

interference with this alternate pathway, the T cells themselves can be controlled which in turn can be a treatment for conditions or diseases characterized by T cell activation such as autoimmune diseases, transplant rejection, graft-versus-host disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, and viral infections such as HIV infections.

#### Human Neuronal Cells for Therapeutic Uses

Jong-Hoon Kim, Raja Kittappa, and Ronald D. McKay (NINDS); U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/495,346 filed 14 Aug 2003 (DHHS Reference No. E-056-2003/0-US-01); Licensing Contact: Norbert Pontzer; (301) 435-5502; [pontzern@mail.nih.gov](mailto:pontzern@mail.nih.gov).

Embryonic stem (ES) cells from various animal models demonstrate pluripotency, the ability to generate the multiple cell types found in the adult body. ES cells can also proliferate indefinitely in an undifferentiated state *in vitro*. These properties may allow cells derived from ES cells to replace diseased or injured cells and tissue. While the local milieu may direct some naïve ES cells into the appropriate fate for that tissue, the formation of teratomas and other unwanted cell types remains an unsolved problem. Thus, the ability to direct the differentiation of embryonic stem (ES) cells into specific fates may be a necessary condition for their use in transplantation therapy for diseases such as Parkinson's.

Using mouse ES cells, this laboratory previously produced a highly enriched population of midbrain neuronal cells that, when transplanted into rat models of Parkinson's disease, improved motor function and demonstrated *in vivo* electrophysiological properties consistent with functioning dopamine neurons. Using a similar culturing strategy, but with conditions specifically modified for human ES cells, these inventors have now produced a highly enriched population of human neuronal cells that exhibit electrical activity and synaptic vesicle release. Another simplified method differentiates ES cells grown as a monolayer into neurons, without going through an embryoid body stage. This intellectual property provides methods for producing human neuronal cells in general and dopaminergic cells specifically, the cells themselves, and methods of treating diseases caused by neuronal degeneration.

Dated: July 21, 2004.

**Steven M. Ferguson,**

*Director, Division of Technology Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health.*

[FR Doc. 04-17468 Filed 7-30-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4140-01-P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

##### National Institutes of Health

#### Prospective Grant of Exclusive License: Methods and Compositions for the Promotion of Hair Growth Utilizing Actin Binding Peptides

**AGENCY:** National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, DHHS.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209(c)(1) and 37 CFR part 404.7(a)(1)(i), that the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, is contemplating the grant of an exclusive patent license to practice the inventions embodied in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/351,386 (re-filed), PCT Patent Application Serial No. PCT/US03/01973, filed January 22, 2003 (DHHS Ref. E-053-2002/0-PCT-02), entitled "Methods and Compositions for the Promotion of Hair Growth Utilizing Actin Binding Peptides" to Panacea Biotech Ltd., which has offices in New Delhi, India. The patent rights in these inventions have been assigned to the United States of America.

The prospective exclusive license territory may be limited to India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines, and the field of use may be limited to the use of actin binding proteins for the development of a topical hydrogel treatment for alopecia to promote hair growth (This notice modifies a previous **Federal Register** notice published in 69 FR 13859, March 24, 2004).

**DATES:** Only written comments and/or applications for a license which are received by the NIH Office of Technology Transfer on or before October 1, 2004 will be considered.

**ADDRESSES:** Requests for copies of the patent application, inquiries, comments, and other materials relating to the contemplated exclusive license should be directed to: Jesse S. Kindra, J.D., M.S., Technology Licensing Specialist, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, MD 20852-3804; telephone: (301) 435-5559;

facsimile: (301) 402-0220; e-mail: [kindraj@mail.nih.gov](mailto:kindraj@mail.nih.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The technology describes methods and compositions for treating a subject (human or animal) suffering from hair loss. More specifically, the technology relates to the discovery that actin binding peptides promote hair growth. In one example, the technology describes the exogenous delivery of a seven amino acid peptide of Thymosin- $\beta$ 4 to promote hair growth.

The prospective exclusive license will be royalty bearing and will comply with the terms and conditions of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404.7. The prospective exclusive license may be granted unless within sixty (60) days from the date of this published notice, the NIH receives written evidence and argument that establishes that the grant of the license would not be consistent with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404.7.

Applications for a license in the field of use filed in response to this notice will be treated as objections to the grant of the contemplated exclusive license. Comments and objections submitted to this notice will not be made available for public inspection and, to the extent permitted by law, will not be released under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552.

Dated: July 23, 2004.

**Steven M. Ferguson,**

*Director, Division of Technology Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health.*

[FR Doc. 04-17465 Filed 7-30-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4140-01-P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

#### Public Affairs; Submission for Emergency Processing for Ready for Kids Mascot Naming Contest

**AGENCY:** Public Affairs, DHS.

**ACTION:** Notice; request for comments; correction.

**SUMMARY:** On July 26, 2004, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) published a **Federal Register** notice advising the public that DHS would submit an information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, for the Ready for Kids Mascot Naming Contest.

