FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: J. Terry Lynch, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Office of Technology Partnerships, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 2200, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, Phone 301–975–2691.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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. The prospective exclusive license may be granted unless, within thirty days from the date of this published Notice, NIST receives written evidence and argument which establish that the grant of the license would not be consistent with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7. The availability of the invention for licensing was published in the **Federal Register** on February 16, 2000.

U.S. Patent No. 6,168,755 is owned by the U.S. government, as represented by the Secretary of Commerce. The patent involves a high nitrogen stainless steel alloy and alloy powder comprising chromium (Cr), molybdenum (Mo), manganese (Mn), nickel (Ni), nitrogen (N) and iron (Fe). The composition of the stainless steel alloy and powder comprises between about 27 and about 30% by weight Cr, between about 1.5 and about 4.0% by weight Mo, Mn present and is present in an amount up to 15% by weight, at least about 8% by weight Ni, and about 0.8 to about 0.97% by weight N with the balance being iron. It has been discovered that forming an alloy of this chemistry using nitrogen gas atomization process, followed by a consolidation process, the alloy is less likely to form detrimental ferrite, stable nitride and sigma (.sigma.) phases, without the need for further processing, such as solution treating and quenching. This allows for the formation of stainless steel articles having a thicker cross-section with reduced processing cost.

Dated: May 28, 2008.

Richard F. Kayser,

Chief Scientist.

[FR Doc. E8–12400 Filed 6–2–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Notice of Indirect Cost Rates for the Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program for Fiscal Year 2006

SUMMARY: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program (DARRP) is announcing new indirect cost rates on the recovery of indirect costs for its component organizations involved in natural resource damage assessment and restoration activities for fiscal year (FY) 2006. The indirect cost rates for this fiscal year and dates of implementation are provided in this notice. More information on these rates and the DARRP policy can be found at the DARRP Web site at *http://www.darrp.noaa.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information, contact LaTonya Burgess at 301–713–4248, ext. 211, by fax at 301–713–4389, or e-mail at *LaTonya.Burgess@noaa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The mission of the DARRP is to restore natural resource injuries caused by releases of hazardous substances or oil under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) (33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*), and support restoration of physical injuries to National Marine Sanctuary resources under the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA) (16 U.S.C. 1431 *et seq.*). The DARRP consists of three component organizations: the Office of Response and Restoration (ORR) within the National Ocean Service; the Restoration Center within the National Marine Fisheries Service; and the Office of the General Counsel for Natural Resources (GCNR). The DARRP conducts Natural Resource Damage Assessments (NRDAs) as a basis for recovering damages from responsible parties, and uses the funds recovered to restore injured natural resources.

Consistent with Federal accounting requirements, the DARRP is required to account for and report the full costs of its programs and activities. Further, the DARRP is authorized by law to recover reasonable costs of damage assessment and restoration activities under CERCLA, OPA, and the NMSA. Within the constraints of these legal provisions and their regulatory applications, the DARRP has the discretion to develop indirect cost rates for its component organizations and formulate policies on the recovery of indirect cost rates subject to its requirements.

The DARRP's Indirect Cost Effort

In December 1998, the DARRP hired the public accounting firm Rubino & McGeehin, Chartered (R&M) to: Evaluate cost accounting system and allocation practices; recommend the appropriate indirect cost allocation methodology; and determine the indirect cost rates for the three organizations that comprise the DARRP. A **Federal Register** notice on R&M's effort, their assessment of the DARRP's cost accounting system and practice, and their determination regarding the most appropriate indirect cost methodology and rates for FYs 1993 through 1999 was published on December 7, 2000 (65 FR 76611). The notice and report by R&M can also be found on the DARRP Web site at *http://www.darrp.noaa.gov*.

R&M continued its assessment of DARRP's indirect cost rate system and structure for FYs 2000 and 2001. A second federal notice specifying the DARRP indirect rates for FYs 2000 and 2001 was published on December 2, 2002 (67 FR 71537).

In October 2002, DARRP hired the accounting firm of Cotton and Company LLP (Cotton) to review and certify DARRP costs incurred on cases for purposes of cost recovery and to develop indirect rates for FY 2002 and subsequent years. As in the prior years, Cotton concluded that the cost accounting system and allocation practices of the DARRP component organizations are consistent with Federal accounting requirements. Consistent with R&M's previous analyses, Cotton also determined that the most appropriate indirect allocation method continues to be the Direct Labor Cost Base for all three DARRP component organizations. The Direct Labor Cost Base is computed by allocating total indirect cost over the sum of direct labor dollars plus the application of NOAA's leave surcharge and benefits rates to direct labor. Direct labor costs for contractors from I.M. Systems Group (IMSG) were included in the direct labor base because Cotton determined that these costs have the same relationship to the indirect cost pool as NOAA direct labor costs. IMSG provided on-site support to the DARRP in the areas of injury assessment, natural resource economics, restoration planning and implementation, and policy analysis. IMSG continues to provide on-site support to the DARRP. A third federal notice specifying the DARRP indirect rates for FY 2002 was published on October 6, 2003 (68 FR 57672), a fourth notice for the FY 2003 indirect cost rates appeared on May 20, 2005 (70 FR 29280), and a fifth notice for the FY 2004 indirect cost rates was published on March 16, 2006 (71 FR 13356). The last notice for the FY 2005 indirect cost rates was published on February 9, 2007 (72 FR 6221). Cotton's reports on these indirect rates can also be found on the DARRP Web site at *http://www.darrp.noaa.gov*.

