

research permit No. 1254 submitted by Dynegy Northeast Generation, Inc. (Martin W. Daley, Principal Investigator), Regulatory & Administrative Services, 992–994 River Road, Newburgh, New York, 12550, has been granted.

ADDRESSES: The modification and related documents are available for review upon written request or by appointment in the following office(s): Permits, Conservation and Education Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Room 13705, Silver Spring, MD 20910; phone (301)713–2289, fax (301) 427–2521; and Northeast Region, NMFS, One Blackburn Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930–2298; phone (978)281–9328; fax (978)281–9394.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shane Guan and Patrick Opay (301)713–2289.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The requested modification has been granted under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and the provisions of § 222.306 of the regulations governing the taking, importing, and exporting of endangered and threatened fish and wildlife (50 CFR 222–226).

Dynegy Northeast Generation, Inc. is authorized to capture, handle, measure, externally tag, and release 95 juvenile and adult shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*) and to collect 40 shortnose sturgeon larvae annually in the Hudson River between the estuary and River mile 152. The objectives of the study are to describe the patterns and variability of environmental parameters that may affect fish distribution and abundance of 16 selected species of fish, including shortnose sturgeon, in the Hudson River Estuary and provide information on length frequency where applicable. This modification will extend the permit through August 31, 2006.

Issuance of this modification, as required by the ESA was based on a finding that such permit: (1) Was applied for in good faith; (2) will not operate to the disadvantage of any endangered or threatened species; and (3) is consistent with the purposes and policies set forth in section 2 of the ESA.

Dated: July 21, 2005.

Stephen L. Leathery,
Chief, Permits, Conservation and Education Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 05–14877 Filed 7–26–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–S

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Extension of Period of Determination on Request for Textile and Apparel Safeguard Action on Imports from China

July 25, 2005.

AGENCY: The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (the Committee)

ACTION: Notice

SUMMARY: The Committee is extending through July 31, 2005, the period for making a determination on whether to request consultations with China regarding imports of men's and boys' wool trousers (Category 447).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jay Dowling, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482–4058.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Section 204 of the Agriculture Act of 1956, as amended; Executive Order 11651, as amended.

BACKGROUND:

On November 12, 2004, the Committee received a request from the American Manufacturing Trade Action Coalition, the National Council of Textile Organizations, the National Textile Association, SEAMS and UNITE HERE requesting that the Committee limit imports from China of men's and boys' wool trousers (Category 447) due to the threat of market disruption.

The Committee determined this request provided the information necessary for the Committee to consider the request and solicited public comments for a period of 30 days. See **Solicitation of Public Comment on Request for Textile and Apparel Action on Imports from China**, 69 FR 71781 (Dec. 10, 2004).

On December 30, 2004, the Court of International Trade preliminarily enjoined the Committee from considering or taking any further action on this request and any other requests “that are based on the threat of market disruption”. **U.S. Association of Importers of Textiles and Apparel v. United States**, 350 F. Supp. 2d 1342 (CIT 2004). On April 27, 2005 the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit granted the U.S. government's motion for a stay and reversed that injunction. **U.S. Association of Importers of Textiles and Apparel v. United States**, Ct. No. 05–1209, 2005 U.S. App. LEXIS 12751 (Fed. Cir. June 28, 2005). Thus, CITA resumed consideration of this case.

The public comment period for this request had not yet closed when the injunction took effect on December 30, 2004. The number of calendar days remaining in the public comment period beginning with and including December 30, 2004 was 12 days. On May 9, 2005, therefore, the Committee published a notice in the **Federal Register** re-opening the comment period and inviting public comments to be received not later than May 23, 2005. See **Rescheduling of Consideration of Request for Textile and Apparel Safeguard Action on Imports from China and Solicitations of Public Comments**, 70 FR 24397 (May 9, 2005).

