

§ 16(d), a copy of your comments and this response will be published in the **Federal Register** and filed with the Court.

Sincerely yours,

J. Robert Kramer II,
Chief, Litigation II Section.

36 William Drive, Rockaway, NJ 07866,
November 10, 1999

J. Robert Kramer II,
Chief, Litigation II Section, Antitrust
Division, U.S. Department of Justice,
1401 H St., NW., Suite 3000,
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Kramer: This letter concerns the AlliedSignal divestiture of its space and navigation business at Teterboro, New Jersey. In my opinion, there will likely be unintended consequences stemming from the Government's antitrust suit and the resulting consent decree that were not mentioned in today's Department of Justice press release.

First, it is probable that the Teterboro facility will be closed. As you may know, Teterboro's business has not been on plan. Employees were told a planned sizable layoff was delayed only because of the moratorium on such action imposed by the Government. The already troubled Teterboro business will not survive as two smaller businesses.

Second, employees forced to become part of the Space and Navigation entity to be divested may lose important benefits. For example, there has been no assurance from AlliedSignal that an employee's severance benefits will be honored by the acquiring Company. This is especially important because involuntary layoffs of Space and Navigation business employees seem certain because of the poor business prospects mentioned above.

In summary, the Government's principled attempt to preserve competition has sparked a series of decisions and events detrimental to Teterboro employees.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Kelly.

cc: Hon. Frank Lautenberg, Hon. Robert Torricelli, Hon. Rodney Frelinghuysen.
Mr. Michael J. Kelly,
36 William Drive, Rockaway, NJ 07866

Re: Comment on Proposed Final Judgment in *United States v. AlliedSignal Inc. and Honeywell Inc.*, No. 1:99 CV 002959 (PLF) (D.D.C. November 8, 1999)

Dear Mr. Kelly, This letter responds to your November 10, 1999 comment on the proposed Final Judgment in *United States v. AlliedSignal Inc. and Honeywell Inc.*, currently pending before the federal district court for the District of Columbia. The United States' complaint alleges that the merger as proposed between AlliedSignal Inc. and Honeywell Inc. would have substantially lessened competition in four product areas—traffic alert and collision avoidance systems; search and surveillance weather radar; reaction and momentum wheels, and inertial systems. The proposed Final Judgment would settle the case by requiring the post-merger company, now known as navigation business in Teterboro, New Jersey. That business produces numerous products, including ring laser gyroscopes, fiber optic

gyroscopes and reaction and momentum wheels.

In a transaction approved in advance by both the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Defense in December 1999, L-3 Communications Corporation ("L-3") has now purchased the space and navigation business and certain other divested assets from Honeywell. The purchase was approved by the Government only after a careful review of L-3 led to the conclusion that L-3 had the financial capability, the intent and the managerial expertise to operate the space and navigation business in competition with other businesses making the same products, including Honeywell. We disagree with the suggestion in your letter that separating the space and navigation business from the remainder of Honeywell's Teterboro operations makes it more likely that the space and navigation business, or any other operation, will fail. A more likely outcome is that L-3's specific focus on the management and growth of its recent acquisition will insure that the space and navigation business has the best chance possible to succeed.

Your November 10 letter further expresses the concern that L-3 may not honor the same severance benefits provided by Honeywell in the past, and notes that this benefit is particularly important in the context of a business struggling to survive in a tough business environment. Understanding the importance of this benefit, the United States does not generally dictate the terms and conditions pursuant to which a particular purchase is made; these details are subject to negotiation between the buyer and seller. Section IV(E) of the proposed Final Judgment encourages L-3 to make reasonable offers to those employees it desires to recruit by precluding Honeywell from hiring any employee for a period of two years once a reasonable offer has been received from L-3. This requirement, together with L-3's already-strong incentive to make attractive offers to key personnel it needs to recruit, provides reasonable protection to Honeywell employees joining L-3 or any other approved purchaser of a divested business. Following its review of the space and navigation business, L-3 offered jobs to roughly 383 persons; virtually all of those offers (about 94 percent) have now been accepted.

Thank you for bringing your concerns to our attention; we hope this information will help alleviate them. Pursuant to the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. § 16(d), a copy of your comment and this response will be published in the **Federal Register** and filed with the Court.

Sincerely yours,

J. Robert Kramer II,
Chief, Litigation II Section.

cc: Honorable Frank Lautenberg, Honorable Robert Torricelli, Honorable Rodney Frelinghuysen.

