

We expect the total number of pesticide tolerances that are revoked, suspended, or modified by EPA pursuant to dietary risk considerations in the next 3 years to remain at a low level, as there have been no changes to the safety standard for pesticide residues in food since 1996. Thus, we expect the number of submissions we will receive pursuant to the guidance

document will also remain at a low level. However, to avoid counting this burden as zero, we have estimated the burden at one respondent making one submission a year for a total of one annual submission.

We based our estimate of the hours per response on the assumption that the information requested in the guidance is readily available to the submitter. We

expect that the submitter will need to gather information from appropriate persons in the submitter's company and to prepare this information for submission to FDA. The submitter will almost always merely need to copy existing documentation. We believe that this effort should take no longer than 3 hours per submission.

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN¹

Activity	Number of recordkeepers	Number of records per recordkeeping	Total annual records	Average burden per record	Total hours
Develop documentation process	1	1	1	16	16

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

In determining the estimated annual recordkeeping burden, we estimated that at least 90 percent of firms maintain documentation, such as packing codes, batch records, and inventory records, as part of their basic food production or import operations. Therefore, the recordkeeping burden was calculated as the time required for the 10 percent of firms that may not be currently maintaining this documentation to develop and maintain documentation, such as batch records and inventory records. In previous information collection requests, this recordkeeping burden was estimated to be 16 hours per record. We have retained our prior estimate of 16 hours per record for the recordkeeping burden. As shown in Table 1 of this document, we estimate that one respondent will make one submission per year. Although we estimate that only 1 out of 10 firms will not be currently maintaining the necessary documentation, to avoid counting the recordkeeping burden for the 1 submission per year as 1/10 of a recordkeeper, we estimate that 1 recordkeeper will take 16 hours to develop and maintain documentation recommended by the guidance.

Dated: May 27, 2014.

Leslie Kux,

Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA-2009-N-0501]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Third Party Disclosure and Recordkeeping Requirements for Reportable Food

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or we) 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 invites comments on the information collection provisions of FDA's third party disclosure and recordkeeping requirements for reportable food.

DATES: Submit either electronic or written comments on the collection of information by August 4, 2014.

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, PRAStaff@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, we are publishing notice of the proposed collection of information set forth in this document.

With respect to the following collection of information, we invite 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.

Third Party Disclosure and Recordkeeping Requirements for Reportable Food—21 U.S.C. 350f (OMB Control Number 0910–0643)—Extension

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), as amended by the Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007 (FDAAA) (Pub. L. 110–85) requires the establishment of a Reportable Food Registry (the Registry) by which instances of reportable food must be submitted to FDA by responsible parties and may be submitted by public health officials. Section 417 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 350f) defines “reportable food” as an “article of food (other than infant formula) for which there is a reasonable probability that the use of, or exposure to, such article of food will cause serious adverse health consequences or death to humans or animals.” (Section 417(a)(2) of the FD&C Act). We believe that the most efficient and cost effective means to implement the Registry is by utilizing our electronic Safety Reporting Portal. The information collection provisions associated with the submission of reportable food reports has been approved under OMB control number 0910–0645.

In conjunction with the reportable foods requirements, section 417 of the FD&C Act also establishes third party disclosure and recordkeeping burdens. Specifically, we may require the responsible party to notify the immediate previous source(s) and/or immediate subsequent recipient(s) of a reportable food (sections 417(d)(6)(B)(i) to (ii) of the FD&C Act). Similarly, we may also require the responsible party that is notified (i.e., the immediate previous source and/or immediate subsequent recipient) to notify their own immediate previous source(s) and/or immediate subsequent recipient(s) of a reportable food (sections 417(d)(7)(C)(i) to (ii) of the FD&C Act).

Notification to the immediate previous source(s) and immediate subsequent recipient(s) of the article of food may be accomplished by electronic communication methods such as email,

fax, or text messaging or by telegrams, mailgrams, or first-class letters. Notification may also be accomplished by telephone call or other personal contacts but we recommend that such notifications also be confirmed by one of the previous methods and/or documented in an appropriate manner. We may require that the notification include any or all of the following data elements: (1) The date on which the article of food was determined to be a reportable food; (2) a description of the article of food including the quantity or amount; (3) the extent and nature of the adulteration; (4) the results of any investigation of the cause of the adulteration if it may have originated with the responsible party, if known; (5) the disposition of the article of food, when known; (6) product information typically found on packaging including product codes, use-by dates, and the names of manufacturers, packers, or distributors sufficient to identify the article of food; (7) contact information for the responsible party; (8) contact information for parties directly linked in the supply chain and notified under section 417(d)(6)(B) or 417(d)(7)(C) of the FD&C Act, as applicable; (9) the information required by FDA to be included in the notification provided by the responsible party involved under section 417(d)(6)(B) or 417(d)(7)(C) of the FD&C Act or required to report under section 417(d)(7)(A) of the FD&C Act; and (10) the unique number described in section 417(d)(4) of the FD&C Act (section 417(d)(6)(B)(iii)(I), (d)(7)(C)(iii)(I), and (e) of the FD&C Act). We may also require that the notification provides information about the actions that the recipient of the notification will perform and/or any other information we may require (section 417(d)(6)(B)(iii)(II), (d)(6)(B)(iii)(III), (d)(7)(C)(iii)(II), and (d)(7)(C)(iii)(III) of the FD&C Act).

Section 417(g) of the FD&C Act requires that responsible persons maintain records related to reportable foods for a period of 2 years.

