

these inventions have been assigned to the United States of America. This notice revises a previous notice of a prospective grant of exclusive license to Cary Medical Corporation of Great Falls, Virginia for the same technology. See Federal Register, Vol. 61, No. 118, p. 30915-16 (June 18, 1996).

The prospective exclusive license will be royalty-bearing and will comply with the terms and conditions of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7. The prospective exclusive license may be granted unless within sixty (60) days from the date of this published notice, NIH receives written evidence and argument that establishes that the grant of the license would not be consistent with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7.

Gossypol is a biphenolic compound derived from crude cottonseed oil that has been widely used in China as a male contraceptive. Clinical Trials have demonstrated GAA's efficacy against gliomas and adrenal cancer. Clinical trials are planned or underway for the use of GAA in breast and prostate cancer. GAA exhibits low toxicity relative to other chemotherapeutic agents and does not appear to cause myelosuppression, significant hair loss, cardiac failure or neurotoxicity. The milder side effects of the use of GAA include mild fatigue, muscle tremor, dry mouth, dry skin and occasional nausea. Patients treated with GAA, therefore, may be able to continue normal activities.

ADDRESSES: Requests for copies of the issued patent, patent application, inquiries, comments and other materials relating to the contemplated licenses should be directed to: Allan Kiang, Technology Licensing Specialist, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852-3804; Telephone: (301) 496-7735 ext. 270; Facsimile: (301) 402-0220. A signed Confidentiality Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent application. Applications for a license in the field of use filed in response to this notice will be treated as objections to the grant of the contemplated license. Only written comments and/or applications for a license which are received by NIH on or before February 24, 1997 will be considered. Comments and objections submitted to this notice will not be made available for public inspection and, to the extent permitted by law, will not be released under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552.

Dated: December 12, 1996.

Barbara M. McGarey,

Deputy Director, Office of Technology Transfer.

[FR Doc. 96-32581 Filed 12-23-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-M

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to Public Law 92-463, notice is hereby given of the following meeting of the SAMHSA Special Emphasis Panel II in January 1997.

A summary of the meeting may be obtained from: Ms. Dee Herman, Committee Management Liaison, SAMHSA Office of Extramural Activities Review, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 17-89, Rockville, Maryland 20857. Telephone: (301)443-4783.

Substantive program information may be obtained from the individual named as Contact for the meeting listed below.

The meeting will include the review, discussion and evaluation of individual contract proposals. These discussions could reveal personal information concerning individuals associated with the proposals and confidential and financial information about an individual's proposal. The discussion may also reveal information about procurement activities exempt from disclosure by statute and trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged and confidential. Accordingly, the meeting is concerned with matters exempt from mandatory disclosure in Title 5 U.S.C. 552b(c) (3), (4), and (6) and 5 U.S.C. App. 2, § 10(d).

Committee Name: SAMHSA, Special Emphasis Panel II.

Meeting Date: January 7, 1997.

Place: Doubletree Hotel, Woodmont Room, 1750 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852.

Closed: January 7, 1997 9:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon.

Contact: Katie Baas, Room 17-89, Parklawn Building, Telephone: (301) 443-2437 and FAX: (301) 443-3437.

Dated: December 18, 1996.

Jeri Lipov,

Committee Management Officer, SAMHSA

[FR Doc. 96-32641 Filed 12-23-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4162-20-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of Intent to Prepare a National Environmental Policy Act document on the control of invading *Spartina alterniflora* grass on Willapa National Wildlife Refuge and surrounding tidelands of Willapa Bay, Pacific County, WA

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public that the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) intends to gather information necessary for the preparation of a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document for the control of invading *Spartina alterniflora* grass on Willapa National Wildlife Refuge and surrounding tidelands of Willapa Bay, Pacific County, Washington. Public scoping meetings to solicit comments from all interested parties regarding the scope and content of the NEPA document will also be held. This notice is being furnished pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, implementing regulations, and FWS policy to obtain suggestions and information from other agencies and the public on the scope of issues to be addressed in the document. Comments and participation in this scoping process are solicited.

SCOPING MEETINGS: Public scoping meetings will be held from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. at the Raymond Community Center (323 Third Street, Raymond, WA) on January 6, 1997, and from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. at the Peninsula Church Center (5000 N. Street, Seaview, WA) on January 7, 1997. Interested agencies, organizations, and individuals are encouraged to attend either of the scoping meetings to identify and discuss major issues, concerns, and opportunities that should be addressed in the NEPA Document. Interested parties are reminded that the primary purpose of the scoping process is to identify, rather than debate the significant issues related to the proposed action. In order to insure that all issues are correctly and completely recorded and considered, those persons providing oral presentations at the scoping meetings are encouraged to provide agency representatives with a written statement to more fully explain their remarks.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James A. Hidy, Refuge Manager Willapa National Wildlife Refuge, HC 01 Box

910, Ilwaco, WA 98624-9707, (360) 484-3482.

WRITTEN COMMENTS: Written comments should be addressed to James A. Hidy (see address provided above) and should be received by January 21, 1997. Written comments will also be accepted at the scoping meetings.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: James A. Hidy is the primary author of this document. The Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, proposes to implement a long-term, integrated pest management (IPM) program at Willapa National Wildlife Refuge to control and reverse the invasion of the non-native grass, *Spartina alterniflora* (*Spartina*) on the Refuge and the surrounding tidelands of Willapa Bay.

