Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, 111 T.W. Alexander Drive, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Request for Information: NTP requests information on four substances that have been nominated for possible review for future editions of the RoC (see *http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/rocnom*); three of these four substances are also under consideration for evaluation of non-cancer health outcomes (see *http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/763346*). The four nominations are:

- *Consumption of red meat:* cancer and non-cancer health hazard evaluations.
- *Consumption of processed meat:* cancer and non-cancer health hazard evaluations.
- *Consumption of meat cooked at high temperatures:* cancer and non-cancer health hazard evaluations.
- *Antimony trioxide:* cancer hazard evaluation.

Cancer hazard evaluation of a substance for the RoC may seek to list a new substance in the report, reclassify the listing status of a substance already listed, or remove a listed substance.

Specifically, NTP requests information on: (1) Current production, use patterns, and human exposure estimates for antimony trioxide; (2) data on dietary intake estimates of red meat, processed meat, or meat cooked at high temperatures; and for all four nominations (3) recently published, ongoing, or planned studies related to evaluating adverse health outcomes (*e.g.,* cancer, development, reproductive, or immunological disorders); (4) scientific issues important for prioritizing and assessing adverse health outcomes; and (5) names of scientists with expertise or knowledge on any of these substances—please indicate the substance and include any bibliographic citations when available. NTP will use this information in determining which substances to propose for formal health hazard evaluations.

Information on substances for possible review should be submitted electronically at *http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/778417* or emailed to Dr. Lunn or Dr. Boyd (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**). Contact information for comments should include the submitter's name, affiliation, sponsoring organization (if any), telephone, and email. Written information received in response to this notice will be posted on the NTP Web site, and the submitter identified by name, affiliation, and/or sponsoring organization. Guidelines for public comments are at *http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/about_ntp/guidelines_public_comments_508.pdf.*

Responses to this request for information are voluntary. This request for information is for planning purposes only and is not a solicitation for applications or an obligation on the part of the U.S. Government to provide support for any ideas identified in response to it. Please note that the U.S. Government will not pay for the preparation of any information submitted or for its use. No proprietary, classified, confidential, or sensitive information should be included in your response.

Background Information on ORoC: On behalf of NTP, ORoC prepares the RoC following an established, four-part process (*http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/rocprocess*). The RoC is a congressionally mandated, science-based, public health report that identifies agents, substances, mixtures, or exposures (collectively called ''substances'') in our environment that pose a cancer hazard for people in the United States. Published biennially, each edition of the RoC is cumulative and consists of substances newly reviewed in addition to those listed in previous editions. Newly reviewed substances with their recommended listing are reviewed and approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The 13th RoC, the latest edition, was published on October 2, 2014 (available at *http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/roc13*). The 14th RoC is under development.

Background Information on OHAT: On behalf of NTP, OHAT conducts literature-based evaluations to assess the evidence whether environmental chemicals, physical substances, or mixtures (collectively called ''substances'') cause adverse non-cancer health outcomes. As part of these evaluations, NTP may also provide opinions on whether these substances might be of concern for causing adverse effects on human health given what is known about toxicity and current human exposure levels. Information about OHAT can be found at *http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/ohat.*

Dated: September 6, 2016.

John R. Bucher,

Associate Director, National Toxicology Program.

[FR Doc. 2016–21698 Filed 9–8–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are owned by an agency of the U.S. Government and are available for licensing in the U.S. in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404 to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally-funded research and development.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Licensing information may be obtained by emailing the indicated licensing contact at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood, Office of Technology Transfer and Development Office of Technology Transfer, 31 Center Drive, Room 4A29, MSC2479, Bethesda, MD 20892–2479; telephone: 301–402–5579. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement may be required to receive any unpublished information.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Technology description follows.

Reagent for Mapping Genome-Wide Enhancer-Promoter Interactions

This invention is a research reagent named the ''bivalent Tn5 complex'' used in transposition-mediated analysis of chromatin looping (TrAC-looping) to determine genome-wide enhancer-promoter interactions during studies of 4D nucleomes in normal development and disease conditions. Enhancer-promoter interactions are key in temporospatial control of gene expression during normal development and pathological conditions. Currently available methods of analyzing genome-wide enhancer-promoter interactions are insufficient in achieving necessary resolution, give rise to false positive artifacts due to *in vitro* ligation steps, or too expensive due to the necessity of sequencing over a billion reads. The instant reagent and associated TrAC-looping technique effectively reduce false positive detection and achieve a 10 to 100-times higher resolution at lower cost for mapping genome-wide interactions between enhancers and promotes essential for the control of gene expression in normal development and pathological conditions.

References

—Lieberman-Aiden E et al., *Science* 2009 Oct 9;326(5950):289–93.

—Rao S et al., Cell. 2014 Dec 18;159(7):1665–80.
—Goryshin et al., *JBC* 1998 March 273(13) 7367–7374.

