National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The invention referenced below is owned by an agency of the U.S. Government and is 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.

U.S. Patent 4,790,987 issued on December 13, 1988 and entitled ''Viral Glycoprotein Subunit Vaccine''—This patent discloses subunit vaccine compositions for the prevention of viral infections including influenza virus, parainfluenza virus, herpes virus, paramyxoviruses, rabies virus, and human T-cell lymphotrophic viruses. The patent also discloses a method for preparing the vaccine compositions. A novel feature of the invention is the utilization of a dialyzable detergent for solubilization of the active component, which allows a relatively simple purification process on a large scale. Thus, these vaccines are easier to prepare than other glycoprotein subunit vaccines and retain their antigenicity to a greater extent than formalin-inactivated subunit vaccines.

The invention claimed in this patent is available for licensing on a nonexclusive basis. Interested parties should respond by June 12, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Licensing information and a copy of the issued patent may be obtained by contacting Cindy K. Fuchs, J.D., at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852–3804 (telephone 301/496–7735 ext 232; fax 301/402–0220).

Dated: May 1, 1996.

Barbara M. McGarey,

Deputy Director, Office of Technology Transfer.

[FR Doc. 96–11907 Filed 5–10–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The invention referenced below is owned by an agency of the U.S. Government and is 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.

U.S. Patent 4,788,181 issued on November 29, 1988 and entitled ''5-Substituted-2′,3′-Dideoxycytidine Compounds with Anti-HTLV–III Activity''—5-substituted-2′,3′-dideoxycytidine analogs and their phosphorylated derivatives are effective inhibitors of HTLV–III/LAV (HIV) infection, especially in the brain. Although the parent compound 2′,3′-dideoxycytidine can scarcely enter the central nervous system, 2′,3′-dideoxy-5-fluorocytidine readily penetrates the blood-brain barrier and, thus, is more effective against the AIDS virus in the brain.

The invention claimed in this patent is available for licensing on either an exclusive or nonexclusive basis.

Interested parties should respond by August 12, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Licensing information and a copy of the issued patent may be obtained by contacting Robert Benson at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852–3804 (telephone 301/496–7056 ext 267; fax 301/402–0220).

Dated: May 2, 1996.

Barbara M. McGarey,

Deputy Director, Office of Technology Transfer.

[FR Doc. 96–11909 Filed 5–10–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Institute of Mental Health; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following meeting of the National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel:

Agenda/Purpose: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Committee Name: National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel.

Date: May 17, 1996.

Time: 10 a.m.

Place: Parklawn, Room 9C–18, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

For Further Information Contact: Angela L. Redlingshafer, Parklawn, Room 9C–18, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, Telephone: 301, 443–1367.

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

This notice is being published less than fifteen days prior to the meeting due to the urgent need to meet timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Numbers 93.242, 93.281, 93.282)

Dated: May 7, 1996.

Margery G. Grubb,

Senior Committee Management Specialist, NIH.

[FR Doc. 96–11906 Filed 5–10–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

Public Health Service

National Toxicology Program; Announcement of Intent To Conduct Toxicological Studies of 9 Chemicals

Request for Comments: As part of an effort to obtain public input into the selection of chemicals for evaluation, the National Toxicology Program (NTP) routinely announces in the Federal Register the lists of chemicals for which plans to develop protocols for toxicological studies are underway. This announcement will allow interested parties to comment and provide information on chemicals under consideration. Chemicals and types of studies under consideration are listed below.

Allyl Bromide (CAS No. 106–95–6) is used in both organic and biochemical synthesis, commonly as a chemical intermediate, in the synthesis of perfumes and pharmaceuticals, polymers and resins, and the production of agricultural chemicals.

The National Cancer Institute nominated allyl bromide based on widespread use, its persistence as an environmental pollutant and the lack of toxicology data. There is potential for human exposure both from production and manufacturer as well as during its end use. Possible routes of human exposure include inhalation, oral and dermal routes. Allyl bromide is one of a group of organohalogen compounds identified in waste water or drinking water. Plans are underway to develop protocols for toxicity and carcinogenicity studies.

Divinylbenzene (CAS No. 1321–74–0) (DVB) is a specialty monomer used in polymer applications that require additional heat resistance and strength. It is used in styrene-butadiene rubber to improve the swelling shrinkage, and extrusion properties of the product. In addition, DVB is used as a cross-linking monomer for copolymerization with styrene, and acrylic or methacrylic acid to produce ion exchange resins.

DVB was nominated to the NTP by the National Cancer Institute for carcinogenicity testing based upon its structural relationship to styrene and benzene, and the potential for significant human exposure. The major route of potential human exposure in the industrial setting is considered to be inhalation during manufacturing processes involving about 35,000 workers. Commercial DVB generally consists of a mixture of the meta and para isomers of DVB and ethylvinylbenzene.

Fourteen-day studies and toxicokinetic studies are planned and the decision to conduct 90-day and chronic studies will be made after review of this data.

