

the armed conflict in Angola and related extraordinary and temporary conditions prevent the safe return of aliens who are nationals of Angola (as well as aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Angola). The Attorney General further finds that permitting such aliens to remain temporarily in the United States is not contrary to the national interests of the United States.

#### Who Is Eligible for TPS Under This Designation?

In order to be eligible for TPS under this designation, an alien must:

- Be a national of Angola (or an alien having no nationality who last habitually resided in Angola);
- Have been continuously physically present in the United States since March 29, 2000.
- Have continuously resided in the United States since March 29, 2000.
- 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; and must
- Apply for TPS within the registration period which begins on March 29, 2000, and ends on March 29, 2001.

#### Does Applying for TPS Affect an Application for Asylum or Any Other Immigration Benefit?

No. Any national of Angola who has already applied for, or plans to apply for asylum, but whose asylum application has not yet been approved may also apply for TPS. An application for TPS does not affect an application for asylum or any other immigration benefit. Denial of an application for asylum or any other immigration benefit does not affect an alien's ability to register for TPS, although the grounds of denial of that application may also lead to denial of TPS. For example, an alien who has been convicted of an aggravated felony is not eligible for asylum or TPS.

#### How Do I Register for TPS?

Applicants from Angola may register for TPS by:

- Filing an Application for Temporary Protected Status, Form I-821, with a \$50 filing fee and a \$25 fingerprint fee;
- Providing two identification photographs (1½" x 1½");
- Providing supporting evidence, as provided in 8 CFR 244.9 (evidence of identity and nationality, and proof of residence); and
- Filing an Application for Employment Authorization, Form I-765.

The chart below contains information regarding payment of the \$100 fee for filing Form I-765, and information regarding fee waivers.

If	Then
You are applying for employment authorization through March 29, 2001.	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, without a fee.
You are requesting a fee waiver for the \$50 fee for the Form I-821 and/or the \$100 fee for the Form I-765.	You must complete and file the Form I-821, the Form I-765, a the requisite fee waiver request and affidavit (and any other information), in accordance with 8 CFR 244.20.

#### Where Should I Submit My Application for TPS?

You should submit your application for TPS at the Service district office that has jurisdiction over your place of residence.

#### What Happens After March 29, 2000, the Date the Initial Designation Expires?

Pursuant to section 244(b)(3)(A) of the Act, the Attorney General will review, at least 60 days before March 29, 2001, the conditions in Angola to determine whether the conditions for designation of Angola under the TPS program continue to exist. Notice of that determination, including the basis for the determination, will be published in the **Federal Register**.

If the initial TPS designation is extended at that time, an alien who is granted TPS must register for any extension of the TPS program in order to maintain TPS. On the other hand, if the TPS designation is not extended after March 29, 2001, those aliens granted TPS will revert back to the immigration status they had prior to TPS, if still available, unless they have been granted another benefit.

#### Notice of Designation of Angola Under the Temporary Protected Status Program

By the authority vested in me as Attorney General under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1254a), I find, after consultation with the appropriate agencies of the Government, that:

(1) There is an ongoing armed conflict within Angola and, due to such conflict, requiring the return of aliens who are nationals of Angola (as well as aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Angola) would pose a serious threat to their personal safety;

(2) There exist extraordinary and temporary conditions in Angola that prevent aliens who are nationals of Angola (as well as aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Angola) from returning to Angola in safety; and

(3) Permitting nationals of Angola (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Angola) to remain temporarily in the United States is not contrary to the national interests of the United States. Accordingly, I order as follows:

(1) Angola is designated for TPS under section 244(b)(1)(A) and (C) of the Act. Nationals of Angola (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Angola) who have been "continuously physically present" and have "continuously resided" in the United States since March 29, 2000, may apply for TPS within the registration period, which begins on March 29, 2000, and ends on March 29, 2001.

(2) I estimate that there are no more than 1,700 nationals of Angola (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Angola) in the United States who are eligible for TPS.

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

Dated: March 22, 2000.

**Janet Reno,**

*Attorney General.*

[FR Doc. 00-7683 Filed 3-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-10-M

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Bureau of Justice Statistics

[OJP(BJS)-1265]

#### Statistical Methodologies for Analysis of Disproportionate Minority Confinement

**AGENCY:** Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), Justice.

**ACTION:** Notice of solicitation.

**SUMMARY:** The purpose of this notice is to announce a solicitation for a

methodological study that would examine how juvenile records can be used to better understand racial disparities in arrests and confinement of minority juveniles and the impact of such disparities on subsequent processing of the same people if they are arrested as adults.

