

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN<sup>1</sup>—Continued

21 CFR Section	No of Recordkeepers	Annual Frequency per Recordkeeping	Total Annual Records	Hours Per Record	Total Hours
120.8(b)(7) and 120.12(a)(4)(i) and (b)	1,450	14,600	21,170,000	0.01	211,700
120.10(c) and 120.12(a)(4)(ii) and (b)	1,840	12	22,080	0.1	2,208
120.11(a)(1)(iv) and (a)(2) and 120.12(a)(5)	1,840	52	95,680	0.1	9,568
120.11(b) and 120.12(a)(5) and (b)	1,840	1	1,840	4	7,360
120.11(c) and 120.12(a)(5) and (b)	1,840	1	1,840	4	7,360
120.14(a)(2), (c), and (d)	308	1	308	4	1,232
Total					358,466

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

Table 1 of this document provides a breakdown of the total estimated annual recordkeeping burden. FDA bases this hour burden estimate on its experience with the application of HACCP principles in food processing.

The burden estimates in table 1 of this document are based on an estimate of the total number of juice manufacturing plants (i.e., 2,300) affected by the regulations. Included in this total are 850 plants currently identified in FDA's official establishment inventory plus 1,220 very small apple juice manufacturers and 230 very small orange juice manufacturers. The total burden hours are derived by estimating the number of plants affected by each portion of this final rule and multiplying the corresponding number by the number of records required annually and the hours needed to complete the record. These numbers were obtained from the agency's final regulatory impact analysis prepared for these regulations.

Moreover, these estimates assume that every processor will prepare sanitary standard operating procedures and a HACCP plan and maintain the associated monitoring records and that every importer will require product safety specifications. In fact, there are likely to be some small number of juice processors that, based upon their hazard analysis, determine that they are not required to have a HACCP plan under these regulations.

Dated: July 9, 2010.

**Leslie Kux,**

*Acting Assistant Commissioner for Policy.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA-2010-N-0355]

#### Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Current Good Manufacturing Practice in Manufacturing, Packaging, Labeling, or Holding Operations for Dietary Supplements

**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, including each proposed extension of an existing 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 FDA's regulations regarding current good manufacturing practice (CGMP) for dietary supplements.

**DATES:** Submit either electronic or written comments on the collection of information by September 13, 2010.

**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:** Denver Presley, Jr., Office of Information Management, Food and Drug Administration, 1350 Piccard Dr., PI50-400B, Rockville, MD 20850, 301-796-3793.

**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, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, FDA is publishing 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.

**Current Good Manufacturing Practice in Manufacturing, Packaging, Labeling, or Holding Operations for Dietary Supplements—21 CFR Part 111 (OMB Control Number 0910–0606)—Extension**

On October 25, 1994, the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act (DSHEA) (Public Law 103–417) was signed into law. DSHEA, among other things, amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) by adding section 402(g) of the act (21 U.S.C. 342(g)). Section 402(g)(2) of the act provides, in part, that the Secretary of Health and Human Services may, by regulation, prescribe good manufacturing practices for dietary supplements. Section 402(g) of the act also stipulates that such regulations shall be modeled after CGMP regulations for food and may not impose standards for which there are no current, and generally available, analytical methodology. Section 402(g)(1) of the act states that a dietary supplement is adulterated if “it has been prepared, packed, or held under conditions that do not meet current good manufacturing practice regulations.” Under section 701(a) of the act (21 U.S.C. 371(a)), FDA may issue regulations necessary for the efficient enforcement of the act. In the **Federal Register** of June 25, 2007 (72 FR 34752) (the June 25, 2007, final rule) FDA published a final rule that established, in part 111 (21 CFR part 111), the minimum CGMP necessary for activities related to manufacturing, packaging, labeling, or holding dietary supplements to ensure the quality of the dietary supplement.

Records are an indispensable component of CGMP. The records required by FDA’s regulations in part 111 provide the foundation for the planning, control, and improvement processes that constitute a quality control system. Implementation of these processes in a manufacturing operation serves as the backbone to CGMP. The records will show what is to be manufactured; what was, in fact,

manufactured; and whether the controls that the manufacturer put in place to control the identity, purity, strength, and composition and limits on contaminants and to prevent adulteration were effective. Further, records will show whether and what deviations from control processes occurred, facilitate evaluation and corrective action concerning these deviations (including, where necessary, whether associated batches of product should be recalled from the marketplace), and enable a manufacturer to assure that the corrective action was effective. In addition, by requiring records, FDA will be able to ensure that industry follows CGMP during manufacturing, packaging, labeling, or holding operations. The regulations in part 111 establish the minimum manufacturing practices necessary to ensure that dietary supplements are manufactured, packaged, labeled, or held in a manner that will ensure the quality of the dietary supplements during manufacturing, packaging, labeling or holding operations.

The records requirements of the regulations include written procedures and records pertaining to: (1) Personnel; (2) sanitation; (3) calibration of instruments and controls; (4) calibration, inspection, or checks of automated, mechanical, or electronic equipment; (5) maintaining, cleaning, and sanitizing equipment and utensils and other contact surfaces; (6) water used that may become a component of the dietary supplement; (7) production and process controls; (8) quality control; (9) components, packaging, labels and product received for packaging and labeling; (10) master manufacturing and batch production; (11) laboratory operations; (12) manufacturing operations; (13) packaging and labeling operations; (14) holding and distributing operations; (15) returned dietary supplements; and (16) product complaints.

