

terminal (telephone no. 202-205-1810). General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: July 24, 2000.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00-19051 Filed 7-27-00; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-669 (Review)]

Cased Pencils From China

Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year review, the United States International Trade Commission determines, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on cased pencils from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Background

The Commission instituted this review on December 1, 1999 (64 FR 67304, December 1, 1999) and determined on March 3, 2000 that it would conduct an expedited review (65 FR 15007, March 20, 2000). The Commission transmitted its determination in this review to the Secretary of Commerce on July 24, 2000. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3328 (July 2000), entitled Cased Pencils From China: Investigation No. 731-TA-669 (Review).

Issued: July 24, 2000.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

United States Marshals Service; Notice of Intent To Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Development of a Pre-Trial Detention Facility in Pinal County, AZ

July 20, 2000.

AGENCY: United States Marshals Service, U.S. Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice of Intent to Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

SUMMARY:

Proposed Action

The mission of the United States Department of Justice, United States Marshals Service (USMS) is to protect the federal courts and ensure the effective operation of the judicial system. In addition to this primary responsibility, the USMS assumes custody of individuals arrested by all federal agencies and is responsible for the housing and transportation of prisoners from the time they are brought into federal custody until they are either acquitted or incarcerated. Finally, the USMS has primary jurisdiction nationwide in conducting and investigating fugitive matters involving escaped federal prisoners, probation, parole, and bond default violators, and warrants generated by Drug Enforcement Administration investigations and certain other related felony cases.

During the past decade, the federal detainee population has experienced unprecedented growth as a result of expanded federal law enforcement initiatives and resources. The detainee population has increased by more than 725 percent, from almost 4,000 in 1981 to more than 33,000 today. Current projections indicate that approximately 38,000 detention beds will be needed for federal detainees by the year 2001, with approximately 43,000 beds required by 2002. The growth in the detainee population is occurring at the same time that available local jail space is decreasing. Local jail space is increasingly needed to house local offenders, leaving less space available for the contractual accommodation of federal detainees. These trends are projected to continue unabated for the foreseeable future and present a major challenge for those federal agencies responsible for detaining prisoners.

Faced with severe shortages in state and local prisoner bedspace, especially in major metropolitan areas (federal court cities), as well as court ordered caps on prisoner populations, the USMS is finding it increasingly difficult to

house federal prisoners. The USMS has been forced to house prisoners in facilities that are further away from federal court cities. The resultant long-distance movement of federal prisoners involves substantial amounts of USMS time and resources and strains the USMS Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System to its limits. The USMS has determined that there is an immediate and long-term need for up to 2,000 beds located within a 100-mile radius of Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona, both of which are federal court cities. The high level of USMS and INS activity in the Southwestern corridor of the United States requires more beds than are readily available in local or state facilities. The shortage of beds has been ongoing for more than two years. The USMS has a specific need for detention facilities to be located near federal courthouses because of its responsibility to detain those individuals accused of violating federal laws.

Two sites in Pinal County, Arizona have been offered to the USMS for consideration in developing the pre-trial detention facility. The USMS has preliminarily evaluated these sites and determined that the prospective sites appear to be of sufficient size to provide space for housing, programs, administrative services and other support facilities associated with the detention facility. The DEIS to be prepared by the USMS will analyze the potential impacts of detention facility construction and operation at these sites.

The Process

In the process of evaluating the sites, several aspects will receive detailed examination including, but not limited to: topography, geology/soils, hydrology, biological resources, utility services, transportation services, cultural resources, land uses, socio-economics, hazardous materials, air and noise quality, among others.

Alternatives

In developing the DEIS, the options of "no action" and "alternative sites" for the proposed facility 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. A public Scoping Meeting will be held at 7:00 P.M., August 16, 2000 at the Florence Elementary School, located at Brady and Orlando streets, Florence, Arizona. The meeting location, date, and time will be

¹ The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 C.F.R. 207.2(f)).

well publicized and has been arranged to allow for the public as well as interested agencies and organizations to attend. The meeting is being held to allow interested persons to formally express their views on the scope and significant issues to be studied as part of the DEIS process. The Scoping Meeting is being held to provide for timely public comments and understanding of federal plans and programs with possible environmental consequences as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

DEIS Preparation

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

ADDRESSES: Questions concerning the proposed action and the DEIS may be directed to: Charles Coburn, Associate General Counsel, U.S. Marshals Service, 600 Army-Navy Drive, Suite 1200, Arlington, Virginia; Telephone: (202) 307-9045; Telefacsimile: (202) 307-9456.

