

whether the benefits of DNA collection and testing is in fact an effective public safety and crime control practice.

(5) An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time needed for an average respondent to respond is broken down as follows:

Law Enforcement—200 respondents, average burden time 120 minutes—400 hours total.

Prosecutors—200 respondents, average burden time 90 minutes—300 hours total.

Lab personnel—135 respondents average burden 120 minutes—270 hours total.

(6) An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:

The estimated total public burden associated with this collection is 970 hours.

If additional information is required, contact Lynn, Bryant, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Patrick Henry Building, 601 D Street, NW., Suite 1600, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: February 5, 2007.

Lynn Bryant,

Department Clearance Officer, PRA
Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. E7-2133 Filed 2-8-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

[OMB Number 1121-0309]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comments Requested

ACTION: 30-Day notice of information collection under review: International Terrorism Victim Compensation Program Application.

The Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs (OJP) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The proposed information collection is published to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. This proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** Volume 71, Number 235, Pages 70990–70991, on December 7, 2006, allowing for a 60-day comment period.

The purpose of this notice is to allow for an additional 30 days for public

comment until March 12, 2007. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.10.

Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice, especially the estimated public burden and associated response time, should be directed to the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attention Department of Justice Desk Officer, Washington, DC 20503. Additionally, comments may be submitted to OMB via facsimile to (202) 395-5806.

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged.

Your comments should address one or more of the following points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and,

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Reinstate, with change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired.

(2) *Title of Form/Collection:* International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement Program (ITVERP) Application.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Justice sponsoring the collection:* Form Number: The Office of Management and Budget Number for the certification form is 121-0170. The Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, within the United States Department of Justice is sponsoring the collection.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Primary: The form is completed by U.S. nationals and U.S. Government employees who become

victims of acts of international terrorism that occur outside the United States. Applicants seeking compensation from OVC for expenses associated with their victimization will be required to submit said form. The form will be used to collect necessary information on expenses incurred by the applicant, as well as other pertinent information, and will be used by OVC to make an award determination.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average to respond:* There will be an estimated 2,000 respondents, who will complete the required certification in approximately 45 minutes.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* There are approximately 1,500 hours annual burden associated with this information collection.

If additional information is required contact: Lynn Bryant, Department Clearance Officer, Policy and Planning Staff, Justice Management Division, United States Department of Justice, 601 D Street NW, Patrick Henry Building, Suite 1600, NW., Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: February 5, 2007.

Lynn Bryant,

Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. E7-2134 Filed 2-8-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Prisons

Notice of Intent To Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)

AGENCY: Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice.

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

SUMMARY: Notice of Intent to Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for development of a Federal correctional complex by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons. The area under consideration for correctional facility development includes sites in the Aliceville area in Alabama.

Background

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is responsible for carrying out judgments of the federal courts whenever a period of confinement is ordered. The mission of the BOP is to

protect society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient and appropriately secure, and that provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.

As of February 5, 2007 approximately 194,000 inmates are housed within the 114 federal correctional facilities that have levels of security ranging from minimum to maximum. At the present time, the federal inmate population exceeds the combined rated capacities of the 114 federal correctional facilities. An additional 18,746 federal inmates are housed within privately-managed secure facilities and approximately 11,109 inmates are housed in other facilities for a total federal inmate population of approximately 194,000.

The continuing inmate population is due in part to Federal court sentencing guidelines which are resulting in longer terms of confinement for serious crimes. The increase in the number of immigration offenders and the effort to combat organized crime and drug trafficking are also contributing to the increase. Measures being undertaken to manage the growth of the federal inmate population include construction of new institutions, acquisition and adaption of facilities originally intended for other purposes, expansion and improvement of existing correctional facilities, and expanded use of contract beds. Adding capacity through these various means allows the BOP to work towards the long-term goal of managing our inmate population growth.

In the face of the continuing increase in the federal prison population, one way the BOP has extended its capacity is through construction of new facilities. As part of this effort, the BOP has a facilities planning program featuring the identification and evaluation of sites for new facilities. The BOP routinely identifies prospective sites that may be appropriate for development of new federal correctional facilities. Locations of new federal correctional facilities are determined by the need for such facilities in various parts of the country and the resources available to meet that need.