*Description of Respondents:* Manufacturers, dietary supplement manufacturers, packagers and repackagers, labelers and re-labelers, holders, distributors, warehousemen, exporters, importers, large businesses, and small businesses.

The recordkeeping requirements of the regulations in part 111 are set forth in each subpart. In table 1 of this document we list the annual burdens associated with recordkeeping. In the table, where the same records are mentioned in more than one provision

of a subpart, we list the burden under the provisions corresponding to the heading in the June 25, 2007, final rule, “Under this subpart, what records must you make and keep?” For some provisions listed in table 1, we did not estimate the annual frequency of recordkeeping because recordkeeping occasions consist of frequent brief entries of dates, temperatures, monitoring results, or documentation that specific actions were taken. Information might be recorded a few times a day, week, or month. When the records burden involves frequent brief entries, we entered one as the default for the annual frequency of recordkeeping. For example, many of the records listed under § 111.35 in table 1, such as § 111.35(b)(2) (documentation, in individual equipment logs, of the date of the use, maintenance, cleaning, and sanitizing of equipment), involve many short sporadic entries over the course of the year, varying across equipment and plants in the industry. We did not attempt to estimate the actual number of recordkeeping occasions for these provisions, but instead entered an estimate of the average number of hours per year. We entered the default value of 1 as the annual frequency of recordkeeping for these and similar provisions. For § 111.35, the entry for annual frequency is 1 as a default representing a large number of brief recordkeeping occasions.

In many rows of table 1 of this document, we list a burden under a single provision that covers the written procedures or records described in several provisions. For example, the burden of the batch production records listed in table 1 under § 111.260 includes the burden for records listed under § 111.255 because the batch production records must include those records.

The annual frequency for batch production records (and other records kept on a batch basis in table 1 of this document) equals the annual number of batches. The estimated burden for records kept by batch includes both records kept for every batch and records kept for some but not all batches. We use the annual number of batches as the frequency for records that will not necessarily be kept for every batch, such as test results or material review and disposition records, because such records are part of records, if they are necessary, that will be kept for every batch.

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

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN<sup>1</sup>

21 CFR Section	No. of Recordkeepers	Annual Frequency per Recordkeeping	Total Annual Records	Hours per Record	Total Hours
111.14	15,000	4	60,000	1	60,000
111.23	15,000	1	15,000	0.2	3,000
111.35	400	1	400	12.5	5,000
111.95	250	1	250	45	11,250
111.140	240	1,163	279,120	1	279,120
111.180	240	1,163	279,120	1	279,120
111.210	240	1	240	2.5	600
111.260	145	1,408	204,160	1	204,160
111.325	120	1	120	15	1,800
111.375	260	1	260	2	520
111.430	50	1	50	12.6	630
111.475	15,000	1	15,000	0.4	6,000
111.535	110	4	440	13.5	5,940
111.570	240	600	144,000	0.5	72,000
Total					929,140

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

The burden estimates in table 1 of this document are based on those in the June 25, 2007, final rule, which were based on our institutional experience with other CGMP requirements and on data provided by Research Triangle Institute in the “Survey of Manufacturing Practices in the Dietary Supplement Industry” cited in that rule.

The estimates in table 1 of the number of firms affected by each provision of part 111 are based on the percentage of manufacturers, packagers, labelers, holders, distributors, and warehouseers that reported in the survey that they have not established written SOPs or do not maintain records that were later required by the June 25, 2007, final rule. Because we do not have survey results for general warehouses, we entered the approximate number of facilities in that category for those provisions covering general facilities. For the dietary supplement industry, the survey estimated that 1,460 firms would be covered by the final rule, including manufacturers, packagers, labelers, holders, distributors, and warehouseers. The time estimates include the burden involved in documenting that certain requirements are performed and in recordkeeping. We used an estimated annual batch production of 1,408 batches per year to estimate the burden of requirements that are related to the

number of batches produced annually, such as § 111.260, “What must the batch production record include?” The estimate of 1,408 batches per year is near the midpoint of the number of annual batches reported by survey firms.

The length of time that CGMP records must be maintained is set forth in § 111.605. Table 1 of this document reflects the estimated burdens for written procedures, record maintenance, periodically reviewing records to determine if they may be discarded, and for any associated documentation for that activity for records that are required under part 111. We have not included a separate estimate of burden for those sections that require maintaining records in accordance with § 111.605, but have included those burdens under specific provisions for keeping records. For example, § 111.255(a) requires that the batch production records be prepared every time a batch is manufactured, and § 111.255(d) requires that batch production records be kept in accordance with § 111.605. The estimated burdens for both § 111.255(a) and (d) are included under § 111.260 (what the batch record must include).

Dated: July 8, 2010.

**Leslie Kux,**

*Acting Assistant Commissioner for Policy.*

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## **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

### **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

#### **Public Health Service Act (PHS), Delegation of Authority**

Notice is hereby given that I have delegated to the Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, with authority to redelegate, the authorities vested in the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the following section under Title XXVI of the Public Health Service Act, and the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Extension Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-87), as amended hereafter, as it pertains to the functions assigned to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

- Section 2695 (42 U.S.C. 300ff-131)—Infectious Diseases and Circumstances Relevant to Notification Requirements.

These authorities shall be exercised under the Department’s policy on regulations and existing delegation of