Potential Commercial Applications

—Genome wide Enhancer-Promoter mapping
—Functional annotation of genomic structure
—Three-dimensional chromatin organization
—Analysis of 4D Nucleomes during development of diseases
—Identification of key genomic sequences involved in diseases
—Diagnostic for diseases associated with aberrant gene expression

Competitive Advantages

—Transposition mediated analysis of chromatin looping

Development Stage: Research reagent.

Inventors: Keji Zhao and Qingsong Tang (both of NHLBI).

Intellectual Property: HHS Reference No. E–266–2016/0;—Research reagent.

Licensing Contact: Michael Shmilovich, Esq, CLP; 301–435–5019; *shmilovm@mail.nih.gov*.

Dated: September 2, 2016.

Michael Shmilovich,

Senior Licensing and Patenting Manager, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, Office of Technology Transfer and Development.

[FR Doc. 2016–21699 Filed 9–8–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Conclusion of the National Customs Automation Program (NCAP) Test Concerning the Submission of Data Required by the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) in the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: General notice.

SUMMARY: This document announces the conclusion of the National Customs Automation Program (NCAP) test concerning the electronic transmission of certain import data required by the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) to the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) using the Partner Government Agency (PGA) Message Set. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has determined that the NCAP test has been a success, as ACE has proven capable of receiving and processing the data required by FSIS, and sharing that data with FSIS. Accordingly, this NCAP test will be concluded on October 11, 2016. CBP has made ACE the sole CBP-authorized electronic data interchange (EDI) system for most entry and entry summary filings, including entry and entry summary filings for meat, poultry and egg products regulated by FSIS. As a result, filers transmitting electronic import data required by FSIS with their electronic entry or entry summary must use ACE.

DATES: The NCAP test will conclude on October 11, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Comments concerning this notice and any aspect of this test may be submitted via email to Josephine Baiamonte, ACE Business Office (ABO), Office of Trade, at *josephine.baiamonte@cbp.dhs.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For CBP-related questions, contact Jeffrey Nii, Director, Inter-Agency Collaboration Division, Office of Trade, at *jeffrey.c.nii@cbp.dhs.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The National Customs Automation Program (NCAP) was established by Subtitle B of Title VI—Customs Modernization, in the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103–182, 107 Stat. 2057, December 8, 1993) (Customs Modernization Act). *See* 19 U.S.C. 1411. Through NCAP, the thrust of customs modernization was on trade compliance and the development of the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), the planned successor to the legacy Automated Commercial System (ACS). ACE is an automated and electronic system for commercial trade processing. ACE will streamline business processes, facilitate growth in trade, ensure cargo security, and foster participation in global commerce, while ensuring compliance with U.S. laws and regulations and reducing costs for U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and its communities of interest. The ability to meet these objectives depends upon successfully modernizing CBP's business functions and the information technology that supports those functions. CBP's modernization efforts are accomplished through phased releases of ACE component functionality, designed to introduce a new capability or to replace a specific legacy ACS function.

On February 29, 2016, CBP published a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing its plan to begin a phased decommissioning of ACS for entry and entry summary filings, making ACE the sole CBP-authorized electronic data interchange (EDI) system for processing those electronic filings. *See* 81 FR 10264 (February 29, 2016). As part of this phased decommissioning, CBP announced that ACE would become the sole CBP-authorized EDI for processing certain electronic entries and entry summaries for merchandise subject to the import requirements of the Food and Drug Administration on June 15, 2016. *See* 81 FR 30320 (May 16, 2016). On July 23, 2016, CBP completed this phased decommissioning, and ACE became the sole CBP-authorized EDI system for most entry and entry summary filings for all filers. *See* 81 FR 32339 (May 23, 2016). Entries and entry summaries for the entry types specified in the May 23, 2016 notice, including entries and entry summaries accompanied by data required by the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), must be filed in ACE. ACS is no longer available for these filings.

II. The Partner Government Agency Message Set Test for FSIS Data

The Partner Government Agency (PGA) Message Set is the data required to satisfy a PGA's reporting requirements through ACE. It enables the trade community to submit trade-related data required by the PGA only once to CBP, thus improving communications between the agency and filers, and shortening entry processing time. Also, by virtue of being electronic, the PGA Message Set eliminates the necessity for the submission and subsequent manual processing of paper documents.

Through the Customs Modernization Act and section 101.9 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR 101.9(b)), the Commissioner of CBP has authority to conduct limited test programs or procedures designed to evaluate planned components of the NCAP. *See* Treasury Decision (T.D.) 95–21.

On December 13, 2013, CBP published a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing CBP's plan to conduct an NCAP test concerning the electronic transmission of the PGA Message Set data elements required by FSIS for the importation of certain meat, poultry, and egg products to CBP through ACE. *See* 78 FR 75931 (December 13, 2013). Under this test, the PGA Message Set satisfied the FSIS data requirements for electronic entries filed in ACE and enabled the trade community to use the CBP-managed