The Committee's Procedures, 68 FR 27787 (May 21, 2003) state that the Committee will make a determination within 60 calendar days of the close of the public comment period as to whether the United States will request consultations with China. If the Committee is unable to make a determination within 60 calendar days, it will cause to be published a notice in the **Federal Register**, including the date by which it will make a determination.

The 60 day determination period for the threat case expired on July 22, 2005. However, the Committee is unable to make a determination at this time; it is continuing to evaluate conditions in the U.S. market for men's and boys' wool trousers and information obtained from public comments on the case. The Committee is therefore extending the determination period to July 31, 2005. The Committee may, at its discretion, make such determination prior to July 31, 2005.

James C. Leonard III,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc.05–14953 Filed 7–25–05; 1:37 pm]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Determination Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

July 21, 2005.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA)

ACTION: Directive to the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection.

SUMMARY: The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) has determined that certain textile and apparel goods from Nigeria shall be treated as “handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic

printed fabrics” and qualify for preferential treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Imports of eligible products from Nigeria with an appropriate visa will qualify for duty-free treatment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 1, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Anna Flaaten, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Sections 112(a) and 112(b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) (“AGOA”), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) (“AGOA Acceleration Act”) (19 U.S.C. § 3721(a) and (b)(6)); Sections 2 and 5 of Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001; Sections 25-27 and Paras. 13-14 of Presidential Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005.

AGOA provides preferential tariff treatment for imports of certain textile and apparel products of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, including hand-loomed, handmade, or folklore articles of a beneficiary country that are certified as such by the competent authority in the beneficiary country. The AGOA Acceleration Act further expanded AGOA by adding ethnic printed fabrics to the list of textile products made in the beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries that may be eligible for the preferential treatment describes in section 112(a) of the AGOA. In Executive Order 13191 (January 17, 2001) and Presidential Proclamation 7912 (June 29, 2005), the President authorized CITA to consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being hand-loomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics. (66 FR at 7271-72 and 70 FR at 37961 & 63).

In a letter to the Commissioner of Customs dated January 18, 2001, the United States Trade Representative directed Customs to require that importers provide an appropriate export visa from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country to obtain preferential treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA (66 FR 7837). The first digit of the visa number corresponds to one of nine groupings of textile and apparel products that are eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Grouping “9” is reserved for handmade, hand-loomed, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics.

CITA has consulted with Nigerian authorities and has determined that

hand-loomed fabrics, hand-loomed articles (e.g., hand-loomed rugs, scarves, place mats, and tablecloths), handmade articles made from hand-loomed fabrics, the folklore articles described in Annex A, and ethnic printed fabrics described in Annex B to this notice, if produced in and exported from Nigeria, are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under section 112(a) of the AGOA, as amended. In the letter published below, CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection to allow duty-free entry of such products under U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading 9819.11.27 if accompanied by an appropriate AGOA visa in grouping “9”.

James C. Leonard III,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

July 21, 2005.

Commissioner,

*Bureau of Customs and Border Protection,
Washington, DC 20229.*

Dear Commissioner: The Committee for the Implementation of Textiles Agreements (“CITA”), pursuant to Sections 112(a) and (b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-200) (“AGOA”), as amended by Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-274) (“AGOA Acceleration Act”) (19 U.S.C. § 3721(a) and (b)(6)), Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001, and Presidential Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005, has determined, effective on August 1, 2005, that the following articles shall be treated as “handloomed, handmade, folklore articles, or ethnic printed fabrics” under the AGOA: (a) handloomed fabrics, handloomed articles (e.g., handloomed rugs, scarves, placemats, and tablecloths), and hand-made articles made from handloomed fabrics, if made in Nigeria from fabric handloomed in Nigeria; (b) the folklore articles described in Annex A if made in Nigeria; and (c) ethnic printed fabrics described in Annex B. Such articles are eligible for duty-free treatment only if entered under subheading 9819.11.27 and accompanied by a properly completed visa for product grouping “9”, in accordance with the provisions of the Visa Arrangement between the Government of Nigeria and the Government of the United States Concerning Textile and Apparel Articles Claiming Preferential Tariff Treatment under Section 112 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. After further consultations with Nigerian authorities, CITA may determine that additional textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles.

