

project, including the curation, conservation and documentation of any recovered artifacts, and the preparation and dissemination of the report.

14. The project design should include contingency plans that will ensure conservation of artifacts and supporting documentation in the event of any interruption in the anticipated timetable.

#### V. Objectives, Methodology and Techniques

15. The project design should include the objectives, proposed methodology and techniques.

16. The methodology should comply with the project objectives and with the general principles in section I.

#### VI. Professional Qualifications

17. Projects should only be undertaken under the guidance of and in the presence of qualified technical and/or professional experts with experience appropriate to the objectives.

18. All persons on the project team should be:

(a) qualified and have demonstrated experience appropriate to their project roles; and

(b) fully briefed and understand the work required.

#### VII. Preliminary Work

19. The project design should include:

(a) An assessment that evaluates the vulnerability of *RMS Titanic* and artifacts to damage by the proposed activities; and

(b) A determination that the benefits of the project outweigh the potential risk of damage.

20. The assessment should also include background studies and relevant bibliography of available historical and archaeological evidence, and environmental consequences of the proposed project for the long-term stability of *RMS Titanic* and artifacts.

#### VIII. Documentation

21. Projects should be thoroughly documented in accordance with professional archaeological standards current at the time the project is to be undertaken.

22. Documentation should include, at a minimum, the systematic and complete recording of the provenance of artifacts moved or removed in the course of the project, field notes, plans, sections, photographs and recording in other media.

#### IX. Artifact Conservation

23. The project design should include a conservation plan that provides for treatment of the artifacts in transit and in the long term.

24. Conservation should be carried out in accordance with professional standards current at the time the project is to be undertaken.

#### X. Safety

25. All persons on the team should work according to a safety policy prepared according to professional standards and set out in the project design.

#### XI. Reporting

26. Interim reports should be made available according to a timetable set out in the project design.

27. Reports should include:

(a) An account of the objectives;

(b) An account of the methodology and techniques employed;

(c) An account of the results achieved; and

(d) Recommendations concerning conservation of any artifacts removed during the course of the project.

#### XII. Curation of Project Collection

28. The project collection, including any artifacts recovered during the course of the project and a copy of all supporting documentation, should be kept together and intact in a manner that provides for public access, curation and its availability for educational, scientific, cultural and other public purposes.

29. Arrangements for curation of the project collection should be agreed before any project commences, and should be set out in the project design.

30. The project collection should be curated according to professional standards current at the time the project is to be undertaken.

#### XIII. Dissemination

31. Projects should provide for public education and popular presentation of the results.

32. A final synthesis should be made available to the public as soon as possible, having regard to the complexity of the project.

[FR Doc. 01-9023 Filed 4-11-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-08-P

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### National Telecommunications and Information Administration; Notice of a Cooperative Agreement with EDUCAUSE for Management of .edu Domain Name Space

**AGENCY:** National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice of a cooperative agreement with EDUCAUSE.

**SUMMARY:** The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) announces that it intends to enter into a cooperative agreement for the management of the .edu domain name space with EDUCAUSE, an association whose mission is to represent the policy, strategy, and operations interests for networking and information technology needs of higher education institutions. This cooperative agreement will facilitate policy development and technical operations of the .edu domain by a single responsible entity and provide a framework for the administration of the .edu domain.

The transition of operational and policy implementation functions for the .edu domain through a cooperative agreement to a single entity with strong ties to the education community is intended to constitute the selection of a successor registry for the .edu domain as described in Amendment 21 of Cooperative Agreement NCR 92-18742<sup>1</sup> and is consistent with policies outlined in the Department of Commerce's Statement of Policy, often referred to as the White Paper.<sup>2</sup>

**Authority:** National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1861-75, and specifically 42 U.S.C. 1870(c), (j); National Telecommunications and Administrative Organization Act, 47 U.S.C. 901 *et seq.*; and Presidential Memorandum of Electronic Commerce, A Framework for Global Electronic Commerce, 33 Weekly Comp. Presidential Documents 1006 (July 1, 1997), which directs the Secretary of Commerce to transition Domain Name System management to the private sector.

#### Background

The .edu domain is the top level domain (TLD) of the Internet domain name system (DNS) that was established for use by educational institutions. Currently, it is generally restricted to use by four-year degree granting higher education institutions. Community and two-year colleges are not currently eligible for a .edu domain, although through the award of this cooperative agreement EDUCAUSE intends to implement a policy more responsive to the needs of this community. Also, higher educational institutions are

<sup>1</sup> Cooperative Agreement, as amended, NCR-9218742, see especially Amendment 21, available at [www.ntia.doc.gov/ntiahome/domainname/agreements/amendment21.htm](http://www.ntia.doc.gov/ntiahome/domainname/agreements/amendment21.htm).

