

announces that it will enter into an umbrella cooperative agreement with the National Latino Children's Institute (NLCI). This cooperative agreement will establish the broad programmatic framework in which specific projects can be funded as they are identified during the agreement period.

The purpose of this cooperative agreement is to assist NLCI to expand and enhance its activities aimed at improving the general welfare of Latino children throughout the country in areas such as health promotion, disease prevention, and education. Future projects are expected to focus on programs and policies that will strive to eliminate health and socio-economic disparities that affect Hispanic children.

OMH will provide consultation, including administrative and technical assistance, as needed, for the execution and evaluation of all aspects of this cooperative agreement. OMH will also participate and/or collaborate with the awardee in any workshops or symposia to exchange current information, opinions, and research findings during this agreement.

Authorizing Legislation

This cooperative agreement is authorized under Section 1707(d)(1) of the Public Health Service Act.

Background

Assistance will be provided only to the National Latino Children's Institute (NLCI). No other applications are solicited. NLCI is uniquely qualified to administer this cooperative agreement because it has:

1. Focused the nation's attention on policies, programs, and community initiatives that lead to the full and health development of Latino children;
2. Furnished training and technical assistance to programs and policies that value Hispanic youth, such as organizing and sponsoring an annual youth summit that provides leadership experience to young Latinos;
3. Promoted and implemented the National Latino Children's Agenda (NLCA) that encompasses health, environment, economic, and educational conditions of Hispanic children as a means of improving their overall quality of life;
4. Helped build healthy communities by conveying the most effective strategies for accessing and impacting the Latino population;
5. Carried out the principles of the NLCA in local communities in partnership with corporations, community-based organizations, federal agencies, youth, and families that are committed to seeking solutions to the

many problems young Latinos face and to act expeditiously to improve their life conditions;

6. Sponsored and collaborated with local and nationwide initiatives that create policies and services respectful of Latino values and language;

7. Identified and selected La Promesa community programs that have demonstrated how the wise and efficient use of culture, language, and values can improve services to the Latino population and serve as models that may be replicated throughout the nation; and

8. Developed a collaborative network of local community work groups and organizations recognized as La Promesa model youth programs, among others, to whom it provides access to information services on policies and programs affecting Latino children.

This cooperative agreement will be awarded in FY 1998 for a 12-month budget period within a project period of 5 years. Depending upon the types of projects and availability of funds, it is anticipated that this cooperative agreement will receive approximately \$50,000 to \$100,000. Continuation awards within the project period will be made on the basis of satisfactory progress and the availability of funds.

Where To Obtain Additional Information

If you are interested in obtaining additional information regarding this cooperative agreement, contact Mr. Guadalupe Pacheco, Office of Minority Health, 5515 Security Lane, Suite 1000, Rockville, Maryland 20852 or telephone (301) 443-5084.

The Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance number is 93.004.

Dated: July 1, 1998.

Clay E. Simpson Jr.,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Minority Health.

[FR Doc. 98-19008 Filed 7-15-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4166-17-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics: Meeting

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the Department of Health and Human Services announces the following advisory committee meeting.

Name: National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics (NCVHS) Executive Subcommittee.

Time and Dates: 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. July 22, 1998.

Place: Room N-502, State of Illinois Building, 160 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Status: Open.

Purpose: The Executive Subcommittee of the National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics will hold a meeting on July 22, 1998 in Chicago. At the meeting, the Subcommittee will review the status of current work plans and progress, and plan future priorities and activities. The Subcommittee also is expected to plan the agenda for the upcoming September and November 1998 meetings of the full committee.

Contact person for more information:

Substantive information as well as an agenda for the meeting and a roster of committee members may be obtained by visiting the NCVHS website (<http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/ncvhs>), where an agenda will be posted prior to the meeting. You may also call James Scanlon, NCVHS Executive Staff Director, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, DHHS, Room 440-D, Humphrey Building, 200 Independence Avenue S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201, telephone (202) 690-7100, or Marjorie S. Greenberg, Executive Secretary, NCVHS, NCHS, CDC, Room 1100, Presidential Building, 6525 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782, telephone (301) 436-7050.

