municipal violations and traffic offenses in the District of Columbia.

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ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

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C. Information may be disclosed to the appropriate Federal, state, local, foreign or other public authority responsible for investigating, prosecuting, enforcing or implementing a statute, rule, regulation, or order where PSA becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of civil or criminal law or regulation.

D. To provide information relating to DC defendants and offenders to Federal, local and state courts, court personnel, prosecutors, defense attorneys, corrections, probation, parole, and other pretrial officials to the extent necessary to permit them to accomplish their assigned duties in any criminal matter, unless otherwise prohibited by law or regulation.

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RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Information will be retained for 5 years after disposition of charge(s).

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Dated: June 20, 2003.

Paul A. Quander, Jr.,

Director, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency.

[FR Doc. 03–16195 Filed 6–26–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3129–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

TRICARE; Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS); Fiscal Year 2003 Revised Diagnosis Related Group (DRG) Adjusted Standardized Amounts (ASAs) for Other Areas

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of revised DRG ASA rates for other areas.

SUMMARY: This notice informs readers of a change made to the TRICARE DRG-based payment system in order to conform to a change made to the Medicare Prospective Payment System (PPS). The FY 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Act equalized the large urban and other urban ASAs under Medicare's Prospective Payment System (PPS). The TRICARE DRG-based payment system is modeled on the Medicare PPS, therefore it is necessary to revise the TRICARE ASA rates for other areas to conform to the Medicare PPS change. The updated ASA rates for other areas are accessible through the Internet at *http://www.tricare.osd.mil* under the sequential headings TRICARE Provider Information, Rates and Reimbursements, and DRG Information.

EFFECTIVE DATES: The revised ASA rates for other areas under the TRICARE DRG-based payment system are effective for admissions occurring on or after April 1, 2003.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marty Maxey, Medical Benefits and Reimbursement Systems, TMA, telephone (303) 676–3627.

Dated: May 22, 2003.

L.M. Bynum,

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

[FR Doc. 03–13398 Filed 6–26–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–08–M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Cost Sharing in Department of Defense Research Programs Using Assistance Instruments

AGENCY: Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Department of Defense (DoD) proposes to issue a DoD Instruction on the use of cost sharing in basic, applied, and advanced research projects carried out through grants and other assistance instruments. The purposes of the DoD Instruction are to ensure that cost sharing is used appropriately and to make awarding offices' cost sharing policies and practices clear to potential proposers. The DoD Instruction will provide consistent policies and procedures for assistance instruments awarded under the many research programs of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and other Defense Agencies. The draft DoD Instruction is available on the Director of Defense Research and Engineering Web site located at *http://www.acq.osd.mil/ddre/research/draftcostsharing.pdf.*

DATES: Comments must be received by August 26, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to: Dr. Anne Matsuura, DoD Basic Research Office, 4015 Wilson Blvd., Suite 216, Arlington, VA 22203. Comments may be submitted via e-mail *(Anne_Matsura@onr.navy.mil).*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Anne Matsuura, DoD Basic Research Office, at (703) 696–2530.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Over the past few years, research performers have expressed concern to Federal awarding agencies about their cost sharing policies and practices. In the late 1990s, for example, the Committee of Science of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) received commented on cost sharing when it conducted a review designed to find ways to relieve unnecessary sources of stress on the Government-university research partnership. Comments from universities suggested a need for clearer and more consistent agency policies on cost sharing practices and expectations. As a result of the NSTC review, the President issued Executive Order 13185 in December 2000 to establish guiding principles and operating principles for the research partnership between universities and Federal agencies. (The Executive order can be found at *http://www.ostp.gov/html/011001_3.html.* One operating principle is that Federal ''agency cost sharing policies and practices must be transparent.'' The Executive order refers to the full explanation of this operating principle in the April 1999 NSTC report entitled ''Renewing the Government-University Partnership:''

''As in any investment partnership, each partner cointributes to the research endeavor. While the primary contribution of universities is the intellectual capital of the researchers' ideas, knowledge, and creativity, it is sometimes appropriate for universities to share in the costs of the research (and in some cases cost sharing is required by statute). Cost sharing can be appropriate when there are compelling policy reasons for it, such as in programs whose principal purpose is to build infrastructure and enhance an awardee's institution's ability to compete for future Federal awards. Cost sharing is rarely appropriate when an awardee is acting solely as a supplier of goods or services to the government since this would entail a university subsidy of goods purchased by the government. If agency funds are not sufficient to cover the costs of a research project, the agency and the university should re-examine the scope of the project, unless there are compelling policy reasons to require university cost sharing. Agencies should be clear about their cost sharing policies and announce when and how sharing will figure in selection processes, including explicit information regarding the amount of cost sharing expected.''