communities. In addition, such technologies must provide the capability to establish packet-switched, circuit-switched, or hybrid optical paths dynamically from a pool of wavelengths.

• Ultra high-speed cyber security systems—scalable cyber security systems, such as firewalls, intrusion detection systems, authentication/authorizations systems, and related services that operate efficiently at ultra high-speed.

• Ultra high-speed network measurement and analysis—efficient tools and techniques for diagnosing, end-to-end performance prediction of ultra high-speed network.

Applicants are encouraged to refer to the final report of the DOE Science Networking Challenge: Roadmap to 2008 found at: *http://www.osti.gov/scidac/projects.html* for additional information on SC networking requirements.

Collaboration

Applicants are encouraged to collaborate with researchers in other institutions, such as: universities, industry, non-profit organizations, federal laboratories and Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDCs), including the DOE National Laboratories, where appropriate, and to include cost sharing wherever feasible. Additional information on collaboration is available in the Application Guide for the Office of Science Financial Assistance Program that is available via the Internet at: *http://www.sc.doe.gov/production/grants/Colab.html.*

Program Funding

It is anticipated that up to $5 million will be available for SciDAC and MICS Programs; up to six to ten awards are anticipated, contingent on availability of appropriated funds in Fiscal Year 2004 and the size of the awards. Multiple year funding is expected, also contingent on availability of funds and progress of the research.

Awards are expected to be at most $1.2 million per year for experimental ultra high-speed network research projects. Awards for integrated experimental ultra high-speed networks research projects are expected to be at most $1.2 million per year. Since integrated experimental networking projects are expected to be multi-institution and multi-disciplinary projects, awards under this notice would range from $150,000 to $500,000 for participation in an experimental networks project per participating project. Awards for ultra high-speed networking engineering will range from $150,000 to $300,000 per year for each single investigator. The funding period for all projects will range from two to three years subject to availability of funds. Grant applications funded under these programs will be handled as cooperative agreements.

Merit Review

Applications will be subjected to scientific merit review (peer review) and will be evaluated against the following evaluation criteria, which are listed in descending order of importance codified at 10 CFR 605.10(d):

(1) Scientific and/or Technical Merit of the Project,

(2) Appropriateness of the Proposed Method or Approach,

(3) Competency of Applicant's Personnel and Adequacy of Proposed Resources,

(4) Reasonableness and Appropriateness of the Proposed Budget.

The evaluation under item 1, Scientific and/or Technical Merit of the Project, will also consider the following elements:

(a) The potential of the proposed project to make a significant impact to distributed Petabytes-scale distributed data archives and other high-end science applications.

(b) The extent to which the results of the project are extensible operational production high-performance networks, such as ESnet.

(c) The degree ultra high-speed networking technologies can inter-operate with existing networking technologies.

The evaluation under item 2, Appropriateness of the Proposed Method or Approach, will also consider the following elements:

(a) The degree to which the project adheres to the management philosophy of incorporating science applications into the project execution.

(b) The quality of the plan for ensuring interoperability and integration with related network environment software produced by other MICS and SciDAC efforts.

(c) The extent to which the project incorporates broad community (industry/academia/other federal programs) interaction.

(d) Quality and clarity of proposed work schedule and deliverables.

(e) Use of recent advances in optical network technologies, such as GMPLS to support distributed high-end applications.

The evaluation will include program policy factors, such as the relevance of the proposed research to the terms of the announcement and the agency's programmatic needs. Note: External peer reviewers are selected with regard to both their scientific expertise and the absence of conflict-of-interest issues. Non-federal reviewers will often be used, and submission of an application constitutes agreement that this is acceptable to the investigator(s) and the submitting institution.

Submission Information

The Project Description must be 20 pages or less, exclusive of attachments. It must contain an abstract or project summary on a separate page with the name of the applicant, mailing address, phone, FAX and email listed. The application must include letters of intent from collaborators (briefly describing the intended contribution of each to the research), and short curriculum vitaes for the applicant and any co-PIs.

Applicants must disclose all information on their current and pending grants. To provide a consistent format for the submission, review and solicitation of grant applications submitted under this notice, the preparation and submission of grant applications must follow the guidelines given in the Application Guide for the Office of Science Financial Assistance Program, 10 CFR Part 605. Access to SC's Financial Assistance Application Guide is possible via the World Wide Web at: *http://www.science.doe.gov/production/grants/grants.html.* DOE is under no obligation to pay for any costs associated with the preparation or submission of applications if an award is not made.

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number for this program is 81.049, and the solicitation control number is ERFAP 10 CFR Part 605.

Issued in Washington, DC on November 3, 2003.

John Rodney Clark,

Associate Director of Science for Resource Management.