Spartina is a perennial, deep-rooted saltmarsh species native to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America. It was introduced to the West Coast during the 1890s, and is currently found from British Columbia to northern California. However, the infestation is increasing most rapidly in Washington, particularly Willapa Bay. In 1991, there were approximately 2,500 acres of *Spartina* in Willapa Bay. The grass is expected to cover over 30,000 acres within 45 years.

Spartina is spreading rapidly over tidelands of the Refuge and surrounding tidelands. It is degrading and displacing habitat that supports a diverse community of marine organisms including aquatic migratory birds, anadromous fish, and invertebrate and plant communities that support them. Widespread colonization by *Spartina* induces major modifications of physical, hydrological, chemical, and biological estuarine functions. *Spartina* displaces eelgrass (*Zostera spp.*) on mudflats and native vegetation in saltmarshes. Benthic invertebrate species composition in the intertidal zone changes substantially as *Spartina* occupies the tidelands. As *Spartina* becomes dominant in the tideland, mudflats are raised and channels are deepened. This eliminates the gently sloping, bare, intertidal zone that lies between the saltmarsh and the tidal channels.

Refuge objectives are to protect habitats for wintering and migrating aquatic birds including ducks, geese, swans, and shorebirds. The continued spread of *Spartina* constitutes a significant threat to those habitats. The proposed action is intended to stop habitat loss and degradation, and prevent future *Spartina* recolonization.

Important habitats for meeting Refuge objectives lie within the Lewis, Porter

Point, and Riekkola Units (collectively known as the southern units), where the Service has fee-simple title to over 2,900 acres of tidelands supporting saltmarsh and mudflat habitats. Other Refuge-associated tidelands include about 1,600 acres of State-owned use deed lands adjacent to Long Island. Waterbird habitat value is being rapidly lost in both areas by *Spartina* invasions. The proposed action supports Refuge objectives by protecting and restoring aquatic bird habitats on Refuge tidelands of the southern units. Refuge objectives would be further supported through cooperative efforts with other public and private tideland owners directed at bay-wide *Spartina* management.

Four alternatives are being considered in the document.

No Action: Under this alternative, the Service would not participate in *Spartina* control on Willapa Bay.

Long-term Integrated Pest Management (Proposed Action): This is a dynamic approach to pest management which utilizes a full knowledge of a pest problem through an understanding of the ecology of the pest and related organisms. Programs are carefully designed under IPM using a combination of compatible techniques to limit damage caused by the pest to a tolerable level. In many cases, IPM will utilize combinations of mechanical, cultural, biological and chemical control techniques to meet objectives. At this time, biological and cultural techniques are not available for *Spartina* control, but they would be considered in the future.

Physical/Mechanical Controls Only: Physical and mechanical methods of controlling *Spartina* are those that physically manipulate the grass itself, or some aspect of the habitat on which the grass depends in order to kill the grass or control its spread.

Chemical Controls Only: This alternative would rely exclusively on application of herbicide (currently, only the chemical glyphosate is approved for use in the estuary) to *Spartina* using ground, water-borne, and/or aerial delivery systems.

Significant issues associated with these alternatives include potential effects on:

The Physical Environment: Soils and Topography, Hydrology, Water Quality, Ambient Sound.

The Biological Environment: Vegetation, Wildlife, Fish, Microbes and Marine Invertebrates, Biodiversity.

Social Environment: Human Health, Perceptions/Concerns, Recreation.

Economic Environment: Tourism, Mariculture and Fisheries.

The environmental review of this project will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), NEPA Regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508), other Federal regulations, and FWS policies and procedures.

We estimate the NEPA document for this proposal will be made available to the public in Spring, 1997.

Dated: December 17, 1996.

Michael J. Spear,

Acting Regional Director, Region 1, Portland, Oregon.

[FR Doc. 96-32640 Filed 12-23-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

Service Migratory Bird Regulations Committee Meeting

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Fish and Wildlife Service will conduct an open meeting on January 23, 1997, to identify and discuss preliminary issues concerning the 1997-98 migratory bird hunting regulations.

DATES: January 23, 1997.

ADDRESSES: The Service Regulations Committee will meet at the Patuxent National Wildlife Visitor Center, 10901 Scarlet Tanager Loop, Laurel, Maryland.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Paul R. Schmidt, Chief, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, ms 634-ARLSQ, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240 (703) 358-1714.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Migratory Bird Regulations Committee of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, including the Flyway Council Consultants, will meet on January 23, 1997, at 9:00 a.m. to identify preliminary issues concerning the 1979-98 migratory bird hunting regulations for discussion and review by the Flyway Councils at their March meetings. The Service believes that, by opening this meeting to the public, a dialogue between the Flyway Councils and the Service can begin earlier in the regulations-development process.

In accordance with Departmental policy regarding meetings of the Service Regulations Committee attended by any person outside the Department, these meetings are open to public observation. Members of the public may submit written comments on the matters discussed to the Director.