certification to ORI at the conclusion of the Supervision Period that his participation was not proposed on a research project for which an application for PHS support was submitted and that he has not participated in any capacity in PHS-supported research.

(5) During the Exclusion and Supervision Periods, Respondent will exclude himself voluntarily from serving in any advisory or consultant capacity to PHS including, but not limited to, service on any PHS advisory committee, board, and/or peer review committee.

Dated: March 21, 2022.

Wanda K. Jones,

Acting Director, Office of Research Integrity, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

[FR Doc. 2022–06246 Filed 3–23–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150–31–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The invention listed below is owned by an agency of the U.S. Government and is available for licensing 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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peter Tung at 240–669–5483 or *peter.tung@nih.gov.* Licensing information and copies of the patent applications listed below may be obtained by communicating with the indicated licensing contact at the Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Office, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, 5601 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852; tel. 301–496–2644. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of unpublished patent applications.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Technology description follows:

Novel Compositions of Matter Comprising Stabilized Coronavirus Antigens and Their Use

Description of Technology

Using a computational design methodology, SARS-CoV–2 spike proteins containing engineered amino acid changes to the receptor binding domain (RBD) were designed. These engineered spike proteins improved the immune response upon immunization of animals. An engineered RBD was also expressed at greater yield, had increased temperature stability, and improved the immune response upon immunization of animals. Specifically, the disclosed RBD designs can be produced approximately 7 times more efficiently than the native sequence, facilitating vaccine manufacturing on a global scale. The disclosed designs also have up to 10 °C higher thermal stability than the native sequence, suggesting enhanced stability during storage and when in the body. Finally, immunization of animals with the disclosed antigens produces up to 10-fold higher levels of blocking antibodies than the native sequence and 30-fold higher levels of pseudoviral neutralizing antibodies. An additional RBD protein has been engineered to eliminate the need for glycosylation, facilitating production and single-component nanoparticle display of the antigen. The engineered receptor binding domain (RBD) and spike protein antigens produce significant improvements in pre-clinical animal models and may be used to develop improved coronavirus vaccines.

This technology is available for licensing for commercial development in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404, as well as for further development and evaluation under a research collaboration.

Potential Commercial Applications

- Novel SARS-CoV–2 vaccine.
- Improved SARS-CoV–2 diagnostics using stabilized antigens.
- Method of designing vaccine candidates or stabilized antigens by computational. optimization of amino acid identity, followed by additional sequence comparison and selection (Stabilizer for Protein Expression and Epitope Design (SPEEDesign)).

Competitive Advantages

- Novel SARS-CoV–2 spike vaccine with improved breadth and duration of protection.
- Novel RBD monomer and nanoparticle designs that are more immunogenic and stable than the naturally occurring RBD sequence.
- Computational method of designing vaccine antigens.

Development Stage

- Pre-clinical testing of the novel immunogens in non-human primates.

Inventors: Dr. Niraj Tolia and Dr. Thayne Dickey, both of NIAID.

Publications: ''Design of the SARS-CoV–2 RBD vaccine antigen improves neutralizing antibody response'', *https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.05.09.443238.*

Intellectual Property: HHS Reference No. E–045–2021–0–US–01—U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/200,194, filed February 18, 2021; PCT/US2022/070744, filed February 1, 2022

Licensing Contact: To license this technology, please contact Peter Tung at 240–669–5483 or *peter.tung@nih.gov.*

Collaborative Research Opportunity: The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is seeking statements of capability or interest from parties interested in collaborative research to further develop, evaluate, or commercialize the invention. For collaboration opportunities, please contact Peter Tung at 240–669–5483; *peter.tung@nih.gov.*

Dated: March 17, 2022.

Surekha Vathyam,

Deputy Director, Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Office, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

[FR Doc. 2022–06174 Filed 3–23–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Antimicrobial Resistant Infections.

Date: April 19, 2022.

Time: 1:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Pauline Cupit, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–3275, *cupitcunninghpm@mail.nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 18, 2022.

Tyeshia M. Roberson-Curtis,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2022–06215 Filed 3–23–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket Number USCG–2020–0093]

Port Access Route Study: Seacoast of North Carolina Including Offshore Approaches to the Cape Fear River and Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of availability of draft report; request for comments.

