

satisfies all certification requirements, issue a certification lot number for the batch. FDA charges a fee for certification based on the batch weight and requires manufacturers to keep records of the batch pending and after certification.

Under § 80.21, a request for certification must include: Name of color additive, manufacturer's batch number and weight in pounds, name and address of manufacturer, storage conditions, statement of use(s), certification fee, and signature of person requesting certification. Under § 80.22, a request for certification must include a sample of the batch of color additive that is the subject of the request. The sample must be labeled to show: Name of color additive, manufacturer's batch number and quantity, and name and address of person requesting certification. Under § 80.39, the person to whom a certificate is issued must keep complete records showing the disposal of all the color additive covered by the certificate. Such records are to be made available upon request to any accredited representative of FDA

until at least 2 years after disposal of all of the color additive.

The purpose for collecting this information is to help FDA assure that only safe color additives will be used in foods, drugs, cosmetics, and medical devices sold in the United States. The required information is unique to the batch of color additive that is the subject of a request for certification. The manufacturer's batch number is used for temporarily identifying a batch of color additive until FDA issues a certification lot number and for identifying a certified batch during inspections. The manufacturer's batch number also aids in tracing the disposal of a certified batch or a batch that has been refused certification for noncompliance with the color additive regulations. The manufacturer's batch weight is used for assessing the certification fee. The batch weight also is used to account for the disposal of a batch of certified or certification-rejected color additive. The batch weight can be used in a recall to determine whether all unused color additive in the batch has been recalled.

The manufacturer's name and address and the name and address of the person requesting certification are used to contact the person responsible should a question arise concerning compliance with the color additive regulations. Information on storage conditions pending certification is used to evaluate whether a batch of certified color additive is inadvertently or intentionally altered in a manner that would make the sample submitted for certification analysis unrepresentative of the batch. FDA checks storage information during inspections. Information on intended uses for a batch of color additive is used to assure that a batch of certified color additive will be used in accordance with the requirements of its listing regulation. The statement of the fee on a certification request is used for accounting purposes so that a person requesting certification can be notified promptly of any discrepancies.

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

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN¹

21 CFR Section	No. of Respondents	Annual Frequency per Response	Total Annual Responses	Hours per Response	Total Hours
80.21	23	200	4,603	0.20	921
80.22	23	200	4,603	0.05	230
Total				0.25	1,151

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

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN¹

21 CFR Section	No. of Recordkeepers	Annual Frequency per Recordkeeping	Total Annual Records	Hours per Record	Total Hours
80.39	23	200	4,603	0.25	1,151
Total					1,151

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

The annual burden estimate for this information collection is 2,302 hours. The estimated reporting burden for this information collection is 1,151 hours and the estimated recordkeeping burden for this information collection is 1,151 hours. From fiscal year (FY) 2001 to FY 2003, FDA processed an average of 4,603 responses (requests for certification of batches of color additives) per year. There were 23 different respondents, corresponding to an average of approximately 200 responses from each respondent per year. Using information from industry personnel, FDA estimates that an average of 0.25 hour per response is required for reporting (preparing certification requests and accompanying sample labels) and an average of 0.25

hour per response is required for recordkeeping.

Dated: February 19, 2004.

Jeffrey Shuren,

Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 2003D-0229]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; Guidance for Industry on Continuous Marketing Applications: Pilot 2—Scientific Feedback and Interactions During Development of Fast Track Products Under the Prescription Drug User Fee Act

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 (the PRA).

DATES: Fax written comments on the collection of information by March 29, 2004.

ADDRESSES: OMB is still experiencing significant delays in the regular mail, including first class and express mail, and messenger deliveries are not being accepted. 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: Fumie Yokota, Desk Officer for FDA, FAX: 202-395-6974.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen Nelson, Office of Management Programs (HFA-250), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-827-1482.

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.

