

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Agency is requesting nominations for nonvoting industry representatives to the panels listed in the table in this document.

I. Medical Devices Advisory Committee

The Committee reviews and evaluates data on the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational devices and makes recommendations for their regulation. The panels engage in a number of activities to fulfill the functions the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) envisions for device advisory panels. With the exception of the Medical Devices Dispute Resolution Panel, each panel,

according to its specialty area, advises the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (the Commissioner) regarding recommended classification or reclassification of devices into one of three regulatory categories; advises on any possible risks to health associated with the use of devices; advises on formulation of product development protocols; reviews premarket approval applications for medical devices; reviews guidelines and guidance documents; recommends exemption of certain devices from the application of portions of the FD&C Act; advises on the necessity to ban a device; and responds to requests from the Agency to review

and make recommendations on specific issues or problems concerning the safety and effectiveness of devices. With the exception of the Medical Devices Dispute Resolution Panel, each panel, according to its specialty area, may also make appropriate recommendations to the Commissioner on issues relating to the design of clinical studies regarding the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational devices. The Committee also provides recommendations to the Commissioner or designee on complexity categorization of in vitro diagnostics under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988.

Dental Products Panel (two representatives—one to represent the medical device industry, and one to represent the dental drug industry).	Reviews and evaluates data concerning the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational products for use in dentistry, endodontics, or bone physiology relative to the oral and maxillofacial area and makes appropriate recommendations to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs.
Immunology Devices Panel	Reviews and evaluates data concerning the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational in vitro devices for use in clinical laboratory medicine including oncology, immunology, and allergy and makes appropriate recommendations to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

II. Qualifications

Persons nominated for the device panels should be full-time employees of firms that manufacture products that would come before the panel, or consulting firms that represent manufacturers, or have similar appropriate ties to industry.

III. Selection Procedure

Any industry organization interested in participating in the selection of an appropriate nonvoting member to represent industry interests should send a letter stating that interest to the FDA contact (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**) within 30 days of publication of this document (see **DATES**). Within the subsequent 30 days, FDA will send a letter to each organization that has expressed an interest, attaching a complete list of all such organizations; and a list of all nominees along with their current resumes. The letter will also state that it is the responsibility of the interested organizations to confer with one another and to select a candidate, within 60 days after the receipt of the FDA letter, to serve as the nonvoting member to represent industry interests for a particular device panel. The interested organizations are not bound by the list of nominees in selecting a candidate. However, if no individual is selected within 60 days, the Commissioner will select the nonvoting member to represent industry interests.

IV. Application Procedure

Individuals may self-nominate and/or an organization may nominate one or more individuals to serve as a nonvoting industry representative. Nomination must include a current, complete résumé or curriculum vitae for each nominee including current business address and telephone number, email address if available, and a signed copy of the Acknowledgement and Consent form available at the FDA Advisory Committee Membership Nomination Portal (see **ADDRESSES**) within 30 days of publication of this document (see **DATES**). Nominations must also specify the advisory panel for which the nominee is recommended. Nominations must also acknowledge that the nominee is aware of the nomination unless self-nominated. FDA will forward all nominations to the organizations expressing interest in participating in the selection process for the particular device panels listed in the table. (Persons who nominate themselves as nonvoting industry representatives will not participate in the selection process).

FDA seeks to include the views of women and men, members of all racial and ethnic groups, and individuals with and without disabilities on its advisory committees and, therefore, encourages nominations of appropriately qualified candidates from these groups.

This notice is issued under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5

U.S.C. app. 2) and 21 CFR part 14, relating to advisory committees.

Dated: August 31, 2018.

Leslie Kux,

Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2018–19350 Filed 9–5–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2014–D–0609]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Guidance for Industry: Drug Supply Chain Security Act Implementation: Identification of Suspect Product and Notification

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or Agency) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the Agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (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 identification of a suspect product and the termination of notifications regarding an illegitimate product.

