(3) At least 24 months, but less than 36 months
(4) At least 36 months, but less than 48 months
(5) 48 or more months

Measure 4.2: Of all children who entered foster care during the reporting period, what percentage re-entered care within 12 months of a prior foster care episode?

Data Elements: AFCARS
Element 19: Total number of removals
Element 20: Date of discharge from last episode
Element 21: Date of latest removal
Element 56: Date of discharge from foster care
Element 58: Reason for discharge

Child Welfare Outcome 5: Reduce Time in Foster Care to Adoption

Measure 5.1: Of all children who exited care to a finalized adoption, what percentage exited care in the following time periods?
(1) Less than 12 months from the time of latest removal from home
(2) At least 12 months, but less than 24 months
(3) At least 24 months, but less than 36 months
(4) At least 36 months, but less than 48 months
(5) 48 or more months

Measure 5.2: Of all children who exited care to a finalized adoption and who were age 3 or older at the time of entry into care, what percentage exited care during the following time periods?
(1) Less than 12 months from the time of latest removal from home
(2) At least 12 months, but less than 24 months
(3) At least 24 months, but less than 36 months
(4) At least 36 months, but less than 48 months
(5) 48 or more months

Data Elements: AFCARS
Element 6: Date of birth
Element 21: Date of latest removal
Element 56: Date of discharge from foster care
Element 58: Reasons for discharge

Child Welfare Outcome 6: Increase Placement Stability

Measure 6.1: Of all children served who had been in care for the time periods listed below, what percentage had no more than two placement settings during that time period?
(1) Less than 12 months from the time of latest removal from home
(2) At least 12 months, but less than 24 months
(3) At least 24 months, but less than 36 months
(4) At least 36 months, but less than 48 months
(5) 48 or more months

Data Elements: AFCARS
Element 21: Date of latest removal
Element 24: Number of previous settings in episode
Element 56: Date of discharge from foster care (needed only if child exited during the year.)

Child Welfare Outcome 7: Reduce Placements of Young Children in Group Homes or Institutions

Measure 7.1: For all children who entered care during the reporting period and were age 12 or younger at the time of their most recent placement, what percentage was placed in a group home or an institution?

Data Elements: AFCARS
Element 6: Date of birth
Element 21: Date of latest removal
Element 23: Placement date in current setting
Element 41: Current placement setting

Dated: August 13, 1999.

Patricia Montoya,

Commissioner, Administration on Children, Youth and Families.

[FR Doc. 99–21657 Filed 8–19–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 99N–1393]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; State Petitions for Exemption from Preemption

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that the proposed collection of information listed below has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Submit written comments on the collection of information by September 20, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on the collection of information to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB, New Executive Office Bldg., 725 17th St. NW., rm. 10235, Washington, DC 20503, Attn: Wendy Taylor, Desk Officer for FDA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peggy Schlosburg, Office of Information Resources Management (HFA–250), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–827–1223.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with 44 U.S.C. 3507, FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance.

State Petitions for Exemption From Preemption (21 CFR 100.1(d)) (OMB Control Number 0910–0277—Extension)

Under section 403A(b) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 343–1(b)), States may petition FDA for exemption from Federal preemption of State food labeling and standard of identity requirements. Section 100.1(d) (21 CFR 100.1(d)) sets forth the information a State is required to submit in such a petition. The information required under § 100.1(d) enables FDA to determine whether the State food labeling or standard of identity requirement comports with the statutory criteria for exemption from Federal preemption.

In the **Federal Register** of June 4, 1999 (64 FR 30037), the agency requested comments on the proposed collections of information. One comment was received that was supportive of the proposal and encouraged FDA to continue this information collection request.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN[1]

21 CFR Section	No. of Respondents	Annual Frequency per Response	Total Annual Responses	Hours per Response	Total Hours
100.1(d)	1	1	1	40	40

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

The reporting burden for § 100.1(d) is insignificant because petitions for exemption from preemption are seldom submitted by States requesting the agency grant an exemption from preemption by labeling requirements based upon certain sections of the act. Over the last 3 years, FDA has not received any preemption petitions. Since the enactment of section 403A(b) of the act as part of the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990, FDA has received only eight petitions for seeking exemption from preemption. Although FDA believes that the burden will be insignificant, it believes these information collection provisions should be extended to provide for the potential future need of a State or local government to petition for an exemption from preemption under the provisions of section 403A(b) of the act.

Dated: August 16, 1999.

William K. Hubbard,

Senior Associate Commissioner for Policy, Planning and Legislation.