Guidance for Industry on Continuous Marketing Applications: Pilot 2—Scientific Feedback and Interactions During Development of Fast Track Products Under the Prescription Drug User Fee Act (OMB Control Number 0910-0518—Extension)

FDA is requesting OMB approval under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3507) for the reporting and recordkeeping requirements contained in the guidance for industry entitled "Continuous Marketing Applications: Pilot 2—Scientific Feedback and Interactions During Development of Fast Track Products Under PDUFA." This guidance discusses how the agency will implement a pilot program for frequent scientific feedback and interactions between FDA and applicants during the investigational phase of the development of certain Fast Track drug and biological products. Applicants are being asked to apply to participate in the Pilot 2 program.

In conjunction with the June 2002 reauthorization of the Prescription Drug User Fee Act of 1992 (PDUFA), FDA agreed to meet specific performance goals (PDUFA Goals). The PDUFA Goals include two pilot programs to explore the continuous marketing application (CMA) concept. The CMA concept builds on the current practice of interaction between FDA and applicants

during drug development and application review and proposes opportunities for improvement. Under the CMA pilot program, Pilot 2, certain drug and biologic products that have been designated as Fast Track (i.e., products intended to treat a serious and/or life-threatening disease for which there is an unmet medical need) are eligible to participate in the program. Pilot 2 is an exploratory program that will allow FDA to evaluate the impact of frequent scientific feedback and interactions with applicants during the investigational new drug application (IND) phase. Under the pilot program, a maximum of one Fast Track product per review division in CDER and CBER will be selected to participate. This guidance provides information regarding the selection of participant applications for Pilot 2, the formation of agreements between FDA and applicants on the IND communication process, and other procedural aspects of Pilot 2. FDA began accepting applications for participation in Pilot 2 on October 1, 2003.

The guidance describes one collection of information: Applicants who would like to participate in Pilot 2 must submit an application (Pilot 2 application) containing certain information outlined in the guidance. The purpose of the Pilot 2 application is for the applicants to describe how their designated Fast Track product would benefit from enhanced communications between FDA and the applicant during the product development process.

FDA's regulation at § 312.23 (21 CFR 312.23) states that information provided to the agency as part of an IND must be submitted in triplicate and with an appropriate cover form. Form FDA 1571 must accompany submissions under INDs. Both 21 CFR part 312 and FDA Form 1571 have a valid OMB control number (OMB control number 0910-0014), which expires January 31, 2006.

In the guidance document, FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) and Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER) ask that a Pilot 2 application be submitted as an amendment to the application for the underlying product under the requirements of § 312.23; therefore, Pilot 2 applications should be submitted to the agency in triplicate with Form FDA 1571. The agency recommends that a Pilot 2 application be submitted in this manner for two reasons: (1) To ensure that each Pilot 2 application is kept in the administrative file with the entire underlying application, and (2) to ensure that pertinent information about the Pilot 2 application is entered into the appropriate tracking databases. Use of the information in the agency's

tracking databases enables the agency to monitor progress on activities.

Under the guidance, the agency asks applicants to include the following information in the Pilot 2 application:

- Cover letter prominently labeled "Pilot 2 application;"
- IND number;
- Date of Fast Track designation;
- Date of the end-of-phase 1 meeting, or equivalent meeting, and summary of the outcome;
- A timeline of milestones from the drug or biological product development program, including projected date of new drug application (NDA)/ biologic licensing application (BLA) submissions;
- Overview of the proposed product development program for a specified disease and indication(s), providing information about each of the review disciplines (e.g., chemistry/ manufacturing/ controls, pharmacology/ toxicology, clinical, clinical pharmacology and biopharmaceutics);
- Rationale for interest in participating in Pilot 2, specifying the ways in which development of the subject drug or biological product would be improved by frequent scientific feedback and interactions with FDA and the potential for such communication to benefit public health by improving the efficiency of the product development program; and
- Draft agreement for proposed feedback and interactions with FDA.

This information will be used by the agency to determine which Fast Track products are eligible for participation in Pilot 2. Participation in this pilot program will be voluntary.