The congressionally-identified purpose of the Registry is to provide “a reliable mechanism to track patterns of adulteration in food [which] would support efforts by the Food and Drug Administration to target limited inspection resources to protect the

public health” (FDAAA, section 1005(a)(4)). The reporting and recordkeeping requirements described previously are designed to enable FDA to quickly identify and track an article of food (other than infant formula) for which there is a reasonable probability that the use of or exposure to such article of food will cause serious adverse health consequences or death to humans or animals. We use the information collected under these regulations to help ensure that such products are quickly and efficiently removed from the market.

As required under section 1005(f) of FDAAA and to assist industry, we have issued the draft guidance document entitled, “Questions and Answers Regarding the Reportable Food Registry as Established by the Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007 (Edition 2),” which is available at <http://www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/GuidanceDocumentsRegulatoryInformation/RFR/ucm212793.htm>. The draft guidance contains questions and answers relating to the requirements under section 417 of the FD&C Act, including (1) how, when and where to submit reports to FDA; (2) who is required to submit reports to FDA; (3) what is required to be submitted to FDA; and (4) what may be required when providing notifications to other persons in the supply chain of an article of food. The guidance also refers to previously approved collections of information found in FDA regulations. The collections of information in questions D5 and D6 of the guidance have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0249.

Description of Respondents: Mandatory respondents to this collection of information are the owners, operators, or agents in charge of a domestic or foreign facility engaged in manufacturing, processing, packing, or holding food for consumption in the United States (“responsible parties”) who have information on a reportable food. Voluntary respondents to this collection of information are Federal, State, and local public health officials who have information on a reportable food.

We estimate the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL THIRD PARTY DISCLOSURE BURDEN¹

Activity/Section	Number of respondents	Number of disclosures per respondent	Total annual disclosures	Average burden per disclosure	Total hours
Notifying immediate previous source of the article of food under section 417(d)(6)(B)(i) of the FD&C Act (mandatory reporters only).	1,200	1	1,200	0.6 (36 minutes)	720
Notifying immediate subsequent recipient of the article of food under section 417(d)(6)(B)(ii) of the FD&C Act (mandatory reporters only).	1,200	1	1,200	0.6 (36 minutes)	720
Notifying immediate previous source of the article of food under section 417(d)(7)(C)(i) of the FD&C Act (mandatory reporters only).	1,200	1	1,200	0.6 (36 minutes)	720
Notifying immediate subsequent recipient of the article of food under section 417(d)(7)(C)(ii) of the FD&C Act (mandatory reporters only).	1,200	1	1,200	0.6 (36 minutes)	720
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,880

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

Third Party Disclosure

We estimate that approximately 1,200 reportable food events with mandatory reporters will occur annually. Based on past FDA experiences, we estimate that we could receive 200 to 1,200 “reportable” food reports annually from 200 to 1,200 mandatory and voluntary users of the electronic reporting system. We utilized the upper-bound estimate of 1,200 for these calculations.

We estimate that notifying the immediate previous source(s) will take 0.6 hours per reportable food and notifying the immediate subsequent

recipient(s) will take 0.6 hours per reportable food. We also estimate that it will take 0.6 hours for the immediate previous source and/or the immediate subsequent recipient to also notify their immediate previous source(s) and/or immediate subsequent recipient(s). The Agency bases its estimate on its experience with mandatory and voluntary reports submitted to FDA.

Although it is not mandatory under FDAAA section 1005 that responsible persons notify the sources and recipients of instances of reportable food, for purposes of the burden estimate we are assuming FDA would

exercise its authority and require such notifications in all such instances for mandatory reporters. This notification burden will not affect voluntary reporters of reportable food events. Therefore, we estimate that the total burden of notifying the immediate previous source(s) and immediate subsequent recipient(s) under section 417(d)(6)(B)(i), (d)(6)(B)(ii), (d)(7)(C)(i), and (d)(7)(C)(ii) of the FD&C Act for 1,200 reportable foods will be 2,880 hours annually $(1,200 \times 0.6 \text{ hours}) + (1,200 \times 0.6 \text{ hours}) + (1,200 \times 0.6 \text{ hours}) + (1,200 \times 0.6 \text{ hours})$. This annual burden is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN¹

Activity/section	Number of recordkeepers	Number of records per recordkeeping	Total annual records ²	Average burden per record	Total hours
Maintenance of reportable food records under section 417(g) of the FD&C Act—mandatory reports.	1,200	1	1,200	0.25 (15 minutes) ..	300
Maintenance of reportable food records under section 417(g) of the FD&C Act—voluntary reports.	600	1	600	0.25 (15 minutes) ..	150
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450

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

² For purposes of estimating number of records and hours per record, a “record” means all records kept for an individual reportable food by the responsible party or a voluntary reporter.

Recordkeeping

As noted previously, section 417(g) of the FD&C Act requires that responsible persons maintain records related to reportable foods reports and notifications under section 417 of the FD&C Act for a period of 2 years. Based on past FDA experiences, we estimate that each mandatory report and its associated notifications will require 30 minutes of recordkeeping for the 2-year period, or 15 minutes per record per year. The annual recordkeeping burden

for mandatory reportable food reports and their associated notifications is thus estimated to be 300 hours $(1,200 \times 0.25 \text{ hours})$.

We do not expect that records will always be kept in relation to voluntary reportable food reports. Therefore, we estimate that records will be kept for 600 of the 1,200 voluntary reports we expect to receive annually. The recordkeeping burden associated with voluntary reports is thus estimated to be 150 hours annually $(600 \times 0.25 \text{ hours})$. The estimated total annual

recordkeeping burden will be 450 hours annually $(1,200 \times 0.25 \text{ hours}) + (600 \times 0.25 \text{ hours})$. This annual burden is shown in Table 2.

Dated: May 27, 2014.

Leslie Kux,

Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

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