

Patent application No.	Territory	Filing date	Status
61/052,674	US	July 16, 1997	Expired.
PCT/US1998/14780	Int'l	July 16, 1998	Nationalized.
7,014,816	US	July 16, 1998	Issued (expires July 16, 2017).
782088	AU	July 16, 1998	Issued (expires July 16, 2018).
10-0764516-0	KR	July 16, 1998	Issued (expires July 16, 2018).
98934602.8	EP	July 16, 1998	Pending (expected expiry July 16, 2018).
129002	IL	July 16, 1998	Issued (expires July 16, 2018).
4538106	JP	July 16, 1998	Issued (expires July 16, 2018).
2268477	CA	July 16, 1998	Issued (expires July 16, 2018).
241666	MX	July 16, 1998	Issued (expires July 16, 2018).

to Vivione Biosciences, LLC, a company incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware having its headquarters in Jonesboro, Arkansas. The United States of America is the assignee of the rights in the above inventions. The contemplated exclusive license may be granted in a field of use limited to devices for detecting volatile compounds indicative of food spoilage.

DATES: Only written comments and/or applications for a license received by the NIH Office of Technology Transfer on or before March 29, 2013 will be considered.

ADDRESSES: Requests for a copy of the patent application, inquiries, comments and other materials relating to the contemplated license should be directed to: Michael A. Shmilovich, Esq., CLP, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, MD 20852-3804; Telephone: (301) 435-5019; Facsimile: (301) 402-0220; Email: shmilovm@mail.nih.gov. A signed confidentiality nondisclosure agreement will be required to receive copies of any patent applications that have not been published by the United States Patent and Trademark Office or the World Intellectual Property Organization.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The patent applications (including any patents issuing therefrom or claiming priority thereto) intended for licensure describe and claim indicator strips for monitoring food quality and freshness in real time. The major factor for food spoilage is the release of volatile gases due to the action of enzymes contained within the food or produced by microorganisms growing in the food. The rate of release of such gases depends on food's storage history. In this technology, a reactive dye locked in a water-repellent material reacts with the gases released during food decomposition, and changes color. Thus a rapid and informed decision can be made about quality of food and its shelf life under the storage conditions used. Since the detection is based on biological processes that are the root

cause for food spoilage, these indicators are much more reliable. This technology provides an alternative to the current methods for assessing food quality that cannot accurately estimate shelf life of food products due to unreliable storage history. These indicators have been successfully tested on seafood and meats and can be easily adapted to dairy products.

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 404.7. The prospective exclusive license may be granted unless, within thirty (30) days from the date of this published notice, 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 404.7.

Properly filed competing applications for a license filed in response to this notice will be treated as objections to the contemplated license. Comments and objections submitted in response 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: February 20, 2013.

Richard Rodriguez,

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

[FR Doc. 2013-04442 Filed 2-26-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

[Docket No. DHS-2012-0022]

Information Collection Request: Technical Resource for Incident Prevention (TRIPwire) User Registration

AGENCY: National Protection and Programs Directorate, DHS.

ACTION: 60-day notice and request for comments; New Information Collection Request: 1670-NEW.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), National Protection and Programs Directorate, (NPPD), Protective Security Coordination Division (PSCD), Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP) will submit the following Information Collection Request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35).

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until April 29, 2013. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.1.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and questions about this Information Collection Request should be forwarded to Department of Homeland Security (Attn: NPPD/PSCD/OBP) 245 Murray Lane SW., Mail Stop 0612, Arlington, VA 20598-0612. Emailed requests should go to William.Cooper@hq.dhs.gov. Written comments should reach the contact person listed no later than April 29, 2013. Comments must be identified by "DHS-2012-0022" and may be submitted by one of the following methods:

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** <http://www.regulations.gov>.

- **Email:** Include the docket number in the subject line of the message.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the words "Department of Homeland Security" and the docket number for this action. Comments received will be posted without alteration at <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided.

