ps193c@nih.gov; Telephone: (301) 496–2644; Facsimile: (240) 627–3117.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Intellectual Property

U.S. Provisional Patent Application Number 62/307,170, filed March 11, 2016 and entitled ''Live Attenuated Zika Virus Vaccines,'' [HHS Reference No. E–118–2016–0–US–01]; PCT Patent Application Number PCT/US2017/0021989, filed March 11, 2017 and entitled ''Live Attenuated Zika Virus Vaccines,'' [HHS Reference No. E–118–2016–0–PCT–02]; Indian Patent Application Number 201817036778 filed September 28, 2018 and entitled ''Live Attenuated Zika Virus Vaccines,'' [HHS Reference No. E–118–2016–0–IN–09]; and U.S. and foreign patent applications claiming priority to the aforementioned applications.

The patent rights in this invention have been assigned to the Government of the United States of America.

The prospective co-exclusive licensed territory may be limited to India, and the field of use may be limited to: ''Monovalent live attenuated Zika vaccines and multivalent live attenuated flavivirus vaccines.''

Zika virus (ZIKV) is an emerging infectious disease that was first identified in 1947, and that has more recently become a major public health threat around the world. ZIKV has recently been shown to cause devastating neurological damage in infants and serious complications in adults in some cases, and may have other effects that have not yet been identified or definitively linked to the virus. There are no treatments or vaccines for this insidious virus. Recommendations that women who live in or travel to endemic areas avoid pregnancy for long periods of time are unrealistic, particularly in contexts where access to reproductive services is limited, and threaten to leave those most likely to suffer the devastating consequences of Zika without effective protection. There is therefore urgent need to develop biomedical interventions in parallel with ongoing public health efforts against ZIKV.

No vaccine exists today to prevent ZIKV infections. The methods and compositions of this invention provide a means for prevention of ZIKV infection by immunization with live attenuated, immunogenic viral vaccines against ZIKV and/or Dengue virus.

Many entities, governmental, academic, and commercial, are actively pursuing development of ZIKV vaccines each using a different approach to address this public health need. The U.S. Government is coordinating its vaccine development response to ZIKV and has published this plan at *https://www.phe.gov/Preparedness/planning/Pages/zika-white-paper.aspx.*

Vaccine development approaches for ZIKV include but are not limited to inactivated virus (dead virus), live attenuated virus (weakened virus), recombinant viral vectors (weakened virus with target genes added), and subunit (portion of a virus) as well as mRNA- and DNA-based (gene-targeted). These various strategies provide multiple redundancies, expanded choice, and ensure short and long term maximal benefits to the public.

This notice is made in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404. The prospective co-exclusive license will be royalty bearing, and the prospective co-exclusive license may be granted unless within thirty (30) days from the date of this published notice, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases receives written evidence and argument that establishes that the grant of the licenses would not be consistent with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404.

Complete applications for a license in the prospective field of use that are timely filed in response to this notice will be treated as objections to the grant of the contemplated co-exclusive patent commercialization license. In response to this Notice, the public may file comments or objections. Comments and objections, other than those in the form of a license application, will not be treated confidentially, and may be made publicly available. License applications submitted in response to this Notice will be presumed to contain business confidential information, and any release of information in these license applications will be made only as required and upon a request under the *Freedom of Information Act,* 5 U.S.C. 552.

Dated: December 11, 2018,

Suzanne M. Frisbie,

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

[FR Doc. 2018–27672 Filed 12–20–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Prospective Grant of Exclusive Patent License: Production of Monovalent Live Attenuated Zika Vaccines and Multivalent Live Attenuated Zika and Dengue Vaccines

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, an institute of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, is contemplating the grant of an Exclusive Commercialization Patent License to practice the inventions embodied in the Patents and Patent Applications listed in the Summary Information section of this notice to Fundacao Butantan (Butantan), having a place of business in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

DATES: Only written comments and/or applications for a license which are received by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases' Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Office on or before January 22, 2019 will be considered.

ADDRESSES: Requests for copies of the patent application, inquiries, and comments relating to the contemplated Exclusive Commercialization Patent License should be directed to: Peter Soukas, Technology Transfer and Patent Specialist, Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Office, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 5601 Fishers Lane, Suite 6D, Rockville, MD 20852–9804; Email: *ps193c@nih.gov;* Telephone: (301) 496–2644; Facsimile: (240) 627–3117.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Intellectual Property

U.S. Provisional Patent Application Number 62/307,170, filed March 11, 2016 and entitled ''Live Attenuated Zika Virus Vaccines,'' [HHS Reference No. E–118–2016–0–US–01]; PCT Patent Application Number PCT/US2017/0021989, filed March 11, 2017 and entitled ''Live Attenuated Zika Virus Vaccines,'' [HHS Reference No. E–118–2016–0–PCT–02]; U.S. Patent Application Number 16/083,652 filed September 10, 2018 and entitled ''Live Attenuated Zika Virus Vaccines,'' [HHS Reference No. E–118–2016–0–US–14]; Canadian Patent Application Number 3016697 filed March 11, 2017 and entitled ''Live Attenuated Zika Virus Vaccines,'' [HHS Reference No. E–118–

2016–0–CA–05]; Mexican Patent Application Number MX/A/2018/010958 filed March 11, 2017 and entitled ''Live Attenuated Zika Virus Vaccines,'' [HHS Reference No. E–118–2016–0–MX–12]; Brazilian Patent Application Number 1120180683426 filed September 11, 2018 and entitled ''Live Attenuated Zika Virus Vaccines,'' [HHS Reference No. E–118–2016–0–BR–04]; Colombian Patent Application Number NC2018/0010874 filed March 11, 2017 and entitled ''Live Attenuated Zika Virus Vaccines,'' [HHS Reference No. E–118–2016–0–CO–07]; and U.S. and foreign patent applications claiming priority to the aforementioned applications.

