Infrastructure: Gulf Coast Study.'' is posted on the CCSP Web site at: *www.climatescience.gov/Library/sap/sap4–7/public-review-draft/default.htm*.

Detailed instructions for making comments on this draft report are provided on the SAP webpage. Comments must be prepared in accordance to these instructions and must be submitted to: *4.7–transport@usgcrp.gov*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Fabien Laurier, Climate Change Science Program Office, 1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250, Washington, DC 20006, Telephone: (202) 419 3481.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The CCSP was established by the President in 2002 to coordinate and integrate scientific research on global and climate changes sponsored by 13 participating departments and agencies of the U.S. Government. The CCSP is charged with preparing information resources that promote climate-related discussions and decisions, including scientific synthesis and assessment analyses that support evaluation of important policy issues. Synthesis and Assessment Product 4.7 identifies the potential effects of climate variability and change in transportation infrastructure and systems in the central U.S. Gulf coast. The purpose of this study is to develop knowledge and tools that will assist transportation decision makers in incorporating climate-related trend information into transportation system planning, design, engineering, and operational decisions. Implications for all transportation modes–surface, marine, and aviation–are addressed.

Dated: October 17, 2007.

William J. Brennan,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs, and Acting Director, Climate Change Science Program.

[FR Doc. E7–21048 Filed 10–24–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–12–S

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal Nos. 08–24]

36(b)(1) Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Department of Defense, Defense Security Cooperation Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Defense is publishing the unclassified text of a section 36(b)(1) arms sales notification. This is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of Public Law 104–164 dated 21 July 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. B. English, DSCA/DBO/CFM, (703) 601–3740.

The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Transmittal 08–24 with attached transmittal, policy justification, and Sensitivity of Technology.

Dated: October 19, 2007.

L.M. Bynum,

OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

BILLING CODE 5001–06–M

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-2800

OCT 1 1 2007
In reply refer to:
I-07/011486-CFM

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-6501

Dear Madam Speaker:

Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding a new Transmittal No. 08-24, concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to Australia for defense articles and services. On 4 October 2007 we notified this sale with an estimated value of $617 million. Subsequently, we discovered some administrative errors in Transmittal No. 08-12. The enclosed Transmittal No. 08-24 supersedes Transmittal No. 08-12. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a press statement to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

Richard J. Millies
Deputy Director

Enclosures:
1. Transmittal
2. Policy Justification
3. Sensitivity of Technology

Same ltr to:

House	Senate
Committee on Foreign Affairs	Committee on Foreign Relations
Committee on Armed Services	Committee on Armed Services
Committee on Appropriations	Committee on Appropriations

Transmittal No. 08-24

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer
Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1)
of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) **Prospective Purchaser:** Australia

(ii) **Total Estimated Value:**

Major Defense Equipment*	$387 million
Other	$230 million
TOTAL	$617 million

(iii) **Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:** 47 AIM-9X SIDEWINDER Tactical Missiles, 20 Captive Air Training Missiles (CATMs), 16 Special Air Training Missiles (NATMs), 4 Tactical WGU-51/B Guidance Units, 8 CATM-9X WGU-51/B Guidance Units, 50 AGM-154 Joint Standoff Weapons (JSOW), 18 AN/ASQ-228 (V2) Advanced Targeting Forward-Looking Infrared (ATFLIR) Pods, 24 AN/ALQ-214 Radio Frequency Countermeasures, 90 Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing Systems (JHMCS), 32 AN/PVS-9 Night Vision Goggles (NVG), 16 Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Low Volume Terminals (MIDS-LVT), system integration and testing, software development/integration, test sets and support equipment, spare and repair parts, publications and technical documents, U.S. Government and contractor technical assistance, and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) **Military Department:** Navy (AYD)

(v) **Prior Related Cases, if any:**
FMS case SBE - $2.1 billion - 1Dec81
FMS case SAF - $2.5 billion - 2May07

(vi) **Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid:** none

(vii) **Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold:** See Annex attached

(viii) **Date Report Delivered to Congress:** OCT 1 1 2007

* as defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Australia – Weapons for F/A-18E/F Super Hornet Aircraft

The Government of Australia has requested a possible sale of 47 AIM-9X SIDEWINDER Missiles, 20 Captive Air Training Missiles (CATMs), 16 Special Air Training Missiles (NATMs), 4 Tactical WGU-51/B Guidance Units, 8 CATM-9X WGU-51/B Guidance Units, 50 AGM-154 Joint Standoff Weapons (JSOW), 18 AN/ASQ-228 (V2) Advanced Targeting Forward-Looking Infrared (ATFLIR) Pods, 24 AN/ALQ-214 Radio Frequency Countermeasures, 90 Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing Systems (JHMCS), 32 AN/PVS-9 Night Vision Goggles (NVG), 16 Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Low Volume Terminals (MIDS-LVT), system integration and testing, software development/integration, test sets and support equipment, spare and repair parts, publications and technical documents, U.S. Government and contractor technical assistance, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated cost is $617 million.

