To obtain copies of the supporting statement for the proposed paperwork collections referenced above, E-mail your request, including your address and phone number, to Paperwork@hcfa.gov, or call the Reports Clearance Office on (410) 786–1326. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collections must be mailed within 30 days of this notice directly to the OMB Desk Officer designated at the following address: OMB Human Resources and Housing Branch, Attention: Allison Eydt, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: July 9, 1998.

John P. Burke III,

HCFA Reports Clearance Officer, HCFA, Office of Information Services, Security and Standards Group, Division of HCFA Enterprise Standards.

[FR Doc. 98–19257 Filed 7–17–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–03–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institute of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing: Compound, Composition and Method for Treating Cancer

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Institutes of Health is seeking licensees for the further development, evaluation and commercialization of materials and methods for a novel cancer treatment strategy. The invention claimed in DHHS reference No. E–013–96/0, ''Compound, Composition and Method for Treating Cancer,'' (Hartman, N., *et al.*) filed on 3 June 1996 as USSN 60/019,086, and in corresponding international filings, is available for licensing (in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 207 and 37 CFR Part 404).

ADDRESSES: Questions about the licensing opportunity should be addressed to Girish C. Barua, Ph.D., Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852–3804; Telephone: 301/496–7056 ext. 263; Fax: 301/402–0220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The invention is a novel compound for treating cancer, Demethylpenclomedine, which is a derivative of the drug Penclomedine. Penclomedine is already under investigation for its remarkable preclinical activity against breast cancer, but it suffers from several dose-limiting side effects. The invention, Demethylpenclomedine, appears to have reduced toxicity while still having a similar therapeutic efficacy to that of Penclomedine in animal models.

Demethylpenclomedine may thus prove to be a useful chemotherapeutic against breast cancer and other cancers. The lower toxicity may allow use at higher levels than have been tried with Penclomedine, and other possible cancers, such as brain tumors, could be targeted.

Information about the patent application and pertinent information not yet publicly described can be obtained under a Confidential Disclosure Agreement. Respondees interested in licensing the invention will be required to submit an Application for License to Public Health Service Inventions.

Dated: July 6, 1998.

Jack Spiegel,

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

[FR Doc. 98–19145 Filed 7–17–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

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.

Murine Intracisternal a Particle Constitutive Transport Elements and Uses Thereof

BK Felber, C Tabernero, AS Zolotukhin (NCI)

Serial No. 60/070,204 filed 31 Dec 97

Licensing Contact: Robert Benson, 301/496–7056 ext. 267

This invention concerns recombinant attenuated HIV strains useful as vaccines. HIV regulates its expression by controlling the nuclear transport of unspliced mRNA encoding structural proteins. HIV utilizes the Rev/RRE system. RRE (Rev. Responsive Element) is an HIV encoded nucleo-cytoplasmic transport element (NCTE), which is part of every HIV RNA encoding the structural genes (gas/pol and env). Rev is an HIV encoded protein which binds to the RRE. This interaction is essential for the nucleo-cytoplasmic transport of the RRE-containing viral mRNAs and the expression of Gap/Pol and Env proteins. The inventors have produced an attenuated HIV by disabling rev/RRE, by point mutations, and inserting in its place a novel murine NCTE, isolated form an intracisternal A-type particle (IAP). The resultant HIV is attenuated between 50 and 200 fold compared to wild-type HIV. Claimed are the novel murine NCTE, recombinant retroviruses comprising the NCTE, and vaccines. The use of another NCTE is described in Zolotukhin *et al.*, (1994) J. Virology 68:7944–7952.

Design and Construction of Non-Infectious Human Retroviral Mutants Deficient in Genomic RNA

RJ Gorelick, LO Arthur, A Rein, LE Henderson, S Oroszlan (NCI)

U.S. Patent No. 5,674,720 issued 07 Oct 97

Licensing Contract: Robert Benson, 301/496–7056 ext. 267

This invention describes methods for generating non-replicating (i.e. non-infectious) virus-like particles that mimic HIV–1, SIV and other retroviruses, which are capable of generating a protective immune response. In addition to being replication defective, these virus like particles are deficient in packaged genomic RNA but have the added benefit of a normal compliment of viral and cellular proteins that remain in their native conformations. Also claimed are methods of making the mutant retroviruses which may potentially be used as immunogens for vaccines, particularly against HIV–1. The basis of the method and the mutant viruses of the claims is the finding that a conserved amino acid sequence motif, found in the nucleocapsid domain of

the Gag precursor polyprotein of all retroviruses, when mutated resulted in virions with much lower or zero infectivity. This concept has been tested in the primate lentivirus, SIV, which is related to HIV–1. Mutations were introduced into the gene coding for the conserved sequence motif found in the nucleocapsid domain of the Gag precursor polyprotein of SIV. The viruses obtained upon transfection were defective in replication. Plasmid DNA containing the mutated provirus was injected into five pig tailed macques and the vector without the provirus was injected into four control animals. The vaccinated animals were either partially or fully protected when challenged with infectious SIV(Mne) whereas three of the four control animals became persistently infected and developed AIDS as indicated by a marked decline in CD4 cell numbers. The invention has been filed in foreign countries and has been granted in Europe (No. 91900636.1) and Japan (No. Hei 7–16420).