Diazoaminobenzene (CAS No. 136–35–6) is used as an intermediate in organic synthesis, dye and agricultural chemical manufacturing. Diazoaminobenzene is a metal complexing agent and polymer additive used as a coupler to promote adhesion to natural rubber and steel and as a blowing agent in resins and urea-formaldehyde adhesives, polyurethane coatings.

Diazoaminobenzene was recommended by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences for toxicological testing based on the potential for worker exposure and the lack of adequate toxicological data. Several structural analogs of Diazoaminobenzene are carcinogenic, suggesting the possible carcinogenicity of Diazoaminobenzene, as well. It is used in D&C Red Dye and has been found as a contaminant in food samples collected by the Food and Drug Administration. It is mutagenic in Salmonella. Published carcinogenicity studies in mice are considered inadequate and none have been conducted in rats. Plans are underway to develop protocols for toxicity and carcinogenicity studies.

Ethidium Bromide (CAS No. 1239–45–8), because it interchelates in DNA, is commonly used for identification of DNA in research setting.

Ethidium bromide was nominated by a University faculty member because of its increasing use as a reagent of DNA chemistry and its widespread use as a DNA probe in sequencing reactions and the increased potential for exposure to laboratory workers. Plans are underway to develop protocols for toxicity and carcinogenicity studies.

Formamide (CAS No. 75–12–7) is used as a solvent, a softener, an intermediate in organic synthesis and in water-soluble ink formulations.

The National Cancer Institute nominated a class of chemicals which included formamide, N-methylformamide (NMF), and N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF), for NTP testing. DMF studies on have been completed and published by the NTP (prechronic), and industry (chronic). NMF was nominated only for genotoxicity testing and was found to be negative in the salmonella assay. Studies conducted by others have demonstrated that NMF is metabolized in the same manner as DMF. No further testing is therefore recommended for NMF. Formamide was nominated by the NCI for carcinogenicity testing. The limited information available on formamide indicates that it is metabolized to formate. Since rodents metabolize formate much more efficiently than primates, they may be insensitive to formamide toxicity. Therefore comparative metabolism of formamide will be evaluated in rat, mouse, and human liver slices studies prior to any pre-chronic studies. In addition, metabolism/disposition studies will be conducted initially in rats and then in mice using nose-only inhalation. Based on the results of these studies and any new information that becomes available in the literature, NTP will determine the appropriate animal model for future toxicity studies.

5-Hydroxymethyl Furfural (CAS No. 67–47–0) (HMF) is formed during the thermal decomposition of sugars and carbohydrates. HMF has been identified in a wide variety of heat processed foods including milk, fruit juices, spirits, honey, etc. HMF is also found in cigarettes.

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences nominated HMF based on the potential for widespread exposure in the diet, evidence for carcinogenic potential of other members of this class, and the fact that little is known about HMF toxicity. NTP plans to develop protocols to investigate the metabolism, toxicity and carcinogenicity of HMF.

Isoeugenol (CAS No. 97–54–1) is found in cloves, tobacco, and other plants and flowers. Isoeugenol is used to manufacture vanillin, and is widely used in fragrances and as a flavoring additive. Many consumers are potentially exposed to isoeugenol from its use in cosmetics and food.

Isoeugenol was nominated for carcinogencity testing by the National Cancer Institute based on its structural similarity to the carcinogens eugenol, safrole, isosafrole, and estragole, and its potential for human exposure as a food flavoring agent and a fragrance ingredient. Plans are underway to develop protocols to investigate the toxicity and carcinogenicity of Isoeugenol.

Methyl Styryl Ketone (CAS No. 1896–62–4) is a naturally occurring product and a synthetic flavor and fragrance additive. Its most important use is a flavoring and fragrance additive in many commercial products (for example; soap, detergent, perfume, creams and lotions, baked goods, frozen dairy products, nonalcoholic beverages). MSK is also listed on the recently released list of tobacco additives used in cigarette manufacture.

The rationale for the National Cancer Institute's (NCI) nomination included wide-spread low level human exposure from its use as a flavoring agent and use in perfumes, lotions, soap, and detergents. As an α,β-unsaturated ketone, it exhibits mutagenicity in short-term tests in Salmonella with metabolic activation. It is a known Michael acceptor and is expected to react with either food stuffs or proteins in the target tissues. Toxicology data is very limited.

There is a CAS number for Methyl Styryl Ketone that refers to unspecified isomers of Methyl Styryl Ketone. It should be noted that the trans isomer (CAS 1896–62–4) is being studied to avoid any future confusion. Methyl Trans Styryl Ketone (MSK) was nominated by NCI for comparative toxicity studies, metabolism, and carcinogenicity based on potential for human exposure. Metabolism studies are underway. Plans are underway to develop protocols for comparative disposition and short-term toxicity studies.

Stoddart Solvent (Casno: 8052–41–3) is used as a multipurpose petroleum solvent; uses include paint vehicles; thinning agent for paints, coatings, and waxes; printing inks, adhesives; solvent in liquid photocopier toners; solvent in dry cleaning; degreaser for engine parts in machine and auto repair shops.