Australia is an important ally in the Western Pacific. The strategic location of this political and economic power contributes significantly to ensuring peace and economic stability in the region. Australia's efforts in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations have made a significant impact to regional political and economic stability and have served U.S. national security interests. This proposed sale is consistent with those objectives and facilitates burden sharing with our allies.

Australia recently purchased 24 F/A-18E/F aircraft, notified to Congress under Section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act on 6 February 2007. These weapons systems will be integrated on Australia's F/A-18E/F aircraft. The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be The Boeing Company, St. Louis, Missouri, General Electric Aircraft Engines, Lynn, Massachusetts, and Raytheon Missile Systems, Tucson, Arizona. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this sale will require approximately eight contractor representatives to provide technical and logistics support in Australia for two years. U.S. Government and contractor representatives will also participate in program management and technical reviews for one-week intervals twice annually.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

Transmittal No. 08-24

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer
Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1)
of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex
Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The AIM-9X SIDEWINDER is a launch-and-leave, air combat missile that uses passive infrared energy for acquisition and tracking, which can be employed in near beyond visual range and within visual range arenas. It has high off-boresight seeker, enhanced countermeasure rejection capability, low drag/high agile airframe with a fifth-generation seeker and thrust-vectoring control, and the ability to integrate the Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System (JHMCS). The external view of the AIM-9X Sidewinder Missile is Unclassified. The software algorithms are the most sensitive portions of the AIM-9X missile. No software source code or algorithms will be released. The seeker/guidance and control section and the target detector are Confidential and contain sensitive state-of-the-art technology. Specifically, the infrared seeker sensitivity is a significant improvement over the previous AIM-9 variants. Manuals and technical documents for the AIM-9X that support the ability to integrate with aircraft sensors are classified up to Secret. Performance and operating logic of the counter-countermeasures circuits are Secret.

2. The AGM-154 C-1 Joint-Stand-Off Weapon (JSOW) is intended to provide a low cost, highly lethal glide weapon with stand-off capability. The JSOW family of kinematically efficient, air-to-surface glide weapons, in the 1000 lbs class, provides stand-off capabilites from fifteen (15) nautical miles (low altitude launch) to forty (40) nautical miles (high altitude launch). The JSOW is used against a variety of land and sea targets and will operate from ranges outside enemy point defenses. The JSOW is a launch and leave weapon that employs a tightly-coupled global positioning system/ inertial navigation system (GPS/INS), and is capable of day/night and adverse weather operations. The JSOW uses inertial and global positioning services for midcourse navigation and imaging infrared, and data-link for terminal homing. The JSOW is just over thirteen (13) feet in length and weighs between 1000 and 1500 lbs. Extra flexibility has been engineered into the JSOW by its modular design which allows several different sub-munitions, unitary warheads, or non-lethal payloads to be carried. The missiles, components, design, software, publications, technical documentation, operations, supply, maintenance, and training have the highest classification level of Confidential.

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helmet to define helmet pointing positioning. A Helmet Vehicle Interface (HVI) interacts with the aircraft system bus to provide signal generation for the helmet display. This provides significant improvement for close combat targeting and engagement. Hardware is Unclassified; technical data and documents are classified up to Secret.

3. The AN/ASQ-228 Advance Targeting Forward-Looking Infrared (ATFLIR) Pod is a multi-sensor, electro-optical targeting pod incorporating infrared, low-light television camera, laser rangefinder/target designator, and laser spot tracker. It is used to provide navigation and targeting for military aircraft in adverse weather and using precision-guided weapons such as laser-guided bombs. It offers much greater target resolution and image accuracy than previous systems. ATFLIR presently is used only by the US Navy on the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet, although it is compatible with the earlier F/A-18C/D. It is normally carried on one of the fuselage stations otherwise used for AIM-120 AMRAAM missiles.

4. The AN/ALQ-214 is an advanced air-borne Integrated Defensive Electronic Countermeasures (IDECM) programmable modular automated system capable of intercepting, identifying, processing received radar signals (pulsed and continuous) and applying an optimum countermeasures technique in the direction of the radar signal, thereby improving individual aircraft probability of survival from a variety of surface-to-air and air-to-air RF threats. The system operates in a standalone or Electronic Warfare (EW) suite mode. In the EW suite mode, the ALQ-214 operates in a fully coordinated mode with the towed dispensable decoy, Radar Warning Receiver (RWR), various dispensable countermeasures, and the onboard radar in the F/A-18E/F in a coordinated, non-interference manner sharing information for enhanced information. The ALQ-214 was designed to operate in a high-density Electromagnetic Hostile Environment with the ability to identify and counter a wide variety of multiple threats including those with Doppler characteristics. Hardware within the AN/ALQ-214 is classified Confidential.