<sup>2</sup> See Management of Internet Names and Addresses, Statement of Policy, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce, 63 FR 31741 (June 10, 1998).

generally restricted to one .edu registration. Network Solutions currently provides registry/registrar services for the .edu domain names pursuant to Cooperative Agreement NCR-9218742 with the Department. The cooperative agreement will be made exclusively with EDUCAUSE. No other administering organization is being solicited with this notice. EDUCAUSE has the requisite technical and organizational capability as well as the educational community support to appropriately administer .edu. EDUCAUSE is a non-profit organization that emerged from the consolidation of two prominent higher education technology associations—CAUSE and Educom—since 1964. As an association with over 1,800 college and university members, it has represented the developers of the campus, regional, and national networking for higher education. EDUCAUSE currently operates an extensive web-based information system for external and internal communications with members of the public. One of EDUCAUSE's primary purposes is improving and transforming the use of information technology resources across college and university campuses. EDUCAUSE is uniquely qualified and best able to administer the .edu domain name space because of the following factors:

- EDUCAUSE is a non-profit association that advocates the development and management of networking for higher education and has widespread community respect on issues of Internet policy and technology. It represents information technology issues for higher education.
- With membership of over 1,800 higher educational institutions, EDUCAUSE has the support of significantly interested parties to implement the policy and be the technical administrator of the .edu domain. Specifically, EDUCAUSE's proposal to administer the .edu domain name space has the support of the American Council on Education, Association of American Universities, National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, American Association of State Colleges and Universities, Council of Independent Colleges, and the American Association of Community Colleges. EDUCAUSE is committed to and has demonstrated that it will represent the interests of .edu stakeholders while administering .edu through a transparent and open policy development process.
- EDUCAUSE has a unique background in higher education institutional technology, resources and

networking, and is technically capable of managing the .edu domain services ensuring continued stability of the .edu domain name space.

This cooperative agreement will be awarded for a 5-year period to be renewed indefinitely upon satisfactory performance. The cooperative agreement will be at no cost to the Federal government, and EDUCAUSE will only be able to recover its cost of administering the .edu domain services. Continuation awards within the project period will be made on the basis of satisfactory progress.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Stacy Cheney, Office of Chief Counsel, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, telephone (202) 482-1816; or electronic mail, scheney@ntia.doc.gov.

Dated: April 6, 2001.

**Kathy Smith,**  
*Chief Counsel.*

[FR Doc. 01-8980 Filed 4-11-01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-60-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Patent and Trademark Office

#### Patent Term Extension

**ACTION:** Proposed collection; comment request.

**SUMMARY:** The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), and by the USPTO in the performance of its statutory functions of processing applications for patent term extension as required by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 35 U.S.C. 156, and processing requests for reconsideration or reinstatement of any patent term adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154(b).

**DATES:** Written comments must be submitted on or before June 11, 2001.

**ADDRESSES:** Direct all written comments to Susan K. Brown, Records Officer, Office of Data Management, Data Administration Division, USPTO, Suite 310, 2231 Crystal Drive, Washington, DC 20231; by telephone 703-308-7400; by e-mail at susan.brown@uspto.gov; or by facsimile at 703-308-7407.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Requests for additional information should be directed to the attention of

Karin L. Tyson, Office of Patent Legal Administration, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231; by telephone at 703-306-3159; or by facsimile transmission to 703-872-9411.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Abstract

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), together with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Department of Agriculture, administers the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 35 U.S.C. 156. This Act permits the USPTO to restore the patent term lost due to certain types of regulatory review by the Federal Food and Drug Administration or the Department of Agriculture. Only patents for drug products, medical devices, food additives, and color additives are eligible for extension. The maximum length that a patent may be extended (the maximum of patent term that may be restored) is five years.

Under 35 U.S.C. 156(d), an application for patent term extension must identify the approved product, the patent to be extended, the claims of the patent that claim the approved product, a method of use of the approved product, or a method of manufacturing the approved product. In addition, the application for patent term extension must provide a brief description of the activities undertaken by the applicant during the regulatory review period with respect to the approved product and the significant dates of these activities.

The statute (35 U.S.C. 156) requires the USPTO to extend the term of various patents past their original expiration dates, to grant interim extensions, to review applications for patent term extension and final eligibility decisions, to obtain additional information from the public that might influence the extension of the patent term, and to withdraw an application for a patent term extension.

The USPTO administers 35 U.S.C. 156 through 37 CFR 1.705-1.791. These rules permit the public to submit applications to the USPTO to extend the term of a patent past its original expiration date; to petition for reviews of informal extensions of applications, final eligibility decisions, and interim extensions; and to withdraw an application requesting a patent term extension after it is submitted.

The term of a patent which claims a product, a method of using a product, or a method of manufacturing a product shall be extended if the term of the patent has not expired before an application is submitted. The Federal