[FR Doc. 00-6749 Filed 3-17-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

[INS No. 2043-00; AG Order No. 2292-2000]

RIN 1115-AE26

Six-Month Extension and Termination of Designation of Guinea-Bissau Under the Temporary Protected Status Program

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Attorney General's designation of Guinea-Bissau under the Temporary Protected Status program (TPS) expires on March 10, 2000. After reviewing country conditions and consulting with the appropriate Government agencies, the Attorney General has determined that conditions in Guinea-Bissau no longer support a TPS designation. However, because this determination was not made at least 60 days before the termination date, the designation of Guinea-Bissau for TPS was automatically extended by statute for 6 months, until September 10, 2000. The termination will therefore take effect on September 10, 2000. After that date, aliens who are nationals of Guinea-Bissau (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Guinea-Bissau) who have had TPS will no longer have such status. This notice contains information regarding the 6-month extension and subsequent termination of the TPS designation for Guinea-Bissau.

DATES: The TPS designation for Guinea-Bissau is extended until September 10, 2000. On September 10, 2000 the TPS designation for Guinea-Bissau will be terminated.

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, Extension, and Termination of a TPS Designation?

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)(B) of the Act further requires the Attorney General 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**. If the Attorney General fails to make the determination required by section 244(b)(3)(A) of the Act at least 60 days prior to the end of the initial period of designation, then the designation is automatically extended for an additional period of 6 months. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(C).

Why Did the Attorney General Decide To Terminate TPS for Guinea-Bissau?

On March 11, 1999, the Attorney General published a notice in the **Federal Register** designating Guinea-Bissau for TPS for a period of 1 year, based upon conditions in Guinea-Bissau at that time. That TPS designation is scheduled to expire on March 10, 2000. 64 FR 12181 (Mar. 11, 1999).

Based upon a more recent review of conditions within Guinea-Bissau by the Departments of Justice and State, the Attorney General finds that conditions no longer support a TPS designation. The Department of State recommendation concerning Guinea-Bissau states that: "Since the military junta ousted President Vieira in May [1999], conditions within Guinea Bissau have been relatively stable although the country is in sever economic distress. In late November, the interim civilian government successfully carried out the first round of multi-party elections." The recommendation also states: "We estimate that some 85% of the 10,000 refugees who were in Senegal and Guinea have all now returned as have those who were internally displaced out of the capitol [sic]. Given the high volume of returns and the relative civic stability evidenced by the successful and peaceful elections, it appears that Guinea Bissauans can return in safety."

Based on these findings, the Attorney General has decided to terminate the designation of Guinea-Bissau for TPS. However, since the Attorney General did not make this determination at least 60 days before the end of the current designation, the designation is automatically extended by statute for an additional 6 months. The termination will therefore take effect at the end of this 6-month extension.

If I Currently Have TPS, How Do I Register for the 6-Month Extension?

Persons previously granted TPS under the Guinea-Bissau program may apply for the 6-month extension by filing a Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, without the fee, during the re-registration period that begins March 20, 2000 and ends April 19, 2000. Additionally, you must file a Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization. See the chart below to determine whether or not you must submit the \$100 filing fee with the Form I-765.

If	Then
You are applying for employment authorization through September 10, 2000..	You must complete and file the Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, with the \$100 fee.
You already have employment authorization or do not require employment authorization..	You must complete and file the Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, with no fee. '
You are applying for employment authorization and are requesting a fee waiver..	You must complete and file the Form I-765, a fee waiver request, and the requisite affidavit (and any other information) in accordance with 8 CFR 244.20.

To re-register for TPS, you must also include two identification photographs (1½"×1½").

Is Late Registration Possible?

Yes. In addition to timely re-registration, late initial registration is possible for some persons from Guinea-Bissau under 8 CFR 244.2(f)(2). To apply for late initial registration an applicant must:

- (1) Be a national of Guinea-Bissau (or an alien having no nationality who last habitually resided in Guinea-Bissau),
- (2) Have been continuously physically present in the United States since March 11, 1999.
- (3) Have continuously resided in the United States since March 11, 1999, and
- (4) Be admissible as an immigrant except as provided under section 244(c)(2)(A) of the Act, and not ineligible under section 244(c)(2)(B) of the Act.

Additionally, the applicant must be able to demonstrate that, during the initial registration period from March 11, 1999, through March 10, 2000, he or she:

(1) Was a nonimmigrant, or was granted voluntary departure or any relief from removal,

(2) Had an application for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal pending or subject to further review,

(3) Was a parolee or had a pending request for reparole, or

(4) Is the spouse or child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant.

An applicant for late initial registration must register no later than 60 days from the expiration or termination of the qualifying condition.

Where Should I File for an Extension of TPS?

You may register for the extension of TPS by submitting an application and accompanying materials to the Immigration and Naturalization Service's local office that has jurisdiction over your place of residence.

Where Can I File for and Extension of TPS?

The 30-day-re-registration period begins March 20, 2000, and will remain in effect until April, 19, 2000.

