EXHIBIT 1—ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Form name	Number of organizations	Number of responses per responding organization	Hours per response	Total burden hours
Semi-structured interviews	9	1	1	9
Cognitive interviews	30	1	1	30
Total	39	NA	NA	39

EXHIBIT 2—ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED COST BURDEN

Form name	Number of respondents	Total burden hours	Average hourly wage rate *	Total cost burden
Semi-structured interviews	9	9	$42.67	$384
Cognitive interviews	30	30	42.67	1,280
Total	39	39	NA	1,664

* Based upon the mean of the average wages, National Compensation Survey: Occupational wages in the United States 2008, "U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics."

Estimated Annual Costs to the Federal Government

Exhibit 3 shows the estimated total and annualized cost to the Federal government to conduct this redesign of the Adverse Event Reporting Questionnaire and associated sample design. Since this project will last for one year the total and annualized costs are the same. The total cost is estimated to be $120,000.

EXHIBIT 3—ESTIMATED TOTAL AND ANNUALIZED COST

Cost component	Total cost	Annualized cost
Project Development	$24,000	$24,000
Data Collection Activities	46,000	46,000
Data Processing and Analysis	26,000	26,000
Project Management	24,000	24,000
Total	120,000	120,000

Request for Comments

In accordance with the above-cited Paperwork Reduction Act legislation, comments on AHRQ's information collection are requested with regard to any of the following: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of AHRQ healthcare research and healthcare information dissemination functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of AHRQ's estimate of burden (including hours and costs) of the proposed collection(s) of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information upon the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of in formation technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the Agency's subsequent request for OMB approval of the proposed information collection. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Dated: April 20, 2010.

Carolyn M. Clancy,

Director.

[FR Doc. 2010–10195 Filed 4–30–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–90–M

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.

Retroviral Vectors for Selective Reversible Immortalization of Stimulus-responding Primary Cells

Description of Invention: Researchers at the National Cancer Institute-Frederick, NIH, have developed a novel set of retroviral vectors and producer cell lines useful for selective reversible immortalization of primary cells (*i.e.* lymphocytes) that respond to a stimulus, such as a viral antigen (*e.g.*

HIV toxoids), a tumor antigen, or a growth factor.

Derived from the murine leukemia virus (MuLV), these retroviral vectors will only infect dividing cells. Therefore, only primary cells activated by the stimulus will be infected and immortalized, thereby creating an "antigen-specific trap."

The primary cells to be immortalized can be in targeted tissue or in stimulated ex vivo culture. The transduced cells can be expanded to large numbers without differentiating, and returned to the primary cell stage by removal of the introduced genes using a vector excision strategy.

Applications

- Isolation/replication of normally short-lived primary cells that respond to a stimulus.
- Immortalization of antigen-specific T cells for vaccine development or adoptive transfer immunotherapy.
- Production of primary cell lines for large-scale production of cell-secreted factors, cytokines, and other molecules.

Advantages

- System acts as an anti-senescence treatment: Cells that are normally short-lived can be kept in culture for years.
- Vectors with different markers are available to identify transduced cells and for cell selection.
- Excision allows for gene/marker removal.
- The MuLV-based system only infects dividing (*e.g.* activated) cells

Inventors: Eugene V. Barsov and David E. Ott (NCI).

Relevant Publications

1. E Barsov *et al.* Capture of antigen-specific T lymphocytes from human blood by selective immortalization to establish long-term T-cell lines maintaining primary cell characteristics. Immunol Lett. 2006 May 15;105(1):26–37. [PubMed: 16442639]
2. H Andersen *et al.* Transduction with human telomerase reverse transcriptase immortalizes a rhesus macaque CD8+ T cell clone with maintenance of surface marker phenotype and function. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses 2007 Mar;23(3):456–465. [PubMed: 17411379]

Patent Status: HHS Reference No. E–140–2010/0—Research Tool. Patent protection is not being pursued for this technology.

Licensing Status: Available for biological materials licensing only.

Licensing Contact: Patrick P. McCue, PhD; 301–435–5560; *mccuepat@mail.nih.gov.*

Collaborative Research Opportunity: The Center for Cancer Research, AIDS and Cancer Virus Program, is seeking statements of capability or interest from parties interested in collaborative research to further develop, evaluate, or commercialize this technology. Please contact John Hewes, PhD at 301–435–3131 or *hewesj@mail.nih.gov.* for more information.

