

International Corp., Civil Action No. 98-2545 (HHK), D.J. Ref. 90-5-2-1-2252.

The Consent Decree may be examined at the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, Judiciary Center Bldg., 555 Fourth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; at the Environmental Protection Agency Library, Reference Desk, Room 2904, 401 M. Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460; and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 3rd Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005, 202-624-0892. A copy of the Consent Decree may be obtained in person or by mail from the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 3rd Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005. In requesting a copy, please enclose a check in the amount of \$16.00 (25 cents per page reproduction cost) payable to the Consent Decree Library.

Joel M. Gross,

*Chief, Environment Enforcement Section,
Environment and Natural Resources Division.*
[FR Doc. 98-29406 Filed 11-2-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-15-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Filing of Consent Decree Under the Clean Air Act

Under 28 C.F.R. 50.7, notice is hereby given that on October 22, 1998, a proposed Consent Decree (excepting two appendices which will be the subject of a motion for leave to file under seal) in *United States v. Volvo Truck, Corp.* Civil Action No. 98-2547 (HHK), was filed with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. At the same time, (1) Volvo Truck Corp. ("Volvo") and the California Air Resources Board ("CARB") have concluded a related settlement agreement that resolves California claims similar to the federal claims addressed by this proposed Consent Decree; and (2) the United States filed similar settlements with six other manufacturers of motor vehicle diesel engines, notice of which is also being published at this time.

The United States has asserted in a civil complaint against Volvo under the Clean Air Act, as amended 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.* ("the Act"), that Volvo sold, offered for sale, or introduced or delivered for introduction into commerce, certain heavy duty diesel engines that are equipped with computer software that alters fuel injection timing when the engines are in actual use, relative to the fuel injection timing used to control emissions of oxides of nitrogen ("NO_x") on the emissions test (the Federal Test

Procedure or "FTP") required by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") regulations for the sale of motor vehicle engines in the United States. The United States alleges in its complaint that these computer strategies have an adverse effect on the engines' emission control system for NO_x, that they were not adequately disclosed to EPA, that they are emission-control defeat devices prohibited under the Act, and that these engines are not covered by an EPA Certificate of Conformity, as required by the Act for motor vehicle engines to be sold in the United States.

Under the proposed Consent Decree, Volvo has agreed to resolve the United States' claims by, among other things:

(1) Reducing emissions from heavy duty diesel engines and eliminating the strategies of concern in future production, in accordance with the schedule set forth in the proposed Decree. This includes a substantial reduction in emissions by the end of this year, and a requirement that Volvo achieve early compliance (by October 1, 2002) with the more stringent NO_x plus nonmethane hydrocarbon emission standard that would otherwise not apply (under current law) until January 1, 2004;

(2) Meeting Consent Decree emission limits both on the FTP and on a supplemental test called the EURO III test, which measures emissions under steady state conditions;

(3) Meeting "emission surface limits" and "not-to-exceed" limits that impose specific emissions limits in real-world operating conditions;

(4) Addressing emissions from engines previously sold and currently in use by developing and supplying dealers and independent rebuilders with Low NO_x Rebuild Kits, which would be used by engine rebuilders at the time of rebuild, and would reduce NO_x emissions in rebuilt engines; and

(5) Meeting certain emission limits for nonroad engines one year earlier than the law requires;

As additional injunctive relief Volvo also will spend up to \$9 million to fund project approved by EPA and CARB that are designed to reduce NO_x and PM emissions. Some of those projects are already specified in the Consent Decree. Others will be selected after the close of the public comment period following consideration of, and review and approval by the United States and CARB of projects proposed by Volvo, including any ideas submitted by the public. Volvo may receive credit against a portion of this \$9 million obligation in return for securing verifiable reductions in NO_x emissions not otherwise required by this Decree or other

applicable law, but in no event will its obligation to fund projects be less than \$6 million.