DATES: Submit either electronic or written comments on the collection of information by November 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments as follows. Please note that late, untimely filed comments will not be considered. Electronic comments must be submitted on or before November 5, 2018. The <https://www.regulations.gov> electronic filing system will accept comments until midnight Eastern Time at the end of November 5, 2018. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are postmarked or the delivery service acceptance receipt is on or before that date.

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to <https://www.regulations.gov> will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on <https://www.regulations.gov>.

- If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see "Written/Paper Submissions" and "Instructions").

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

- **Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier (for Written/Paper Submissions):** Dockets Management Staff (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.
- For written/paper comments submitted to the Dockets Management Staff, FDA will post your comment, as

well as any attachments, except for information submitted, marked and identified, as confidential, if submitted as detailed in "Instructions."

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA-2014-D-0609 for "Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Guidance for Industry: Drug Supply Chain Security Act Implementation: Identification of Suspect Product and Notification." Received comments, those filed in a timely manner (see **ADDRESSES**), will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as "Confidential Submissions," publicly viewable at <https://www.regulations.gov> or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

- **Confidential Submissions**—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made publicly available, submit your comments only as a written/paper submission. You should submit two copies total. One copy will include the information you claim to be confidential with a heading or cover note that states "THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION." The Agency will review this copy, including the claimed confidential information, in its consideration of comments. The second copy, which will have the claimed confidential information redacted/blacked out, will be available for public viewing and posted on <https://www.regulations.gov>. Submit both copies to the Dockets Management Staff. If you do not wish your name and contact information to be made publicly available, you can provide this information on the cover sheet and not in the body of your comments and you must identify this information as "confidential." Any information marked as "confidential" will not be disclosed except in accordance with 21 CFR 10.20 and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA's posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September 18, 2015, or access the information at: <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf>.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents and the electronic and written/paper comments received, go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the "Search" box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Domini Bean, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A-12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 301-796-5733, 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.

Guidance for Industry: Drug Supply Chain Security Act Implementation: Identification of Suspect Product and Notification

OMB Control Number 0910-0806—Extension

This information collection supports the previously captioned Agency guidance and associated Form FDA 3911. The Drug Supply Chain Security Act (DSCSA) (Title II of Pub. L. 113-54) added new section 582(h)(2) to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), requiring FDA to issue guidance to aid trading partners in identifying a suspect product and

terminating a notification regarding an illegitimate product and, for a manufacturer, a product with a high risk of illegitimacy. *Suspect product* is defined in section 581(21) of the FD&C Act as a product for which there is reason to believe it: (1) Is potentially counterfeit, diverted, or stolen; (2) is potentially intentionally adulterated such that the product would result in serious adverse health consequences or death to humans; (3) is potentially the subject of a fraudulent transaction; or (4) appears otherwise unfit for distribution such that the product would result in serious adverse health consequences or death to humans.

Beginning January 1, 2015, section 582 of the FD&C Act requires certain trading partners, upon determining that a product in their possession or control is a suspect product, to quarantine the product while they promptly conduct an investigation to determine whether the product is an illegitimate product. *Illegitimate product* is defined in section 581(8) of the FD&C Act as a product for which credible evidence shows that it: (1) Is counterfeit, diverted, or stolen; (2) is intentionally adulterated such that the product would result in serious adverse health consequences or death to humans; (3) is the subject of a fraudulent transaction; or (4) appears otherwise unfit for distribution such that the product would be reasonably likely to result in serious adverse health consequences or death to humans. Also beginning January 1, 2015, trading partners must, upon determining that a product in their possession or control is illegitimate, notify FDA and all immediate trading partners that they have reason to believe they may have received the illegitimate product not later than 24 hours after making the determination. Under section 582(b)(4)(B)(ii)(II) of the FD&C Act, manufacturers are additionally required to notify FDA and any immediate trading partners that they believe may possess a product manufactured by or purportedly manufactured by the manufacturer not later than 24 hours after the determination is made or being notified by FDA or a trading partner that the product has a high risk of illegitimacy.