Dated: July 8, 1998.

James Scanlon,

Director, Division of Data Policy.

[FR Doc. 98-18876 Filed 7-15-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4151-04-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

The inventions named in this notice are owned by agencies of the United States Government and are available for licensing in the United States (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 U.S. 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 Thomas E. O'Toole, M.P.H., Licensing and Marketing Specialist, Technology Transfer Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Mailstop

E-67, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE., Atlanta, GA 30333, telephone (404) 639-6270; facsimile (404) 639-6266. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

Detection and Identification of Non-polio Enteroviruses

Kilpatrick, David R.

Filed 2 October 96

Serial No. 60/027, 353 (ref# I-001-96)

This invention allows the diagnosis, detection, and differentiation of clinical paralysis cases due to polioviruses. A new and novel method for designing polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers was developed to differentiate between the three poliovirus serotypes. This method has been further developed to produce PCR primers capable of differentiating the 60+ serotypes of nonpolio enteroviruses.

Generation of Viral Transfectants Using Recombinant DNA-Derived Nucleocapsid Proteins

Shaw, Michael W.

Filed 1 May 96

Serial No. 60/017,907 (CDC Ref# I-002-96)

This invention provides a method of producing viral transfectants that eliminates the need for purified RNP complexes or for purified viral RNA polymerases. The methods of this invention thus dramatically simplify the preparation of viral transfectants. The development of reverse genetics for influenza viruses has allowed the direct manipulation of virion gene products and the creation of entirely new recombinant viruses not seen in nature.

Nucleic Acid Assay for the Detection and Differentiation of Three Chlamydia Species

Messemer, Trudy

Filed 5 September 96

Serial No. 60/025, 509 (Ref# I-006-96)

This invention provides a novel assay for easily and readily detecting three important *Chlamydia* sp., i.e., *C. trachomatis*, *C. psittaci*, and *C. pneumoniae*. These three species may be detected and differentiated in the same sample aliquot at the same time through the use of amplification primers targeted to the 16S rRNA gene specific for each of the species. Additionally, even though multiple targets are used, the assay described is highly sensitive and specific consistently.

Inhibitors of Casein Kinase II (Protein Kinase CK2) Inhibit HIV-1 Replication

Critchfield, William

Filed 16 January 98

Serial No. (Ref# I-012-96)

This invention provides compositions and methods which are effective in inhibiting the activity of specific cellular components associated with viral replication, specifically protein kinase enzymes such as casein kinases. These compositions are easily administered by oral, subcutaneous and intravenous routes, and can be given in dosages that are safe, and provide inhibition of viral replication. The present invention provides a method of treating mammalian diseases mediated by viral infection by administering a composition comprising an anti-viral compound in a dosage sufficient to inhibit transcription and translation of viral genomes thereby preventing the propagation of viral particles.

DNA Polymerase From Treponema Pallidum

Steiner, Bret Martain

Filed 10 June 97

Serial No. 08/872, 094 (Ref# I-013-96)

This invention provides the nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of the DNA polymerase I region of the *Treponema pallidum* genome and sequences of nucleic acid molecules that selectively hybridize with nucleic acid molecules encoding the DNA polymerase I enzyme from *Treponema pallidum* or certain complementary sequences that are described. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for the production of recombinant DNA polymerase I enzyme or as probes to detect the presence of *T. pallidum*. The nucleic acid and amino acid sequences are also useful as laboratory research tools to study the organism and the disease and to develop therapies and treatments for syphilis.