A Method of Measuring Ultraviolet A (UVA) Protection in Sunscreen Products

Description of Invention: There are different types of ultraviolet (UV) rays in sunlight. UVB radiation causes redness (erythema) or sunburn. While UVA radiation, which absorbs deep into the skin, causes more long-term effects such as wrinkles, skin aging and skin cancer.

Effective sunscreens are expected to block both UVA and UVB radiation. The Sun Protection Factor (SPF) label found on all over-the-counter sunscreen products is a better measure for UVB protection than UVA protection. Currently, there is no standard in vivo test to determine the amount of UVA protection in sunscreen products, despite the fact that many products are advertised as effectively blocking both UVA and UVB radiation.

This invention describes sets of genes useful for measuring UVA exposure in human skin and assessing sunscreen products for their ability to block UVA radiation.

Application: A test for measuring UVA protection provided by sunscreens.

Development Status: Early stage.

Market: According to a report by the Global Industry Analysts, Inc., the sun care market is projected to reach $5.6 billion by the year 2015.

Inventors: Atsushi Terunuma and Jonathan C. Vogel (NCI).

Related Publication: In preparation.

Patent Status: U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/309,179 filed 01 Mar 2010 (HHS Reference No. E–097–2010/0–US–01).

Licensing Status: Available for licensing.

Licensing Contact: Charlene Sydnor, PhD; 301–435–4689; *sydnorc@mail.nih.gov.*

Collaborative Research Opportunity: The Center for Cancer Research, Dermatology Branch, is seeking statements of capability or interest from parties interested in collaborative research to further develop, evaluate, or commercialize this technology. Please contact John Hewes, PhD at 301–435–3131 or *hewesj@mail.nih.gov* for more information.

Laser Scanning Microscopy for Three Dimensional Motion Tracking for Volumetric Data

Description of Invention: The technology offered for licensing and for further development is in the field of volumetric tissue scanning microscopy. More specifically, the invention provides for a device, system and methods that can acquire and analyze volumetric data from a high-speed laser-scanning microscope and compute motion of the sample under the microscope in three dimensions. This computed motion is used to adjust position of the sample in real time to maintain field of view and relative location. This motion compensation scheme can be used to collect micron-scale information over time, which can be important in a number of research or medical device applications.

Applications

- Biomedical research involving in vivo microscopy.
- Real time tracking of cells or cellular structures.
- Tracking tissue during various physiological perturbations and observation of dynamic physiological processes. Physiological perturbations include metabolic substrates, drug delivery and anoxia.
- Potential applications in molecular diagnostic imaging.
- Potential applications in medical procedures such as biopsy and microsurgery where information has to be collected from a specific microscope location over a period of time.

Advantages

- Improved analytical capabilities for biological processes.
- Improved capabilities of accurately examining and studying physiological perturbations.
- Potential improvement in medical procedures such as biopsy.
- May readily be adaptable to commercial microscopes.

Development Status: The invention is fully developed. Further work needs to be done in the following areas:

- Adaptation to different types of microscopes.
- Further demonstration of utility of in-vivo imaging.

Inventors: James L. Schroeder (NHLBI) *et al.*

Related Publication: Schroeder JL, Luger-Hamer M, Pursley R, Pohida T, Chefd'Hotel C, Kellman P, Balaban RS. Short communication: Subcellular motion compensation for minimally invasive microscopy, in vivo: evidence for oxygen gradients in resting muscle.

Circ Res. 2010 Apr 2;106(6):1129–1133. [PubMed: 20167928].

Patent Status: U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/245,586 filed 24 Sep 2009 (HHS Reference No. E–290–2009/0–US–01).

Licensing Status: Available for licensing.

Licensing Contacts: Uri Reichman, PhD, MBA; 301–435–4616; *UR7a@nih.gov,* or Michael Shmilovich, Esq.; 301–435–5019; *ShmilovichM@mail.nih.gov.*

Collaborative Research Opportunity: The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, Laboratory of Cardiac Energetics, is seeking statements of capability or interest from parties interested in collaborative research to further develop, evaluate, or commercialize automatic 3D volumetric motion tracking systems for use during in vivo microscopy. Please contact Denise Crooks, PhD at 301–435–0103 or *crooksd@nhlbi.nih.gov* for more information.

