

writing with the Secretary to the Commission on or before May 11, 2004. A nonparty who has testimony that may aid the Commission's deliberations may request permission to present a short statement at the hearing. All parties and nonparties desiring to appear at the hearing and make oral presentations should attend a prehearing conference to be held at 9:30 a.m. on May 13, 2004, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building. Oral testimony and written materials to be submitted at the public hearing are governed by sections 201.6(b)(2), 201.13(f), 207.24, and 207.66 of the Commission's rules. Parties must submit any request to present a portion of their hearing testimony *in camera* no later than 7 days prior to the date of the hearing.

#### Written Submissions

Each party to the reviews may submit a prehearing brief to the Commission. Prehearing briefs must conform with the provisions of section 207.65 of the Commission's rules; the deadline for filing is May 7, 2004. Parties may also file written testimony in connection with their presentation at the hearing, as provided in section 207.24 of the Commission's rules, and posthearing briefs, which must conform with the provisions of section 207.67 of the Commission's rules. The deadline for filing posthearing briefs is May 27, 2004; witness testimony must be filed no later than three days before the hearing. In addition, any person who has not entered an appearance as a party to the reviews may submit a written statement of information pertinent to the subject of the reviews on or before May 27, 2004. On June 18, 2004, the Commission will make available to parties all information on which they have not had an opportunity to comment. Parties may submit final comments on this information on or before June 22, 2004, but such final comments must not contain new factual information and must otherwise comply with section 207.68 of the Commission's rules. All written submissions must conform with the provisions of section 201.8 of the Commission's rules; any submissions that contain BPI must also conform with the requirements of sections 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's rules do not authorize filing of submissions with the Secretary by facsimile or electronic means, except to the extent permitted by section 201.8 of the Commission's rules, as amended, 67 FR 68036 (November 8, 2002).

In accordance with sections 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the Commission's rules, each document filed by a party to the

reviews must be served on all other parties to the reviews (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

**Authority:** These reviews are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.62 of the Commission's rules.

Issued: January 28, 2004.

By order of the Commission.

**Marilyn R. Abbott,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 04-2099 Filed 2-2-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7020-02-P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

##### Antitrust Division

##### Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Telemanagement Forum

Notice is hereby given that, on November 12, 2003, pursuant to section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* ("the Act"), Telemanagement Forum ("the Forum") has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership status. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Accudata Technologies, Allen, TX; Aktavara AB, Stockholm, SWEDEN; AsiaInfo Technologies, Beijing, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA; AUDITEC, Paris, FRANCE; AZURE SOLUTIONS, Ipswich, Suffolk, UNITED KINGDOM; BSB, Moscow, RUSSIA; Cape Clear Software, Donnybrook, Dublin, IRELAND; CDOT, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi, INDIA; Cominfo Consulting, Moscow, RUSSIA; Comstar Telecommunications, Moscow, RUSSIA; Creawor Beijing Technique Center, Zhuhai, Guangdong, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA; DIATEM NETWORKS, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA; Distocraft Oy, Helsinki, FINLAND; Dubai Internet City, Dubai, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES; EXA CORPORATION, Sawai, Kawasaki, Kanagawa, JAPAN; Frost and Sullivan, Beijing, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA; Fundacao CPqD, Campinas, BRAZIL; GIGA STREAM UMTS Tech. GmbH, Saarbruecken, GERMANY; IBS LTD, Moscow, RUSSIA; InteGreaT B.V.,

Bergen op Zoom, THE NETHERLANDS; IXI Mobile, Inc., Ra'anana, ISRAEL; Katz and Company, Imperial, PA; Keymile, Berne-Liebefeld, CH, SWITZERLAND; Mermarsat Limited, Harpenden, UNITED KINGDOM; MTN Nigeria Communications Ltd, Victoria Island, Lagos, NIGERIA; Murray Dunlop Ltd., Cam, Dursley, Gloucestershire, UNITED KINGDOM; Nakina Systems, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA; NetProfits Limited, Erlangen, GERMANY; Neural Technologies, Petersfield, Hampshire, UNITED KINGDOM; Ovum Limited, London, UNITED KINGDOM; Operax AB, Luleaa, SWEDEN; PANDUIT CORPORATION, Tinley Park, IL; Partner Communications Co., Ltd., Rosh ha'ayin, ISRAEL; Pontis, Inc, Herzliya, Pituach, ISRAEL; PT ExcelComindo Pratama, Jakarta, INDONESIA; SAP AG, Newtown Square, PA; Saudi Telecom, Riyadh, Central, SAUDI ARABIA; SESA Software International, Rome, ITALY; SPIN aka Przedsiebiorstwo, Katowice, POLAND; TAZZ Networks, Plano, TX; THE OPEN GROUP, San Francisco, CA; TOT Corporation Public Company Limited, Thungsonghong, Laksi, Bangkok, THAILAND; University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland, UNITED KINGDOM; West Global, IFSC, Dublin, IRELAND; West Ridge Networks, Littleton, MA; Westel Mobile Company, Budapest, Pest, HUNGARY; DSET CORPORATION, Pleasanton, CA (from August 1994 to March 13, 2003); ITEC SOLUTIONS, INC., Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA; (from September 1995 to September 3, 2003); and WIND TELECOMICAZIONI SPA, Milano, ITALY (from April 2000 to March 31, 2003) have been added as parties to this venture.

The following existing members have changed their names: Teleformance has changed its name to Telcoremance, Valbonne, FRANCE; Sykora GmbH has changed its name to TietoEnator Oyj, Buehl, GERMANY; 4C Telecom (formerly of Overland Park, KS) has changed its name to NetHarmonix, Burlington, VT; and Progress (formerly Excelon) has changed its name to Sonic Software, Bedford, MA.