Cotton reaffirmed that the Direct Labor Cost Base is the most appropriate indirect allocation method for the development of the FY 2006 indirect cost rates.

The DARRP's Indirect Cost Rates and Policies

The DARRP will apply the indirect cost rates for FY 2006 as recommended by Cotton for each of the DARRP component organizations as provided in the following table:

DARP Component Organization	FY 2006 Indirect Rate (%)
Office of Response and Restoration (ORR)	130.99
Restoration Center (RC)	128.04
General Counsel for Natural Resources (GCNR)	122.01

These rates are based on the Direct Labor Cost Base allocation methodology.

The FY 2006 rates will be applied to all damage assessment and restoration case costs incurred between October 1, 2005 and September 30, 2006. DARRP will use the FY 2006 indirect cost rates for future fiscal years until subsequent year-specific rates can be developed.

For cases that have settled and for cost claims paid prior to the effective date of the fiscal year in question, the DARRP will not re-open any resolved matters for the purpose of applying the revised rates in this policy for these fiscal years. For cases not settled and cost claims not paid prior to the effective date of the fiscal year in question, costs will be recalculated using the revised rates in this policy for these fiscal years. Where a responsible party has agreed to pay costs using previous year's indirect rates, but has not yet made the payment because the settlement documents are not finalized, the costs will not be recalculated.

The DARRP indirect cost rate policies and procedures published in the **Federal Register** on December 7, 2000 (65 FR 76611), on December 2, 2002 (67 FR. 71537), October 6, 2003 (68 FR 57672), May 20, 2005 (70 Fed. Reg. 29280), March 16, 2006 (71 FR 13356), and February 9, 2007 (72 FR 6221) remain in effect except as updated by this notice. To summarize, the DARRP indirect rates for the last five fiscal years (beginning October 1 and ending September 30) are:

DARRP Component Organization	FY 02 (%)	FY 03 (%)	FY 04 (%)	FY 05 (%)	FY 06 (%)
Damage Assessment Center	254.17	261.96	213.03	.....	.....
Office of Response and Restoration	.....	.....	.....	180.42	130.99
Restoration Center	218.36	223.74	181.46	166.70	128.04
General Counsel for Natural Resources	251.75	206.47	165.39	169.59	122.01

Dated: May 22, 2008.

David Westerholm,

Director, Office of Response and Restoration, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

[FR Doc. E8–12303 Filed 6–2–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–JE–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XI19

Notice of Public Meeting for the Joint Subcommittee on Aquaculture

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting for the Joint Subcommittee on Aquaculture of the Committee on Science National Science and Technology Council.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the schedule and proposed agenda for a meeting of the Joint Subcommittee on Aquaculture (JSA) of the Committee on Science of the National Science and Technology Council. The JSA serves as the Federal interagency coordinating body to increase the overall effectiveness and productivity of Federal research, technology transfer, and assistance programs in support of a globally competitive, technologically advanced, and environmentally sound aquaculture industry in the United States. The meeting provides an opportunity for the subcommittee to discuss ongoing and planned activities in support of aquaculture development in the United States. The meeting will also provide an opportunity for the public to ask questions and comment on JSA activities. The meeting is open to the public and participants are encouraged to register in advance. Participants must present valid photo identification to enter the building. More information is available at *http://aquaculture.noaa.gov*.

DATES: The meeting is scheduled for Thursday, July 10, 2008, from 8:30 a.m. until 12:30 pm. e.s.t.

ADDRESSES: NOAA Headquarters Building #4, 1305 East-West Hwy., Room 1W611, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20910.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary Jensen, United States Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service, 800 9th Street, Room 3409, Washington, DC (202) 401–6802, *gjensen@csrees.usda.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Joint Subcommittee on Aquaculture was created by the National Aquaculture Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–362, 94 Stat. 1198, 16 U.S.C. 2801, *et seq.*) and is chaired by the Secretary of Agriculture (designee) with vice-chairs from the Department of Commerce and Department of the Interior. The purpose of the coordinating group is to increase the overall effectiveness and productivity of Federal aquaculture research, transfer, and assistance programs. In fulfilling this purpose the coordinating group:

(1) Reviews the national needs for aquaculture research, transfer, and assistance;

(2) Assesses the effectiveness and adequacy of Federal efforts to meet those national needs;