OMB is particularly interested in comments that:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; or

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Technical Resource for Incident Prevention (TRIPwire) is OBP's online, collaborative, information-sharing network for bomb squad, law enforcement, and other emergency services personnel to learn about current terrorist improvised explosive device (IED) tactics, techniques, and procedures, including design and emplacement considerations. TRIPwire was established as an IED information-sharing resource under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 19 (HSPD-19), which calls for a unified national policy for the prevention and detection of, protection against, and response to terrorist use of explosives in the United States. Users from Federal, state, local, and tribal government entities, as well as business and for-profit industries can register through the TRIPwire Secure Portal. The TRIPwire portal contains sensitive information related to terrorist use of explosives and therefore user information is needed to verify eligibility and access to the system. TRIPwire applicants must provide their full name, assignment, citizenship, job title, employer name, professional address and contact information, as well as an Employment Verification Contact and their contact information. The system does not store sensitive personally identifiable information (PII) such as social security numbers. The collection of PII by TRIPwire to establish user accounts occurs in accordance with the DHS Privacy Impact Assessment PIA-015, "DHS Web Portals," DHS/ALL-004—General Information Technology Access Account Records System (GITAARS) September 29, 2009, 74 FR 49882, and DHS/ALL-002—Department of Homeland Security Mailing and Other Lists System November 25, 2008, 73 FR 71659. The TRIPwire User Registration is a voluntary registration designed to measure users' suitability to access the secure environment.

The information collected during the TRIPwire user registration process is reviewed electronically by the project team to vet the user's "need to know," which determines their eligibility for and access to TRIPwire. Memberships are re-verified annually based on the information users provide upon registration or communication with the TRIPwire help desk analysts. The information collected is for internal TRIPwire and OBP use only.

Analysis

Agency: Department of Homeland Security, National Protection and Programs Directorate, Office of Infrastructure Protection, Protective Security Coordination Division, Office for Bombing Prevention.

Title: Technical Resource for Incident Prevention (TRIPwire) User Registration.

OMB Number: 1670-NEW.

Frequency: Once.

Affected Public: Federal, state, local, and tribal government entities, and business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 3,500 respondents (estimate).

Estimated Time per Respondent: 10 minutes.

Total Burden Hours: 583 burden hours.

Total Burden Cost (capital/startup): \$0.

Total Recordkeeping Burden: \$0.

Total Burden Cost (operating/maintaining): \$11,803.19.

Dated: February 13, 2013.

Michael Butcher,

Acting Chief Information Officer, National Protection and Programs Directorate, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2013-04476 Filed 2-26-13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Transportation Security Administration

Extension of Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review: Security Threat Assessment for Individuals Applying for a Hazardous Materials Endorsement for a Commercial Drivers License

AGENCY: Transportation Security Administration, DHS.

ACTION: 30-day notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has forwarded the Information Collection Request (ICR), Office of Management and Budget

(OMB) control number 1652-0027, abstracted below to OMB for review and approval of an extension of the currently approved collection under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. TSA published a **Federal Register** notice, with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments, of the following collection of information on October 22, 2012, 77 FR 64533. The collection involves applicant submission of biometric and biographic information for TSA's security threat assessment required before obtaining the hazardous materials endorsement (HME) on a commercial drivers license (CDL) issued by the States and the District of Columbia.

DATES: Send your comments by March 29, 2013. A comment to OMB is most effective if OMB receives it within 30 days of publication.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposed information collection to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB. Comments should be addressed to Desk Officer, Department of Homeland Security/TSA, and sent via electronic mail to oir_submission@omb.eop.gov or faxed to (202) 395-6974.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan Perkins, TSA PRA Officer, Office of Information Technology (OIT), TSA-11, Transportation Security Administration, 601 South 12th Street, Arlington, VA 20598-6011; telephone (571) 227-3398; email TSAPRA@dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The ICR documentation is available at www.reginfo.gov. Therefore, in preparation for OMB review and approval of the following information collection, TSA is soliciting comments to—

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed information requirement is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and