made for dietary supplements concerning the effect of the product on the structure or function of the body (65 FR 1000). FDA estimated that there were 29,000 dietary supplement products marketed in the United States (65 FR 1000 at 1045). Assuming that the flow of new products is 10 percent per year, then 2,900 new dietary supplement products will come on the market each year. The structure/function final rule estimated that about 69 percent of dietary supplements have a claim on their labels, most probably a structure/function claim (65 FR 1000 at 1046). Therefore, we assume that supplement manufacturers will need time to assemble the evidence to substantiate each of the 2,001 claims (2,900 x 69 percent) made each year. If we assume that the 2,001 claims are

equally likely to be pre-existing widely established claims, novel claims, or pre-existing claims that are not widely established, then we can expect 667 of each of these types of claims to be substantiated per year. Table 1 of this document shows that the annual burden hours associated with assembling evidence for claims is 189,428 (the sum of 667 x 44 hours, 667 x 120 hours, and 667 x 120 hours).

There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this information collection.

Please note that on January 15, 2008, the FDA Web site transitioned to the Federal Dockets Management System (FDMS). FDMS is a Government-wide, electronic docket management system. Electronic submissions will be accepted by FDA through FDMS only.

Dated: January 18, 2008.

Jeffrey Shuren,

Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. E8-1362 Filed 1-25-08; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

National Advisory Council on the National Health Service Corps

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Correction of meeting date.

SUMMARY: The Health Resources and Services Administration published a meeting notice for the National Advisory Council on the National Health Service Corps in the **Federal Register** of January 15, 2008 (FR Doc. E8-581), on page 2510. The beginning date of the meeting has changed.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** issue of January 15, 2008, (FR Doc. E8-581), on page 2510 under the category Dates and Times, the new meeting dates are February 29, 2008, 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m. and March 1, 2008, 9 a.m.–5 p.m.

Dated: January 22, 2008.

Alexandra Huttinger,

Acting Director, Division of Policy Review and Coordination.

[FR Doc. E8-1371 Filed 1-25-08; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Statement of Organization, Functions and Delegations of Authority

This notice amends Part R of the Statement of Organization, Functions and Delegations of Authority of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) (60 FR 56605-56606 as amended November 6, 1995; and as last amended at 72 FR 57588-57589, dated October 10, 2007.)

This notice reflects organizational changes in the Health Resources and Services Administration, Office of the Administrator, Office of Communications (RA6). Specifically, this notice updates the functional statement of the Office of the Administrator, Office of Communications (RA6).

Chapter RA, Office of the Administrator

Section RA-10, Organization

The Offices under the Immediate Office of the Administrator consist of the following components:

- (1) Immediate Office of the Administrator (RA);
- (2) Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights (RA2);
- (3) Office of Planning and Evaluation (RA5);
- (4) Office of Communications (RA6);
- (5) Office of Minority Health and Health Disparities (RA9);
- (6) Office of Legislation (RAE);
- (7) Office of Information Technology (RAG); and
- (8) Office of International Health Affairs (RAH).

Section RA-20, Functions

Delete the functional statement for the Office of Communications (RA6) in its entirety and replace it with the following:

- Office of Communications (RA6)
- (1) Provides leadership and coordinates communications and public affairs activities for the Agency;
 - (2) coordinates Agency communications activities with those of other health agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services and with field, State, local, voluntary, and professional organizations;
 - (3) develops and implements national communications initiatives to inform and educate the public, health care professionals, policy makers, and the media;
 - (4) coordinates, researches, writes and prepares speeches and

audiovisual presentations for the HRSA Administrator and other senior HRSA staff; (5) provides communication and public affairs expertise to the Agency consistent with policy direction established by the HHS Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs; (6) develops, obtains clearance for, and publicizes press releases and media briefs, fact sheets and other news and information items describing Agency programs and services; (7) serves as Communications and Public Affairs Officer for the Agency including establishment and maintenance of productive relationships with the news media; (8) reviews and edits all Agency publications and promotional materials and oversees all Agency exhibits; (9) handles all public requests for release of HRSA information and records under the Freedom of Information Act; (10) manages the Agency Web information content, function, and design and leads the development of Agency Internet content policies; and (11) manages audio visual and multimedia activities in support of Agency communication efforts.

Section RC-30, Delegations of Authority

All delegations of authority and re-delegations of authority made to HRSA officials that were in effect immediately prior to this reorganization, and that are consistent with this reorganization, shall continue in effect pending further re-delegation.

This reorganization is effective upon the date of signature.

Dated: January 15, 2008.

Elizabeth M. Duke,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. E8-1370 Filed 1-25-08; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning