

93.306; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: July 16, 2001.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 01–18279 Filed 7–20–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Prospective Grant of Exclusive License: Therapeutic Blockage of ICER Synthesis To Prevent ICER-Mediated Inhibition of Immune Cell Activity

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is notice, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209(c)(1) and 37 CFR 404.7(a)(1)(i), that the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, is contemplating the grant of an exclusive license to practice the inventions embodied in U.S. Patent Application No. 09/643,548 and International patent application entitled “Therapeutic blockage of ICER synthesis to prevent ICER-mediated inhibition of immune cell activity”, to Virimmune Inc., having a place of business in Rockville, Maryland. The patent rights of these inventions have been assigned to the United States of America.

The prospective exclusive license territory will be worldwide and the field of use may be limited to the treatment of infectious disease and cancer.

DATES: Only written comments and/or applications for a license which are received by the NIH Office of Technology Transfer on or before September 21, 2001 will be considered.

ADDRESSES: Requests for copies of the patent, inquiries, comment and other materials relating to the contemplated exclusive license should be directed to: Percy S. Pan, Technology Licensing Specialist, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, MD 20852–3804; Telephone 301–496–7736, ext. 256; Facsimile 301–402–0220; E-mail panp@od.nih.gov.

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 sixty (60) days from the date of this published notice, the NIH receives written evidence and argument that 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.

Applications for a license in the field of use filed in response to this notice will be treated as objections to the grant of the contemplated exclusive license. Comments and objections submitted to this notice will not be made available for public inspection and to the extent permitted by law, will not be released under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552.

Dated: July 12, 2001.

Jack Spiegel,

Director, Division of Technology Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer.

[FR Doc. 01–18280 Filed 7–20–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–4650–N–49]

Notice of Submission of Proposed Information Collection to OMB; Low-Income Public and Indian Housing Financial Statements

AGENCY: Office of the Chief Information Officer, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The proposed information collection requirement described below has been 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 Date:* August 22, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposal. Comments should refer to the proposal by name and/or OMB approval number and should be sent to: Joseph F. Lackey, Jr., OMB Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wayne Eddins, Reports Management Officer, Q, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street,

Southwest, Washington, DC 20410; e-mail Wayne.Eddins@HUD.gov; telephone (202) 708–2374. This is not a toll-free number. Copies of the proposed forms and other available documents submitted to OMB may be obtained from Mr. Eddins.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department has submitted the proposal for the collection of information, as described below, to OMB for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). The Notice lists the following information: (1) The title of the information collection proposal; (2) the office of the agency to collect the information; (3) the OMB approval number, if applicable; (4) the description of the need for the information and its proposed use; (5) the agency form number, if applicable; (6) what members of the public will be affected by the proposal; (7) how frequently information submissions will be required; (8) an estimate of the total number of hours needed to prepare the information submission including number of respondents, frequency of response, and hours of response; (9) whether the proposal is new, an extension, reinstatement, or revision of an information collection requirement; and (10) the name and telephone number of an agency official familiar with the proposal and of the OMB Desk Officer for the Department.

This Notice also list the following information:

Title of Proposal: Low-Income Public and Indian Housing Financial Statements.

OMB Approval Number: 2577–0067.

Form Numbers: HUD–52599.

Description of the Need for the Information and its Proposed Use: Public.

Housing Agencies (PHAs) report operating receipts and expenditures of projects under an Annual Contributions or Administrative Contract which have been in the operations period for all or a part of the fiscal year. Form HUD–52599 has been designed for use in reporting operating receipts and expenditures of the various types of Projects, such as (a) PHA-owned rental projects, (b) PHA-leased rental projects, (c) PHA-owned homeowner projects, and (d) PHA-leased homeownership projects.

Respondents: State, Local or Tribal Governments.

Frequency of Submission: Annually.

	Number of re- spondents	×	Frequency of response	×	Hours per response	=	Burden hours
Reporting Burden	3,300		1		1		3,300

Total Estimated Burden Hours: 3,300.
Status: Reinstatement, with change.

Authority: Section 3507 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 35, as amended.

Dated: July 17, 2001.

Wayne Eddins,

*Departmental Reports Management Officer,
Office of the Chief Information Officer.*

[FR Doc. 01-18332 Filed 7-20-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-72-M

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-4451-N-08]

Notice Terminating Funding Availability for Public Housing Drug Elimination Program Gun Buyback Violence Reduction Initiative

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, HUD.

ACTION: Notice terminating funding availability for public housing drug elimination program gun buyback violence reduction initiative.

SUMMARY: On November 3, 1999, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) published in the **Federal Register** a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) announcing funding for its Gun Buyback Violence Reduction Initiative. On February 3, 2000, HUD amended and republished this NOFA. The purpose of the notice published today is to announce that HUD is terminating funding under its Gun Buyback Violence Reduction Initiative NOFA. HUD is also announcing that it will recapture and reprogram any PHDEP matching gun buyback funds that are not expended by Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) by the termination date of their grant agreements.

DATES: Termination of funding for the PHDEP Gun Buyback Violence Reduction Initiative is effective immediately.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sonia Burgos, Director, Community Safety and Conservation Division, Office of Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW., Room 4206, Washington, DC 20410, telephone (202) 708-1197 ext. 4227.

Hearing or speech-impaired individuals may access this number via TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Information Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 3, 1999, HUD published in the **Federal Register** (at 64 FR 60080) a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Public Housing Drug Elimination Program Gun Buyback Violence Reduction Initiative. The NOFA provided funding information and program guidelines for gun buyback initiatives. The NOFA stated that Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) may reprogram a portion of their FY 1999 PHDEP grant dollars in order to devote such resources to gun buyback violence reduction initiatives. The Department through the NOFA also made an additional \$4.5 million available for gun buyback initiatives to PHAs that reprogrammed PHDEP funds for gun buyback violence reduction initiatives. This \$4.5 million was to be awarded on a basis of \$43 for every \$100 of FY 1999 PHDEP funds reprogrammed for gun buyback violence reduction initiatives.

On February 3, 2000, HUD published in the **Federal Register** (at 65 FR 5400) a Notice of Amendment and Republication of the NOFA for the PHDEP Gun Buyback Violence Reduction Initiative. The amendment made clear that while HUD's matching funds are to be drawn only from the FY 1999 PHDEP set-aside, PHA's expenditures were not restricted to FY 1999 grant funds, but may come from PHDEP grant funds regardless of fiscal year.

The notice published in today's **Federal Register**, announces that HUD is terminating funding under its Gun Buyback Violence Reduction Initiative NOFA and, consequently, will no longer accept applications for funding. HUD is also announcing that it will recapture and reprogram any PHDEP matching gun buyback funds that are not expended by Public Housing Authorities by the termination date of their Grant Agreements.

Basis for Termination

Despite their good intentions, gun buyback initiatives are limited in their effectiveness as a strategy to combat violent and gun-related crimes, particularly in public and assisted housing communities. Buyback initiatives are likely to have more

impact on reducing the number of gun-related accidents and deaths in homes than gun violence in public and assisted housing communities. There are several reasons why buyback projects are ineffective in reducing gun-related violent crimes in these neighborhoods.

First, the most effective strategies to combat gun violence are locally developed solutions initiated by PHAs working in partnership with state and local law enforcement agencies. In light of the top-down nature of this gun buyback initiative, PHAs across the nation have shown little interest in applying for or reprogramming PHDEP funding for gun buyback activities. This is underscored by the fact that only 100 PHAs out of 1,000 have reprogrammed and used \$2,256,029 in PHDEP funding set-aside for gun buyback purposes out of \$10.5 million that was available. Additionally, only \$970,192 of the \$4.5 in PHDEP technical assistance funding was used for gun buybacks.

Second, as an effort targeted at public and assisted housing, the results of gun buybacks are minimal. The buyback initiatives that are open to the general public have no guarantee of decreasing the supply of guns available to criminals who commit gun violence and related crimes that adversely impact residents living in public and assisted housing communities. At best, these buybacks may marginally be effective in reducing the at-large supply of guns held by the public. However, in light of the sheer volume of guns available in the United States and the tactics criminal use to acquire firearms, buybacks remove generally no more than 1 or 2 percent of the guns estimated to be in the hands of citizens across the nation.

Moreover, studies show that lawbreakers rarely surrender their weapons to buyback programs and many people who sell their guns have other firearms at home, or soon purchase new ones. In general, the age and type of guns turned in as a part of buyback programs are older guns. For example, in 1999, more than half the 2,912 weapons bought by the District of Columbia police for \$100 apiece were 15 years old. These are not the same firearms as those used by youth or adult offenders to commit violent or drug-related criminal activity. The guns of choice for young offenders are fast, firing 9 millimeter or .380 caliber semiautomatic pistols that more often show up in crime records than at sites