

approaches in the future. Provide a description of any additional data collection efforts or other activities you would like to undertake and the deliverables that would result. Discuss how policing agencies and researchers could access the products developed out of this project.

Timeline

7. Provide a detailed timeline of the assessment activities described above. Although funds will be awarded for one calendar year, applicants may submit a timeline that exceeds 12 months in anticipation of a no-cost extension to allow for circumstances at the local level and beyond the control of the COPS Office or the awardee of this cooperative agreement.

Budget

Prepare a detailed budget for a one-year agreement. Applicants may apply for up to \$350,000. The budget may include travel and per diem costs related to the case studies, mailing or telephone costs for data collection instruments, and production and dissemination costs of all deliverables.

SBP Background Materials

The following materials will be provided to potential applicants following their submission of a Notice of Intent to Apply (See DATES). Materials are also available from the COPS Office internet web site at www.usdoj.gov/cops.

- SF 424, Application for Federal Assistance
- Budget Detail Worksheet
- Certifications Regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters; Drug-Free Workplace Requirements; Coordination with Affected Agencies; Non-Supplanting; and Retention (one form)
- Assurances
- Disclosure of Lobbying Activities
- School-Based Partnerships Application Kit and Fact Sheet
- Problem-Solving Tips
- List of SBP grantees and problem types awarded in 1998; grantees awarded in 1999 will be available following the announcement of funding decisions (likely September 1999)
- Anticipated time line for SBP '98 and SBP '99 projects
- What Works: Promising Practices from the Field

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) reference for this program is 16.710.

Dated: July 9, 1999.

Mary Lou Leary,

Interim Director.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

[INS No. 1953-99; AG Order No. 2236-99]

Termination of Designation of Liberia Under the Temporary Protected Status Program

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Attorney General's most recent designation of Liberia under the Temporary Protected Status program (TPS) expires on September 28, 1999. After reviewing country conditions and consulting with the appropriate Government agencies, the Attorney General has determined that conditions in Liberia no longer support a TPS designation. Accordingly, the designation of Liberia for TPS is terminated effective September 28, 1999. After that date, aliens who are nationals of Liberia (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Liberia) who have had TPS under the Liberia program will no longer have such status. This notice contains information regarding the termination of the TPS designation for Liberia.

DATES: The termination of the TPS designation for Liberia is effective September 28, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Valverde, Office of Adjudications, Residence and Status Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Room 3040, 425 I Street, NW, Washington, DC 20536, telephone (202) 514-4754.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

What Is the Statutory Authority for the Designation and Termination of a TPS?

Under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1254a, the Attorney General is authorized to designate a foreign state (or part of a state) for TPS. The Attorney General must then grant TPS to eligible nationals of that foreign state (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in that state). Section 244(b)(3)(A) of the Act requires the Attorney General to review, at least 60 days before the end of the TPS designation, the conditions in a foreign

state designated under section 244(b)(1) of the Act. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A).

Section 244(b)(3) further requires the Attorney General to determine whether the conditions for such a designation continue to be met, and to terminate the state's designation when the Attorney General determines conditions are no longer met. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(B). The Attorney General must then publish a notice of termination in the **Federal Register**.

Why Did the Attorney General Decide To Terminate TPS for Liberia?

On September 29, 1998, the Attorney General published a notice re-designating Liberia for TPS for a period of one year, based upon conditions in Liberia at that time. 63 FR 51958 (Sept. 29, 1998). That TPS designation is scheduled to expire on September 28, 1999.

Based upon a more recent review of conditions within Liberia by the Departments of Justice and State, the Attorney General finds that conditions no longer support a TPS designation. A Department of State memorandum concerning Liberia states that "[t]he divisive civil war in Liberia which began in 1990 ended with the Abuja Peace Accords in 1996. Since 1997, the country in general has not experienced ongoing armed conflict. In September 1998, violence erupted suddenly in Monrovia.* * * Since then, however, no further general conflict has occurred." The memorandum also states that "Although conditions in Liberia remain difficult, the overall situation is not sufficiently adverse to prevent most Liberian nationals in the U.S. from returning to Liberia in safety." It concludes, "The Department of State finds that sufficient grounds to recommend a further extension of TPS for Liberia do not exist. We therefore recommend that TPS for Liberia be terminated on its current expiration date of September 28, 1999."

Based on these findings, the Attorney General has decided to terminate the designation of Liberia for TPS.

What Can I Do If I Feel That My Return To Liberia Is Unsafe?

This notice terminates the designation of Liberia under the TPS program. There may be avenues of immigration relief available to aliens who are nationals of Liberia (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Liberia) in the United States who believe that their particular circumstances make return to Liberia unsafe. Such avenues may include, but are not limited to, asylum or withholding of removal.