The following members have cancelled or have had their memberships cancelled: Aran Technologies, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, IRELAND; Arkipelago Svenska AB, Stockholm, SWEDEN; Astracon, Inc., Englewood, CO; Australian Communications Industry Ltd., (formerly of North Sydney) Milsons Point, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA; Chiaro Networks, Inc., Richardson, TX; Claudia Liliana Bucheli Enriquez, Bogota, COLUMBIA; Concept Wave Software, Mississauga, Ontario,

CANADA; Cplane, Inc., Sunnyvale, CA; Geoff Coleman, Sherwood Park, Alberta, CANADA; IGS, Inc., Boulder, CO; Imagine Broadband Ltd., London, UNITED KINGDOM; KTICOM, Seoul, REPUBLIC OF KOREA; Literate Technologies, San Carlos, CA; NTT Comware Corporation, Chiba-shi, Chiba, JAPAN; Parc Technologies Ltd., London, UNITED KINGDOM; Riversoft, San Francisco, CA; Schema, Yehud, Kiryat Savionim, ISRAEL; Shulist Group Inc. Bolton, Ontario, CANADA; SkyOptik, Red Bank, NJ; SupportSoft, Inc., Redwood City, CA; Swanson Consulting Inc., Mountainville, NY; Tim Peru S.A.C., La Victoria, Lima, PERU; and Virtual Access, Dublin, IRELAND.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and the Forum intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On October 21, 1988, the Forum filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on December 8, 1988 (53 FR 49615).

The last notification was filed with the Department on May 30, 2003. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on July 16, 2003 (68 FR 42132).

**Dorothy B. Fountain,**

*Deputy Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

**[OJP (OJJDP) Docket No. 1392]**

**Program Announcement for the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program**

**AGENCY:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, Justice.

**ACTION:** Notice of Solicitation.

**SUMMARY:** Based on the availability of appropriations, notice is hereby given that the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is requesting applications from State and local law enforcement agencies interested in participating in the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC)

Task Force Program. In an effort to expand ICAC Regional Task Force coverage to areas that do not currently have an ICAC Regional Task Force presence, this solicitation is limited to State and local law enforcement agencies in the following States and localities: Illinois, Iowa, New Mexico, Oregon, West Virginia, and the Northern Virginia/Washington, DC, metropolitan area (excluding Maryland). (For the purpose of this solicitation, the Northern Virginia/Washington, DC, metropolitan area is defined as the cities of Washington, DC; Alexandria, VA; and Falls Church, VA; and all cities and towns in Virginia within and including Arlington County, Fairfax County, Loudoun County, Prince William County, and Stafford County.) Only one grant will be awarded per State/locality listed above. This program encourages communities to develop regional multidisciplinary, multijurisdictional task forces to prevent, interdict, and investigate sexual exploitation offenses committed by offenders who use online technology to victimize children.

**DATES:** Applications must be received by March 19, 2004.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Chris Holloway, ICAC Program Manager, Child Protection Division, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, at (202) 305-9838 or [holloway@ojp.usdoj.gov](mailto:holloway@ojp.usdoj.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Purpose**

The purpose of this program is to help State and local law enforcement agencies enhance their investigative response to offenders who use the Internet, online communication systems, or other computer technologies to sexually exploit children. Throughout this program announcement, "Internet crimes against children" refers to the sexual exploitation of children that is facilitated by computers and includes crimes of child pornography and online solicitation for sexual purposes.

**Background**

Unlike some adults who view the benefits of the Information Age dubiously, children and teenagers have seized the Internet's educational and recreational opportunities with astonishing speed. Adapting information technology to meet everyday needs, young people are increasingly going online to meet friends, get information, purchase goods and services, and complete school assignments. Currently, more than 28 million children and teenagers have access to the Internet; industry experts

predict that they will be joined by another 50 million globally by 2005. Although the Internet gives children and teenagers access to valuable resources, it also increases their risk of being sexually exploited or victimized.

Cloaked in the anonymity of cyberspace, sex offenders can capitalize on the natural curiosity of children and seek victims with little risk of detection. Preferential sex offenders no longer need to lurk in parks and malls. Instead, they can roam from chat room to chat room, trolling for children susceptible to victimization. This alarming activity has grave implications for parents, teachers, and law enforcement officers because it circumvents conventional safeguards and provides sex offenders with virtually unlimited opportunities for unsupervised contact with children.

Today's Internet is also rapidly becoming the new marketplace for offenders seeking to acquire material for their child pornography collections. More insidious than sexually explicit adult pornography, child pornography depicts the sexual assault of children and is often used by child molesters to recruit, seduce, and control their victims. Child pornography is used to break down inhibitions, validate sex between children and adults as normal, and control victims throughout their molestation. When offenders lose interest in their victims, child pornography is often used as blackmail to ensure the child's silence. When posted on the Internet, pornography becomes an enduring and irretrievable record of victimization and a relentless violation of that child's privacy.

OJJDP recognizes that the increasing online presence of children, the lure of predators searching for unsupervised contact with underage victims, and the proliferation of child pornography present a significant threat to the health and safety of children and a formidable challenge to law enforcement today and into the foreseeable future. Three main factors complicate law enforcement's response to these challenges.

First, conventional definitions of jurisdiction are practically meaningless in the electronic universe of cyberspace; very few investigations begin and end within the same geographical area. Because they involve multiple jurisdictions, most investigations require close coordination and cooperation between Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies.

Second, evidence collection in ICAC investigations typically requires specialized expertise and equipment. Because preferential sex offenders tend to be avid recordkeepers, their computers, magnetic media, and related