What Can I Do if I Feel That My Return to Guinea-Bissau Is Unsafe?

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

How does the Termination of TPS Affect Former TPS Beneficiaries?

After the designation of Guinea-Bissau for TPS is terminated on September 10, 2000, those aliens who are nationals of Guinea-Bissau (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Guinea-Bissau) will revert back to the immigration status they had prior to TPS, unless they have been granted another immigration status. The stay of removal and eligibility for employment authorization due to the designation of Guinea-Bissau under the TPS program will no longer be available. However, the termination of the TPS designation for Guinea-Bissau will not affect any pending applications for other forms of immigration relief.

Those persons who received TPS under the Guinea-Bissauan designation may begin accruing unlawful presence as to September 10, 2000, 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 6-Month Extension and Termination of Designation of Guinea-Bissau 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 Guinea-Bissau. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3). Based on these consultations, I have determined that Guinea-Bissau no longer meets the conditions for designation of TPS under section 244(b)(1) of the Act. see U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1).

Guinea-Bissau has been relatively stable since May 1999, and during that time, no general conflict has occurred. I also understand that, even though the country is experiencing economic difficulties, the return of persons to Guinea-Bissau 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 Guinea-Bissau under the TPS program. However, since I did not make this determination at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the designation, the designation is automatically extended for 6 months, until September 10, 2000. The TPS designation for Guinea-Bissau will terminate on September 10, 2000.

Accordingly, I order as follows:

(1) The designation of Guinea-Bissau for TPS under section 244(b) of the Act is terminated effective September 10, 2000.

(2) I estimate that there are approximately 400 nationals of Guinea-Bissau (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually in Guinea-Bissau) who have been previously granted TPS.

(3) Information concerning the termination of the TPS program for nationals of Guinea-Bissau (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Guinea-Bissau) will be available at local Service offices, or at the Service website, located at <http://www.ins.usdoj.gov>, upon publication of this notice.

Dated: March 14, 2000.

Janet Reno,

Attorney General.

[FR Doc. 00-6750 Filed 3-17-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-10-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

National Institute of Corrections

Correction to Solicitation for a Cooperative Agreement—Managing Long Term Aging Offenders and Offenders With Chronic and Terminal Illnesses

AGENCY: National Institute of Corrections, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Correction to solicitation for a cooperative agreement.

SUMMARY: The above solicitation was published on Page 8446 of the **Federal Register** on February 18, 2000 (Volume 65, Number 34). There is a correction under the section entitled "Objectives."

The third paragraph is corrected to read: "NIC considers it important for the applicant to discuss how the following questions or other criteria identified by the applicant would be employed for documenting effective prison health services and interventions."

DATES: the deadline has been revised to 4 p.m. Eastern Time, Friday, April 28, 2000. All other requirements and information remain the same.

Authority: Public Law 93-415.

Deadline for Receipt of Applications: The revised deadline for applications is 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Friday, April 28, 2000. They should be addressed to: Director, National Institute of Corrections, 320 First Street, NW, Room 5007, Washington, DC 20534. Hand delivered applications should be brought to 500 First Street, NW, Washington, DC 20534. The front desk will call Bobbi Tinsley at (202) 307-3106, extension 0 for pickup.

Number of Awards: One (1).

NIC Application Number: OOP11.

Dated: March 14, 2000.

Morris L. Thigpen,

Director, National Institute of Corrections.

[FR Doc. 00-6729 Filed 3-17-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-36-M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[Docket No. ICR1218-0233(2000)]

Rigging Equipment—Proof Testing of Welded End Wire Rope Attachment; Extension of the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Approval of Information Collection (Paperwork) Requirements

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); Labor.

ACTION: Notice of an opportunity for public comment.

SUMMARY: OSHA solicits comments concerning the extension of the information collection requirements contained in the standard on Rigging Equipment—Proof-testing of Welded End Wire Rope Attachment (29 CFR 251(c)(15)(ii)).

The Agency is particularly interested in comments on the following:

- Whether the information collection requirements are necessary for the proper performance of the Agency's functions, including whether the information is useful.
- The accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden (time and costs) of the information collection requirements, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- The quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and
- Ways to minimize the burden on employers who must comply, for example, by using automated, electronic, mechanical, and other technological information and transmission collection techniques.

DATES: Submit written comments on or before May 19, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments to the Docket Office, Docket No. ICR1218-0233 (2000), Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N-2625, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20210, telephone: (202) 693-2350. You may transmit written comments 10 pages or less in length by facsimile to (202) 693-1648.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathleen Martinez, Directorate of Policy, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N-3605, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20210; telephone: (202) 693-2444. A copy of the Agency's Information Collection Request (ICR) supporting the need for the information collection requirements on Rigging Equipment—Proof-testing of