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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health (ABRWH or Advisory Board), National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

The meeting scheduled to convene on February 28–29, 2012 was published in the **Federal Register** on February 16, 2012, Volume 77, Number 32, Pages 9254–9255. This notice was put on display for 12 days in advance of the meeting instead of the 15 calendar days required in accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463), and pursuant to the requirements of 42 CFR 83.15(a).

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Theodore Katz, M.P.A., Executive Secretary, NIOSH, CDC, 1600 Clifton Road, NE., MS E-20, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, Telephone: (513) 533-6800, toll free: 1-800-CDC-INFO, email: dcas@cdc.gov.

The Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, has been delegated the authority to sign **Federal Register** notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities, for both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Dated: February 17, 2012.

Elaine L. Baker,

Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA-2011-N-0320]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; Experimental Study on Consumer Responses to Whole Grain Labeling Statements on Food Packages

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that a proposed collection of information has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Fax written comments on the collection of information by March 28, 2012.

ADDRESSES: To ensure that comments on the information collection are received, OMB recommends that written comments be faxed to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB, Attn: FDA Desk Officer, FAX: 202-395-7285, or emailed to oir_submission@omb.eop.gov. All comments should be identified with the OMB control number 0910–New and title “Experimental Study on Consumer Responses to Whole Grain Labeling Statements on Food Packages.” Please also include the FDA docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with 44 U.S.C. 3507, FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance.

Experimental Study on Consumer Responses to Whole Grain Labeling Statements on Food Packages—(OMB Control Number 0910–New)

I. Background

The Nutrition Labeling and Education Act, which amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, requires most foods to bear nutrition labeling (i.e., the Nutrition Facts) and requires food labels that bear nutrient content claims and certain health messages to comply with

specific requirements. There are three different types of claims (health claims, nutrient content claims, and structure/function claims) that the food industry can voluntarily use on food labels. Although they are regulated differently, they all must be truthful and not misleading (Ref. 1).

In the past 30 years, whole-grain consumption has been greatly promoted by government agencies and scientific communities as an important part of a healthy diet (Refs. 2 and 3). For example, the newly released “Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2010” recommends Americans eat fewer refined grains and consume more nutrient-dense whole grains instead (Ref. 4). At the same time, whole grain labeling statements, such as “Made With Whole Grain”, on food products have also become more prevalent in recent years (Ref. 5). Given the variety of whole-grain statements on food products and the importance of whole grains in maintaining a healthy diet, it is important for policy makers to gain a better understanding of how consumers interpret these statements.

Several studies indicate that consumers may have difficulties in understanding the meaning of whole grains or recognizing whole-grain foods (Refs. 6 to 8). Research also suggests consumer product perceptions and purchase decisions can be influenced by labeling statements, and different labeling statements may have different influences (Refs. 9 and 10). The majority of existing studies focus on whole grain intake or the relationships between whole grain and disease prevention. There is a lack of systematic investigation of consumers’ understanding of different whole-grain labeling statements. We are aware of at least one existing study related to the statements (Ref. 11). However, the study did not compare consumer reactions to various whole-grain statements. Therefore, FDA, as part of its effort to promote public health, plans to use the proposed study to explore and compare consumer responses to food labels that use whole-grain labeling statements.

Specifically, the study plans to examine: (1) Consumer judgments about a food product including its nutritional attributes, overall healthiness, and health benefits; (2) consumer judgments about a labeling statement in terms of its credibility, helpfulness, and other attributes; (3) consumer interpretations of different terms and statements, such as “Made with Whole Grain”, “Multi-Grain”, and “100% Whole Wheat”; (4) consumer extrapolation of whole grain statements beyond the scope of the statements themselves (i.e., halo effects);