administrative and infrastructural costs associated with reporting to or maintaining independent data systems; (5) streamline and standardize data collection; (6) facilitate data sharing among federal and non-federal partners; (7) reduce bottlenecks and redundant data entry to different data systems; (8) integrate with electronic health record systems; (9) improve accountability and tracking of grantees with multiple funding streams; (10) facilitate data standardization and deployment of common core indicators that could form the basis of performance dashboards; (11) identify service gaps and unmet need; and (12) enhance transparency, participation, and collaboration around key public policy decisions relevant to the DHHS investment in HIV prevention, treatment, and care services.

Accordingly, this request for information seeks public comment on several key dimensions of such a project, including but not limited to the following:

1. In evaluating the feasibility of such a centralized data system, what specific steps would be critical to the design, deployment, operations, maintenance, and enhancement of such a system, particularly in light of addressing interoperability issues of existing data systems operated by DHHS OpDivs that support HIV prevention, treatment, or care services [e.g., Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, HRSA, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Indian Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention]?  
2. What existing systems currently in use to monitor health grants offer the features desired and what are the strengths and challenges of (a) designing an entirely new online resource or (b) adopting an existing resource (e.g., HRSA’s RSR or others)?
3. What are the greatest challenges encountered in reporting data (describe your reporting obligations, if applicable) and what specific solutions have DHHS grantees implemented to streamline divergent, non-interoperable reporting systems?
4. And what data would prove most useful for different stakeholders to receive from such a centralized system?
5. What costs, benefits, and risks need to be given careful consideration in development of such a resource? What are the estimated costs and return on investment of each component?
6. What technological resources and expertise would be needed to design, deploy, operate, maintain, and enhance such a system and what extant models exist for achieving the goal of a secure electronic resource capable of achieving the benefits noted above?
7. What system architecture do you recommend for the project, particularly considering the government’s desire to keep the project simple and streamlined (i.e., using as few different software packages and tools as possible)? What architecture, expertise, and other components are indispensable to the success of the design, deployment, operations, maintenance, and enhancement of such a system?
8. What would a phased implementation plan consist of? If a modular or phased approach is recommended, what is a realistic timeframe for the completion of the project?
9. What additional information not specifically addressed elsewhere in this RFI that would be important for the government to bear in mind in developing such a system?


Ronald O. Valdiserri,  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health (Infectious Diseases), Office of HIV/AIDS and Infectious Disease Policy.

BILLING CODE 4150–28–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Prospective Grant of Exclusive License: P4 Peptide From Streptococcus Pneumoniae

AGENCY: Technology Transfer Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209(e) and 37 CFR 404.7(a)(1)(i) that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Technology Transfer Office, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), is contemplating the grant of a worldwide, exclusive license (excluding the nonexclusively licensed field of use entitled “Use of P4 as either a carrier and/or immunoenhancer in a polysaccharide vaccine conjugate for prevention of Streptococcus pneumonia infection in humans”) to practice the inventions embodied in the patent application referred to below to Viper Therapeutics, having a place of business in Atlanta, Georgia. The patent rights in these inventions have been assigned to the government of the United States of America. The patent(s) to be licensed are:


Status: Issued.

Priority Date: 5/19/2005.

Issue Date: 4/5/2011.

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.

Technology

This technology consists of a P4 peptide which contains functional epitopes of the PsaA protein of Streptococcus pneumoniae. This technology also includes an antibody that can bind to the epitopes of the defined peptides. The technology is a complete kit that includes two vaccines comprised of two separate peptides, a pharmaceutical carrier for each vaccine, methods of using the peptides and antibodies, and diagnostic kits comprising a P4 peptide.

ADDRESSES: Requests for a copy of this patent, inquiries, comments, and other materials relating to the contemplated license should be directed to Donald Prather, J.D., Ph.D., Technology Licensing and Marketing Specialist, Technology Transfer Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 4770 Buford Highway, Mailstop K–79, Atlanta, GA 30341, Telephone: (770) 488–8612; Facsimile: (770) 488–8615. Applications for a license filed in response to this notice will be treated as objections to the grant of the contemplated license. Only written comments and/or applications for a license which are received by CDC within thirty days of this notice will be considered. 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.


Tanja Popovic,  
Deputy Associate Director for Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.