Finally, Volvo is required to pay \$5 million in civil penalties, twenty-five percent of which will be paid to CARB as part of its parallel settlement with Volvo. The Department of Justice will receive for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication comments relating to the Consent Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General of the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530, and should refer to *United States v. Volvo Truck, Corp.* Civil Action No. 98-2547 (HHK), D.J. Ref. 90-5-2-1-2256.

The Consent Decree may be examined at the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, Judiciary Center Bldg., 555 Fourth St., NW., Washington, DC 20001; at the Environmental Protection Agency Library, Reference Desk, Room 2904, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460; and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, NW., 3rd Floor, Washington, DC 20005, 202-624-0892. A copy of the Consent Decree may be obtained in person or by mail from the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, NW., 3rd Floor, Washington, DC 20005. In requesting a copy, please enclose a check in the amount of \$35.75 (25 cents per page reproduction cost) payable to the Consent Decree Library.

Joel M. Gross,

*Chief, Environment Enforcement Section,
Environment and Natural Resources Division.*
[FR Doc. 98-29402 Filed 11-2-98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

[INS No. 1957-98; AG Order No. 2189-98]

RIN 1115-AE 26

Extension of Designation of Burundi Under Temporary Protected Status Program

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice extends, until November 3, 1999, the Attorney General's designation of Burundi under the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) program provided for in section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act). Accordingly, eligible aliens who are nationals of Burundi (or who have no nationality and who last habitually

resided in Burundi) may re-register for TPS and are eligible for an extension of employment authorization. This re-registration is limited to persons who registered for the initial period of TPS, which ends on November 3, 1998, or are eligible for late initial registration.

EFFECTIVE DATES: This extension of designation is effective November 4, 1998, and will remain in effect until November 3, 1999. The re-registration procedures become effective November 3, 1998, and will remain in effect until December 2, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Valverde, Residence and Status Services Branch, Adjudications, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Room 3214, 425 I Street, NW., Washington, DC 20536, telephone (202) 514-3228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Subsection 308(b)(7) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act, Public Law 104-208, dated September 30, 1996, redesignated section 244A of the Act as section 244 of the Act. Under this section, the Attorney General continues to be authorized to grant TPS to eligible aliens who are nationals of a foreign state designated by the Attorney General (or who have no nationality and last habitually resided in that state). The Attorney General may designate a state upon finding that the state is experiencing ongoing armed conflict, environmental disaster, or other extraordinary and temporary conditions that prevent nationals or residents of the country from returning in safety.

On November 4, 1997, the Attorney General designated Burundi for Temporary Protected Status for a period of 12 months (62 FR 59735).

Based on a thorough review by the Departments of State and Justice of all available evidence, the Attorney General finds that the ongoing armed conflict in Burundi continues and that, due to such armed conflict, requiring the return of nationals to Burundi would pose a serious threat to their personal safety.

This notice extends the designation of Burundi under the Temporary Protected Status program for an additional 12 months from November 4, 1998, to November 3, 1999, in accordance with subsections 244(b)(3)(A) and (C) of the Act. This notice also describes the procedures with which eligible aliens who are nationals of Burundi (or who have no nationality and who last habitually resided in Burundi) must comply in order to re-register for TPS.

In addition to timely re-registrations and late re-registrations authorized by this notice's extension of the Burundi TPS designation, late initial registrations are possible for some Burundians under 8 CFR 244.2(f)(2). Such late initial registrants must have been "continuously physically present" and have "continuously resided" in the United States since November 4, 1997, must have had a valid immigrant or nonimmigrant status during the original registration period or have had an application for such status pending during the initial registration period, and must register no later than 30 days from the expiration of such status.

An application for TPS does not preclude or adversely affect an application for asylum or any other immigration benefit. Any national of Burundi who is otherwise eligible for TPS and has applied for, or plans to apply for, asylum, but who has not yet been granted asylum or withholding of removal, may also apply for TPS.