Under section 202 of the DSCSA, manufacturers, repackagers, wholesale distributors, and dispensers (*e.g.*, pharmacies) must: (1) Notify FDA when they have determined that a product in their possession or control is illegitimate (and, for manufacturers, when they have determined or been notified by FDA or a trading partner that a product has a high risk of illegitimacy); (2) notify certain

immediate trading partners about an illegitimate product that they may have received (and, for manufacturers, that a product has a high risk of illegitimacy); (3) terminate notifications regarding illegitimate products (and, for manufacturers, a product with a high risk of illegitimacy), in consultation with FDA, when the notifications are no longer necessary; and (4) notify immediate trading partners when the notifications are terminated. Trading partners should use Form FDA 3911 to submit notifications and requests for terminations of notifications to FDA. Form FDA 3911 is available on FDA's web page (<https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/email/drugnotification.cfm>).

A. Notifications to FDA

Under section 582(b)(4)(B)(ii)(I), (c)(4)(B)(ii), (d)(4)(B)(ii), and (e)(4)(B)(ii) of the FD&C Act, as amended by the DSCSA, and beginning not later than January 1, 2015, a manufacturer, repackager, wholesale distributor, or dispenser who determines that a product in its possession or control is illegitimate must notify FDA of that determination not later than 24 hours after the determination is made. In addition, section 582(b)(4)(B)(ii)(II) of the FD&C Act requires manufacturers to notify FDA when a manufacturer determines that a product poses a high risk of illegitimacy.

We originally estimated that all manufacturers, repackagers, wholesale distributors, and dispensers would collectively submit 5,000 notifications per year. This estimate included the notifications by trading partners that have determined that illegitimate product is in their possession or control, as well as notifications by manufacturers that have determined a product poses a high risk of illegitimacy. As discussed in our **Federal Register** notice of June 11, 2014 (79 FR 33564), the estimate was based on our experience with field alert reports (FARs) (Form FDA 3331) that holders of approved drug applications are required to submit for certain drug quality issues (21 CFR 314.81(b)(1)) and with reports of the falsification of drug sample records, diversion, loss, and known theft of prescription drug samples as currently required under § 203.37 (21 CFR 203.37). Upon evaluation of the number of notifications we received for fiscal years 2016 and 2017, however, we are lowering our estimate to 150 notifications.

We are also combining the estimates for manufacturers and repackagers because FDA's establishment and drug

product listing database indicates that many companies perform activities of both manufacturers and repackagers. Although the DSCSA specifically defines dispensers, for estimation purposes, we are using estimates for pharmacies in general terms based on those that must comply with the new requirements under section 582(d) of the FD&C Act.

Because manufacturers, repackagers, and wholesale distributors are collectively responsible for prescription drugs from the point of manufacturing through distribution in the drug supply chain, we assume that most notifications of illegitimate products are submitted by these three trading partners. The total number of respondents is comprised of 80 percent manufacturers (120), 15 percent wholesale distributors (22), and 5 percent pharmacies (8).

We estimate that the number of annual notifications will vary from 0 to 2 for manufacturers/repackagers, as well as from pharmacies, with the vast majority of companies making no notifications. Although FDA's establishment and drug product listing database currently contains registrations for approximately 6,500 manufacturers and repackagers, we estimate that approximately 120 manufacturers/repackagers will notify us of illegitimate products an average of one time per year. Although we estimate approximately 69,000 pharmacy sites in the United States, based on data from the National Association of Chain Drug Stores, the National Community Pharmacists Association, and the American Hospital Association, we estimate that approximately 8 pharmacies will notify FDA of illegitimate product an average of one time per year. According to the Healthcare Distribution Alliance (formerly known as Healthcare Distribution Management Association), approximately 30 wholesale distributors are responsible for over 90 percent of drug distributions; based on sales and because FDA is estimating that over 2,200 small wholesale distributors might be responsible for the remaining 10 percent of drug sales, we estimate that wholesale distributors will be responsible for making about an average of 1 notification per year to account for the estimated 22 notifications that FDA will receive regarding illegitimate product. Each notification should include information about the person or entity initiating the notification, the product determined to be illegitimate or having a high risk of illegitimacy, and a description of the circumstances surrounding the event that prompted

the notification. We estimate that each notification will take about 1 hour, as reflected in table 1.