The BOP routinely screens and evaluates private and public properties located throughout the nation for possible use and development. Over the past decade, the BOP has examined prospective sites for new correctional facilities development in Kentucky, New Hampshire, Virginia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Indiana among other locations around the

country and has undertaken environmental impact studies in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended.

Proposed Action

The BOP is facing increased bedspace shortages throughout the federal prison system. Over the past decade, a significant influx of inmates has entered the federal prison system with a large portion of this influx originating from the Southeast region.

In response, the BOP has committed significant resources to identifying and developing sites for new federal correctional facilities throughout this region, including construction of facilities in Coleman, Florida; Yazoo City, Mississippi; Marlboro County, South Carolina; Williamsburg County, South Carolina; and Pollock, Louisiana. Even with the development of these new and expanded facilities, projections show the federal inmate population continuing to increase, placing additional demands for bedspace within the Southeast Region.

In response, the BOP has undertaken preliminary investigations in an effort to identify prospective sites capable of accommodating federal correctional facilities and communities willing to host such facilities. Through this process, officials representing the Aliceville, Alabama, area identified potential locations for development of federal correctional institutions and offered several sites for BOP consideration. These potential sites were subjected to initial studies by the BOP and those considered suitable for correctional facility development will be evaluated further by the BOP in a DEIS that will analyze the potential impacts of facility construction and operation. The BOP is proposing to build and operate in the Southeast region a federal correctional complex which could ultimately consist of four institutions of varying security levels. However, immediate plans look toward construction of one of these institutions, a medium-security federal correctional institution with an adjoining satellite work camp.

The Process

In the process of evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with federal correctional facility development and operation, many factors and features will be analyzed including, but not limited to: topography, geology, soils, hydrology, biological resources, cultural resources, hazardous materials, aesthetics, fiscal considerations, population/

employment/housing characteristics, community services and facilities, land uses, utility services, transportation systems, meteorological conditions, air quality, and noise.

Alternatives

In developing the DEIS, the No Action alternative, other actions considered and eliminated, and alternatives sites for the proposed medium-security federal correctional institution will be examined.

Three sites are currently identified as alternatives for federal correctional complex development. Site 1 is comprised of approximately 735 acres and is located approximately three miles northwest of Aliceville along Route 14. Site 2 is comprised of approximately 827 acres and is located approximately six miles south-southeast of Aliceville along Route 2. Site 3 is comprised of approximately 838 acres and is located approximately three miles south of Aliceville along Route 13. Additional sites may also be examined as sites become available through the scoping process and preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement.

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 p.m., Tuesday, March 6, 2007, at City Hall, Memorial Parkway East, Aliceville, Alabama. The meeting location, date, and time will be well-publicized and have been arranged to allow for the public as well as interested agencies and organizations to attend and 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.

Availability of DEIS

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

Contact

Questions concerning the proposed action and the DEIS may be directed to: Pamela J. Chandler, Chief, or Issac J. Gaston, Site Selection Specialist, Site Selection and Environmental Review Branch, U.S. Department of Justice—Federal Bureau of Prisons, 320 First

Street, NW., Washington, DC 20534
 Telephone: 202-514-6470 / Facsimile: 202-616-6024 / siteselection@bop.gov.

February 5, 2007.

Issac J. Gaston,

Site Selection and Environmental Review Branch, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

[FR Doc. E7-2143 Filed 2-8-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-58,246]

Fibrex, LLC; Formerly Known as Wellington Cordage, LLC; Currently Known as the Lehigh Group; Madison, GA; Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2273), and Section 246 of the Trade Act of 1974, (26 U.S.C. 2813), as amended, the Department of Labor issued a Certification of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance on November 28, 2005, applicable to workers of Fibrex, LLC, formerly known as Wellington Cordage, LLC, Madison, Georgia. The notice was published in the **Federal Register** on December 21, 2005 (70 FR 75842).