Nationals of Burundi (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) who have been continuously physically present and have continuously resided in the United States since November 4, 1997, may re-register for TPS within the registration period which begins on November 3, 1998, and ends on December 2, 1998.

This notice concerns "extension of TPS designation," not "redesignation of TPS." An extension of TPS designation does not change the required dates of continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States.

Nationals of Burundi may re-register for TPS by filing an Application for Temporary Protected Status, Form I-821. There is no fee for the Form I-821 for re-registration. The Application for Temporary Protected Status, Form I-821, must always be accompanied by an Application for Employment Authorization, Form I-765, which is required for data-gathering purposes. The fee for Form I-765 is one hundred dollars (\$100). TPS applicants who already have employment authorization, including some asylum applicants, and those who have no need for employment authorization, including minor children, do not need to pay the fee for the I-765, must complete and file the I-765 but should submit no fee. In all other cases, the appropriate filing fee must accompany Form I-765, unless a properly documented fee waiver request under 8 CFR 244.20 is submitted to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Notice of Extension of Designation of Burundi Under the Temporary Protected Status Program

By the authority vested in me as Attorney General under section 244 of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1254), and pursuant to subsections 244(b)(3) (A) and (C) of the Act, I have consulted with the appropriate agencies of the Government concerning whether the conditions under which Burundi was designated for TPS continue to exist. As a result, I have determined that the conditions for the original designation of Temporary Protected Status for Burundi continue to be met. Accordingly, it is ordered as follows:

(1) The designation of Burundi under subsection 244(b) of the Act is extended for an additional 12-month period lasting from November 4, 1998, to November 3, 1999.

(2) I estimate that there are approximately 400 nationals of Burundi (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) who have been granted Temporary Protected Status and who are eligible for re-registration.

(3) In order to maintain current registration for Temporary Protected Status, a national of Burundi (or an alien having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) who received a grant of TPS during the initial period of designation, from November 4, 1997, to November 3, 1998, must comply with the re-registration requirements contained in 8 CFR 244.17, which are described in pertinent part in paragraphs (4) and (5) of this notice.

(4) A national of Burundi (or an alien having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) who previously has been granted TPS, must re-register for TPS by filing a new Application for Temporary Protected Status, Form I-821, along with an Application for Employment Authorization, Form I-765, within the 30-day period beginning on November 3, 1998, and ending on December 2, 1998 in order to be eligible for Temporary Protected Status during the period from November 4, 1998, until November 3, 1999. Late re-registration may be allowed when good cause is shown for a failure to timely re-register pursuant to 8 CFR 244.17(c).

(5) A national of Burundi (or an alien having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) may submit a late initial registration under 8 CFR 244.2(f)(2), if the alien has been "continuously physically present" and "continuously resided" in the United States since November 4, 1997, had a

valid immigrant or nonimmigrant status during the original registration period or had an application for such status pending during the initial registration period, and registers no later than 30 days from the expiration of such status.

(6) There is no fee for Form I-821 filed as part of the re-registration application. Late initial registrants must submit a Form I-821 with the prescribed filing fee of fifty dollars (\$50). A Form I-765 must be filed with the Form I-821. If the alien requests employment authorization for the extension period, the fee prescribed in 8 CFR 103.7(b)(1) or a properly documented fee waiver request pursuant to 8 CFR 244.20, must accompany the Form I-765. The prescribed fee for the Form I-765 is one hundred dollars (\$100). An alien who does not request employment authorization must nonetheless file Form I-765 along with Form I-821, but in such cases no fee will be charged.

(7) Pursuant to subsection 244(b)(3)(A) of the Act, the Attorney General will review, at least 60 days before November 3, 1999, the designation of Burundi under the TPS program to determine whether the conditions for designation continue to be met. Notice of that determination, including the basis for the determination, will be published in the **Federal Register**.

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

Dated: October 29, 1998.

Janet Reno,

Attorney General.

