APPENDIX A—CERTIFIED HEALTH IT COMPARISON TOOLS IDENTIFIED THROUGH ONC MARKET RESEARCH

Comparison tool	Company website
4Med+ Marketplace	www.4medapproved.com/wizard/marketplace.
AmericanEHR	www.americanehr.com.
Blackbook	www.blackbookrankings.com/healthcare.
California Healthcare Foundation	www.chcf.org/publications/2007/10/ehr-selection-toolkit-for-community-health-centers.
CHPL 4.0	www.healthit.gov/chpl.
Consumer Affairs	www.consumeraffairs.com/emr-software.
EHR Compare	www.ehrcompare.com.
EHR in Practice	www.ehrinpractice.com/ehr-product-comparison.html.
Gartner	www.gartner.com.
HealthRecord.US	www.healthrecord.us.
IDC Health Insights	www.idc.com.
KLAS	www.klasresearch.com.
LeadingAge	www.leadingage.org/ehr/search.aspx.
NCQA	www.ncqa.org/Programs/Recognition/practices/PatientCenteredMedicalHomePCMH/PCMHPrevalidationProgram/VendorList.aspx.
Software Advice	www.softwareadvice.com.
Software Insider	www.ehr.softwareinsider.com.
Technology Advice	www.technologyadvice.com/medical/ehr-emr/smart-advisor.
Texas Medical Association (TMA)	www.texmed.org/EHRTool.

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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: Vince Contreras, Ph.D., 240–669–2823; *vince.contreras@nih.gov.* Licensing information and copies of the U.S. patent application 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 A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of unpublished patent applications.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.

Prefusion HPIV F Immunogens and Their Use

Description of Technology: Human parainfluenza virus (hPIV) is an RNA-based paramyxovirus that causes respiratory infections in children and adults. There are four serotypes that can result in a myriad of diseases of the respiratory tract including croup, bronchitis, and pneumonia (Mao et al., 2012). hPIV is a leading cause of respiratory tract infection and hospitalization among children under 5, only surpassed by the respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). Currently, there are limited treatment options and no approved vaccines. Recently, studies showed that a large proportion of neutralizing antibodies preferentially recognize exposed epitopes in the prefusion conformation of the RSV F protein, which together with other evidence suggests that creation of stabilized prefusion F protein immunogens might be a universal strategy to develop vaccine candidates for inducing protective immune responses in RSV and other related viruses, such as hPIV.

Researchers at the Vaccine Research Center (VRC) of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases created immunogenic PIV fusion (F) glycoproteins for types 1,2,3 and 4 (hPIV1, hPIV2, hPIV3 and hPIV4) that have been modified to stabilize the prefusion conformation.

These stabilized prefusion F immunogens, especially hPIV3, induced high titer neutralizing responses in mice and rhesus macaques, and should thus serve as promising candidates for the prevention of PIV infection in humans.

This technology is available for licensing for commercial development in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404.

Potential Commercial Applications:

- hPIV vaccines for people of all ages;
- Specific focus on the elderly and young children.

Competitive Advantages:

- Use as a multivalent hPIV vaccine;
- Use in combination with influenza or RSV vaccine compositions;
- hPIV3 neutralizing titers induced in both mice and rhesus macaques were substantially higher than the highest PIV3 neutralizing titers observed in a cohort of over 100 humans.

Development Stage:

- *In vivo* testing (primates and mice).

Inventors: Peter Kwong (NIAID), Gwo-Yu Chuang (NIAID), Kai Xu (NIAID),Tongqing Zhou (NIAID), Yaroslav Tsybovsky (Leidos Biomedical Research, Inc), Aliaksandr Druz (NIAID), Antonio Lanzavecchia (Institute for Research in Biomedicine), Davide Corti (Institute for Research in Biomedicine), Guillaume BE Stewart-Jones (NIAID), Baoshan Zhang (NIAID), Yongping Yang (NIAID), Paul Thomas (NIAID), John Mascola (NIAID), Li Ou (NIAID), Wing-pui Kong (NIAID).

Intellectual Property: HHS Reference Number E–215–2016 includes U.S. Provisional Patent Application Number 62/412,699 filed 10/25/2016 and PCT Application Number PCT/US2017/058322 filed 10/25/2017 (pending).

Related Intellectual Property: HHS Reference Number: E–064–2016.

Licensing Contact: Vince Contreras, Ph.D., 240–669–2823; *vince.contreras@nih.gov*.

Dated: August 10, 2018.

Suzanne M. Frisbie,

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

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ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Notice of Issuance of Program Comment To Exempt Consideration of Effects to Rail Properties Within Rail Rights-of-Way

AGENCY: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

ACTION: Program Comment issued to exempt consideration of effects to rail properties within rail rights-of-way.