Nucleic Acids for Detection Aspergillus Species

Morrison, Christine

Filed 2 May 97

Serial No. 60/045, 400 (Ref# I-016-96)

The present invention relates to nucleic acids for detecting *Aspergillus* species. Unique internal transcribed spacer 2 coding regions permit the development of probes specific for five different species, *A. flavus*, *A. fumigatus*, *A. niger*, *A. terreus*, and *A. nidulans*. The invention thereby provides methods for the species-specific detection and diagnosis of *Aspergillus* infection in a subject.

Nucleic Acids of the M Antigen Gene of Histoplasma Capsulatum, Isolated and Recombinantly-Produced Antigens, Vaccine and Antibodies, Methods and Kits for Detecting Histoplasmosis

Lott, Timothy J.

Filed 30 April 98

Serial No. 60/083,676 CDC Ref# I-002-97

This invention relates to nucleic acids (DNAs) relating to the M antigen gene of *Histoplasma capsulatum*; to vectors and host expression systems containing these nucleic acids; to nucleic acids (RNAs) which encode the M antigen of *H. capsulatum*; to isolated and recombinantly-produced antigens encoded by these nucleic acids; to antibodies produced against these antigens; to methods and kits for detecting histoplasmosis using these nucleic acids, antigens and antibodies; and to vaccines for treatment or prevention of histoplasmosis.

Dust Detector Tube

Volkwein, Jon C

Filed 3 July 97

Serial No. 60/052, 619 (Ref# I-004-97)

The present invention relates to an apparatus for real time dust dosimetry using the sampling pump having inlet port coupled to the dust detecting device or tube for detecting dust mass exposure using differential pressure measurements. The tube is elongated with the collection filter positioned therein for trapping dust mass. The dust detecting device coupled to the pump draws the flow of gas there through and traps selected dust mass at the collection filter. Differential pressure between the pump side of the collection filter and the atmosphere is indicative of the cumulative dust mass trapped.

Isocyanate Derivatizing Agent and Methods of Production and Use

Streicher, Robert P.

Filed 13 May 98

Serial No. 60/085,260 (CDC Ref# I-005-97)

This invention relates to a derivatizing agent and method for detecting and quantifying isocyanate contamination in an environmental sample. A novel isocyanate derivatizing agent, useful for the determination of isocyanates in an environmental sample, is provided. A method for producing this agent and a method for measuring the total level of isocyanate in an environmental sample are also provided.

Rapid and Sensitive Method for Detecting Histoplasma Capsulatum

Schafer, Millie P.

Filed 21 April 98

Serial No. 60/082,477 (CDC Ref# I-006-97)

This invention relates to detecting a pathogenic fungus, *Histoplasma capsulatum*, using oligonucleotide probes specific for *H. capsulatum* to

amplify *H. capsulatum* DNA by means of the polymerase chain reaction. Test samples may originate from the environment where *H. capsulatum* are found, or from clinical samples obtained from the patients.

New Retrovirus Isolated From Humans

Sandstrom, Paul A.
Filed 3 February 97
Serial No. 08/798, 071 (Ref# I-012-97)

This invention comprises a spumavirus isolate of human origin that has been definitively isolated from a human with no apparent disease. This novel spumavirus has been maintained through tissue culture cells where it causes characteristic vacuolation of the cells. The spumavirus also has a reagent for the immunological screening of such viruses. The spumavirus can also serve as a vector in gene therapy because the virus appears to cause no disease in humans and is not transmitted to other humans. Additionally, the spumavirus can be used as a reagent in pathogenicity studies of these and related viruses. Finally, the sequences of the spumavirus can be used as probes to detect virus in biological samples.

Hand Wipe Disclosing Method for the Presence of Lead

Esswein, Eric
Filed 11 June 97
Serial No. (Ref# I-014-97)

A method for the detection of lead in surfaces using a handwipe system and chemical test which includes either rhodizonate or sulfide ions. This invention is especially useful in detecting the presence of lead on skin and assessing the effectiveness of hand washing in removal of lead from the skin of exposed individuals. This invention is also especially useful in field evaluation for the presence of lead, and the effectiveness of its subsequent removal.