The Application of Induction Tolerance by Oral Feeding of Myelin Basic Protein to the Generation of Increased Resistance to Stroke

KJ Becker, JM Hallenbeck, RM McCarron (NINDS)
Serial No. 08/994,293 filed 19 Dec 97
Licensing Contact: Stephen Finley, 301/496–7735 ext. 215

In vivo experiments have shown that immunosuppression in the brain can be achieved through oral tolerance to myelin basic protein (MBP). Following exposure to MBP again which has the effect of suppressing the inflammatory reaction associated with stroke. This possible new means of minimizing the severity of damage from stroke, the number three killer of Americans and leading cause of disability, does not result in detrimental systemic side effects as other immunosuppressive agents do. This treatment could be administered to those considered at significantly increased risk for a stroke including those with a previous stroke, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hypercholesteremia, or a history of smoking as well as those undergoing a medical or surgical treatment which increases the possibility of an ischemic event.

Salivary Prolactin Test for Serotonergic Activity

JD Higley (NIAAA), S Lindell (NICHD)
Serial No. 60.082,126 filed 16 April 98
Licensing Contact: Stephen Finley, 301/496–7735 ext. 215

A noninvasive diagnostic assay improves on previous methods for determining central serotonin functioning, an indicator of susceptibility to aggression, alcohol abuse, obsessive-compulsive disorder and eating disorders. Levels of salivary prolactin can be assayed to determine susceptibility to the set of pysychiatric disorders related to central serotonin functioning. Levels of salivary prolactin were found to be positively correlated with levels of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) 5-hydroxyindol acetic acid (5-HIAA), the current measurement of central serotonin functioning. Elevated CSF levels of 5-HIAA are associated with obsessive-compulsive disorders, and reduced levels are associated with violent behavior, alcohol abuse and bulimia. There are an estimated 9 million alcoholics in the United States and currently 0.5% of women 10 to 30 years old have anorexia nervosa while 5% of college-age women have bulimia. The user-friendliness and reduced costs of the saliva assay suggest possible candidacy for mass screenings to determine susceptibility to various psychiatric disorders.

Conjugate Vaccine for *Salmonella Paratyphi* A

E Konadu and S Szu (NICHD)
Serial No. PCT/US96/19978 filed 18 Dec 96
Licensing Contact: Robert Benson, 301/496–7056 ext. 267

This invention concerns a conjugate vaccine against *Salmonella paratyphi* A comprising the o-specific polysaccharide bound to a carrier protein. *Salmonella paratyphi* A infection causes enteritis and enteric fever. The emergence of multidrug resistant strains has raised alarms. The present invention offers a method of preventing the disease. The conjugate is made by isolating lipopolysaccharide, detoxifying by removing the lipid A, while retaining substantially all the O-acetyl groups, and conjugating by known means to a carrier protein such as tetanus toxoid or detoxified exoprotein A. In a Phase I clinical trial the vaccine has been given to healthy adults and elicited anti-LPS IgG levels at least 4-fold higher compared to preimmune serum in 85% of volunteers. The invention is also described in Konadu *et al.*, Infection and Immunity 64(7), 2709–2715, 1996.

Cloning of GMEB 1 and 2: Two Proteins Involved in the Modulation of Glucocorticoid Regulated Gene Transcription

S. Stoney Simons, Jr., *et al.* (NIDDK)
DDH Reference No. E–070–97/0 filed 25 Jul 97
Licensing Contact: Charles Maynard, 301/496–7735 ext. 243

This technology relates to a previously identified DNA element from a naturally occurring gene that has the properties of causing glucocorticoid induction at lower steroid concentrations than for other glucocorticoid inducible genes in the same cell. This DNA element, also called a glucocorticoid modulatory element, or GME, has been found to involve two proteins of 88 and 67 kDa.

This technology has succeeded in cloning and characterizing both the 67 kDa protein and the 88 kDa protein which together offer a unique and not previously described method of using genetic engineering to achieve selective regulation of glucocorticoid responsive genes. This group of proteins appears to be members of a larger class of related proteins which may have similar roles in modifying the activity of RNA polymerase II transcriptional complex.

Gated RF Preamplifier for Use in Pulsed Radiofrequency Electron Paramagnetic Resonance and MRI

RG Tschudin (NIDDK), R Murugesan (NCI), MK Cherukuri (NCI), JB Mitchell (NCI), S Subramanian (NCI)
Serial No. 08/699,383 filed 19 Aug 96
Licensing Contact: John Fahner-Vihtelic, 201/496–7735 ext. 270

The present application describes a radiofrequency preamplifier featuring very fast recovery after the transmit cycle to allow for ultrafast data acquisition, intended for use in pulsed EPR, MRI and related computed imaging applications. One advantage of this device is that it allows the use of low frequency EPR, which offers better tissue penetration during *in vivo* diagnostic studies. The invention permits the use of a pulsed EPR method, which offers improved speed and sensitivity over existing methods. A prototype device has been made and the design has proven to work in an EPR system.

