

where or by whom the materials were manufactured.

Patricia A. Brink,

Deputy Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Information Card Foundation

Notice is hereby given that, on April 17, 2009, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (“the Act”), Information Card Foundation has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. 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, Google, Inc., Mountain View, CA has been added as a party to this venture.

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 Information Card Foundation intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On June 2, 2008, Information Card Foundation 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 July 16, 2008 (73 FR 40883).

The last notification was filed with the Department on February 11, 2009. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on March 13, 2009 (74 FR 10967).

Patricia A. Brink,

Deputy Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

National Institute of Corrections

Solicitation for a Cooperative Agreement: Green Corrections

AGENCY: National Institute of Corrections, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Solicitation for a cooperative agreement.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) is soliciting proposals from organizations, groups, or individuals who would like to enter an 8-month cooperative agreement to write a 45–50 page white paper exploring implementation strategies to introduce and increase awareness of environmental and conservation efforts to the field of corrections.

The Research and Evaluation Division will use the information from the white paper to collaborate with other Institute divisions (Prisons, Jails, Community Corrections, and Transition and Workforce Development) in developing and implementing training and technical assistance opportunities. The final white paper will become available to the public domain.

DATES: Applications must be received by 4 p.m. EST on Thursday, June 19, 2009.

ADDRESSES: Mailed applications must be sent to Director, National Institute of Corrections, 320 First Street, NW., Room 5007, Washington, DC 20534.

Applicants are encouraged to use Federal Express, UPS, or similar service to ensure delivery by the due date.

Hand delivered applications should be brought to 500 First Street, NW., Washington, DC 20534. At the front desk, call (202) 307-3106, extension 0 for pickup.

Faxed applications will not be accepted. Only electronic applications submitted via <http://www.grants.gov> will be accepted.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A copy of this announcement and the required application forms can be downloaded from the NIC Web site at <http://www.nicic.gov/cooperativeagreements>.

All technical or programmatic questions concerning this announcement should be directed to Sherry Carroll, Correctional Program Specialist, National Institute of Corrections. She can be reached by calling 1-800-995-6423 extension 0378 or by e-mail at scarroll@bop.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: NIC’s interest in this project is to contribute to the

advancement of corrections by developing innovative solutions to raise the awareness of correctional administrators and to help them stay abreast of societal issues that are being raised in legislative, societal, and political forums. Additionally, NIC aims to inform correctional administrators of new legislation that has been brought before Congress addressing energy efficiency and renewable energy.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics found that per capita expenditure for each justice function increased between 1982 and 2003, with corrections having the largest per capita increase of 423% (BJS, 2003)—a growth rate higher than both law enforcement and the judiciary. With agencies competing for performance-based budgets, agencies must show they are operating effectively and efficiently.

This is the beginning of what could be a new generation of correctional facilities. Facilities may be required to enhance their infrastructures by implementing self-sustaining and environmentally friendly processes for day-to-day operations, or as backup plans during times of emergency. This also increases the potential for facilities to create green products and services that will reduce costs and improve green-collar job skills inside and outside of the facility. Reducing operational costs will allow more funding to be directed to programs designed to produce long-term, positive effects on offenders re-entering the community.

Correctional administrators have attempted to address workforce challenges by introducing skilled trades, vocational programs, apprenticeships, and college courses to offenders. Still, few job assignments are offered to offenders. Dr. Raquel Pinderhughes (2007) completed a study suggesting that there are barriers to employment for former offenders with low levels of education.

According to the American Solar Energy Society, jobs in renewable-energy and energy-efficiency industries could increase to 40 million by 2030 (MacMillian, 2008). It is believed that most firms are not prepared to handle the rapid growth of these types of jobs and will experience a shortage of qualified green-collar workers. There will also be a greater need for green-collar jobs as traditional blue-collar jobs have become less available and competition for them increases (Jones and Wyskida 2007).

New green-collar jobs require less licensing than some blue-collar jobs (Pinderhughes, 2007). This may increase the potential for former offenders to find gainful employment after their release. Green-collar skills are transferable and