Epitope Peptides Immunogenic Against *Streptococcus Pneumoniae*

Carlone, George
Filed 2 March 98
Serial No. 60/076, 565 (Ref# I-017-97)

This invention describes novel immunogenic peptides obtained from a random library by selection for high affinity binding to monoclonal antibodies specific for Psa A epitopes. In addition, the peptides of the invention have the capability of serving as immunogens in a subject, thereby effectively eliciting the production of antibodies by the subject and additionally conferring protective immunity against infection by *S. pneumoniae* on the subject. The

invention also relates to a selection method employed to obtain such peptides.

Instrumented Cable; Wire for Monitoring Bolts

Martain, Lewis A.
Filed 27 February 98
Serial No. 69/076, 138 (Ref# I-023-97)

This invention provides an apparatus for providing support to a structure, and for measuring stress placed on the apparatus when present in the structure. The stress placed upon the apparatus can be measured at more than one location along the length of the apparatus, and the apparatus is spinnable into a rock mass without damaging said stress measuring devices.

Remote Monitoring Safety System

Marshall, Thomas E.
Filed 9 December 97
Serial No. (CDC Ref# I-024-97)

This invention relates to a roof monitoring safety system in which a single point or multiple points in a single bore hole can be measured to detect movement or sag in the roof strata of an underground mine. Movement of the rock strata overlying the mine is measured directly by use of one or more potentiometers connected via cables to the rock strata at different locations in a bore hole in the roof strata.

Method for Developing Degenerate PCR Primers

Kilpatrick, David R.
Filed 15 April 98
Serial No. 60/081,944 (CDC Ref# I-031-97)

The method of this invention provides degenerate primers for the amplification and subsequent detection of virtually all genes that encode an amino acid sequence. The degenerate primers are effective for detection of any gene which lies within a coding region that results in the production of a protein. Examples of genes that can be detected include those where the sequence of the specific target gene is structural, nonstructural, or enzymatic. The method provides highly specific primers which are effective for substantial amplification of a target sequence even where the target nucleic acid sequence is unknown.

Oligonucleotide Probes for Detecting Enterobacteriaceae and Quinolone-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae

Tenover, Fred C.
Filed 1 April 98
Serial No. (Ref# I-003-98)

This invention provides a simple, rapid, and useful method for

differentiating Enterobacteriaceae species and determining their quinolone-resistance status. This invention also provides material and methods to apply the species-specific probes to isolated DNA from host samples for an in vitro diagnosis of Enterobacteriaceae infection.

Method for the Determination of Hexavalent Chromium Using Ultrasonication and Strong Anion Exchange Solid Phase Extraction

Wang, Jin
Filed 27 February 98
Serial No. 60/076,137 (CDC Ref# I-010-98)

This invention relates to a method for the determination of hexavalent chromium. Based on the chemical properties of chromium species in aqueous solutions, a simple, fast, sensitive, and economical field method has been developed and evaluated for the determination of hexavalent chromium in environmental and workplace air samples.

Intrinsically-safe Roof Hazard Alert Module

Mayercheck, William D.
Filed 30 April 98
Serial No. 60/083,677 (CDC Ref# I-012-98)

The invention relates to an intrinsically-safe roof hazard warning device designed to be attached to the roof of a mine to indicate unsupported roof conditions or other unsafe conditions. The device of this invention is especially useful in underground mining operations in order to discourage miners from going into unsupported mine roof areas by rendering the attendant hazard more evident, directing the miner's attention to an appropriate warning message on the module, and thus avoiding the hazard beyond the device. The warning device of this invention is intrinsically-safe, self-contained, simple to use, inexpensive to build and operate, portable, light weight, compact, and low-profile. These features make it useful in short-term or temporary hazardous situations where the installation of complex or bulky warning systems may not be warranted or justified.

Dated: July 10, 1998.
Joseph R. Carter,
Acting Associate Director for Management and Operations, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
[FR Doc. 98-18936 Filed 7-15-98; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4163-18-P