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2682.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On Tuesday, November 7, 1995, there was published in the Federal Register, 60 FR 56153, a proposed consent agreement with analysis In the Matter of The Upjohn Company, et al., for the purpose of soliciting public comment.

Interested parties were given sixty (60) days in which to submit comments, suggestions or objections regarding the proposed form of the order.

No comments having been received, the Commission has ordered the issuance of the complaint in the form contemplated by the agreement, made its jurisdictional findings and entered an order to divest, as set forth in the proposed consent agreement, in disposition of this proceeding.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; sec. 7, 38 Stat. 731, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 45, 18) Donald S. Clark,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-15495 Filed 6-18-96; 8:45 am]

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GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board

AGENCY: General Accounting Office.

ACTION: Cancellation of meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), as amended, notice is hereby given that the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board meeting previously scheduled for Thursday, June 20, 1996, is hereby cancelled. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, July 25, 1996, for which due notice will be given.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ronald S. Young, Executive Staff
Director, 750 First St., N.E., Room 1001,
Washington, D.C. 20002, or call (202)
512-7350.

Authority: Federal Advisory Committee Act. Pub. L. No. 92-463, Section 10(a)(2), 86 Stat. 770, 774 (1972) (current version at 5 U.S.C. app. section 10(a)(2) (1988); 41 CFR 101-6.1015 (1990).

Dated: June 14, 1996.

Ronald S. Young,
Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 96-15586 Filed 6-18-96; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Announcement Number 663]

Applied Research in Emerging Infections—Genetics of Antimicrobial Resistance and Novel Methods for Detection of Antiviral Resistance

Introduction

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is implementing a program for competitive cooperative agreement and/or research project grant applications to support applied research on emerging infections. CDC announces the availability of fiscal year (FY) 1996 funds to provide assistance for a grant/cooperative agreement program to conduct research on the genetic analysis of antimicrobial resistance determinants.

The CDC is committed to achieving the health promotion and disease prevention objectives of Healthy People 2000, a national activity to reduce morbidity and mortality and improve the quality of life. This announcement is related to the priority area of Immunization and Infectious Diseases. (For ordering a copy of Healthy People 2000, see the section **WHERE TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**)

Authority

This program is authorized under sections 301 and 317 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 241 and 247b).

Smoke-Free Workplace

The CDC strongly encourages all grant recipients to provide a smoke-free workplace and to promote the nonuse of all tobacco products, and Public Law 103-227, the Pro-Children Act of 1994, prohibits smoking in certain facilities that receive Federal funds in which education, library, day care, health care, and early childhood development services are provided to children.

Eligible Applicants

Applications may be submitted by public and private, nonprofit and for-profit organizations and governments and their agencies. Thus, universities, colleges, research institutions, hospitals, other public and private organizations, including State and local governments or their bona fide agents, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, Indian tribes or Indian tribal organizations, and small, minority- and/or women-owned businesses are eligible to apply.

Availability of Funds

Approximately \$250,000 is available in FY 1996 to fund up to three awards. It is expected that the average award will be \$125,000, ranging from \$80,000 to \$250,000.

It is expected that the awards will begin on or about September 30, 1996, and will be made for a 12-month budget period within a project period of up to two years. Funding estimates may vary and are subject to change. Continuation awards within an approved project period will be made on the basis of satisfactory progress and availability of funds.

Purpose

The purpose of the emerging infections extramural research program is to provide financial and technical assistance for applied research projects on emerging infections in the United States. As a component of the emerging infections extramural research program, the purpose of this grant/cooperative agreement announcement is to provide assistance for projects addressing the following two focus areas:

1. Mechanisms of Dissemination of Antimicrobial Resistance Genes

The focus of the investigations should be the examination of the role of plasmids, transposons, and integrons in antimicrobial resistance gene dissemination, the natural variation of the nucleotide sequences of resistance genes, and the impact of those changes on the resistance phenotype mediated by the genes. This should include examination of the role of antimicrobial use in institutions and its effect on gene dissemination. Assistance under this focus area will be provided for projects specifically addressing either of the following:

a. Improving understanding of the mechanisms by which vancomycin resistance genes in enterococci or genes encoding extended-spectrum β -lactamases in *Klebsiella pneumoniae* are spread in hospitals or other healthcare institutions (including nursing homes and clinics) and become part of the endemic flora of the institution.

b. Improving understanding of the mechanisms by which macrolide resistance genes (such as those encoding erythromycin resistance) are acquired and disseminated in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* in communities.

2. Antiviral Susceptibility Determination Methods: Development of improved methods for measuring the susceptibility of herpes simplex virus (HSV) isolates to acyclovir. Current methods for measuring drug