Stoddard solvent (high flash, low aromatic grade), was nominated by the United Auto Workers as one of several organic solvents that are used with substantial exposure in transportation, equipment and related metal working industries. For most of these solvents, there was evidence for human health risks particularly occupational cancer and respiratory toxicity found in epidemiology studies, from cases reports, from acute and subacute testing in animals from inadequate chronic exposure studies. Stoddard solvent is a mixture of numerous hydrocarbons derived by refining crude oil. The mixture consists of three major groups of components: linear and branched alkanes (30–50%), also known as paraffins; cycloalkanes (30–40%); and

aromatic hydrocarbons (10–20%). There are various types of Stoddard solvent with different flash points and composition of linear alkanes, cycloalkanes, and aromatic hydrocarbons. ASTM specifies four types of mineral spirit (Stoddard solvent): Type I—Regular; Type II—High flash point; Type III—Odorless; and Type IV—Low Dry Point. Stoddard solvent type III selected for testing is a mixture with high aliphatic and low aromatic contents, little odor, and 100°F minimum flash point. In 1990, production volume was about 38 million pounds. NTP is developing protocols for toxicity and carcinogenicity studies.

Anyone having relevant information (including ongoing toxicological studies, current or future trends in production and import, use pattern, human exposure levels, environmental occurrence and toxicological data) to share with the NTP on any of these chemicals, should contact Dr. William Eastin within 60 days of the appearance of this announcement. The information provided will be considered by the NTP in designing these studies.

Contact may be made by mail to: Dr. William Eastin, NIEHS/NTP, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709, by telephone at 919–541–7941, fax 919–541–4714, or email at Eastin@NIEHS.HIH.GOV

Dated: May 1, 1996.

Kenneth Olden,

Director, National Toxicology Program.

[FR Doc. 96–11908 Filed 5–10–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Notice of Meetings

Pursuant to Public Law 92–463, notice is hereby given of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) National Advisory Council and Drug Testing Advisory Board meetings in May and June 1996.

A summary of these meetings and a roster of committee members may be obtained from: Mrs. Vera L. Jones, Acting Committee Management Officer, CSAP, Rockwall II Building, Suite 7A–140, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, Telephone: (301) 443–9542.

Substantive program information may be obtained from the individual whose name and telephone number is listed as Contact below.

The meeting of the CSAP National Advisory Council will include a presentation from the SAMHSA Administrator, discussion of administrative matters, announcements and reports from the SAMHSA and CSAP Councils' subcommittees. Invitation has been extended for a presentation on CSAP and Department of State Collaborative Studies.

Committee Name: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention National Advisory Council.

Meeting Date(s): May 30, 1996.

Place: Bethesda Marriott Residence Inn, 7335 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20814.

Open: May 30, 1996, 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Contact: Yuth Nimit, Ph.D., Executive Secretary, Rockwall II Building, Suite 7A–140; Telephone: (301), 443–8455 and FAX: (301) 443–3355.

The meeting of the Drug Testing Advisory Board will include a roll call, general announcements, and a discussion of various program, procedural, and technical issues. Public comments are welcome during the open session. Please communicate with the individual listed as contact below for guidance.

The meeting will also include the review of sensitive National Laboratory Certification Program (NLCP) internal operating procedures and program development issues. Therefore, a portion of the meeting will be closed to the public as determined by the Administrator, SAMHSA, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2), (4), and (6) and 5 U.S.C. App. 2, § 10(d).

Committee Name: Drug Testing Advisory Board.

Meeting Date(s): June 27, 1996.

Place: Ramada Inn - Rockville, 1775 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20857.

Open: June 27, 1996, 8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

Closed: June 27, 1996, 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Contact: Donna M. Bush, Ph.D.; Executive Secretary, Telephone: (301) 443–6014 and FAX: (301) 443–3031.

Dated: May 7, 1996.

Jeri Lipov,

Committee Management Officer, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

[FR Doc. 96–11928 Filed 5–10–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4162–20–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–3917–N–77]

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research; Notice of Proposed Information Collection for Public Comment

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The proposed information collection requirement described below will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act. The Department is soliciting public comments on the subject proposal.

DATES: Comments due: July 12, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposal. Comments should refer to the proposal by name or OMB Control Number and should be sent to: Reports Liaison Officer, Office of Policy Development and Research, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW., Room 8226, Washington, DC 20410.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Chase, Economist, Office of Policy Development and Research—telephone (202) 708–4504 (this is not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department will submit the proposed information collection to OMB for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended).

This Notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information to: (1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond; including through the use of appropriate automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g. permitting electronic submission of responses.

This notice also lists the following information:

Title of Proposal: Evaluation of Home Ownership Counseling Initiatives.

OMB Control Number, if applicable: 2528–.

Description of the need for the information and proposed use: The information is being collected to determine the feasibility of setting a long-term mechanism for the collection of data to evaluate the efficacy of home ownership counseling. Evaluating counseling programs has been hampered by two methodological reasons: (1) Differences in programs goals complicate any type of performance comparison; and (2) the counseling industry encounters very