excessive post harvest increases in the levels of *Vibrio vulnificus* bacteria in shellfish harvested from the waters confirmed as an original source of product associated with two or more *V. vulnificus* illnesses. Matrix controls establish times for shellfish to be under refrigeration following harvest. The time from harvest until shellfish are placed under refrigeration needs to decrease as water temperatures rise. Matrix time/temperature controls are recommended for use with shellfish that are harvested from waters with a *Vibrio* problem and then sold for raw consumption; and (3) new tagging procedures to improve the traceability of wet-stored shellstock to its original harvest site. These procedures include a recommendation to use a shipping tag that identifies the certified wet-storage facility and the storage dates for shellstock that has entered interstate commerce and then been wet stored for 90 days or less.

Dated: March 15, 1996.

William K. Hubbard,

Associate Commissioner for Policy Coordination.

[FR Doc. 96–6959 Filed 3–21–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

National Institutes of Health

A Comprehensive Alcohol Education Program for Pre-Adolescents Using Interactive Multimedia

Proposed Data Collection

In compliance with Section 3506 (c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), National Institutes of Health (NIH) is publishing this notice to solicit public comment on the data collection proposed for the study on ''A Comprehensive Alcohol Education Program for Pre-Adolescents Using Interactive Multimedia.'' To request copies of the data collection plans and interview instruments, call Dr. Kendall Bryant, (301) 443–8820 (not a toll-free number).

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection is necessary, including whether the information has a practical use; (b) ways to enhance the clarity, quality, and use of the information to be collected; (c) the accuracy of the agency estimate of burden of the proposed collection; (d) ways to minimize the collection burden of the respondents. Written comments are requested within 60 days of the publication of this notice. Send comments to Dr. Kendall Bryant, Prevention Research Branch, Division of Clinical and Prevention Research (DCPR), NIAAA, NIH, Building 6000, Room 505, 6000 Executive Boulevard, MSC 7003, Bethesda, Maryland 20892–7003.

Proposed Project

The Prevention Research Branch (PRB), intends to conduct the study for ''A Comprehensive Alcohol Education Program for Pre-Adolescents Using Interactive Multimedia.'' The PRB is authorized by Section 452 of Part G of Title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 288) as amended by the NIH Revitalization Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–43).

The information proposed for collection will be used by the NIAAA to determine the efficacy of interactive multimedia for delaying the onset of drinking among 7th and 8th grade males and females. Interactive multimedia enables the combination of the elements of television and movies that engage and motivate the target population with computer-based interaction, simulations, and games to (1) increase information about the negative consequences of teen drinking and (2) teach practical skills for avoiding and refusing alcohol. Subject participation will involve (1) focus groups, during development of the multimedia program, and (2) post-development behavioral trials.

The annual burden estimates are as follows:

Type and No. of respondents	Responses per respondent	Total responses	Hours	Total hours
Focus Group Subjects: 40	1	40	0.5	20
Trial Subjects: 268	4	1072	0.5	536
Total Number of Repondents: 308. Total Number of Responses: 1112. Total Hours: 556.				

Dated: March 12, 1996.

Martin K. Truscy,

Executive Officer, NIAAA.

[FR Doc. 96–7014 Filed 3–21–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

Proposed Data Collections Available for Public Comment and Recommendations

Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 requires that Federal Agencies provide a 60-day notice in the Federal Register concerning each proposed collection of information. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is publishing this notice to solicit public comment on a proposed data collection for the Undergraduate Scholarship Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds (UGSP). To request copies of the data collection plans and instruments, call Mr. Marc Horowitz on (301) 402–5666 (not a toll-free number).

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection is necessary, including whether the information has practical use; (b) ways to enhance the clarity, quality, and use of the collection; (c) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden of the proposed collection; and (d) ways to minimize the collection burden of the respondents. Written comments are requested within 60 days of the publication of this notice. Send comments to Marc S. Horowitz, J.D., Director, Loan Repayment and Scholarship Programs, Office of Science Education, NIH, 7550 Wisconsin Avenue, Room 604, Bethesda, MD 20892–9015.

Proposed Project

The NIH intends to make available scholarships to undergraduate students under the NIH Undergraduate Scholarship Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds (UGSP). The UGSP is authorized by § 487D of the Public Health Service

(PHS) Act (42 USC 288–2), as amended by the NIH Revitalization Act of 1993 (Pub. L. 103–43). This program intends to provide scholarships, in an amount not to exceed $20,000 per academic year, toward expenses associated with full-time attendance at an accredited undergraduate institution, including tuition and reasonable education and living expenses. For each year of scholarship support from the NIH, the recipient agrees to two service obligations or pay-back requirements: (1) Ten consecutive weeks of pay-back as a full-time NIH employee during the months of June–August during the academic year (in-school service obligation) and (2) one year (12 months) of pay-back as a full-time NIH employee after graduation from the undergraduate institution (post-graduation service obligation). The post-graduation service obligation or pay-back requirement may be deferred, at the request of the scholarship recipient and with the approval of the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, during continuous periods of graduate or medical/dental/veterinarian school training.

The UGSP is designed to provide an incentive to undergraduate students from disadvantaged backgrounds to pursue studies which will prepare them for careers in biomedical research at the NIH.

The information proposed for collection will be used by the OSE to determine an applicant's eligibility for participation in the UGSP. The UGSP application consists of two parts: Part I (Information About the Applicant) is completed by the applicant; and Part II (Verification) is completed by the Undergraduate Institution.

The annual burden estimates are as follows:

	No. respondents	No. responses per respondent	Avg. burden per response (Hrs)
Applicant	500	1	3.0
Undergraduate Institution	500	1	0.5

Dated March 13, 1996.

Ruth Kirschstein,

Deputy Director, NIH.

[FR Doc. 96–7016 Filed 3–21–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences: Opportunity for a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) for the Application of Highly Potent and Ultraselective δ Opioidmimetic Peptide Antagonists for Biochemical, Pharmacological, Clinical and Therapeutic Studies

AGENCY: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Institutes of Health, PHS, DHHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Institutes of Health (NIH) seeks an agreement with a company(s) which can pursue commercial development of highly selective δ opioid dipeptide antagonists (U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/347,531). The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences has also determined that the developed technology can be utilized in several scientific areas, including development of a radiochemically labelled ligand, production of gram quantities of the dipeptide, application in the treatment of many clinical syndromes with therapeutic application to numerous health problems. A CRADA for the application of these compounds will be granted to the awardee(s).

ADDRESSES: Proposals and questions about this opportunity may be addressed to Dr. Lawrence H. Lazarus, NIEHS, Mail Drop C3–04, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; Telephone 919/541–3238; Fax 919/541–0626; Email Lazarus@niehs.nih.gov

Requests to view the patent application and questions related to licensing this technology should be addressed to Leopold J. Luberecki, Jr., J.D., Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, MD 20852–3804 (Telephone: 301/496–7735 ext. 223; Fax: 301/402–0220).

Respondees interested in submitting a CRADA proposal should be aware that it may be necessary to secure a license to the above patent rights in order to commercialize products arising from a CRADA agreement.

DATES: Capability statements must be received by NIH on, or before May 21, 1996.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences has determined the specific chemical structure, high potency and selectivity of a series of unique opiod di- and tripeptide antagonists. The most active dipeptide exhibited an affinity for the δ opioid receptor of 0.022 nM and a δ selectivity of 150,000 (relative to the μ receptor); affinity toward κ receptors was negligible (> 20 μM). the tripeptide had δ selectivity of 20,000 and was similarly without effect on κ receptors (> 50 μM). Pharmacological functional bioassays *in vitro* indicated antagonistic activity at δ receptors without activity toward μ receptors (> 10 μM), which makes these compounds more utilitarian than the commonly employed δ antagonist naltrindole. Similarly, *in vivo* data in mice confirmed the antagonistic behavior of these peptides. Furthermore, the molecular model of the low energy conformer indicated a unique solution topography of a universal antagonist.

The commercial advantage of these substances is manifold:

1. The preparation of radiolabelled ligands for the biochemical characterization of the δ opioid receptor, localization of this receptor in animal tissues by various immunohistochemical methods, and body distribution/compartmentalization kinetics, such as in determining the extend of transit across the blood-brain barrier. Current radioactive opioid ligands generally have lower affinities and are considerably less selective by orders of magnitude than our opioid dipeptide.

2. The preparation of large quantities of highly pure peptide for pharmacological and physiological studies in the laboratory, and their availability for animal and clinical trials, and eventually for therapeutic applications in medical orientated facilities. For example, the potential for treatment of alcohol dependency and narcotic addition, obesity, and suppression of the immune response in organ transplants, in addition to other numerous clinical situations. These proposed studies would eventually necessitate multigram quantities of the dipeptide in spite of its high affinity and selectivity.

3. Production of monoclonal antibodies to these peptides would provide science with high affinity substances that could be effectively used in both the laboratory and clinical settings.

The CRADA awardees will have an option to negotiate for an exclusive license to market and commercialize any new technology developed within the scope of the research plan for the ultraselective δ opioid dipeptide antagonists. This CRADA may be directed toward the preparation of radioligands, synthesis of gram quantities of peptide, its application in