Sincerely,

James C. Leonard III,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Attachment

ANNEX A: Nigerian Folklore Products

CITA has determined that the following textile and apparel goods shall be treated as folklore articles for purposes of the AGOA if made in Nigeria. Articles must be ornamented in characteristic Nigerian or regional folk style. An article may not include modern features such as zippers, elastic, elasticized fabrics, snaps, or hook-and-pile fasteners (such as velcro® or similar holding fabric). An article may not incorporate patterns that are not traditional or historical to Nigeria, such as airplanes, buses, cowboys, or cartoon characters and may not incorporate designs referencing holidays or festivals not common to traditional Nigerian culture, such as Halloween and Thanksgiving.

Eligible folklore articles:

(a) Kaftan: This loose fitting two-piece set contains an ankle length pullover outer tunic and matching trousers. The outer tunic has long sleeves, pockets along the side seam, and side vents at the bottom. It has a round neckline with a slit down the center front. If embroidered, it is along the neckline and sleeves. The trousers are secured at the waist by a drawstring and may be baggy with extra-fullness at the thighs and may contain side seam pockets. This garment can be made from fabric of any weight.

(b) Senegalese: This loose fitting two-piece set contains an ankle length pullover outer tunic garment and matching trousers. The outer tunic has long sleeves, pockets along the side seam, and side vents at the bottom. It usually has a round neckline with a slit down the center front, although necklines may vary and may be embroidered. If embroidered, it is usually along the neckline, front opening and sleeves. The trousers are secured at the waist by a drawstring and may be baggy with extra-fullness at the thighs and may contain side seam pockets. The garment is usually made from dyed material or guinea brocade.

(c) Buba and Sokoto: This loose fitting, two-piece set contains a pullover upper garment and matching trousers. The three-quarter length upper garment has sleeves extending just below the elbow, side vents at the bottom, and may have patch pockets. It has a round neckline with a slit down the center front. The **Buba** is usually undecorated, but if embroidered, it is usually along the back shoulder and front chest. It has a round, slotted neckline. The **Sokoto** are trousers that are secured at the waist by a drawstring and may be baggy with extra-fullness at the thighs and may contain side seam pockets. This garment can be made from fabric of any weight.

(d) Kenbe: This loose fitting, two-piece set contains a pullover upper garment and matching trousers. The three-quarter length upper garment has half or three-quarter length sleeves, with side vents at the bottom. The trousers are three-quarter length and are secured at the waist by a drawstring.

(e) Dansiki: This loose fitting two-piece set contains a pullover upper garment and matching trousers. The three-quarter length upper garment is sleeveless, or has short sleeves, and may have patch pockets. Its round neckline may be intricately

embroidered. The trousers are secured at the waist by a drawstring and may be baggy with extra-fullness at the thighs and may contain side seam pockets. The garment is frequently made from dyed materials or African prints.

(f) Gbarye: This two-piece, heavily embroidered, three-quarter length ceremonial set contains a pullover upper garment and matching trousers, made of heavy handloomed fabric. The cap sleeved upper garment is heavily embroidered and darted or pleated (i.e. sewn in the form of a pyramid that is wider at the bottom than at the shoulder). This enables the upper garment spin freely during dance ceremonies. The trousers are secured at the waist by a drawstring and may be baggy with extra-fullness at the thighs and may contain side seam pockets. The set may be heavily embroidered, usually along the neck, chest and ankle.

(g) Isiagu or Chieftaincy: This one-piece pullover, three-quarter length garment, worn for special occasions, may have short or long sleeves and may come with golden buttons linked together by a chain that adorn the slotted neck opening. The garment contains pleats or darts on the front, below the shoulder, and has a front patch pocket.