At the request of the State agency, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. The workers are engaged in the production of rope (i.e. cordage).

The subject firm originally named Fibrex, LLC, formerly known as Wellington Cordage, Madison, Georgia, became known as The Lehigh Group in January 2006 due to a change in ownership. The State agency reports that workers wages at the subject firm are being reported under the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax account for The Lehigh Group, Madison, Georgia.

Accordingly, the Department is amending the certification to properly reflect this matter.

The intent of the Department's certification is to include all workers of Fibrex, LLC, formerly known as Wellington Cordage, LLC, Madison, Georgia, who were adversely affected by increased company imports.

The amended notice applicable to TA-W-58,246 is hereby issued as follows:

All workers of Fibrex, LLC, formerly known as Wellington Cordage, LLC, currently known as The Lehigh Group, Madison, Georgia, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after November 27, 2005, through November 28, 2007, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974, and are also eligible to apply for alternative trade adjustment assistance under Section 246 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 2nd day of February 2007.

Linda G. Poole,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. E7-2163 Filed 2-8-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-FN-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-60,059]

Hoover Precision Products, Inc.; Washington, IN; Notice of Revised Determination on Remand

On December 13, 2006, the United States Court of International Trade (USCIT) granted the Department of Labor's request for voluntary remand in *Former Employees of Hoover Precision Products, Inc. v. United States* (Court No. 06-00381).

In the September 11, 2006 Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA) petition, a company official indicated that Hoover Precision Products, Inc., Washington, Indiana (subject facility) was a distribution and warehouse center of carbon steel balls, that the facility was scheduled to close on September 15, 2006, and that three workers would be separated as a result of the closure. In support of the petition, the company official cited NAFTA-4916 (certified on June 18, 2001; shift of production to Mexico).

During the initial investigation, it was revealed that the subject facility was engaged in warehousing and distributing articles produced at an affiliated facility in Mexico, and that the warehousing and distributing functions were shifting to an affiliated facility in Georgia.

Based on information obtained during the initial investigation, the Department determined that the subject workers were ineligible to apply for TAA because they did not produce an article within the meaning of Section 222(a)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974.

On September 15, 2006, the Department issued a negative determination regarding workers'

eligibility to apply for workers adjustment assistance for the subject workers. The Department's Notice of determination was published in the **Federal Register** on September 26, 2006 (71 FR 56172).

By application dated September 29, 2006, three workers requested administrative reconsideration of the Department's negative determination. In the request for reconsideration, the workers stated that "Washington, IN is a distribution facility. We distributed components to companies who manufactured them into their finished products. Hoover Precision in Indiana has lost a substantial amount of business from at least 3 companies who are TAA certified. This qualifies our company in Washington, IN as secondary workers affected by foreign trade."

For purposes of the Trade Act, a secondarily-affected company is a company that either supplies components parts for articles produced by a firm with a currently TAA-certified worker group or is an assembler or finisher for a firm with a currently TAA-certified worker group.

In order to be certified as eligible to apply for TAA as workers of a secondarily-affected company, the following eligibility requirements must be met:

(1) The workers' firm or appropriate subdivision produced an article during the one year period prior to the petition date; and

(2) A required minimum of the workforce has been laid off in the 12 months preceding the date of the petition or is threatened with layoffs (3 workers in groups of fewer than 50, or 5% of the workforce in groups of 50 or more); and

(3) Loss of business (during the relevant period) as a supplier of component parts, a final assembler, or a finisher for a firm that is currently TAA-certified contributed importantly to an actual decline in sales or production, and to a layoff or threat of a layoff.

By letter dated October 3, 2006, the Department dismissed the workers' request for reconsideration because the subject facility did not produce an article, the workers were service workers who processed imported articles, and the workers were not eligible for TAA as workers of a secondarily-affected company. The Department's Notice of Dismissal of Application for Reconsideration for the subject facility was published in the **Federal Register** on October 16, 2006 (71 FR 60766).

By letter dated October 9, 2006, the workers appealed to the USCIT for judicial review. The Plaintiffs alleged that they were production workers and