The patent rights in this invention have been assigned to the Government of the United States of America.

The prospective exclusive licensed territory may be limited to the United States of America, Canada, Mexico, Brazil and Colombia, and the field of use may be limited to: ''Monovalent live attenuated Zika vaccines and multivalent live attenuated flavivirus vaccines.''

Zika virus (ZIKV) is an emerging infectious disease that was first identified in 1947, and that has more recently become a major public health threat around the world. ZIKV has recently been shown to cause devastating neurological damage in infants and serious complications in adults in some cases, and may have other effects that have not yet been identified or definitively linked to the virus. There are no treatments or vaccines for this insidious virus. Recommendations that women who live in or travel to endemic areas avoid pregnancy for long periods of time are unrealistic, particularly in contexts where access to reproductive services is limited, and threaten to leave those most likely to suffer the devastating consequences of Zika without effective protection. There is therefore urgent need to develop biomedical interventions in parallel with ongoing public health efforts against ZIKV.

No vaccine exists today to prevent ZIKV infections. The methods and compositions of this invention provide a means for prevention of ZIKV infection by immunization with live attenuated, immunogenic viral vaccines against ZIKV and/or Dengue virus.

Many entities, governmental, academic, and commercial, are actively pursuing development of ZIKV vaccines each using a different approach to address this public health need. The U.S. Government is coordinating its vaccine development response to ZIKV and has published this plan at *https://www.phe.gov/Preparedness/planning/Pages/zika-white-paper.aspx.*

Vaccine development approaches for ZIKV include but are not limited to inactivated virus (dead virus), live attenuated virus (weakened virus), recombinant viral vectors (weakened virus with target genes added), and subunit (portion of a virus) as well as mRNA- and DNA-based (gene-targeted). These various strategies provide multiple redundancies, expanded choice, and ensure short and long term maximal benefits to the public.

This notice is made in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404. The prospective exclusive license will be royalty bearing, and the prospective exclusive license may be granted unless within thirty (30) days from the date of this published notice, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases receives written evidence and argument that establishes that the grant of the licenses would not be consistent with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404.

Complete applications for a license in the prospective field of use that are timely filed in response to this notice will be treated as objections to the grant of the contemplated exclusive patent commercialization license. In response to this Notice, the public may file comments or objections. Comments and objections, other than those in the form of a license application, will not be treated confidentially, and may be made publicly available. License applications submitted in response to this Notice will be presumed to contain business confidential information, and any release of information in these license applications will be made only as required and upon a request under the *Freedom of Information Act,* 5 U.S.C. 552.

Dated: December 11, 2018.

Suzanne M. Frisbie,

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

[FR Doc. 2018–27673 Filed 12–20–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

Periodically, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) will publish a summary of information collection requests under OMB review, in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). To request a copy of these documents, call the SAMHSA Reports Clearance Officer on (240) 276–1243.

Project: Technology Transfer Centers (TTC) Network Program Monitoring—NEW

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration's (SAMHSA) will monitor program performance of its Technology Transfer Centers (TTCs). The TTCs disseminate current behavioral health and HIV services research from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institute of Mental Health, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality National Institute of Justice, and other sources, as well as other SAMHSA programs. To accomplish this, the TTCs develop and update state-of-the-art, research-based curricula and professional development training.

The TTCs hold a variety of events: technical assistance events, meetings, trainings, and learning collaboratives. A TTC technical assistance event is defined as a jointly planned consultation generally involving a series of contacts between the TTC and an outside organization/institution during which the TTC provides expertise and gives direction toward resolving a problem or improving conditions. Technical assistance events can be categorized into universal, targeted and intensive. Other TTC events such as meetings, training, strategic planning and learning collaboratives are utilized to support technical assistance. These events are TTC-sponsored or co-sponsored events in which a group of people representing one or more agencies other than the TTC work cooperatively on a project, problem, and/or policy.

SAMHSA intends to use five (5) instruments for program monitoring of TTC events as well as ongoing quality improvement, which are described below.

1. *Event Description Form (EDF):* The EDF collects event information. This instrument asks approximately 10 questions of TTC faculty/staff relating to the event focus and format. It allows the TTCs and SAMHSA to track the number of events held (See Attachment 1).

2. *TTC Post Event Form—Domestic:* The Post Event Form—Domestic will be administered immediately following the event. It asks approximately 11 questions of each individual that participated in the event (Attachment 2). The instrument asks the participants