5. The Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System (JHMCS) is a modified HGU-55/P helmet that incorporates a visor-projected Heads-Up Display (HUD) to cue weapons and aircraft sensors to air and ground targets. In close combat, a pilot must currently align the aircraft to shoot at a target. JHMCS allows the pilot to simply look at a target to shoot. This system projects visual targeting and aircraft performance information on the back of the helmet's visor, enabling the pilot to monitor this information without interrupting his field of view through the cockpit canopy, the system uses a magnetic transmitter unit fixed to the pilot's seat and a magnetic field probe mounted on the helmet to define helmet pointing positioning. A Helmet Vehicle Interface (HVI) interacts with the aircraft system bus to provide signal generation for the helmet display. This provides significant improvement for close combat targeting and engagement. Hardware is Unclassified; technical data and documents are classified up to Secret.

6. The Multifunctional Informational Distribution System (MIDS) Low Volume Terminal (LVT) is classified Confidential. The MIDS LVT is a secure data and voice communication network using the Link-16 architecture. The system provides enhanced situational awareness, positive identification of participants within the network, secure fighter-to-fighter connectivity, secure voice capability, and ARN-118 TACAN functionality. It provides three major functions: Air Control, Wide Area Surveillance, and Fighter-to-Fighter. The MIDS LVT can be used to transfer data in Air-to-Air, Air-to-Surface, and Air-to-Ground scenarios. MIDS LVT is classified as Confidential. The MIDS enhanced Interference Blanking Unit (EIBU) provides validation and verification of equipment and concept. EIBU enhances input/output signal capacity of the MIDS LVT and addresses parts obsolescence.

7. The AN/PVS-9 Night Vision Goggles provide imagery sufficient for an aviator to complete nighttime missions down to starlight and extreme low light conditions. The AN/PVS-9 is designed to satisfy the F/A-18 mission requirements for covert night combat, engagement, and support. The third generation light amplification tubes provide a high-performance, image-intensification system for optimized F/A-18 night flying at terrain-masking altitudes. The AN/PVS-9 night vision goggles are classified as Unclassified but with restrictions on release of technologies.

8. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware or software in this proposed sale, the information could be used to develop countermeasures which might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advance capabilities.

[FR Doc. 07–5276 Filed 10–24–07; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 5001–06–C

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

TRICARE; Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS); Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG) Updates

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice describes the changes made to the TRICARE DRG-based payment system. It also provides the updated fixed loss cost outlier threshold, cost-to-charge ratios, and the Internet address for accessing the updated adjusted standardized amount and DRG relative weights to be used for FY 2008 under the TRICARE DRG-based payment system.

DATES: *Effective Dates:* This FY 2008 DRG update is effective for admissions occurring on or after October 1.

ADDRESSES: TRICARE Management Activity (TMA), Medical Benefits and Reimbursement Systems, 16401 East Centretech Parkway, Aurora, CO 80011–9066.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ann N. Fazzini, Medical Benefits and Reimbursement Systems, TMA, telephone (303) 676–3803.

Questions regarding payment of specific claims under the TRICARE DRG-based payment system should be addressed to the appropriate contractor.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The final rule published on September 1, 1987 (52 FR 32992), set forth the basic procedures used under the CHAMPUS DRG-based payment system. This was subsequently amended by final rules published August 31, 1988 (53 FR 33461), October 21, 1988 (53 FR 41331), December 16, 1988 (53 FR 50515), May 30, 1990 (55 FR 21863), October 22, 1990 (55 FR 42560), and September 10, 1998 (63 FR 48439).

This notice updates the TRICARE rates and weights in accordance with our previous final rules. The actual changes we are making are detailed below.

I. Changes Which Affect the TRICARE DRG-Based Payment System

A. Under the TRICARE DRG-based payment system, cases are classified into the appropriate DRG by a Grouper program. The Grouper classifies each case into a DRG on the basis of the diagnosis, procedure codes, and demographic information (that is, sex, age, and discharge status). The Grouper used for the TRICARE DRG-based payment system is the same as the FY 2007 Medicare Grouper with two modifications. The TRICARE system has replaced Medicare DRG 435 with two age-based DRGs (900 and 901), and has implemented thirty-four (34) neonatal DRGs in place of Medicare DRGs 385 through 390. For admissions occurring on or after October 1, 2001, DRG 435 has been replaced by DRG 523. The TRICARE system has replaced DRG 523 with the two age-based DRGs (900 and 901). For admissions occurring on or after October 1, 1995, the CHAMPUS grouper hierarchy logic was changed so the age split (age <29 days) and assignments to Major Diagnostic Category (MDC) 15 occur before assignment of the Pre-MDC DRGs. This resulted in all neonate tracheotomies and organ transplants to be grouped to MDC 15 and not to DRGs 480–483 or 495. For admissions occurring on or after October 1, 1998, the CHAMPUS grouper hierarchy logic was changed to move DRG 103 to the PreMDC DRGs and