B. Notifications to Trading Partners of an Illegitimate Product or Product With a High Risk of Illegitimacy

Under section 582(b)(4)(B)(ii)(I), (c)(4)(B)(ii), (d)(4)(B)(ii), and (e)(4)(B)(ii) of the FD&C Act, a trading partner who determines that a product in its possession is illegitimate must also notify all immediate trading partners that they believe may have received such illegitimate product not later than 24 hours after the determination is made. In addition, under section 582(b)(4)(B)(ii)(II) of the FD&C Act, a manufacturer is required to notify all immediate trading partners that the manufacturer believes may possess a product manufactured by or purported to be manufactured by the manufacturer not later than 24 hours after the determination is made or being notified by FDA or a trading partner that the product has a high risk of illegitimacy.

Because the extent of distribution of any illegitimate product is likely to vary from one situation to another, we assume a wide distribution of each illegitimate product. We estimate that, for each notification made by a manufacturer or repackager to FDA, approximately 30 trading partners (based on the number of distributors) will also be notified. This results in approximately 3,600 notifications annually to trading partners of manufacturers/repackagers. This estimate includes the notifications by manufacturers and repackagers who have determined that illegitimate product is in their possession or control, as well as notifications by manufacturers that have determined that a product poses a high risk of illegitimacy.

We estimate that a large wholesale distributor may have up to 4,500 trading partners, but a small wholesale distributor may have 200 trading partners, for an average of approximately 2,350. We originally estimated that a wholesale distributor would notify all 2,350 trading partners for each of the illegitimate products identified. However, we are lowering our estimate as a result of our

experience with the collection and informal feedback from industry to reflect that 22 respondents will make 1,175 disclosures for a total of 25,850 disclosures annually; and that each disclosure will require approximately 12 minutes, for a total of 5,170 hours annually.

We estimate that a pharmacy purchases prescription drugs from an average of two wholesale distributors. Therefore, a pharmacy would notify 2 trading partners for each of the 8 illegitimate products identified, resulting in approximately 16 notifications annually to pharmacy trading partners.

Manufacturers/repackagers, wholesale distributors, and pharmacies may notify their trading partners using existing systems and processes used for similar types of communications. Such communications may include, but are not limited to, posting notifications on a company website, sending an email, telephoning, or mailing or faxing a letter or notification. The information contained in the notification to the immediate trading partner should be the same as or based on the notification that was already submitted to FDA. We estimate that, for all trading partners, each notification of immediate trading partners will take approximately 0.2 hours (12 minutes). The estimated total burden hours that manufacturers/repackagers, wholesale distributors, and pharmacies will take to notify trading partners is approximately 5,893 hours annually, as reflected in table 2.

C. Consultations With FDA and Termination of Notification

Section 582(b)(4)(B)(iv), (c)(4)(B)(iv), (d)(4)(B)(iv), and (e)(4)(B)(iv) of the FD&C Act requires that a trading partner who determines, in consultation with FDA, that a notification made under section 582(b)(4)(B)(ii), (c)(4)(B)(ii), (d)(4)(B)(ii), or (e)(4)(B)(ii) is no longer necessary must terminate the notification. The guidance for industry sets forth the process by which trading partners should consult with FDA to terminate notifications that are no longer necessary.

