

pending drug product application under sections 505, 512, or 802 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 355, 360b, or 382), or under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262), effective (see **DATES**), (see section 306(c)(1)(B), (c)(2)(A)(iii), and 201(dd) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 335a(c)(1)(B), (c)(2)(A)(iii), and 321(dd))). Any person with an approved or pending drug product application who knowingly employs or retains as a consultant or contractor, or otherwise uses the services of Dr. Akhigbe, in any capacity during Dr. Akhigbe's debarment, will be subject to civil money penalties (section 307(a)(6) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 335b(a)(6))). If Dr. Akhigbe provides services in any capacity to a person with an approved or pending drug product application during his period of debarment he will be subject to civil money penalties (section 307(a)(7) of the FD&C Act). In addition, FDA will not accept or review any abbreviated new drug applications submitted by or with the assistance of Dr. Akhigbe during his period of debarment (section 306(c)(1)(B) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 335a(c)(1)(B))).

Any application by Dr. Akhigbe for termination of debarment under section 306(d)(4) of the FD&C Act should be identified with Docket No. FDA-2010-N-0235 and sent to the Division of Dockets Management (see **ADDRESSES**). All such submissions are to be filed in four copies. The public availability of information in these submissions is governed by 21 CFR 10.20(j).

Publicly available submissions may be seen in the Division of Dockets Management between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: November 19, 2010.

**Howard R. Sklamberg,**

*Director, Office of Enforcement, Office of Regulatory Affairs.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Health Resources and Services Administration

#### Council on Graduate Medical Education; Notice of Meeting

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), notice is hereby given of the following meeting:

*Name:* Council on Graduate Medical Education (COGME).

*Dates and Times:* January 19, 2011, 8:30 a.m.–4 p.m., January 20, 2011, 8:30 a.m.–12:15 p.m.

*Place:* Hilton Washington DC/ Rockville Executive Meeting Center, 1750 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852. Telephone: (301) 468-1100.

*Status:* The meeting will be open to the public.

*Agenda:* On the morning of January 19, following welcoming remarks from the COGME Chair, HRSA senior management, and the Executive Secretary of COGME, there will be an introduction of COGME members.

The rest of the first day will consist of presentations covering various aspects of graduate medical education, Bureau of Health Professions activities concerning health workforce issues, a study of primary care physician projections by state, and work of the Medicare Payment and Advisory Commission on GME issues.

On January 20, there will be presentations on the findings and recommendations of COGME's 20th report, *Advancing Primary Care* (cover date December 2010). It is expected that the rest of the morning will be taken up in discussions in exploring the topic for COGME's next report.

Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

#### **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Anyone interested in obtaining a roster of members or other relevant information should write or contact Jerald M. Katzoff, Executive Secretary, COGME, Division of Medicine and Dentistry, Bureau of Health Professions, Parklawn Building, Room 9A-27, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857, Telephone (301) 443-4443. The Web address for information on the Council and the January 19–20, 2011 meeting agenda is <http://cogme.gov>.

Dated: December 9, 2010.

**Robert Hendricks,**

*Director, Division of Policy and Information Coordination.*

[FR Doc. 2010-31712 Filed 12-16-10; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### National Institutes of Health

#### Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Transfusion-Transmitted Retrovirus and Hepatitis Virus Rates and Risk Factors: Improving the Safety of the U.S. Blood Supply Through Hemovigilance

*Summary:* Under the provisions of Section 3507(a)(1)(D) of the Paperwork

Reduction Act of 1995, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI), the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and approve the information collection listed below. This proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on September 28, 2010, Volume 75, No. 187, pages 59724–59725 and allowed 60 days for public comment. The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comment. The National Institutes of Health may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection that has been extended, revised, or implemented on or after October 1, 1995, unless it displays a current valid OMB control number.

*Proposed Collection: Title:*

Transfusion-transmitted retrovirus and hepatitis virus rates and risk factors: Improving the safety of the U.S. blood supply through hemovigilance. Type of Information Collection Request: NEW. Need and Use of Information Collection: Information on current risk factors in blood donors as assessed using analytical study designs is largely unavailable in the U.S. Studies of risk factor profiles among HIV-infected donors were funded by the CDC for approximately 10 years after implementation of serologic screening in the mid-1980s, whereas studies of HTLV- and HCV-seropositive (and indeterminate) donors, funded by NIH, were conducted in the early 1990s, but unfortunately, none of these studies is ongoing. Infection trend analyses have been conducted by the American Red Cross (ARC). The findings show continued HIV risk with the prevalence of HIV in first time donors hovering around 10 per 100,000 donations in each of the last 10 years and the incidence in repeat donors increasing from 1.49 per 100,000 person-years in 1999–2000 to 2.16 per 100,000 person-years in 2007–2008. While the prevalence of HCV in first time donors decreased over this time interval from 345 to 163 per 100,000 donations, the incidence in repeat donors did not decrease and evidence of incident infection in first time donors increased. Moreover specific age, gender and race/ethnicity groups were over-represented. Significantly increased incidence of both HIV and HCV were observed in 2007/2008 compared to 2005/2006. Similar analyses for HBV have shown an incidence in all donors of 3.4 per 100,000 person-years which is lower