Based on the number of approvals for Fast Track designations and data collected from the review divisions and offices within CDER and CBER, FDA estimates that in fiscal year 2002, 109 drug product applications and 46 biological products had Fast Track designation. FDA anticipates that approximately 85 drug product applicants (respondents) and approximately 29 biological product applicants (respondents) will submit at least one Pilot 2 application. Based on information collected from offices within CDER and CBER, the agency further anticipates that the total responses, i.e., the total number of applications received for Pilot 2, will be 90 for drug products and 35 for biological products. The hours per response, which is the estimated number of hours that a respondent would spend preparing the information to be submitting in a Pilot 2 application in accordance with the guidance, is estimated to be approximately 80 hours.

Based on FDA's experience, we expect it will take respondents this amount of time to obtain and draft the information to be submitted with a Pilot 2 application. Therefore, the agency

estimates that applicants will use approximately 10,000 hours to complete the Pilot 2 applications.

On September 29, 2003, this guidance was approved on an emergency basis,

which expires on March 30, 2004. This notice of request is to receive approval in the normal PRA process.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN¹

Pilot 2 Application	No. of Respondents	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses	Hours per Response	Total Hours
CDER	85	1.06	90	80	7,200
CBER	29	1.20	35	80	2,800
Total					10,000

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

In the **Federal Register** of November 20, 2003, (68 FR 65457), FDA announced the availability of the guidance and requested comments for 60 days on the information collection. One comment was received that did not pertain to the information collection.

Dated: February 19, 2004.

Jeffrey Shuren,

Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 2004N-0077]

Agency Emergency Processing Under Office of Management and Budget Review; Animal Drug User Fee Cover Sheet

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 emergency processing under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (the PRA). The proposed collection of information, Animal Drug User Fee Cover Sheet (cover sheet), will be used to assure that each animal drug user fee payment and each animal drug application for which payment is made is appropriately linked to the payment that is made. FDA is requesting this emergency processing under the PRA to implement new statutory requirements of the Animal Drug User Fee Act (ADUFA) (section 740(a)(1) of the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act (the act). ADUFA requires FDA to collect fees from each person who submits certain new animal drug

applications or supplements on or after September 1, 2003, and FDA may not accept applications for review if all fees have not been paid (section 740(e) of the act).

DATES: Fax written comments on the collection of information provisions by March 10, 2004. FDA is requesting approval of this emergency processing by March 15, 2004.

ADDRESSES: OMB is still experiencing significant delays in the regular mail, including first class and express mail, and messenger deliveries are not being accepted. 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: Fumie Yokota, Desk Officer for FDA, FAX: 202-395-6974, or electronically mail comments to: Fumie_Yokota@omb.eop.gov. All comments should be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Denver Presley, Office of Management Programs (HFA-250), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-827-1472.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FDA has requested emergency processing of this proposed collection of information under section 3507(j) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3507(j) and 5 CFR 1320.13). This information is needed immediately so that the agency can use the cover sheet to collect information from entities submitting animal drug applications. That information is needed to assure that the application fee payments are correctly associated with the payer of the fee and with the application for which payment is made.

ADUFA was signed into law on November 18, 2003 (Public Law 108-130) and the appropriation act enabling FDA to collect the newly authorized fees was signed into law on January 23, 2004 (Public Law 108-199). ADUFA requires FDA to collect animal drug

application fees from each person who submits certain animal drug applications or supplements on or after September 1, 2003 (section 740(a)(1)(A) of the act). The use of normal clearance procedures would result in the prevention or disruption of this collection of information and the delay of fees that must be collected immediately to fund animal drug review activities in the current fiscal year. Therefore, FDA has requested approval of this emergency processing for this proposed collection of information by March 15, 2004.

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.

Animal Drug User Fee Cover Sheet; FDA Form 3546

Under section 740 of the act, as amended by ADUFA (21 U.S.C. 379j-12), FDA has the authority to assess and collect for certain animal drug user fees. Because the submission of user fees concurrently with applications and supplements is required, review of an application cannot begin until the fee is submitted. Under the new statutory provisions (section 740(e) of the act, as amended by ADUFA), animal drug applications and supplemental animal drug applications for which the required fee has not been paid are considered incomplete and are not to be accepted for review by the agency. The types of