Dated: April 26, 2010.

Richard U. Rodriguez,

Director, Division of Technology Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 2010–10264 Filed 4–30–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

[Docket No. DHS–2010–0031]

Privacy Act of 1974; Department of Homeland Security United States Immigration Customs and Enforcement—011 Immigration and Enforcement Operational Records System of Records

AGENCY: Privacy Office, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of amendment of Privacy Act system of records.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 the Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is updating an existing system of records titled, Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—011 Immigration and Enforcement Operational Records System of Records (ENFORCE). With the publication of this updated system of records, a new routine use has been proposed. The routine use would support the deployment of the ICE Online Detainee Locator System, which provides a searchable online database to help members of the public locate detainees in ICE custody. This routine use would also support the sharing of information about ICE detainees for the purpose of allowing family members and other individuals to deposit money in detainee accounts for telephone and commissary services within a detention facility. A Privacy Impact Assessment that describes the Online Detainee Locator System is being published concurrently with this notice. It can be found on the DHS Web site at *http://www.dhs.gov/privacy.* This updated system will continue to be included in the Department of Homeland Security's inventory of record systems.

DATES: Submit comments on or before June 2, 2010. This amended system will be effective June 2, 2010.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number DHS–2010–0031 by one of the following methods:

- *Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* 703–483–2999.
- *Mail:* Mary Ellen Callahan, Chief Privacy Officer, Privacy Office, Department of Homeland Security, Washington, DC 20528.
- *Instructions:* All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number for this rulemaking. All comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided.
- *Docket:* For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received go to *http://www.regulations.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lyn Rahilly (703–732–3300), Privacy Officer, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, 500 12th Street, SW., Mail Stop 5004, Washington, DC 20536; or Mary Ellen Callahan (703–235–0780), Chief Privacy Officer, Privacy Office, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Washington, DC 20528.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

ICE is proposing a new routine use to permit sharing of limited information about current and former persons in ICE custody through the Online Detainee Locator System (ODLS). ODLS is a publicly accessible, Web-based system owned by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Office of Detention and Removal Operations (DRO).

DRO is responsible for promoting public safety and national security by arresting, detaining, and removing persons from the United States in accordance with the Immigration and Nationality Act. ICE developed ODLS as a service to the public, especially family members and legal representatives, to help locate individuals arrested for administrative immigration violations and who are in or have recently left ICE custody ("detainees"). Currently, members of the public must contact a DRO field office by phone to determine the location of a detainee. With the deployment of this automated system, the public will be able to locate detainees more quickly and efficiently through an online query. The system will ultimately be available in several languages to help users whose native language is not English.

ODLS is a Web-based system that is accessible from an Internet browser and may be used by any member of the public. ODLS is scheduled to deploy in June 2010, and will be accessible by visiting ICE's public Web site (*http://www.ice.gov/locator*). Persons using ODLS do not need to set up an account or get special permission to use the system. ODLS provides two ways to search for a detainee: (1) Perform a query using an Alien Registration Number (A–Number) and country of birth; or (2) perform a query using a full name and country of birth. After receiving the query entered by the user, ODLS searches for a match among current ICE detainees and detainees who have been booked out of ICE custody (regardless of the reason) within the last 60 days. All records that match the user's query are returned to the user in a list of one or more search results.

ODLS only performs exact-match searches. This means that the search query entered by the user (specifically, the name or A–Number) must exactly match the information in a detention record in order for the record to be identified as a match and included in the ODLS search results. For example, a search for "Robert Smith" will not return a detention record for "Robert Smyth" or "Bob Smith." When conducting an A–Number search, ODLS users will see a maximum of one record in the results because A–Numbers are assigned to individuals uniquely. When conducting a name-based search, however, ODLS users may see multiple records in the results if several detainees share the same name and country of birth. Users may use the year of birth provided in the results to distinguish among detainees with the same name.

ODLS only contains information about individuals who are currently in ICE custody or were previously detained by ICE within the past 60 days. If a search is performed for detainees who