How Does The Termination of TPS Effect Former TPS Beneficiaries?

After the designation of Liberia for TPS is terminated on September 28, 1999, those aliens who are nationals of Liberia (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Liberia) will revert back to the immigration status they had prior to TPS, unless they have been granted another immigration status. They stay of removal and eligibility for employment authorization due to the designation of Liberia under the TPS program will no longer be available. However, the termination of the TPS designation for Liberia will not affect any pending applications for other forms of immigration relief.

Those persons who received TPS under the Liberian designation may begin accruing unlawful presence as of September 29, 1999, if they have not been granted any other immigration benefit or have no application for such a benefit pending. Aliens who accrue certain periods of unlawful presence in the United States may be barred from admission to the United States under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i) of the Act. See 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(9)(B)(i).

Notice of Termination of Designation of Liberia Under the TPS Program

By the authority vested in me as Attorney General under section 244(b)(3) of the Act, I have consulted with the appropriate agencies of Government concerning conflict and security conditions in Liberia. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3). Based on these consultations, I have determined that Liberia no longer meets the conditions for designation of TPS under section 244(b)(1) of the Act. See 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1).

The civil war in Liberia ended in 1996, with the exception of some armed violence in September 1998. This eruption of violence resulted in the Department of State's September 1998 recommendation to extent TPS for an additional year. Since that time, however, no further general conflict has occurred. I also understand, that, even though the country has made little progress in recovering from the war, the return of persons to Liberia would not result in a danger to their personal safety. In view of the recommendations of the Departments of Justice and State for termination, I terminate the designation of Liberia under the TPS program.

Accordingly, I order as follows:

(1) The designation of Liberia for TPS under section 244(b) of the Act is terminated effective September 28, 1999.

(2) I estimate that there are no more than 10,000 nationals of Liberia (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Liberia) who have been previously granted TPS.

(3) Information concerning the termination of the TPS program for nationals of Liberia (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Liberia) will be available at local Service offices upon publication of this notice.

Dated: July 28, 1999.

Janet Reno,

Attorney General.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Prisons

Notice of Intent To Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Development of Either a High Security or Medium Security Federal Correctional Facility(ies) in South Carolina

AGENCY: U. S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Prisons.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

SUMMARY:

Proposed Action

The United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons has determined that high-security and medium-security federal correctional facilities are needed in its system.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons has preliminarily evaluated several sites in three counties in South Carolina and determined that the DEIS will focus upon sites in the following areas:

Georgetown County 1 tract—1275 acres (apprx.) in Andrews
Marlboro County 1 tract—500 acres (apprx.) in Bennettsville
Williamsburg County 2 tracts—600 acres (apprx.) in Salters and 475 acres (apprx.) near Greeleyville

The Bureau of Prisons proposes to build and operate either a high-security or medium-security federal correctional facility, with an adjacent minimum-security satellite camp, in South Carolina. The main facility would provide habitation for approximately 1000-1200 inmates, and up to 300 inmates at the minimum-security camp. The Bureau of Prisons proposes to build the facility(ies) on portions of tracts near either:

Georgetown County in Andrews, South Carolina
Marlboro County in Bennettsville, South Carolina
Williamsburg County in Greeleyville, South Carolina
Williamsburg County in Salters, South Carolina

The sites appear to be of sufficient size to provide space for housing, programs, administrative services and other support areas such as staff training.

The Process

In the process of evaluating the sites, several aspects will receive detailed examination including: utilities, traffic patterns, noise levels, visual intrusion, threatened and endangered species, cultural resources and socio-economic impacts.

Alternatives

In developing the DEIS, the options of "no action" and "alternative sites" for the proposed facility(ies) will be fully and thoroughly examined.

Scoping Process

During the preparation of the DEIS, there will be opportunities for public involvement in order to determine the issues to be examined. Scoping Meetings will be held at 7:00 p.m. on the following dates and places:

August 23—Andrews, South Carolina (Georgetown County)—Andrews Elementary School, 13072 County Line Road
August 24—Greeleyville, South Carolina—(Williamsburg County)—C.E. Murray High School, State Highway 521
August 26—Bennettsville, South Carolina (Marlboro County)—Marlboro Civic Center, 106 Clyde Street

The meetings will be well publicized and will be held at times which will make it possible for the public and interested agencies or organizations to attend. In addition, numerous public information meetings have been held by representatives of the Bureau of Prisons with interested citizens, officials and community leaders.

DEIS Preparation

Public notice will be given concerning the availability of the DEIS for public review and comment.

Address

Questions concerning the proposed action and the DEIS may be directed to: David J. Dorworth, Chief, Site Selection and Environmental Review Branch, Federal Bureau of Prisons, 320 First