Dated: July 20, 2000.

Charles Coburn,

Associate General Counsel, U.S. Marshals Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

[OJP(BJS)-1286e]

National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Implementation Program

AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, Justice.

ACTION: Extension of application deadline.

SUMMARY: This notice is to announce the extension of the application deadline for the Bureau of Justice Statistics' solicitation to make awards to States to provide funding to jurisdictions for implementing the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

DATES: Proposals must be received by 5 p.m. ET on Thursday, August 31, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Proposals should be mailed to: Application Coordinator, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Room 2406, 810 7th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20531, (202) 616-3497 [This is not a toll-free number].

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles R. Kindermann, Ph.D., Senior Statistician, Bureau of Justice Statistics, (202) 616-3489, or Carol G. Kaplan, Chief, Criminal History Improvement Programs, (202) 307-0759 [This is not a toll-free number].

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Extended Deadline for Proposals

BJS is extending the proposal submission date for the NIBRS solicitation which was published in the **Federal Register** on June 19, 2000 at 65 FR 38001. The prior due date was July 31, 2000. The new submission deadline is Thursday, August 31, 2000. Please refer to the original notice of solicitation (65 FR 38001) for information about the eligibility requirements, scope of work, application process and awards procedures.

Authority

The Crime Identification Technology Act (CITA) provides funding to states (in conjunction with units of Local government) and tribes that want to participate in the FBI's new approach to uniform crime reporting, the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The awards made pursuant to this solicitation will be funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics consistent with the provisions of 42 U.S.C. 3732 and the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (CITA), 42 U.S.C. 14601.

Lawrence Greenfeld,

Acting Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division

Minimum Wages for Federal and Federally Assisted Construction; General Wage Determination Decisions

General wage determination decisions of the Secretary of Labor are issued in accordance with applicable law and are based on the information obtained by the Department of Labor from its study of local wage conditions and data made available from other sources. They specify the basic hourly wage rates and fringe benefits which are determined to be prevailing for the described classes of laborers and mechanics employed on construction projects of a similar character and in the localities specified therein.

The determinations in these decisions of prevailing rates and fringe benefits

have been made in accordance with 29 CFR Part 1, by authority of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931, as amended (46 Stat. 1494, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 276a) and of other Federal statutes referred to in 29 CFR Part 1, Appendix, as well as such additional statutes as may from time to time be enacted containing provisions for the payment of wages determined to be prevailing by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act. The prevailing rates and fringe benefits determined in these decisions shall, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing statutes, constitute the minimum wages payable on Federal and federally assisted construction projects to laborers and mechanics of the specified classes engaged on contract work of the character and in the localities described therein.

Good cause is hereby found for not utilizing notice and public comment procedure thereon prior to the issuance of these determinations as prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 553 and not providing for delay in the effective date as prescribed in that section, because the necessity to issue current construction industry wage determination frequently and in large volume causes procedures to be impractical and contrary to the public interest.

General wage determination decisions, and modifications and supersedes decisions thereto, contain no expiration dates and are effective from their date of notice in the **Federal Register**, or on the date written notice is received by the agency, whichever is earlier. These decisions are to be used in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR Parts 1 and 5. Accordingly, the applicable decision, together with any modifications issued, must be made a part of every contract for performance of the described work within the geographic area indicated as required by an applicable Federal prevailing wage law and 29 CFR Part 5. The wage rates and fringe benefits, notice of which is published herein, and which are contained in the Government Printing Office (GPO) document entitled "General Wage Determinations Issued Under The Davis-Bacon and Related Acts," shall be the minimum paid by contractors and subcontractors to laborers and mechanics.

Any person, organization, or governmental agency having an interest in the rates determined as prevailing is encouraged to submit wage rate and fringe benefit information for consideration by the Department. Further information and self-explanatory forms for the purpose of