SUMMARY: The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (''ACHP'') issued a Program Comment to exempt consideration of effects to rail properties within rail rights-of-way at the request of the U.S. Department of Transportation to accelerate the review of these undertakings under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and to meet the requirement of Section 11504 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act. The Program Comment can be used by any federal agency with responsibility to consider the effects of undertakings within rail rights-of-way. Federal agencies using the Program Comment may fulfill their Section 106 responsibilities for the relevant undertakings by implementing the terms of this comment, which include identifying those activities that meet the conditions in Appendix A and opting into the process to identify excluded historic rail properties and seek further streamlining of the review process under the property-based approach.

DATES: The Program Comment was issued by the ACHP on August 17, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Address all questions concerning the Program Comment to Kelly Y. Fanizzo, Office of General Counsel, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 401 F Street NW, Suite 308, Washington, DC 20001–2637. You may submit questions through electronic mail to: *kfanizzo@achp.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelly Y. Fanizzo, (202) 517–0193, *kfanizzo@achp.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (''NHPA''), as amended, 54 U.S.C. 306108 (''Section 106''), requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of undertakings they carry out, license, permit, or fund to historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (''ACHP'') a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertakings. The ACHP has issued the regulations that set forth the process through which federal agencies comply with these responsibilities. Those regulations are codified under 36 CFR part 800 (''Section 106 regulations'').

Under Section 800.14(e) of those regulations, federal agencies can request the ACHP to issue a ''Program Comment'' on a particular category of undertakings in lieu of conducting reviews for each individual undertaking in the category. An agency can meet its Section 106 responsibilities with regard to the effects of those undertakings by implementing an applicable Program Comment that has been issued by the ACHP.

I. Background

At the request of the U.S. Department of Transportation (''USDOT''), the ACHP has issued a Program Comment that provides new efficiencies in the Section 106 review for undertakings with the potential to affect historic rail properties within railroad and rail transit rights-of-way (''rail ROW''). Section 11504 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (''FAST Act'') (49 U.S.C. 24202), enacted on December 4, 2015, mandated the development of a Section 106 exemption for ''railroad rights-of-way.'' The FAST Act required that ''the Secretary [of the USDOT] shall submit a proposed exemption of railroad rights-of-way from the review under section 306108 of title 54 to the [ACHP] for consideration, consistent with the exemption for interstate highways approved on March 10, 2005 (70 FR 11928).'' The FAST Act continued that, ''Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary submits the proposed exemption . . . to the Council, the Council shall issue a final exemption of railroad rights-of-way from review under chapter 3061 of title 54 consistent with the exemption for interstate highways approved on March 10, 2005 (70 FR 11928).'' While the Section 106 regulations provide the process and criteria for development of program alternatives, the FAST Act modified the timeframe and directed agency actions.

The ACHP worked closely with the Federal Railroad Administration (''FRA''), the Federal Transit Administration (''FTA''), the Federal Highway Administration (''FHWA''), and the Office of Policy Development, Strategic Planning, and Performance within the Office of the Secretary, USDOT (''OST–P''); representatives from the railroad and rail transit industries; and historic preservation stakeholders to develop the final Section 106 program alternative for rail ROW. The ACHP communicated extensively with the staff of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation (''Senate Committee'') as well in developing this program alternative. The ACHP recommended incorporating the originally proposed exemption within a Program Comment to better achieve the intent and purpose of the FAST Act and meet the needs of the various stakeholders.

The Program Comment is the product of consultation and careful review. The USDOT and FRA conducted outreach on the preliminary exemption concept and early drafts prior to submitting a formal request to the ACHP in July 2017. The ACHP in turn published the draft Program Comment in the **Federal Register** (82 FR 54390, November 17, 2017), and hosted additional meetings with industry and preservation representatives in 2018. Recognizing the complexity of the issues to be addressed and wanting to ensure the final product met the statutory requirement of the FAST Act to be consistent with the interstate highway exemption, the staff for the Senate Committee extended the deadline for the final issuance of the Program Comment. The final Program Comment takes into account the many significant comments and questions raised by various stakeholders over the course of its development and represents the collective work of the ACHP, USDOT (inclusive of FRA, FTA, FHWA, and OST–P), and the Senate Committee staff to ensure that it meets the FAST Act requirement.

The Program Comment is comprised of two major parts: (1) An activity-based approach, and (2) a property-based approach. The activity-based approach provides a list of activities in Appendix A for which, when the specific conditions are met, no further Section 106 review is required. Based on the past experience of USDOT Operating Administrations (''USDOT OAs''), undertakings limited to the activities specified in Appendix A have typically resulted in effects to historic properties that are either minimal or not adverse. The property-based approach establishes a process whereby project sponsors can opt to work with the relevant USDOT OA and stakeholders to develop a list of excluded historic rail properties that would remain subject to Section 106 review, and exempt from