to ensure representativeness on important dimensions such as mine size and region of the country. Sampling a large proportion of the underground coal mines will ensure low rates of sampling error and increase confidence in the resulting survey estimates. Over-sampling some types of mines, such as those operating longwall sections, will be necessary to ensure enough cases are available to conduct meaningful analysis of these mine types.

Allowing mine operators to complete the survey using the method they find convenient is expected to enhance the overall response rate. Therefore, both a Web-based and a print version of the questionnaire will be provided to sampled respondents. Using these multiple methods of administration, NIOSH expects to achieve an 80% rate of response to the survey. In order to further reduce the overall burden on respondents, certain types of supplementary information (*e.g.,* the mine's dates of operation, annual coal production) will be gathered from publicly-available data collected by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).

Once the study is completed, NIOSH will provide a copy of the final report to each sampled mining operation, and use the survey data to improve the adoption of important safety and health practices throughout the coal mine industry. There is no cost to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of response	Number of respondents	Number responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Initial telephone contact with coal mines	300	1	5/60	25
Respondents completing paper survey	144	1	30/60	72
Respondents completing Web survey	96	1	25/60	40
Total				137

Dated: September 30, 2009.

Maryam I. Daneshvar,

Acting Reports Clearance Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. E9–24156 Filed 10–6–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–09–0021]

Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

In compliance with the requirement of Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request more information on the proposed projects or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, call 404–639–5960 and send comments to Maryam I. Daneshvar, CDC Acting Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS–D74, Atlanta, GA 30333 or send an e-mail to *omb@cdc.gov.*

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

National Coal Workers' Autopsy Study (NCWAS)—Extension—(0920–0021 exp. 1/31/2010) National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Background and Brief Description

Under the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1977, Public Law 91–173 (amended the Federal Coal Mine and Safety Act of 1969), the Public Health Service has developed a nationwide autopsy program (NCWAS) for underground coal miners. The Consent Release and History Form is primarily used to obtain written authorization from the next-of-kin to perform an autopsy on the deceased miner. Because a basic reason for the post-mortem examination is research (both epidemiological and clinical), a minimum of essential information is collected regarding the deceased miners, including occupational history and smoking history. The data collected will be used by the staff at NIOSH for research purposes in defining the diagnostic criteria for coal workers' pneumoconiosis (black lung) and pathologic changes and will be correlated with x-ray findings.

It is estimated that only 5 minutes is required for the pathologist to put a statement on the invoice affirming that no other compensation is received for the autopsy. From past experience, it is estimated that 15 minutes is required for the next-of-kin to complete the Consent Release and History Form. Since an autopsy report is routinely completed by a pathologist, the only additional burden is the specific request of abstract of terminal illness and final diagnosis relating to pneumoconiosis. Therefore, only 5 minutes of additional burden is estimated for the autopsy report.

There are no costs to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN

Type of respondent	Type of form	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hrs.)	Total burden (in hrs.)
Pathologist	Pathologist Invoice	50	1	5/60	4
Pathologist	Pathologist Report	50	I	5/60	4
Next-of-Kin	Consent Form	50	1	15/60	13
Total					21

Dated: September 30, 2009.

Maryam I. Daneshvar,

Acting Reports Clearance Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. E9–24155 Filed 10–6–09; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2009–D–0430]

Draft Guidance for Industry: Ingredients Declared as Evaporated Cane Juice; Availability

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing the availability of the draft guidance entitled ''Guidance for Industry: Ingredients Declared as Evaporated Cane Juice.'' The intent of this draft guidance is to advise industry of FDA's view that the common or usual name for the solid or dried form of sugar cane syrup is ''dried cane syrup,'' and that sweeteners derived from sugar cane syrup should not be declared on food labels as ''evaporated cane juice'' because that term falsely suggests that the sweeteners are juice.

DATES: Although you can comment on any guidance at any time (see 21 CFR 10.115(g)(5)), to ensure that the agency considers your comment on the draft guidance before it begins work on the final version of the guidance, submit written or electronic comments on the draft guidance by December 7, 2009.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on the draft guidance to the Division of Dockets Management (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. Submit electronic comments on the draft guidance to *http://www.regulations.gov*. Submit written requests for single copies of the draft guidance to Office of Nutrition, Labeling, and Dietary Supplements, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–820), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740. Send two self-addressed adhesive labels to assist that office in processing your request. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for electronic access to the draft guidance.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Geraldine June, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–820), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 301–436–1802.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

FDA is announcing the availability of the draft guidance entitled ''Guidance for Industry: Ingredients Declared as Evaporated Cane Juice.'' The intent of this draft guidance is to advise the regulated industry of FDA's view that the term ''evaporated cane juice'' is not the common or usual name of any type of sweetener, including dried cane syrup. Because cane syrup has a standard of identity defined by regulation in 21 CFR 168.130, the common or usual name for the solid or dried form of cane syrup is ''dried cane syrup.'' This guidance is being issued because the term ''evaporated cane juice'' has appeared on a number of food labels in recent years. FDA's current policy is that sweeteners derived from sugar cane syrup should not be declared as ''evaporated cane juice'' because that term falsely suggests that the sweeteners are juice as defined in 21 CFR 120.1(a).

FDA is issuing this draft guidance as a level 1 draft guidance consistent with FDA's good guidance practices regulation (21 CFR 10.115). The draft guidance, when finalized, will represent the agency's current thinking on the use of the terms ''dried cane syrup'' and ''evaporated cane juice'' in food labeling. It does not create or confer any rights for or on any person and does not operate to bind FDA or the public. An alternate approach may be used if such approach satisfies the requirements of the applicable statutes and regulations.

II. Comments

Interested persons may submit to the Division of Dockets Management (see **ADDRESSES**) written or electronic comments regarding the draft guidance. Submit a single copy of electronic comments or two paper copies of any mailed comments, except that individuals may submit one paper copy. Comments are to be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Received comments may be seen in the Division of Dockets Management between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

III. Electronic Access

Persons with access to the Internet may obtain the draft guidance at *http://www.fda.gov/FoodGuidances* or *http://www.regulations.gov*.

Dated: September 29, 2009.

David Horowitz,

Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. E9–24132 Filed 10–6–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of General Medical Sciences; Notice of Closed Meeting

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

The meeting 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 individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.