

response rate of approximately 60 percent; thus, we will need to attempt to recruit 627 managers/establishments via telephone in order to meet our goal of 376 establishments. Each manager will respond to the recruiting script only once for approximately 3 minutes. Thus, the maximum burden for the manager recruiting attempts will be 31.35 hours (627 managers × 3 minutes). We will collect interview/survey data from a manager in each establishment. Each manager will respond only once for approximately 30 minutes. Thus, the maximum burden for the manager

interview/survey will be 188 hours (376 managers × 30 minutes). In total, the average burden for managers will be 219.35 hours (31.35 hours for recruiting plus 188 hours for the interview/survey).

For each data collection, we will recruit a worker from each participating establishment to provide interview/survey data. Each worker will respond to the recruiting script only once for approximately 3 minutes. Thus, the maximum burden for the worker recruiting attempts will be 18.8 hours (376 workers × 3 minutes). We expect a

worker response rate of 90 percent (339 workers). Each worker will respond only once for approximately 10 minutes. Thus, the maximum burden for the worker interview/survey will be 56.5 hours (339 workers × 10 minutes). In total, the average burden per worker response will be 75.3 hours (18.8 hours for recruiting + 56.5 hours for the interview/survey).

There is no cost to respondents other than their time. The total estimated annual burden for the data collection will be 295 hours.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Retail managers	Manager Telephone Recruiting Script	627	1	3/60	31
Retail managers	Manager Interview/survey	376	1	30/60	188
Retail food workers	Worker Recruiting Script	376	1	3/60	19
Retail food workers	Worker Interview/survey	339	1	10/60	57
Total				295

Leroy A. Richardson,
*Chief, Information Collection Review Office,
 Office of Scientific Integrity, Office of the
 Associate Director for Science, Office of the
 Director, Centers for Disease Control and
 Prevention.*

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA-2008-N-0543]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Waiver of In Vivo Demonstration of Bioequivalence of Animal Drugs in Soluble Powder Oral Dosage Form Products and Type A Medicated Articles

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 current burden hours on regulated industry of complying with the guidance underlying this collection of information.

DATES: Submit electronic or written comments on the collection of information by March 13, 2015.

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: FDA PRA Staff, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, 8455 Colesville Rd., COLE-14526, Silver Spring, MD 20993-0002, PRASStaff@fda.hhs.gov.

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.

Waiver of In Vivo Demonstration of Bioequivalence of Animal Drugs in Soluble Powder Oral Dosage Form Products and Type A Medicated Articles—21 CFR 514.1(b)(7–8) (OMB Control No. 0910–0575)—Extension

In the **Federal Register** of February 17, 2006 (79 FR 8596), FDA’s Center for Veterinary Medicine issued a guidance entitled “Guidance for Industry # 171, Waivers of In Vivo Demonstration of Bioequivalence of Animal Drugs in Soluble Powder Oral Dosage Form Products and Type A Medicated Articles” to address a perceived need for Agency guidance in its work with the animal health industry. This guidance describes the procedures that the Agency recommends for the review of requests for waiver of in vivo demonstration of bioequivalence for generic soluble powder oral dosage form products and Type A medicated articles.

The Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Registration Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100–670) permitted generic drug manufacturers to copy those pioneer drug products that were no longer

subject to patent or other marketing exclusivity protection. The approval for marketing these generic products is based, in part, upon a demonstration of bioequivalence between the generic product and pioneer product. This guidance clarifies circumstances under which FDA believes the demonstration of bioequivalence required by the statute does not need to be established on the basis of in vivo studies for soluble powder oral dosage form products and Type A medicated articles. The data submitted in support of the waiver request are necessary to validate the waiver decision. The requirement to establish bioequivalence through in vivo studies (blood level bioequivalence or clinical endpoint bioequivalence) may be waived for soluble powder oral dosage form products or Type A medicated articles in either of two alternative ways. A biowaiver may be granted if it can be shown that the generic soluble powder oral dosage form product or Type A medicated article contains the same active and inactive ingredient(s) and is produced using the

same manufacturing processes as the approved comparator product or article. Alternatively, a biowaiver may be granted without direct comparison to the pioneer product’s formulation and manufacturing process if it can be shown that the active pharmaceutical ingredient(s) (API) is the same as the pioneer product, is soluble, and that there are no ingredients in the formulation likely to cause adverse pharmacologic effects. For the purpose of evaluating soluble powder oral dosage form products and Type A medicated articles, solubility can be demonstrated in one of two ways: “USP definition” approach or “Dosage adjusted” approach. The respondents for this collection of information are pharmaceutical companies manufacturing animal drugs. FDA estimates the burden for this collection of information as shown in tables 1 and 2 of this document. The source of the data is records of generic drug applications over the past 10 years.

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

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN FOR WATER SOLUBLE POWDERS ¹

	No. of respondents	No. of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
Same formulation/manufacturing process approach	1	1	1	5	5
Same API/solubility approach	5	5	5	10	50
Total					55

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

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN FOR TYPE A MEDICATED ARTICLES ¹

	No. of respondents	No. of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
Same formulation/manufacturing process approach	2	2	2	5	10
Same API/solubility approach	10	10	10	20	200
Total					210

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

Dated: January 6, 2015.
Leslie Kux,
Associate Commissioner for Policy.
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Food and Drug Administration
[Docket No. FDA–2009–N–0505]
Agency Information Collection Activities; Announcement of Office of Management and Budget Approval; Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements for Human Food and Cosmetics Manufactured From, Processed With, or Otherwise Containing, Material From Cattle
AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that a collection of information entitled “Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements for Human Food and Cosmetics Manufactured From, Processed With, or Otherwise Containing, Material From Cattle” has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FDA PRA Staff, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, 8455