SUMMARY: On March 18, 2020, the Coast Guard published a notice of study and request for comments announcing a Port Access Route Study (PARS) for the Seacoast of North Carolina Including Offshore Approaches to the Cape Fear River and Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina. This notice announces the availability of a draft report for public review and comment. We seek your comments on the content, proposed routing measures, and development of the report. The recommendations of the study may lead to future rulemakings or appropriate international agreements.

DATES: Your comments and related material must reach the Coast Guard on or before April 25, 2022.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2020–0093 using the Federal portal at *https://www.regulations.gov.* See the ''Public Participation and Request for Comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notice or study, call or email Mr. Matthew Creelman, Fifth Coast Guard District (dpw), U.S. Coast Guard; telephone (757) 398–6225, email *Matthew.K.Creelman2@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

AIS Automated Information System
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
PARS Port Access Route Study
ACPARS Atlantic Coast Ports Access Route Study
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background and Purpose

The Ports and Waterways Safety Act (46 U.S.C. 70003(c)) requires the Coast Guard to conduct a PARS, *i.e.,* a study of potential traffic density and the need for safe access routes for vessels. Through the study process, the Coast Guard coordinates with Federal, State, local, tribal and foreign state agencies (as appropriate) to consider the views of maritime community representatives, environmental groups, and other interested stakeholders. The primary purpose of this coordination is, to the extent practicable, to reconcile the need for safe access routes with other reasonable waterway uses such as construction and operation of renewable energy facilities and other uses of the Atlantic Ocean in the study area.

In 2019, the Coast Guard announced a supplemental study of routes used by all vessels to access ports on the Atlantic Coast of the United States (84 FR 9541, March 15, 2019). This posting announced PARS for specific port approaches and international transit areas along the Atlantic Coast. The purpose of the supplemental studies is to align the Atlantic Coast Port Access Route Study (ACPARS) (81 FR 13307, March 14, 2016) with port approaches. The ACPARS analyzed the Atlantic Coast waters seaward of existing port approaches within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone and was finalized in 2017 (82 FR 16510, April 5, 2017).

The purpose of this notice is to announce the availability of the draft PARS examining the seacoast of North Carolina and the offshore approaches to the Cape Fear River and Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina. We encourage you to participate in the study process by submitting comments in response to this notice. This PARS used Automated Information System (AIS) data and information from stakeholders to identify and verify customary navigation routes as well as potential conflicts involving alternative activities, such as wind energy generation and offshore mineral exploitation and exploration, off the seacoast of North Carolina and in the offshore approaches to the Cape Fear River and Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina.

The study area extends approximately 200 nautical miles seaward of Cape Fear including the offshore area of North and South Carolina used by commercial and public vessels transiting to and from these ports. An illustration showing the study area is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**. Additionally, the study area is available for viewing on the Mid-Atlantic Ocean Data Portal at *http://portal.midatlanticocean.org/visualize/.* See the ''Maritime'' portion of the Data Layers section.

On March 18, 2020, the Coast Guard published a Notice of Study; request for comments entitled ''Port Access Route Study: Seacoast of North Carolina Including Offshore Approaches to the Cape Fear River and Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina'' in the **Federal Register** (85 FR 15487). The initial comment period closed on May 18, 2020.

III. Information Requested

PARS are the means by which the Coast Guard determines the need to establish traffic routing measures or shipping safety fairways to reduce the risk of collision, allision, and grounding, and their impact on the environment; increase the efficiency and predictability of vessel traffic; and preserve the paramount right of navigation while continuing to allow for other reasonable waterway uses. The study analyzes current routing measures around the approaches to the Cape Fear River and Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina, and proposes an adequate way to manage forecasted maritime traffic growth and to promote navigation safety. The study also reviewed coastal port access from the seacoasts of North and South Carolina within the study area and the co-dependent use of the waters in support of future development.

The Coast Guard received two discrete comments in response to our **Federal Register** notice and other outreach efforts. We received one additional comment, which was a duplicate of a previously submitted comment. All comments and supporting documents are available in a public docket and can be viewed at *http://www.regulations.gov.* To do so, go to *https://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2020–0093 in the ''SEARCH'' box and click ''SEARCH.'' Next, look for this document in the Search Results column, and click on it.

As a result of the data analysis within this study, and considering the