(h) Agbada: This is a three-piece set includes the "Agbada" "Buba", and "Sokoto". The Agbada is an oversized outer pullover garment and is usually loose flowing, extending to below the knee or ankle. The embroidery work is on both the back and front sides. The side seams open from the shoulder to bottom hem. The Buba, the inner, pullover garment may have varying length sleeves. The slotted neck may have buttons. The Sokoto are trousers secured at the waist by a drawstring and may be baggy with extra-fullness at the thighs and may contain side seam pockets. The set may or may not be embroidered.

(i) Booboo: This is a woman's pullover garment that is designed as a loose flowing gown. The full-length garment is sleeveless or has short sleeves and has side vents at the bottom. The garment has oversized armholes and no means of closure at the neck. If embroidered, it is usually along the neck and shoulders. May come with a length of fabric used as a matching head wrap.

(j) Buba and Iro: This is a two-piece set. The Buba is a short-sleeved pullover, T-shaped garment reaching the waist and is open at the neck. The Iro is a rectangular piece of fabric that is wrapped around the waist, tucked or tied to secure in place.

(k) Yar Jos: This two-piece set of lightweight fabric contains a three-quarter-length sleeveless pullover upper garment and matching trousers. The sides of the pullover are open from the shoulder to mid-trunk, and have pockets on each side under the arm opening. It has a round neckline with a slit down the center front. The trousers are secured at the waist by a drawstring and may be baggy with extra-fullness at the thighs and may or may not have pockets.

(l) Baban Riga: This loose, three-piece set contains an oversized, three-quarter length pullover outer garment that is open from the shoulder down the side to the bottom edge of the garment, inner tunic and matching trousers. The three-quarter length inner tunic

has long or short sleeves and has side vents at the bottom. The trousers are secured at the waist by a drawstring and may be baggy with extra-fullness at the thighs and may contain side seam pockets. This garment may or may not be heavily embroidered.

(m) Jamfa: This two-piece simple wear contains a three-quarter-length pullover upper garment and matching trousers. The upper garment is sewn with long or short sleeves and has side vents at the bottom. It has a round neckline with a slit down the center front. The trousers are secured at the waist by a drawstring and may be baggy with extra-fullness at the thighs and may contain side seam pockets.

(n) Yarshara: This two-piece set of lightweight fabric contains a three-quarter-length sleeveless pullover upper garment and matching trousers. The sides of the pullover are open from the shoulder to mid-trunk, and have pockets on each side under the arm opening. It has a round neckline with a slit down the center front. The trousers are secured at the waist by a drawstring and may be baggy with extra-fullness at the thighs and may contain side seam pockets.

(o) Dandogo: This heavily embroidered three-piece set, made from heavy weight fabric, is worn during special ceremonies and depicts the richness in traditional folklore. It is made from strips of hand loomed fabric that are sewn together. The oversized three-quarter to full-length outer pullover garment contains a V neckline with very large arm openings. The sleeve openings are almost the full length of the garment. The sleeveless three-quarter length underneath pullover garment is wider at the base than the shoulder. It has a round neckline with a slit down the center front. The trousers are secured at the waist by a drawstring and may be baggy with extra-fullness at the thighs and may have side seam pockets.

(p) Abaya: This three-piece set contains an outer fully open robe-styled piece, a three-quarter-length inner pullover upper garment, and matching trousers. The long, almost full-length, oversized, outer garment contains a yarn-tassel closure, short sleeves and is heavily embroidered along the front opening and sleeve caps. The ankle length inner pullover piece has a round neckline with a slit down the center front, has long sleeves, side seam pockets side, vents at the bottom, and is heavily embroidered around the neckline and sleeve cuffs. The trousers are secured at the waist by a drawstring and may be baggy with extra-fullness at the thighs and may contain side seam pockets and are embroidered at the bottom.

