

DC 20436, who shall be the Commission investigative attorney, party to this investigation; and

(3) For the investigation so instituted, the Honorable Sidney Harris is designated as the presiding administrative law judge.

Responses to the complaint and the notice of investigation must be submitted by the named respondents in accordance with § 210.13 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.13. Pursuant to 19 CFR 201.16(d) and 210.13(a), such responses will be considered by the Commission if received no later than 20 days after the date of service by the Commission of the complaint and the notice of investigation. Extensions of time for submitting a response to the complaint will not be granted unless good cause therefor is shown.

Failure of a respondent to file a timely response to each allegation in the complaint and in this notice may be deemed to constitute a waiver of the right to appear and contest the allegations of the complaint and to authorize the administrative law judge and the Commission, without further notice to the respondent, to find the facts to be as alleged in the complaint and this notice and to enter both an initial determination and a final determination containing such findings, and may result in the issuance of a limited exclusion order or a cease and desist order or both directed against that respondent.

Issued: July 22, 2002.

By order of the Commission.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02-18945 Filed 7-25-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337-TA-473]

In the Matter of Certain Video Game Systems, Accessories, and Components Thereof; Notice of Investigation

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on June 21, 2002, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, on behalf of Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington. The

complaint alleges violations of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain video game system accessories by reason of infringement of the claims of U.S. Patent Des. 452,282 and U.S. Patent Des. 452,534. The complaint further alleges that an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337.

The complainant requests that the Commission institute an investigation and, after the investigation, issue a permanent exclusion order and a permanent cease and desist order.

ADDRESSES: The complaint, except for any confidential information contained therein, is available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Room 112, Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202-205-2000. Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS-ON-LINE) at <http://dockets.usitc.gov/eol/public>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rett V. Snoterly, Esq., Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202-205-2599.

Authority: The authority for institution of this investigation is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and in section 210.10 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.10 (2002).

Scope of Investigation: Having considered the complaint, the U.S. International Trade Commission, on July 17, 2002, ordered that—

(1) Pursuant to subsection (b) of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, an investigation be instituted to determine whether there is a violation of subsection (a)(1)(B) of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain video game systems, accessories, or components thereof by reason of infringement of the

claims of U.S. Patent Des. 452,282 or U.S. Patent Des. 452,534, and whether an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337.

(2) For the purpose of the investigation so instituted, the following are hereby named as parties upon which this notice of investigation shall be served:

(a) The complainant is—Microsoft Corporation, One Microsoft Way, Redmond, Washington 98052.

(b) The respondent is the following company alleged to be in violation of section 337, and is the party upon which the complaint is to be served: Ultimate Game Club Ltd., 1491 Boston Post Road, Old Saybrook, Connecticut 06475.

(c) Rett V. Snoterly, Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Room 401-O, Washington, DC 20436, who shall be the Commission investigative attorney, party to this investigation; and

(3) For the investigation so instituted, the Honorable Charles E. Bullock is designated as the presiding administrative law judge.

A response to the complaint and the notice of investigation must be submitted by the named respondent in accordance with section 210.13 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.13. Pursuant to 19 CFR 201.16(d) and 210.13(a), such response will be considered by the Commission if received no later than 20 days after the date of service by the Commission of the complaint and the notice of investigation. Extensions of time for submitting the response to the complaint will not be granted unless good cause therefor is shown.

Failure of the respondent to file a timely response to each allegation in the complaint and in this notice may be deemed to constitute a waiver of the right to appear and contest the allegations of the complaint and to authorize the administrative law judge and the Commission, without further notice to the respondent, to find the facts to be as alleged in the complaint and this notice and to enter both an initial determination and a final determination containing such findings, and may result in the issuance of a limited exclusion order or a cease and desist order or both directed against the respondent.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: July 19, 2002.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 02-18726 Filed 7-25-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

[INS No. 2215-02; AG Order No. 2602-2002]

RIN 1115-AE26

Extension of the Designation of Somalia Under the Temporary Protected Status Program

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The designation of Somalia under the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Program will expire on September 17, 2002. This notice extends the Attorney General's designation of Somalia for 12 months until September 17, 2003, and sets forth procedures necessary for nationals of Somalia (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Somalia) with TPS to re-register for the additional 12-month period. Re-registration is limited to persons who both registered under the initial designation and also timely re-registered under each subsequent extension of designation, or who registered under the re-designation (which ends September 17, 2002). Nationals of Somalia (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Somalia) who previously have not applied for TPS may be eligible to apply under the late initial registration provisions.