**DATES:** Proposals are due by 5 p.m., ET on May 30, 2000.

**ADDRESSES:** Proposals should be mailed to: Timothy C. Hart, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 7th Street NW, Washington, DC 20531, (202) 307-6166. [This is not a toll free number].

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Timothy C. Hart, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 7th Street NW, Washington, DC 20531, (202) 307-6166. [This is not a toll free number].

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Program Goals**

The major purpose of this award is to support a methodological study of the use of records in investigating racial disparities in arrests and confinement of minority juveniles, and the impact of disparate treatment within the juvenile justice system on subsequent processing of the same individuals if and when they become exposed to the adult criminal justice system.

**Background**

For over a decade, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act has required States to determine whether the proportion of juvenile minorities in confinement is greater than the proportion of juvenile minorities in the overall population. Furthermore, the "disproportionate minority confinement" requirement of the Act forces those States that do find disparate representation among juvenile minorities to advance efforts to reduce it (see "Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report" by Howard N. Snyder and Melissa Sickmund.). Since time-series data have been collected by States under OJJDP's Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) Program, and research expertise in using these data has developed in the States, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) would like to capitalize on the data and expertise as a basis from which to better understand the complex factors that contribute to minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system, and how disparate treatment of minorities within the juvenile justice system can affect subsequent outcomes, net of legally-relevant factors, of the same people if they are arrested as adults. Additional information about OJJDP's DMC Program can be found at

<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/correctionsum.html>. While studies which evaluate racial disparities in various stages of juvenile justice processing are widespread, few studies use and document rigorous statistical methodologies (see "Minorities and the Juvenile Justice System, Research Summary" by Carl E. Pope and William Feyerherm). Copies of this report can be downloaded from the OJJDP web site at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/minor.pdf>. Moreover, little or no research examines the extent to which racial disparities in handling by the juvenile justice system may be identified and tested as an explanatory factor for disparate subsequent treatment of adults involved in criminal court processing. Thus, research based on this award should seek to design a methodology which could be used to answer the question of whether a youth's juvenile record acquired through disparate treatment has a carry-over effect on subsequent adult level encounters with the criminal justice system.

**Scope of Work**

The objective of the proposed project is to develop, test, and document statistical methodologies which are appropriate for examining the nature and extent of racial disparities in arrests and confinement of minority juveniles and for better understanding the impact of identifiable biases within the juvenile justice system on adults criminal court processing, recognizing the numerous interrelated decision points within the juvenile justice process. The methods must be tested using an actual data set, but it is not the intent of this solicitation to fund extensive data-collection activities. Analyses which demonstrate the conceptual capabilities of models or forecasts may be based on invented or simulated data but may not comprise the entire project.

Specifically, the recipient of funds will:

1. Identify the subgroups of the population, defined by race, ethnicity or other factor, that will be distinguished in the analysis, and specify definitions of the subgroups. Consideration to OMB's revised Statistical Policy Directive No. 15, Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity, should be given (see <http://www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/fedreg/ombdir15.html>).
2. Identify the stages of processing within the juvenile or adult justice system that will be incorporated in the analysis, and identify those factors

which cannot be incorporated or measured.

3. Specify definitions and criteria that will be used in the study to quantify disparities among the studied subgroups and to distinguish between racial disparities and other factors explaining the disparities.

4. Specify a replicable statistical model to be used, conceptually and in the form of algorithms or software.

5. Identify and acquire one or more data sets suitable for the analysis. Demonstrate a knowledge of the data set(s) by defining and constructing relevant variables. If necessary, clean or augment the data so they are suitable for the study as designed, test the statistical model against the data set, and demonstrate the capability of the model to distinguish whether the data provide an indication of racial disparities. If the study uses only data about juvenile processing, it must discuss the relevance of the data and variable definitions to subsequent processing of juveniles who are arrested when they become adults.

6. Prepare the data and documentation in a format suitable for archiving without individual identifiers.

7. Prepare for public dissemination, a written report that describes in detail the issues, statistical methods, analysis, and conclusions of the study.

**Appropriation and Assistance Program**

Assistance will be made in the form of a cooperative agreement or interagency agreement which may be in the form of a BJS Fellowship. BJS Fellows are expected to spend a substantial portion of their research time at BJS's offices in Washington, DC, where they are provided with work space and necessary computing facilities. Further information about the BJS Fellowship program is available on the BJS web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

**Application and Award Process**

An original and three (3) copies of a full proposal must be submitted on SF-424. Proposals must be accompanied by OJP Form 4000/3, 4061/6 and SF-LLL. In addition, fund recipients are required to comply with regulations designed to protect human subjects and ensure the confidentiality of data. In accordance with 28 CFR Part 22, a Privacy Certificate must be submitted to BJS. Furthermore, a Screening Sheet for Protection of Human Subjects must be completed prior to the award being issued. Copies of required forms, including the Screening Sheet for Protection of Human Subjects, can be obtained by contacting Timothy C. Hart,

Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 7th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20531, (202) 307-6166.