This notice corrects the July 26, 2004 notice. The Ready for Kids Mascot Naming Contest is not subject to

Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) requirements.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Lara Shane at 202-282-8010 (this is not a toll free number).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On July 26, 2004, DHS published a notice in the **Federal Register** stating that DHS would submit a new information collection request (ICR) to OMB pursuant to the PRA and estimating burden hours associated with that request.

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520), a Federal agency must obtain approval from OMB for each collection of information it conducts, sponsors, or requires through regulations. This information collection, does not meet the definition of "information collection" as defined under 5 CFR part 1320, and is therefore exempt from the requirements of the PRA. Accordingly, there is no requirement to obtain OMB approval for this information collection, as previously stated and reported in the federal notice published July 26, 2004.

The July 26, 2004 **Federal Register** notice published contained incorrect information regarding the frequency of information collection, estimated time per respondent, total burden hours, and the description for the collection. As noted, the submission of information is exempt from PRA. The corrections are as follows:

*Frequency:* One-time.

*Estimated Time Per Respondent:* 15 minutes per response.

*Total Burden Hours:* 125 hours.

Please note the description was also amended for clarity.

*Description:* The Department of Homeland Security is launching an expansion of the Ready campaign, called Ready for Kids, designed for children grades 4-8. As part of Ready for Kids, the Department of Homeland Security will conduct a "name the mascot" contest.

Dated: July 27, 2004.

**Steve Cooper,**

*Chief Information Officer.*

[FR Doc. 04-17536 Filed 7-30-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4410-10-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

[USCG-2004-18656]

### U.S. Position on Amendments to MARPOL 73/78 Regarding the Phase-Out of Existing Single Hull Tank Vessels

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice is to inform the public that on Friday, July 2, 2004, the U.S. Embassy in London deposited a declaration with the International Maritime Organization stating that the express approval of the U.S. Government will be necessary before the December 2003 revised Regulation 13G and new Regulation 13H of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) would enter into force for the U.S. In this declaration, the U.S. cited specific technical differences between the revised MARPOL 73/78 regulations for new and existing tank vessels and provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For information concerning this notice, contact LCDR Roger K. Butturini, Project Manager, Office of Standards Evaluation and Development, Project Development Division (G-MSR-2), telephone 202-267-2857 or via e-mail [rbutturini@comdt.uscg.mil](mailto:rbutturini@comdt.uscg.mil). If you have questions about viewing material on the docket, call Andrea M. Jenkins, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202-366-0271.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket USCG-2004-18656 and are available for inspection or copying at the Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, room PL-401, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. You may also find this docket on the Internet at <http://dms.dot.gov>.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78), 33 U.S.C. § 1901 *et seq.*, is the primary international agreement aimed at reducing pollution of the marine environment from a variety of vessel-generated sources. Annex I to MARPOL 73/78, "Prevention of Pollution by Oil," contains provisions intended to reduce both intentional and accidental discharges of oil. Regulation 13G of Annex I, "Prevention of oil pollution in the event of collision or stranding-Measures for existing tankers," establishes the phase-out schedule for single hull oil tank vessels. On December 4, 2003, the IMO adopted an amendment to Regulation 13G to accelerate the phase-out of single hull tank vessels. During the same session, the IMO also adopted a new Regulation

13H to Annex I, entitled "Prevention of oil pollution when carrying heavy grades of oil," to ban the carriage of heavy grade oil in single hull tank vessels.

Although the international maritime community is moving closer to U.S. standards, significant differences between Regulation 13G and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), 46 U.S.C. 3703, remain. For example, OPA 90 is generally more aggressive in its phase-out schedule for a majority of single hull oil tank vessels, based on size and age of the ship. During similar circumstances in 1992 and 2002, the U.S. Embassy in London deposited declarations with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) stating that the express approval of the United States would be necessary before Regulation 13F of Annex I, "Prevention of oil pollution in the event of collision or stranding" or amended Regulation 13G would enter into force for the United States. Furthermore, the link between Regulation 13H and Regulations 13F and 13G is such that it is difficult to apply Regulation 13H without also giving effect to Regulations 13F and 13G.

Through its July 2, 2004 declaration, which is available in the docket, the U.S. declared a position with the IMO that the express approval of the U.S. will be necessary before these amendments will be applied in lieu of existing U.S. law. As a result, the U.S. has reaffirmed with the IMO that OPA 90 continues to be the national governing standard for tank vessels operating in U.S. waters.

**Authority:** 33 U.S.C. 1231, 33 U.S.C. 1321, E.O. 12777, Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

Dated: July 26, 2004.

**Joseph J. Angelo,**

*Director of Standards, Marine Safety and Environmental Protection.*

[FR Doc. 04-17527 Filed 7-30-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910-15-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Bureau of Customs and Border Protection

#### Notice of Cancellation of Customs Broker Permit

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**ACTION:** General notice.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to section 641 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (19