

President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, Room 738H Hubert H. Humphrey Building, 200 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20201, (202) 690-5187.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports (PCPFS) was established in 1956 by President Eisenhower after published reports indicated that American boys and girls were unfit compared to the children of Western Europe.

The Council has undergone two name and changes and several reorganizations before reaching its present status as a program office within the Office of Public Health and Science in the Department of Health and Human Services. It currently operates under directives issued in Executive Order 12345, as amended. PCPFS serves as a catalyst to promote, encourage, and motivate the development of physical fitness and sports participation for all ages. The primary functions of the Council include (1) to advise the President and Secretary concerning progress made in carrying out the provisions of the Executive Order and recommend to the President and Secretary, as necessary, actions to accelerate progress; (2) to advise the Secretary on matters pertaining to the ways and means of enhancing opportunities for participation in physical fitness and sports actions to extend and improve physical activity programs and services; and (3) to advise the Secretary on State, local, and private actions to extend and improve physical activity programs and services.

This meeting of the Council is being held to apprise members of the status of ongoing Council programs and activities, and to make plans for future directions.

Dated: March 30, 1999.

**Sandra P. Perlmutter,**

*Executive Director, President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.*

[FR Doc. 99-8513 Filed 4-6-99; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

#### Interagency Committee on Smoking and Health: Notice of Recharter

This gives notice under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463) of October 6, 1972, that the charter for the Interagency Committee on Smoking and Health (ICSH) of the

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services, has been renewed for a 2-year period, through March 19, 2001.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Elizabeth Majestic, Deputy Director, Office on Smoking and Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, M/S K-50, Atlanta, Georgia 30341, telephone 770/488-5709.

The Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, has been delegated the authority to sign **Federal Register** notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities, for both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Dated: March 30, 1999.

**Carolyn J. Russell,**

*Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).*

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Program Announcement 99066]

#### Primate Model for Studying the Pathogenesis of Measles Infections and for Development of Improved Measles Vaccines; Notice of Availability of Funds

##### A. Purpose

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the availability of fiscal year (FY) 1999 funds for a cooperative agreement program to support research into the pathogenesis of measles virus in a primate model. This program addresses the "Healthy People 2000" priority area of Immunization and Infectious Diseases. The goal of this program is to assist researchers in defining the mechanism of immune protection from measles virus and to use this information to develop improved vaccines for worldwide measles control efforts.

Specifically, the purpose of the program is to achieve the following research goals:

1. Use the rhesus macaque as a primate model for measles infections. Studies should attempt to reproduce disease in rhesus that closely resembles

measles in humans. It will be important to develop viral stocks which can reliably produce disease in rhesus by the intranasal route and to describe the pathogenesis of this disease in the animal host.

2. Characterize the immune response to natural measles disease and measles vaccination. Studies should attempt to measure differences between the immune response in animals receiving measles vaccines to those experiencing infection with a virulent strain. Efforts should be aimed at providing a complete description of the humoral, and especially, the cellular immune responses.

3. Development of improved measles vaccines. Research efforts should be directed at developing and testing novel vaccine formulations that could be used to stimulate an immune response in the presence of maternal antibody. Such vaccines would be used to protect newborns from measles infection or disease during their first year of life. Vaccines that could be used to stimulate or boost immunity in immunocompromized individuals should also be considered.

4. Evaluation of immune response to individual measles virus antigens. Research should be designed to measure the immune response generated by experimental measles vaccines and individual measles antigens. Efforts should be made to identify epitopes on measles proteins which are the most effective in inducing humoral and cellular immune responses in an outbred population.

##### B. Eligible Applicants

Applications may be submitted by public and private nonprofit organizations and by governments and their agencies; that is, universities, colleges, research institutions, hospitals, other public and private nonprofit organizations, State and local governments or their bona fide agents, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments, Indian tribes, or Indian tribal organizations.

**Note:** Public Law 104-65 states that an organization described in section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that engages in lobbying activities is not eligible to receive Federal funds constituting an award, grant, cooperative agreement, contract, loan, or any other form.

##### C. Availability of Funds

Approximately \$300,000 is available in FY 1999 to fund approximately two awards. It is expected that the average award will be \$150,000, ranging from \$100,000 to \$200,000. It is expected that the awards will begin on or about