(1) describes the requirements for States under the reauthorization of the Court Improvement Program; (2) outlines the programmatic and fiscal provisions and reporting requirements of the program; (3) specifies the application submittal and approval procedures for the program for Fiscal Years 2007 through 2011; and (4) identifies technical resources for use by State courts during the course of the program. This Program Instruction contains information collection requirements pursuant to receiving a grant award that are found in Public Law 103–66, as amended by Public Law 105–89, Public Law 107–133, Public Law 109–239, and Public Law 109–288. The agency will use the information received to ensure compliance with the statute and provide training and technical assistance to the grantees.

Respondents: State Courts.

ANNUAL BURDEN ESTIMATES

Instrument	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden hours per response	Total burden hours
Application	52	1	40	2,080
Annual program report	52	1	36	1,872

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 3,952

Additional Information: Copies of the proposed collection may be obtained by writing to the Administration for Children and Families, Office of Administration, Office of Information Services, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW., Washington, DC 20447, *Attn:* ACF Reports Clearance Officer. All requests should be identified by the title of the information collection. *E-mail address: infocollection@acf.hhs.gov.*

OMB Comment: OMB is required to make a decision concerning the collection of information between 30 and 60 days after publication of this document in the **Federal Register**. Therefore, a comment is best assured of having its full effect if OMB receives it within 30 days of publication. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent directly to the following: Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project, *Fax:* 202–395–6974, *Attn:* Desk Officer for the Administration for Children and Families.

Dated: February 18, 2009.

Janean Chambers,

Reports Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. E9–3760 Filed 2–20–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2009–N–0664]

Allergenic Products Advisory Committee; Notice of Meeting

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

This notice announces a forthcoming meeting of a public advisory committee of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The meeting will be open to the public.

Name of Committee: Allergenic Products Advisory Committee.

General Function of the Committee: To provide advice and recommendations to the agency on FDA's regulatory issues.

Date and Time: The meeting will be held on March 18, 2009, from 8 a.m. to approximately 12:30 p.m.

Location: Food and Drug Administration, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Advisory Committee Conference Room, rm. 1066, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD.

Contact Person: Gail Dapolito or Jane Brown, Food and Drug Administration (HFM–71), 1401 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852, 301–827–0314, or FDA Advisory Committee Information Line, 1–800–741–8138 (301–443–0572 in the Washington, DC area), code 3014512388. Please call the Information Line for up-to-date information on this meeting. A notice in the **Federal Register** about last minute modifications that impact a previously announced advisory committee meeting cannot always be published quickly enough to provide timely notice. Therefore, you should always check the agency's Web site and call the appropriate advisory committee hot line/phone line to learn about possible modifications before coming to the meeting.

Agenda: On March 18, 2009, the committee will discuss (1) a proposed change of potency assay for short ragweed pollen and cat allergen extracts from radial immunodiffusion assay to an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and (2) structured product labeling. The committee will also receive an update on research programs in the Laboratory of Immunobiochemistry, Division of Bacterial, Parasitic and Allergenic Products, Office of Vaccines Research and Review, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, FDA.

FDA intends to make background material available to the public no later than 2 business days before the meeting. If FDA is unable to post the background material on its Web site prior to the meeting, the background material will be made publicly available at the location of the advisory committee meeting, and the background material will be posted on FDA's Web site after the meeting. Background material is available at *http://www.fda.gov/ohrms/dockets/ac/acmenu.htm*, click on the year 2009 and scroll down to the appropriate advisory committee link.

Procedure: Interested persons may present data, information, or views, orally or in writing, on issues pending before the committee. Written submissions may be made to the contact person on or before March 11, 2009. Oral presentations from the public will be scheduled between approximately 10:45 a.m. and 11:45 a.m. Those desiring to make formal oral presentations should notify the contact person and submit a brief statement of the general nature of the evidence or arguments they wish to present, the names and addresses of proposed participants, and an indication of the approximate time requested to make their presentation on or before March 3, 2009. Time allotted for each presentation may be limited. If the number of registrants requesting to speak is greater than can be reasonably accommodated during the scheduled open public hearing session, FDA may conduct a lottery to determine the speakers for the scheduled open public hearing session. The contact person will notify interested persons regarding their request to speak by March 4, 2009.

Persons attending FDA's advisory committee meetings are advised that the

agency is not responsible for providing access to electrical outlets.

FDA welcomes the attendance of the public at its advisory committee meetings and will make every effort to accommodate persons with physical disabilities or special needs. If you require special accommodations due to a disability, please contact Gail Dapolito at least 7 days in advance of the meeting.

FDA is committed to the orderly conduct of its advisory committee meetings. Please visit our Web site at *http://www.fda.gov/oc/advisory/default.htm* for procedures on public conduct during advisory committee meetings.

Notice of this meeting is given under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. app. 2).