Lipopolysaccharide Carriers for Use in Vaccines

B Golding (FDA)
Serial No. 08/369,565 filed 06 Jan 95 (allowed)
Licensing Contact: Robert Benson, 301/496–7056 ext. 267

This invention is a new carrier for conjugate vaccines. The carrier is lipopolysaccharide (LPS) isolated from Brucella abortus (BA). The claims of the patent cover all conjugates comprising BA–LPS and an antigen from an infectious agent or tumor. BA–LPS, like other LPSs from gram-negative bacteria,

raises antibody responses in a T-independent fashion, which allows antibodies to be raised in the absence of T cell help. BA–LPS is much less toxic than LPS from other bacteria, and is much less potent than other bacterial LPS in including inflammatory cytokines. Thus, BA–LPS is much less likely to cause endotoxic shock. There are no foreign patent rights. The invention is further described in Infection & Immunity 61(5), pp. 1722–1729, 1993.

Dated: July 6, 1998.

Jack Spiegel,

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

[FR Doc. 98–19146 Filed 7–17–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force Meeting

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the Summer 1998 meeting of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force. Meeting topics are identified in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

DATES: The Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force will meet from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Wednesday, July 22, 1998.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at Arlington Square Building, Room 200, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Virginia.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob Peoples, Executive Secretary, Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, 703–358–2025.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I), this notice announces a meeting of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force. The Task Force was established by the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990.

Topics to be covered during the meeting include review of Task Force membership and regional panel configuration, the future of the ANS Digest, brown tree snake actions and plans, the voluntary national recreational activity guidelines for submission to the U.S. Coast Guard, a summary of Task Force staff activities, regional panel updates, and reports about or from the voluntary national ballast water guidelines and regulatory changes, recommendations of the Forum on Ecological Surveys, the Green Crab Control Proposal Review Committee, and recommendations from the Marine Conservation Biology Institute's Workshop on Marine Invasive Species.

Minutes of the meeting will be maintained by the Executive Secretary, Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, Suite 851, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22203–1622, and will be available for public inspection during regular business hours, Monday through Friday, within 30 days following the meeting.

Dated: July 9, 1998.

Gary Edwards,

Co-Chair, Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, Assistant Director—Fisheries.

[FR Doc. 98–19156 Filed 7–17–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[AZ–050–08–1210–04; 1617]

Arizona: Intent To Prepare a Resource Management Plan Amendment (Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Area) and Environmental Assessment

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Intent To Prepare a Resource Management Plan Amendment/Environmental Assessment and Invitation to Participate in the Identification of Issues; Yuma Field Office, AZ.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Yuma Field Office, is preparing an Amendment/Environmental Assessment to the Yuma District Resource Management Plan to revise wild horse and burro management provisions. The proposed Amendment would update management provisions for the Cibola-Trigo Herd Management Area in conformance with the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 1331–1340) 1994. Under the proposed Amendment, horses and burros would be managed to maintain an appropriate management level that will provide for a thriving natural ecological balance within the Cibola-Trigo Herd Management Area south of Interstate 10 and west of the impact area from the Yuma Proving Ground firing range located near Highway 95, at the southern portion of the military reservation.

DATES: Written comments related to the identification of issues for the proposed Amendment will be accepted on or before August 19, 1998. A public meeting will be held on August 19, 1998, from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. at the BLM office, 2555 Gila Ridge Road, Yuma, Arizona, to provide additional opportunity for the identification of issues.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to: Ron Morfin, BLM Yuma Field Office, 2555 Gila Ridge Road, Yuma, Arizona 85365.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ron Morfin, Planning Team Leader, Yuma Field Office, Yuma, Arizona. Telephone (520) 317–3226.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The BLM Yuma Field Office is currently coordinating efforts with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, and Arizona Game and Fish Department to develop a cooperative management plan for lands and resources contained within the Cibola-Trigo Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Area through an interdisciplinary planning team. Considering other land and resource values and multiple uses and to provide for a thriving natural ecological balance, management objectives and direction will be proposed for wild horse and burro herds through this effort to reach and maintain the appropriate management level as established by the Cibola-Trigo Herd Management Area Plan. National BLM Policies and guidance at 43 CFR 4700 require that management direction affecting wild horses and burros shall be established through the Land Use Planning Process pursuant to 43 CFR 1600.

Issues to be addressed include: the presence of burros at impact areas from a munitions research and development firing range; management of animals outside of the herd area; management of the current horse and burro herd to reach and maintain an appropriate management level; provisions for refining forage utilization monitoring protocols; and the use of new technologies to monitor herd size.

Documents relevant to the planning process will be available for public review at the BLM Yuma Field Office, 2555 Gila Ridge Road, Yuma, Arizona. This notice is published under the authority found in 43 CFR 1610.2(c).

Dated: July 8, 1998.

Maureen A. Merrell,

Assistant Field Manager, Business and Fiscal Services/Acting Field Manager.

[FR Doc. 98–19252 Filed 7–17–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–32–P