EFFECTIVE DATES: The extension of the TPS designation for Somalia is effective September 17, 2002, and will remain in effect until September 17, 2003. The 60-day re-registration period begins July 26, 2002 and will remain in effect until September 24, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Emily Crowder Frazelle, Program Analyst, Residence and Status Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street, NW., Room 3040, Washington, DC 20536, telephone (202) 514-4754.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

What Authority Does the Attorney General Have To Extend the Designation of Somalia Under the TPS Program?

Section 244(b)(3)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the

Act) states that at least 60 days before the end of a designation, or any extension thereof, the Attorney General must review conditions in the foreign state for which the designation is in effect. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A). If the Attorney General does not determine that the foreign state no longer continues to meet the conditions for designation, the period of designation is extended automatically for 6 months pursuant to section 244(b)(3)(C) of the Act, although the Attorney General may exercise his discretion to extend the designation for a period of 12 or 18 months. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(C).

Why Did the Attorney General Decide To Extend the TPS Designation for Somalia?

On September 16, 1991, the Attorney General designated Somalia under the TPS program (56 FR 46804). Since that time, the Departments of Justice and State have continuously reviewed conditions in Somalia, most recently extending and re-designating Somalia under the TPS program on September 4, 2001 (66 FR 46288).

A recent Department of State report found that "[o]pen conflict remains a fact of life in southern Somalia, where numerous actors compete for land and power. While the two northern regions of Somalia are more stable, their security is jeopardized by the instability in the south." State Department Report (May 16, 2001) (State Department Report). There has been no central authority controlling Somalia since 1991. Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) Resource Information Center (RIC) Report (May 14, 2002). Although a peace process led to the establishment of a Transitional National Government (TNG), the "legitimacy of the transitional administration * * * has been strongly contested by several local militias, as well as by the de facto governments that pre-date the TNG in the northern part of the country. Leaders in Puntland have publicly stated that they do not recognize the TNG, while Somaliland has openly sought international recognition on its own since 1991. Many TNG officials have been threatened or killed; an atmosphere of lawlessness continues." State Department Report.

Fighting in the Gedo region in southern Somalia has continued throughout 2002. The Department of State reports that "[f]ighting in April result[ed] in a new outflow of an estimated 5,000 refugees into Kenya. The use of landmines in the region is also increasing. Hundreds of families were displaced in February in this region as a result of fighting between the

Somali Restoration and Reconciliation Council and the Juba Valley Alliance. There is also reporting that Puntland, previously considered to be relatively stable, is becoming increasing [sic] insecure." State Department Report.

The United Nations Secretary-General reported in February 2002 that "Somalia remains one of the most dangerous environments in which the United Nations operates," and concluded that the conditions do not currently exist to re-establish a comprehensive peace-building programme in Somalia. Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (February 21, 2002). Such reports indicate that ongoing, armed conflict continues to threaten seriously the personal safety of those living and working in Somalia.

Based on this review, the Attorney General, after consultation with appropriate government agencies, finds that the conditions that prompted designation of Somalia under the TPS program continue to be met. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A). There is an ongoing armed conflict within Somalia and, due to such conflict, requiring the return of aliens who are nationals of Somalia (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Somalia) would pose a serious threat to their personal safety. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1)(A). Furthermore, there exist extraordinary and temporary conditions in Somalia that prevent nationals of Somalia (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Somalia) from returning home in safety. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1)(C). Finally, permitting nationals of Somalia to remain temporarily in the United States is not contrary to the national interest of the United States. *Id.* On the basis of these findings, the Attorney General concludes that the TPS designation for Somalia should be extended for an additional 12-month period. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(C).

If I Currently Have TPS Benefits Through the Somalia TPS Program, Do I Still Re-Register for TPS?

Yes. If you have already have TPS benefits through the Somalia TPS program, your benefits will expire on September 17, 2002. Accordingly, you must re-register for TPS in order to maintain your benefits through September 17, 2003. See the following re-registration instructions. TPS benefits include temporary protection against removal from the United States, as well as work authorization, during the TPS designation period and any extension thereof. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(a)(1).