Proposals must include both narrative descriptions and a detailed budget. The narrative shall describe activities as discussed in the previous sections. The budget shall contain detailed costs of personnel, travel, equipment, supplies, and other expenses.

Proposals should describe in appropriate detail the efforts to be undertaken in furtherance of each of the activities described in the Scope of Work. The application must demonstrate:

- A familiarity with relevant research on racial disparity, with particular reference to the technical difficulties of isolating the effect of the race variable.
- A conceptual understanding of the limitations of the past research and the kind of improvements that would be helpful in analysis of racial disparities.
- A familiarity with the stages in juvenile justice processing that are the focus of data collection in the DMC initiative.
- The feasibility of acquiring and analyzing a relevant data set or data sets, including any issues of confidentiality of the data and/or protection of the human subjects of research.
- The approximate numbers or proportions of individuals represented in the data set who belong to the subgroups being studied.
- A familiarity with any analyses that have already been conducted or are ongoing with the selected data set.

Applicants are encouraged to define the terms "racial disparity" or "racial discrimination" as they consider appropriate to the context. They may examine any subgroups defined by race, ethnicity, country of origin, or other factor which is believed to be a source of discrimination, and conceptual advances in defining "discrimination" are welcome.

Applications will be evaluated on the overall extent to which they respond to the goals of improving the methodological research in the area of disproportionate minority representation in the juvenile justice system; the quality and feasibility of the proposed design; their expertise in relation to the proposed activities; and the reasonableness of estimated costs for the total project and for individual cost categories.

Proposals should be mailed to: Timothy C. Hart, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 7th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20531, (202) 307-6166.

### Timing

This award will be made for a period of 12 months. Costs are estimated at not to exceed \$200,000 for the 12-month period. Each element of the Scope of Work must be successfully completed within 12-months of this award.

### Statutory Authority

The grant and/or Fellowship awarded through this solicitation will be funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics consistent with its mandate under 42 U.S.C. § 3732(c) (Sec. 302.).

### Eligibility Requirements

BJS especially invites applications from researchers who have been active at the national or state level in OJJDP's Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) initiative. However, the solicitation is open to any applicant who can demonstrate statistical expertise related to improving current research focusing on disproportionate minority representation in the juvenile justice system. Individuals currently working for a State agency may be eligible for this award through a cooperative agreement with their agency or an interagency agreement.

**Jan M. Chaiken,**

*Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics.*

[FR Doc. 00-7688 Filed 3-28-00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4410-18-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Office of the Secretary

### Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

March 22, 2000.

The Department of Labor (DOL) has submitted the following public information collection requests (ICRs) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). A copy of each individual ICR, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained by calling the Department of Labor. To obtain documentation for BLS, ETA, PWBA, and OASAM contact Karin Kurz ((202) 219-5096 ext. 159 or by E-mail to Kurz-Karin@dol.gov). To obtain documentation of ESA, MSHA, OSHA, and VETS contact Darrin King ((202) 219-5096 ext. 151 or by E-mail to King-Darrin@dol.gov).

Comments should be sent to Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for BLS, DM, ESA, ETA, MSHA, OSHA, PWBA, or

VETS, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503 ((202) 395-7316), within 30 days from the date of this publication in the **Federal Register**.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments which:

- 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;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through 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.

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

*Title:* Reports of Injuries to Employees Operating Mechanical Power Presses (29 CFR 1910.217(g)).

*OMB Number:* 1218-0070.

*Frequency:* On occasion.

*Affected Public:* Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions; Federal Government; State, Local or Tribal Government.

*Number of Respondents:* 123.

*Estimated Time per Response:* 20 minutes (0.33 hour).

*Total Burden Hours:* 41.

*Description:* The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (the Act) authorizes information collection by employers as necessary or appropriate for enforcement of the Act or for developing information regarding the causes and prevention of occupational injuries, illnesses, and accidents. (29 U.S.C. 657). In the event an employee is injured while operating a mechanical power press, 29 CFR 1910.217(g) requires the employer to provide information to OSHA regarding the accident within 30 days of the accident. This information includes the employer's and employee's names, workplace address, injury sustained, task being performed when the injury occurred, number of operators involved, cause of the accident, type of clutch and safeguard(s) used, and means used to actuate the press.

OSHA's Office of Electrical, Electronic, and Mechanical Engineering