(q) Kaftan Falmara: This loose fitting ceremonial two-piece set contains an ankle length pullover outer garment and matching trousers. The outer garment has long sleeves, pockets along the side seam, and side vents at the bottom. It has a round neckline with a slit down the center front. If embroidered, it is usually along the neckline and sleeve cuffs. The garment is similar to a Kaftan, except the Kaftan Falmara has panels resembling a vest, or waistcoat, sewn into the front. The trousers are secured at the waist by a drawstring and may be baggy with extra-fullness at the thighs and may contain side seam pockets.

(r) Zabuni: Originally from the northern part of Nigeria, this two-piece set contains a long-sleeved jacket-like upper garment and matching trousers. More tailored than other folklore articles, the coat styled garment may be fully lined, with patch pocket(s) on the inside. It is heavily decorated with a cord-like appliqué which is hand-sewn on solid colored material around the round neckline, front opening placket, back, sleeves at the cuff, and trousers at the hem. The pocket-less trousers are secured at the waist by a drawstring, and have side vents at the cuff.

(s) Kufta: This lightweight and loose fitting two-piece set contains an ankle length pullover garment and matching trousers. The pullover garment has long sleeves, pockets along the side seam, and side vents at the bottom. It has a round neckline with a slit down the center front. It has long triangular shaped panels under each arm. If embroidered, it is usually along the neck, front opening placket and sleeves. The trousers are secured at the waist by a drawstring and may be baggy with extra-fullness at the thighs and may contain side seam pockets.

(t) Falmara: This garment is similar in shape to a vest or waistcoat, with embroidery around the round neck continuing down the opening. The sleeveless garment may be fully lined with patch pocket(s) on the inside. It could be worn over any long sleeve shirt or top, but usually, it is worn over a Kaftan.

ANNEX B: Nigerian Ethnic Printed Fabrics

Each ethnic-printed fabric must meet all of the criteria listed below:

- A) selvedge on both edges
- B) width of less than 50 inches
- C) classifiable under subheading 5208.52.30 ¹ or 5208.32.40 ² of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States
- D) contains designs, symbols, and other characteristics of African prints normally produced for and sold in Africa by the piece (6 or 12 yard fixed lengths or by the piece or in roll or bolt form) ³
- E) generally designed with colorful, repeating patterns and motifs described in "D"
- F) penetration of dye prints both sides of the fabric creating a "duplex effect" such that both the face and the back of the fabric appear the same
- G) made from fabric woven in the U.S. using U.S. yarn or woven in one or more eligible sub-Saharan beneficiary countries using U.S or African yarn
- H) printed, including waxed in one or more eligible sub-Saharan beneficiary countries
- I) inscription of the design number and manufacturer's brand name and/or logo on the selvedge edge of the companies listed in "J"

¹ printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 100g/m2 but not more than 200 g/m2, of yarn number 42 or lower.

² printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 100g/m2 but not more than 200g/m2, of yarn numbers 43-68

³ For our purposes, fabric by the piece does mean in roll or bolt form.

- J) must be manufactured by one of the companies in the list below in "i through xi":
- i. African Textile Manufacturers Ltd
 - ii. Angel Spinning & Dyeing Ltd
 - iii. Bhojraj Industries PLC
 - iv. Dangote General Textile Products, Ltd
 - v. General Cotton Mills Ltd
 - vi. Gaskiya Textile Mills PLC
 - vii. Holborn Nigeria Ltd
 - viii. Hong Kong Synthetic Fibre Co. Nig Ltd
 - ix. Reliance Textile Industries Ltd
 - x. Sunflag Nig Ltd
 - xi. United Nigerian Textiles PLC

[FR Doc. E5-4004 Filed 7-26-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

TRICARE Formerly Known as the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS); Fiscal Year 2005 Puerto Rico Region Specific Mental Health Rates

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of rate setting; establishment of region specific Puerto Rico Mental Health rates.