[FR Doc. 03–28315 Filed 11–10–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

International Energy Agency Meeting

Notice of Meeting

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Industry Advisory Board to the International Energy Agency (IEA) will meet on November 19, 2003, at the headquarters of the IEA in Paris, France in connection with a meeting of the

IEA's Standing Group on Emergency Questions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Samuel M. Bradley, Assistant General Counsel for International and National Security Programs, Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585, 202–586–6738.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with section 252(c)(1)(A)(i) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6272(c)(1)(A)(i)) (EPCA), the following notice of meeting is provided:

A meeting of the Industry Advisory Board (IAB) to the International Energy Agency (IEA) will be held at the headquarters of the IEA, 9, rue de la Fédération, Paris, France, on November 19, 2003, beginning at 2 p.m. The purpose of this notice is to permit attendance by representatives of U.S. company members of the IAB at a meeting of the IEA's Standing Group on Emergency Questions (SEQ), which is scheduled to be held at the IEA on November 19, beginning at 3 p.m. and continuing on November 20, beginning at 9:30 a.m., including a preparatory encounter among company representatives from approximately 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. on November 19.

The agenda for the preparatory encounter among company representatives is a review of the SEQ's meeting agenda. The agenda of the SEQ meeting is under the control of the SEQ. It is expected that the SEQ will adopt the following agenda:

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Approval of the Summary Record of the 108th Meeting
3. Program of Work 2003–2004
   - —Review of SEQ Activities 2003–2004
   - —Projects for Surplus Publication Revenues
   - —First Steps Toward Emergency Response Exercise 3
4. Update on Compliance with International Energy Program Stockholding Commitments
   - —Reports by Non-Complying Member Countries
5. The Current Oil Market Situation
6. Report on the IEA Berlin Seminar on Oil Stocks and New Challenges to the Oil Market
7. Oil Stocks and the Oil Market
8. Report on Current Activities of the IAB
9. Other Policy and Legislative Developments in Member Countries
10. Other Emergency Response Activities
11. Recent Oil Developments in Iraq
12. World Energy Investment Outlook to 2030: Key Trends and Uncertainties
13. Activities with Non-Member Countries and International Organizations
    - —Workshop on ASEAN Oil Security and Emergency Preparedness
    - —Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI), Cairo, October 8–9, 2003
    - —Trends and the IEA Role in Emergency Stockholding in Non-Member Countries
    - —Stockbuilding Workshop in India, January 20, 2004
    - —IEA and EU Stockholding Obligations
14. Emergency Response Reviews of IEA Member and Candidate Countries
    - —Revised Schedule of Emergency Response Reviews for 2003–2004
15. Other Documents for Information
    - —Emergency Reserve Situation of IEA Member Countries on July 1, 2003
    - —Emergency Reserve Situation of IEA Candidate Countries on July 1, 2003
    - —Monthly Oil Statistics: August 2003
    - —Base Period Final Consumption: 3Q2002–1Q2003
    - —Quarterly Oil Forecast: 4Q2003
    - —Panel of Arbitrators: Korean representation
    - —Update of Emergency Contacts List
16. Other Business
    - —Dates of Next Meetings: March 16–18, 2004, June 23–24, 2004, October 25–29, 2004

As provided in section 252(c)(1)(A)(ii) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6272(c)(1)(A)(ii)), this meeting is open only to representatives of members of the IAB and their counsel; representatives of members of the SEQ; representatives of the Departments of Energy, Justice, and State, the Federal Trade Commission, the General Accounting Office, Committees of Congress, the IEA, and the European Commission; and invitees of the IAB, the SEQ, or the IEA.

Issued in Washington, DC, November 4, 2003.

Samuel M. Bradley,

Assistant General Counsel for International and National Security Programs.

[FR Doc. 03–28317 Filed 11–10–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Proposed Procedures for Distribution of Remaining Crude Oil Overcharge Refunds

AGENCY: Office of Hearings and Appeals, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of proposed procedures for distribution of remaining crude oil overcharge refunds and opportunity for comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) announces, in this notice, proposed procedures for making the final round of payments to successful claimants in the crude oil overcharge refund proceeding. In May 2003, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia issued a decision in *Consolidated Edison Company of New York* v. *Abraham*, No. CIV.A.1:01CV00548 (D.D.C. May 9, 2003) (Westlaw, 2003 WL 21692698), *appeal docketed*, No. 03–1498 (Fed. Cir.), which, *inter alia*, rendered a declaratory judgment that successful claimants are entitled to a distribution of the entire remaining amount of crude oil overcharges reserved for direct restitution, ''insofar as practicable.'' OHA will therefore make a final distribution in the long-standing crude oil refund proceeding.

DATES: Comments may be filed by January 12, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to: Crude Oil Refund Proceeding, Office of Hearings and Appeals, Department of Energy, Washington, DC 20585–1615, and submitted electronically to *crudeoilrefunds@hq.doe.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tami L. Kelly, Secretary, or Thomas O. Mann, Deputy Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals, Department of Energy; telephone: 202–287–1449, e-mail: *tami.kelly@hq.doe.gov, thomas.mann@hq.doe.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Over two decades ago—during the period August 1973 through January 1981—federal regulations governed the pricing and allocation of domestic crude oil and refined petroleum product (''the controls period''). During this controls period and for some time afterwards, DOE took enforcement actions against firms for violating those regulations. As a result of those actions, firms in the petroleum industry remitted several billion dollars in crude oil overcharges to DOE.

The largest court proceeding involving crude oil overcharges was multidistrict litigation over the pricing of crude oil produced from low-output ''stripper wells.'' Once the existence of overcharges was established, a federal district court considered the issue of how those funds should be distributed in order to make restitution to injured parties. *In Re The Department of Energy*