March 10, 2010, 8 a.m. to March 11, 2010, 6 p.m., Bethesda Marriott, 5151 Pooks Hill Road, Bethesda, MD 20814 which was published in the **Federal Register** on February 1, 2010, 75 FR 5093.

This FRN amends the dates of the meeting to May 10–11, 2010. The meeting is closed to the public.

Dated: February 24, 2010.

Jennifer Spaeth,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2010–4184 Filed 2–26–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Office of Dietary Supplements (ODS) 2010–2014 Strategic Plan

ACTION: Notice of availability of the ODS Strategic Plan for 2010–2014.

SUMMARY: The Office of Dietary Supplements (ODS) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has completed a strategic planning process resulting in the development of the ODS Strategic Plan for 2010–2014, entitled *Strengthening Knowledge and Understanding of Dietary Supplements.* The strategic plan is available in pdf format on the ODS Web site: *http://ods.od.nih.gov/pubs/strategicplan/StrategicPlan2010-2014.pdf.*

The ODS strategic plan was developed after more than a year's worth of reflection on its programs, activities, and accomplishments, as well as anticipated challenges for the future. It was also shaped by the thoughtful input, comments, and advice received from ODS stakeholder communities throughout the federal government, academia, the dietary supplement industry, consumer advocacy and education groups, and interested consumers.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Office of Dietary Supplements, National Institutes of Health, 6100 Executive Boulevard, Room 3B01, Bethesda, MD 20892–7517, E-mail: *ODS@nih.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The mission of the Office of Dietary Supplements (ODS) is to strengthen knowledge and understanding of dietary supplements by evaluating scientific information, stimulating and supporting research, disseminating research results, and educating the public to foster an enhanced quality of life and health for the U.S. population. ODS was established in the Office of the Director, NIH, in 1995 as a major provision of the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994 (DSHEA).

Dated: February 22, 2010.

Paul M. Coates,

Director, Office of Dietary Supplements, Office of the Director, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 2010–4180 Filed 2–26–10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2010–N–0104]

Measuring Progress on Food Safety: Current Status and Future Directions; Public Workshop

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of public workshop.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing a public workshop entitled Measuring Progress on Food Safety: Current Status and Future Directions. The purpose of the public workshop is to inform the public about current and potential measurements for assessing progress in food safety and associated methodological issues and to discuss potential improvements.

Date and Time: The public workshop will be held on March 30, 2010, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Location: The public workshop will be held in the Regency A Ballroom of the Hyatt Regency Washington, 400 New Jersey Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20001, 202–737–1234, FAX: 202–737–5773.

Contact Person: For registration information and general questions regarding the workshop, contact Juanita Yates, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–009), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 301–436–1731, e-mail: *juanita.yates@fda.hhs.gov*.

Registration: There is no registration fee. However, due to limited seating, we encourage all persons who wish to attend the workshop to register in advance. Attendees may register in advance by March 24, 2010. There will be no onsite registration. We encourage attendees to register for the workshop electronically at: *http://www.fda.gov/Food/NewsEvents/WorkshopsMeetingsConferences/ucm201102.htm.*

If you need special accommodations due to disability, please contact Juanita Yates (see *Contact Person*) by March 24, 2010.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Government and the food industry are pursuing major new efforts to reduce foodborne illness that include science-based preventive controls in food production and processing. As recommended by the President's Food Safety Working Group (Ref. 1), one element of the Federal Government's food safety initiatives includes regularly assessing performance metrics for measuring progress in reducing foodborne illness. FDA, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) are collaborating to address the methodologic and data challenges involved in the development of feasible and effective food safety metrics. The agencies will engage the food safety expert and stakeholder communities to discuss this subject through a series of public workshops.

I. Background

FDA and FSIS base decisions about policies and other interventions related to food safety, in part, on CDC's analyses of data on foodborne illness. These analyses are powerful tools for assessing the safety of food, which, in turn, reflects the effectiveness of Government and industry policies and interventions. The President's Food Safety Working Group has noted the importance of assessing metrics (Ref. 1). Through its epidemiologic and laboratory data collection and analysis, CDC generates various types of measures and estimates of foodborne illness, via a number of mechanisms, which serve different purposes. For example, the Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet) collects data on laboratory-confirmed cases of nine foodborne illnesses caused by bacteria and parasites commonly associated with foodborne human illness (e.g., *Salmonella* and *Escherichia coli* O157:H7). The cases are reported to CDC by State health authorities in 10 States representing 15 percent of the U.S. population (i.e., all of Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, and Tennessee and selected counties in California, Colorado, and New York). Based on the FoodNet data, CDC writes an annual report on the incidence and trends of laboratory-confirmed cases of these nine illnesses. The FoodNet also conducts special studies to determine risk factors for acquiring those illnesses.