SUMMARY: This notice provides for the establishment of a Puerto Rico region specific per diem rates for low volume providers; the establishment of region specific per diem rates for both full-day and half-day TRICARE Partial Hospitalization Programs under the TRICARE Mental Health Per Diem Payment System for fiscal year 2005.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The fiscal year 2005 rates contained in this notice are

effective for services occurring on or after September 1, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christine Gavlick, Office of Medical Benefits and Reimbursement Systems, TRICARE Management Activity, telephone (303) 676-3841.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The final rule published in the **Federal Register** on September 6, 1988, (53 FR 34285) set forth reimbursement methodologies that were effective for all inpatient hospital admissions in psychiatric hospitals and exempt psychiatric units occurring on or after January 1, 1989. This final rule uses regionally established per diems to pay hospitals that do not have enough CHAMPUS discharges upon which to base a valid hospital-specific rate. Regional rates incorporate adjustments for area wage differences, indirect medical education costs and pass through payments for direct medical education costs. Mental Health partial hospitalization programs are also reimbursed according to regional per diems. The Mental Health regional per diems are applied utilizing the designated Federal Census regions. By 32 CFR 199.14(a)(2)(viii)(E), the commonwealth of Puerto Rico is subject to TRICARE's mental health reimbursement methodologies. Since Puerto Rico is not incorporated in a Federal Census Region, this notice establishes a Puerto Rico region specific per diem as well as region specific rates for partial hospitalization programs, both full day and half-day programs. TRICARE additionally published in the **Federal Register** on July 1, 1993, (58 FR 35-400) final rules that set forth

maximum per diem rates for all partial hospitalization admissions on or after September 29, 1993. Included in these final rules were provisions for updating reimbursement rates for each federal fiscal year. As stated in the final rules, each per diem shall be updated by the Medicare update factor for hospitals and units exempt from the Medicare Prospective Payment System. For fiscal year 2005, Medicare has recommended a rate of increase of 3.3 percent for hospitals and units excluded from the prospective payment system. TRICARE has incorporated this update factor for FY 2005 in the determination of the region specific Puerto Rico rates. Consistent with Medicare, the wage portion of the regional rate subject to the area wage adjustment is 71.56 percent for FY 2005.

The following reflects the Puerto Rico region specific rates:

REGION SPECIFIC RATES FOR PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS AND UNITS WITH LOW TRICARE VOLUME

United States region	Rate ¹
Puerto Rico	\$434.00

¹Wage portion of the rate, subject to the area wage adjustment—71.56 percent.

Beneficiary Cost-Share: Beneficiary cost-share (other than dependents of active duty members) for care paid on the basis of a regional per diem rate is the lower of \$169 per day or 25 percent of the hospital billed charges effective for services rendered on or after October 1, 2004.

PUERTO RICO REGION SPECIFIC PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION RATES FOR FULL-TIME DAY AND HALF-DAY PROGRAMS FY 2005

United States region	Full-day rate (6 hours or more)	(Half-day rate (3-5 hours))
Puerto Rico	\$183	\$138

The above rates are effective for services rendered on or after September 1, 2005.

Dated: July 22, 2005.

L.M. Bynum,

Alternate OSD Federal Register, Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 05-14844 Filed 7-26-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-06-M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Notice of the Defense Business Board Meeting—Correction

AGENCY: Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The Department of Defense published an Open Meeting notice on the Defense Business Board on July 22, 2005. This Notice is published to include justification for not publishing the Notice within the 15-day requirement.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of July 22, 2005, page 36377 FR Doc. 05-14534, in the middle column, the last sentence in the **SUMMARY** is amended to read: "The delay in publishing this Notice was due to technical difficulties in obtaining the information."

Dated: July 22, 2005.

Jeannette Owings-Ballard,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 05-14846 Filed 7-26-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-06-M