[FR Doc. 99–21581 Filed 8–19–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, DHHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are owned by agencies 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.

Surface Coating for Hot-Melt Adhesive Films

John I. Peterson, Tristan Gorrindo (ORS), DHHS Reference No. E–015–99/0 filed 10 May 1999.

Licensing Contact: John Fahner-Vihtelic; 301/496–7735 ext. 270; e-mail: jf36z@nih.gov.

The present application describes a method and apparatus for applying thin-film coatings to poly(ethylene/vinyl acetate, CAS24937–78–8) (EVA) hot-melt layers used in Laser Capture Microdissection (LCM). These methods result in the placement of a hard, non-adhering surface on the EVA layer. The placement of this layer overcomes the problems associated with nonspecific pickup of tissue. Analysis errors in tissue samples captured by laser melting are easily prevented, and using various brush-off or wash-off techniques the removal of undesired tissue material from EVA with thin-film coatings is easily accomplished. Additional advantages include the protection of the hard surface against ambient humidity and temperature variations that adversely affect performance. A desirable coating is one that is a water or water-ethanol solution since it does not deform the EVA surface. Three materials have been tested and are acceptable for this application.

A Method of Preventing Tumor Metastasis

S Rong, G Vande Woude, DL Faletto, I Tsarfaty, M Oskarsson (NCI),

Serial No. 09/248,901 filed 12 Feb 1999.

Licensing Contact: Susan S. Rucker; 301/496–7056 ext. 245; e-mail: sr156v@nih.gov

This application generally relates to signal transduction involving hepatocyte growth factor/scatter factor (HGF/SF) and its receptor the *met* proto-oncogene. *In vitro* experiments have indicated that some tumors, such as sarcomas, exhibit metastatic behavior due to inappropriate HGF/SF signaling. The application describes a method whereby this signaling can be inhibited by a substance such as an HGF/SF variant, an HGF/SF mimetic or an antibody or antibody fragment that prevents HGF/SF from binding to *met.*

Several related cases are also available for licensing: U.S. Patent 5,871,959 issued 2/16/1999 entitled ''A Method of Producing HGF/SF and Related Cell Lines'' and U.S. Patent 5,648,273 issued 7/15/1997 entitled ''Hepatic growth factor receptor is the MET proto-oncogene''.

Expressed Sequence Tags of Genes Expressed in Drosophila Testes

Brian Oliver, Justen Andrews, Jining Lu (NIDDK)

DHHS Reference No. E–023–99/0.

Licensing Contact: Peter Soukas, 301/496–7056 ext. 268; e-mail: ps193c@nih.gov.

This unpatented invention describes the generation of high quality Expressed Sequence Tags (ESTs) of genes expressed in Drosophila testes obtained through ongoing sequencing. Approximately sixty percent (60%) of the generated ESTs have no significant homology to existing Drosophila EST sets. Thus, this invention represents a valuable addition to the Drosophila unigene set. Additionally, approximately forty-three percent (43%) of these ESTs have no significant similarity to sequences to any other organism in public databases, representing possibly previously unidentified genes.

Approximately 3000 sequence reads have been submitted to dbEST at the present time. The ESTs were prepared from a library derived from poly-A^+ RNA isolated from 700 y^* w^{67c1} 1–5 day post-eclosion testis. cDNA was cloned in the Stratagene Uni-Zap XR vector according to the manufacturer's instructions. The primary unamplified library contained 8×10^6 plaque forming units (pfu). The library was amplified once (1×10^6 pfu yielded 1.75×10^{12} pfu). There are no NIH patent rights associated with this invention; it is available for commercialization through a Biological Materials License Agreement.

Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor Activating Gene 1 (FRAG1), Related Proteins and Methods

MV Lorenzi (NCI), T Miki (NCI)

Serial No. 09/202,548 filed 15 Dec 98 claiming priority to PCT/US97/10660 filed 18 Jun 97 and 60/020,009 filed 18 Jun 96

Licensing Contact: Susan S. Rucker; 301/496–7056 ext. 245; e-mail: sr156v@nih.gov

These applications describe the identification, isolation and cloning of the human gene named *F*ibroblast Growth Factor *R*eceptor *A*ctivating *G*ene I (FRAG1) as well as its rat homolog. A full length clone of the human FRAG1 was deposited and the partial sequence (about 90%) is disclosed. The complete sequence of the rat homolog is disclosed.

The gene for FRAG1 encodes a protein which activates the known growth factor receptor, Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor 2 (FGFR2).