

3006 of the Act asks the Department to consider and to recommend guidelines and procedures for:

(1) protecting personal names from registration by another person as a second level domain name² for purposes of selling or otherwise transferring such domain name to such other person or any third party for financial gain;

(2) protecting individuals from bad faith uses of their personal names as second level domain names by others with malicious intent to harm the reputation of the individual or the goodwill associated with that individual's name;

(3) protecting consumers from the registration and use of domain names that include personal names in the second level domain in matters which are intended or are likely to confuse or deceive the public as to the affiliation, connection, or association of the domain name registrant, or a site accessible under the domain name, with such other person, or as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of the goods, services, or commercial activities of the domain name registrant;

(4) protecting the public from registration of domain names that include the personal names of government officials, official candidates, and potential official candidates for Federal, State, or local political office in the United States, and the use of such domain names in a manner that disrupts the electoral process or the public's ability to access accurate and reliable information regarding such individuals;

(5) existing remedies, whether under State law or otherwise, and the extent to which such remedies are sufficient to address the considerations described in paragraphs (1) through (4); and

(6) the guidelines, procedures, and policies of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and the extent to which they address the considerations described in paragraphs (1) through (4)."

So that the Department of Commerce can examine the full range of laws, policies, and regulations that may apply and may lend themselves to use in resolving personal name disputes, we

are asking for public comments and input.

We note that on November 5, 1999, the Federal Election Commission printed in the **Federal Register** a Request for Comments on the Use of the Internet for Campaign Activity. Specifically, the Federal Election Commission asked for public comments "in order to assess the applicability of the Federal Election Campaign Act and the Commission's current regulations to Internet activity." Notice of Inquiry and Request for Comments, 64 FR 60,360 (1999). Both the Federal Election Commission Request, and the responding comments, may be read at the Commission's Web site at <http://www.fec.gov/internet.html>. In the interests of focusing this Request for Comments, we would welcome public submissions on the use of the Internet for campaign activity only as such submissions relate to the more limited, fourth prong of the Act's study requirements.

Scope of this Request

Section 3006 of the "Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act" asks the Department of Commerce to study and recommend appropriate guidelines and procedures for dispute resolution in cases involving cybersquatting of personal names. Information collected from responses to this **Federal Register** Notice will be considered when the Department of Commerce prepares the required report to Congress.

Therefore, we welcome comments that address the non-exhaustive list of laws presented in the supplemental information section, comments that assess the suitability of these laws for use in the context of abusive domain name registration of personal names, and suggestions of other frameworks that may be useful in considering approaches to resolution of personal name domain disputes. Respondents are also asked to provide comments on the degree to which the ICANN UDRP satisfactorily handles domain name disputes involving personal names. Comment is also invited concerning any legal or Constitutional issues raised by any new guidelines or procedures as

they relate to personal name disputes, separate and apart from the legislative foundation established by the Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act.

More generally, we would be interested in comments and suggestions on the form that any new guidelines or procedures should take, and the degree to which additional protection may or may not be needed in this area. We encourage respondents to consider the extent to which individuals would avail themselves of protections offered in this area and to consider whether the appeal of such protections would be limited to only high-profile or famous individuals. Respondents should also consider the logistical problems that may attend implementation of new guidelines in this area, particularly as these problems relate to the current system of domain name registration. We would also like to hear comments from respondents with personal experience in unauthorized commercial appropriation involving a personal name.

Please be aware that all comments received pursuant to a solicitation for public comment are treated as public information. Respondents should not submit materials that they do not desire to be made public.

Dated: February 24, 2000.

Andrew J. Pincus,
General Counsel, Department of Commerce.
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration

Notice of Petitions by Producing Firms for Determination of Eligibility To Apply for Trade Adjustment Assistance

AGENCY: Economic Development Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: To Give Firms an Opportunity to Comment.

Petitions have been accepted for filing on the dates indicated from the firms listed below.

LIST OF PETITION ACTION BY TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR PERIOD 01/20/2000-02/17/2000

Firm name	Address	Date petition accepted	Product
Hampton Research & Engineering, Inc	2670 West I-40 Oklahoma City, OK 73108.	24-Jan-2000	Dental equipment and supplies.