Each request for termination of notification must include information about the person or entity initiating the

request for termination, the illegitimate product or product with a high risk of illegitimacy, the notification that was issued, and an explanation about what actions have taken place or what information has become available that make the notification no longer necessary. Trading partners should also include the FDA-assigned incident number associated with the initial notification on the request for termination. The request for a termination will be viewed as a request for consultation with FDA. We estimate that the same amount of time will be required to provide the information necessary to request termination as is required to make the notification. The time required to investigate and resolve an illegitimate product notification will vary, but we assume that each notification will eventually be terminated. We assume that the number of requests for termination of a notification per year will be the same as the original number of notifications for a given year. The estimated total burden hours of making requests for termination of notifications to FDA is 150 hours annually, as reflected in table 3.

D. Notifications to Trading Partners That a Notification Has Been Terminated

Section 582(b)(4)(B)(iv), (c)(4)(B)(iv), (d)(4)(B)(iv), and (e)(4)(B)(iv) of the FD&C Act requires that a trading partner who, in consultation with FDA, terminates a notification made under section 582(b)(4)(B)(ii)(I) or (II), (c)(4)(B)(ii), (d)(4)(B)(ii), or (e)(4)(B)(ii) must also promptly inform previously-notified immediate trading partners that the notification has been terminated. We estimate that the burden for notifying trading partners of an illegitimate product and the number of trading partners notified will be the same as the estimates for notification of termination. The estimated total burden hours of notifying trading partners that the notification is terminated is approximately 5,893 hours annually, as reflected in table 4.

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

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN—NOTIFICATIONS TO FDA ¹

Respondent description	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
Manufacturers and Repackagers	120	1	120	1	120
Wholesale Distributors	22	1	22	1	22
Dispensers	8	1	8	1	8

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN—NOTIFICATIONS TO FDA ¹—Continued

Respondent description	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
Total	150

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

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL THIRD-PARTY DISCLOSURE BURDEN FOR NOTIFICATIONS TO TRADING PARTNERS OF AN ILLEGITIMATE PRODUCT ¹

Respondent description	Number of respondents	Number of disclosures per respondent	Total annual disclosures	Average burden per disclosure	Total hours
Manufacturers and Repackagers	120	30	3,600	0.20 (12 minutes)	720
Wholesale Distributors	22	1,175	25,850	0.20 (12 minutes)	5,170
Dispensers	8	2	16	0.20 (12 minutes)	3.2
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,893

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

TABLE 3—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN FOR CONSULTATION WITH FDA AND TERMINATION OF NOTIFICATION ¹

Respondent description	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
Manufacturers and Repackagers	120	1	120	1	120
Wholesale Distributors	22	1	22	1	22
Dispensers	8	1	8	1	8
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150

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

TABLE 4—ESTIMATED ANNUAL THIRD-PARTY DISCLOSURE BURDEN FOR NOTIFICATIONS TO TRADING PARTNERS OF AN ILLEGITIMATE PRODUCT TERMINATION ¹

Respondent description	Number of respondents	Number of disclosures per respondent	Total annual disclosures	Average burden per disclosure	Total hours
Manufacturers and Repackagers	120	30	3,600	0.2 (12 minutes)	720
Wholesale Distributors	22	1,175	25,850	0.2 (12 minutes)	5,170
Dispensers	8	2	16	0.2 (12 minutes)	3.2
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,893

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

Cumulatively, the total estimated burden is 12,086 annual hours, which reflects a significant decrease. We base this adjustment on our experience with the information collection since its establishment and implementation.

Dated: August 31, 2018.

Leslie Kux,

Associate Commissioner for Policy.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA-2018-N-3207]

Request for Nominations of Voting Members on a Public Advisory Committee; National Mammography Quality Assurance Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is requesting

nominations for voting members to serve on the National Mammography Quality Assurance Advisory Committee in the Center for Devices and Radiological Health. Nominations will be accepted for upcoming vacancies effective with this notice.

FDA seeks to include the views of women and men, members of all racial and ethnic groups, and individuals with and without disabilities on its advisory committees and, therefore, encourages nominations of appropriately qualified candidates from these groups.

DATES: Nominations received on or before November 5, 2018, will be given first consideration for membership on the National Mammography Quality