Dated: February 12, 2009.

Randall W. Lutter,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. E9–3786 Filed 2–20–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are owned by an agency of the U.S. Government and are available for licensing in the U.S. in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 207 to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally funded research and development. Foreign patent applications are filed on selected inventions to extend market coverage for companies and may also be available for licensing.

ADDRESSES: Licensing information and copies of the U.S. patent applications listed below may be obtained by writing to the indicated licensing contact at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852–3804; telephone: 301–496–7057; fax: 301–402–0220. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

Quantitative Real-Time RT–PCR Array for Detection of Human Herpesvirus 6A Gene Expression

Description of Technology: This invention describes an RT–PCR array that allows for the simultaneous transcriptional profiling of the human herpesvirus HHV6A genome. It may be used to determine the contribution of HHV6A to the development of lymphomas, other types of cancer or diseases where an infectious agent is suspected. Primer pairs are designed to amplify under identical reaction conditions and are rigorously tested to ensure specificity for the HHV6A ORFs to the exclusion of all other human herpesviruses including HHV6B and HHV7.

Recent findings of the association of active viral genes with cancer cells have led to new proposed targets for cancer vaccines and therapeutics. The ability to distinguish HHV6A from other related herpesviruses, and to independently assay viral gene activity, may lead to the identification of new viral targets for the treatment of cancers and other diseases where HHV6A transcription is active.

Applications:

• Analysis of whole HHV6A genome expression.

• Identification of HHV6A gene expression and its association with disease states.

Development Status: Late stage.

Inventors: Rachel K. Bagni (NCI/SAIC), Francis W. Ruscetti (NCI), *et al.*

Patent Status: U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/114,753 filed 14 Nov 2008 (HHS Reference No. E–019–2009/0–US–01).

Licensing Status: Available for licensing.

Licensing Contact: Jeffrey A. James, PhD; 301–435–5474; *jeffreyja@mail.nih.gov*.

Collaborative Research Opportunity: The National Cancer Institute, Advanced Technology Program, is seeking statements of capability or interest from parties interested in collaborative research to further develop, evaluate, or commercialize virus specific quantitative real-time RT–PCR arrays. Please contact John D. Hewes, PhD at 301–435–3121 or *hewesj@mail.nih.gov* for more information.

In Vivo Quantitative Tissue Oxygen Imaging Using Pulsed Time-Domain Electron Paramagnetic Resonance—Echo-Based Single Point Imaging (ESPI)

Description of Technology: Available for licensing and commercial development are patent rights covering an EPR image formation strategy for *in vivo* imaging of physiological function. It emphasizes image resolution and quantitative assessment of *in vivo* tissue oxygen that are important in planning radiation and chemotherapeutic treatments for patients with cancers. The method pertains exclusively to time-domain Fourier Transform EPR imaging (FT–EPRT) with emphasis on spatial and temporal resolution, since physiological processes are generally rapid and require accurate and rapid time-course information.

Two most important existing methods are Spin Echo Fourier (SEF) and Single Point Imaging (SPI). ESPI (Echo-based Single Point Imaging) enables the combination of the advantages of the quantitative T_2 contrast of SEF strategy and the super high resolution of the SPI methodology, leading to reliable EPR imaging for tissue physiological function *in vivo*.

Applications:

• EPR (Electron Paramagnetic Resonance).

• *In vivo* imaging.

• Tissue oxygen.

Inventors: Sankaran Subramanian, Nallathamby Devasahayam, Shingo Matsumoto, James Mitchell, Murali Cheruki, John Cook (NCI).

Patent Status: U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/200,579 filed 29 Nov 2008 (HHS Reference No. E–250–2008/0–US–01), entitled ''Pulsed Time-Domain Electron Paramagnetic Resonance In Vivo Tissue Oxygen Imaging Via Cooperative ESE/ESPI''.

Licensing Status: Available for licensing.

Licensing Contact: Michael A. Shmilovich, Esq.; 301–435–5019; *shmilovm@mail.nih.gov*.

Collaborative Research Opportunity: The National Cancer Institute Radiation Biology Branch is seeking statements of capability or interest from parties interested in collaborative research to further develop, evaluate, or commercialize Echo-based Single Point Imaging. Please contact John D. Hewes, PhD at 301–435–3121 or *hewesj@mail.nih.gov* for more information.

Microwave-Assisted Freeze Substitution of Biological and Biomedical Samples (MWFS)

Description of Technology: Freeze substitution fixation (FS) of hydrated samples frozen in vitreous ice provides exceptional preservation of structure for light and electron microscopy, and enables immunological detection of thermo-labile antigens that otherwise are damaged/destroyed by processing at ambient or elevated temperatures. Its use as a research tool or in clinical pathology has, however, been limited by the relatively lengthy periods required for passive diffusion of fixatives and organic solvents into the frozen hydrated material.