² A second level domain name is that part of the Internet address before the .com, .net, .org, or other generic top-level domain open for registration. For

example, if the domain name is JaneDoe.com, the term "JaneDoe" is the second-level domain and the

term ".com" is the top-level domain. (Footnote not in the original)

LIST OF PETITION ACTION BY TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR PERIOD 01/20/2000–02/17/2000—Continued

Firm name	Address	Date petition accepted	Product
Pennsylvania Machine Work, Inc	100 Bethel Road Aston, PA 19014	24-Jan-2000	Forged steel and alloy industrial pipe fittings.
Water Color Graphics, Inc	252 Bethlehem Pike Colmar, PA 18915.	02-Feb-2000	Water based inks.
Thompson Industries, Inc	4260 Arkansas Avenue, S. Russellville, AR 72802.	02-Feb-2000	Pressure treated lumber, posts and poles and ties and guardrails.
Dares Corporation	220 East Hersey St. Ashland, OR 97520.	03-Feb-2000	Sharpening machines and grinding wheels.
Osprey Packs, Inc	115 Progress Circle Cortez, CO 81321	03-Feb-2000	Backpacks of man-made fiber.
Pallets, Inc	99 1/2 East Street, Fort Edward, NY 12828.	04-Feb-2000	Wood pallets used to transport goods.
Rockford Powertrain, Inc	1200 Windsor Road Rockford, IL 61111.	04-Feb-2000	Torque converters, clutches and universal joints.
Dixie Packaging, Inc	915 Tanner Road Taylors, SC 29602 ..	16-Feb-2000	Plastic bags made from polypropylene film.
Splash Marine, Inc	135 NE 38th Terrace Oklahoma City, OK 73105.	16-Feb-2000	Boats of reinforced plastic.
K & F Electronics, Inc	33041 Groesbeck Fraser, MI 48026	16-Feb-2000	Printed circuit boards.
McElroy Company, Inc	411 7th Street Snyder, OK 73566	16-Feb-2000	Trailers for agricultural use.
Twinplex Manufacturing Co	840 Lively Boulevard Wood Dale, IL 60191.	17-Feb-2000	Tubes and shells, drawn of alloy steel for consumer batteries, automotive, appliances, electronics, military ammunition and industrial applications.
Watangaa Inc., d.b.a. Coyote Found Candles.	31 Workman Street, Port Townsend, WA 98368.	17-Feb-2000	Candles.

The petitions were submitted pursuant to Section 251 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2341). Consequently, the United States Department of Commerce has initiated separate investigations to determine whether increased imports into the United States of articles like or directly competitive with those produced by each firm contributed importantly to total or partial separation of the firm's workers, or threat thereof, and to a decrease in sales or production of each petitioning firm.

Any party having a substantial interest in the proceedings may request a public hearing on the matter. A request for a hearing must be received by Trade Adjustment Assistance, Room 7315, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, no later than the close of business of the tenth calendar day following the publication of this notice.

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance official program number and title of the program under which these petitions are submitted is 11.313, Trade Adjustment Assistance.

Dated: February 17, 2000.

Anthony J. Meyer,

Coordinator, Trade Adjustment and Technical Assistance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-122-815 (alloy), C-122-815 (pure)]

Alloy Magnesium and Pure Magnesium From Canada; Preliminary Results of Full Sunset Reviews

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Preliminary Results of Full Sunset Reviews: Alloy Magnesium and Pure Magnesium from Canada.

SUMMARY: On August 2, 1999, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") initiated sunset reviews of the countervailing duty orders on alloy magnesium and pure magnesium from Canada (64 FR 41915) pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"). On the basis of a notice of intent to participate filed on behalf of the domestic industry and substantive comments filed on behalf of the domestic industry and respondent interested parties, the Department is conducting a full review. As a result of this review, the Department preliminarily finds that revocation of the countervailing duty orders would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of a countervailable subsidy. The net countervailable subsidy and the nature of the subsidy are identified in the Preliminary Results of Reviews section of this notice.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 29, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Darla D. Brown or Melissa G. Skinner, Office of Policy for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th & Constitution, Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3207 or (202) 482-1560, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Statute and Regulations

This review is being conducted pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752 of the Act. The Department's procedures for the conduct of sunset reviews are set forth in *Procedures for Conducting Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 63 FR 13516 (March 20, 1998) ("Sunset Regulations") and in 19 CFR Part 351 (1999) in general. Guidance on methodological or analytical issues relevant to the Department's conduct of sunset reviews is set forth in the Department's Policy Bulletin 98:3—*Policies Regarding the Conduct of Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders; Policy Bulletin*, 63 FR 18871 (April 16, 1998) ("Sunset Policy Bulletin").

Background

On August 2, 1999, the Department initiated sunset reviews of the countervailing duty orders on alloy magnesium and pure magnesium from