

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On December 12, 2003, notice was published in the **Federal Register** (68 FR 69388) that an modification of Permit No. 1375, issued March 27, 2003 (68 FR 16002), had been requested by the above-named individual. 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 regulations governing the taking, importing, and exporting of endangered and threatened species (50 CFR 222–226).

Permit No. 1375 authorized the permit holder to deploy 1,000 hatchery-reared juvenile shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*) in cages at 10 test sites within the Roanoke/Albemarle River system for 28 days. Afterwards the fish will be euthanized and their tissue analyzed for contaminants. The results of this study will provide needed information to determine if water quality is a factor limiting the ecological success of shortnose sturgeon in this river system. When the initial study was conducted, however, high water temperatures and low dissolved oxygen contributed to a shortened experiment time. With the issuance of this modification the permit holder will be authorized to obtain an additional 1000 fish to repeat the experiment in more favorable conditions. The modification will also extend the expiration date until December 31, 2005.

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 the endangered species which is the subject of this permit, and (3) is consistent with the purposes and policies set forth in section 2 of the ESA.

Dated: December 8, 2004.

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

[FR Doc. 04–27270 Filed 12–10–04; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 120304E]

#### Guidelines for Producing the Climate Change Science Program Synthesis and Assessment Products

**AGENCY:** National Oceanic and  
Atmospheric Administration (NOAA),  
Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The United States Climate Change Science Program (CCSP) is announcing the Guidelines for Producing the CCSP Synthesis and Assessment Products, which are described in the Strategic Plan for the U.S. Climate Change Science Program. The synthesis and assessment products are intended to provide useful information for a variety of users about key climate change topics. The products include reports, data sets, and evaluations of the uses and limits of climate information for decisionmaking.

**ADDRESSES:** The CCSP website is at: <http://www.climatechange.gov>. The finalized guidelines are available on the CCSP web site at: <http://www.climatechange.gov/Library/sap/sap-guidelines.htm>. The draft guidelines and a collation of comments submitted are available on the CCSP web site at:

<http://www.climatechange.gov/Library/sap/sap-guidelines-29mar2004.pdf> and <http://www.climatechange.gov/Library/sap/sap-guidelines-comments/default.htm>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Sandy MacCracken, U.S. Climate Change Science Program, Suite 250, 1717 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20006, 1–202–419–3483 (voice), 1–202–223–3065 (fax), [smaccrac@usgcrp.gov](mailto:smaccrac@usgcrp.gov) (e-mail).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Climate Change Science Program is an interagency endeavor, with 13 participating Federal agencies and departments. One or more of the agencies that comprise CCSP will have the lead responsibility for preparing each product. The national and international research community is anticipated to play a major role in preparation of many of the products. See Chapter 2 of the Strategic Plan for the U.S. Climate Change Science Program for a detailed description of the products.

To ensure consistency and transparency in the processes that will be used by the lead and supporting CCSP agencies in preparing the products, the guidelines describe the roles of different parties and the steps to be followed in each of three phases of the preparation process—developing the prospectus, drafting and revising the document, and final approval and publication of each product. This process of product development will facilitate involvement of the research community and the public in ensuring that the products meet the highest standards of scientific excellence. The guidelines also encourage transparency

by ensuring that public information about the status of the products will be provided on the CCSP web site (see **ADDRESSES**).

Comments on the draft guidelines were solicited during a public comment period from 29 March 2004 to 7 May 2004. The guidelines have been revised extensively in response to these comments and input from the National Research Council (NRC) provided during a meeting of the NRC's Coordinating Committee on Global Change held in Washington, DC on 8–9 April 2004.

Dated: December 6, 2004.

**James R. Mahoney,**  
Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans  
and Atmosphere and Director, U.S. Climate  
Change Science Program.

[FR Doc. 04–27264 Filed 12–10–04; 8:45am]

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## COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

### Entry of Shipments of Cotton, Wool, Man-Made Fiber, Silk Blend and Other Vegetable Fiber Textiles and Apparel in Excess of 2004 Agreement Limits or Certain China Safeguard Limits

December 9, 2004.

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

**ACTION:** Directive to Commissioner,  
Customs and Border Protection.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ross  
Arnold, International Trade Specialist,  
Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S.  
Department of Commerce, (202) 482–  
3400.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

**Authority:** Executive Order 11651 of March  
3, 1972, as amended; Section 204 of the  
Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7  
U.S.C. 1854).

In a **Federal Register** Notice published on June 25, 2004, CITA announced that it had come to CITA's attention that some textile and apparel products may be shipped in excess of agreed quota limits in 2004 with the expectation that those shipments will be allowed entry upon the expiration of the limits, and CITA noted that shipments exported in excess of agreed limits are a violation of the terms of those agreements. (69 FR 35586) In that Notice, CITA expressly reserved the right to deny entry to goods that have been shipped in excess of agreed limits or to stage entry for goods exported in excess of agreed limits. In order to carry