[FR Doc. 98-29396 Filed 10-29-98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

[INS No. 1958-98; AG Order No. 2187-98]

RIN 1115-AE26

Extension of Designation of Sierra Leone Under Temporary Protected Status Program

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice extends, until November 3, 1999, the Attorney General's designation of Sierra Leone under the Temporary Protected Status

(TPS) program provided for in section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act). Accordingly, eligible aliens who are nationals of Sierra Leone (or who have no nationality and who last habitually resided in Sierra Leone) may re-register for TPS and are eligible for an extension of employment authorization. This re-registration is limited to persons who registered for the initial period of TPS, which ends on November 3, 1998, or are eligible for late initial registration.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This extension of designation is effective November 4, 1998, and will remain in effect until November 3, 1999. The re-registration procedures become effective November 5, 1998, and will remain in effect until December 2, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Valverde, Residence and Status Services Branch, Adjudications, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Room 3124, 425 I Street, NW., Washington, DC 20536, telephone (202) 514-3228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Subsection 308(b)(7) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act, Public Law 104-208, dated September 30, 1996, redesignated section 244A of the Act as section 244 of the Act. Under this section, the Attorney General continues to be authorized to grant TPS to eligible aliens who are nationals of a foreign state designated by the Attorney General (or who have no nationality and last habitually resided in that state). The Attorney General may designate a state upon finding that the state is experiencing ongoing armed conflict, environmental disaster, or other extraordinary and temporary conditions that prevent nationals or residents of the country from returning in safety.

On November 4, 1997, the Attorney General designated Sierra Leone for Temporary Protected Status for a period of 12 months (62 FR 59736).

Based on a thorough review by the Departments of State and Justice of all available evidence, the Attorney General finds that the ongoing armed conflict in Sierra Leone continues and that, due such armed conflict, requiring the return of nationals to Sierra Leone would pose a serious threat to their personal safety.

This notice extends the designation of Sierra Leone under the Temporary Protected Status program for an additional 12 months from November 4, 1998, to November 3, 1999, in accordance with subsections 244(b)(3)(A) and (C) of the Act. This

notice also describes the procedures with which eligible aliens who are nationals of Sierra Leone (or who have no nationality and who last habitually resided in Sierra Leone) must comply in order to re-register for TPS.

In addition to timely re-registrations and late re-registrations authorized by this notice's extension of the Sierra Leone TPS designation, late initial registrations are possible for some Sierra Leoneans under 8 CFR 244.2(f)(2). Such late initial registrants must have been "continuously physically present" and have "continuously resided" in the United States since November 4, 1997, must have had a valid immigrant or nonimmigrant status during the original registration period or have had an application for such status pending during the initial registration period, and must register no later than 30 days from the expiration of such status.

An application for TPS does not preclude or adversely affect an application for asylum or any other immigration benefit. Any national of Sierra Leone who is otherwise eligible for TPS and has applied for, or plans to apply for, asylum, but who has not yet been granted asylum or withholding or removal, may also apply for TPS.

Nationals of Sierra Leone (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Sierra Leone) who have been continuously physically present and have continuously resided in the United States since November 4, 1997, may re-register for TPS within the registration period which begins on November 3, 1998, and ends on December 2, 1998.

This notice concerns "extension of TPS designation," not "redesignation of TPS." An extension of TPS designation does not change the required dates of continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States.

Nationals of Sierra Leone may re-register for TPS by filing an Application for Temporary Protected Status, Form I-821. There is no filing fee for the Form I-821 for re-registration. The Application for Temporary Protected Status, Form I-821, must always be accompanied by an Application for Employment Authorization, Form I-765, which is required for data-gathering purposes. The fee for Form I-765 is one hundred dollars (\$100). TPS applicants who already have employment authorization, including some asylum applicants, and those who have no need for employment authorization, including minor children, must complete and file the I-765, but should submit no fee. In all other cases, the appropriate filing fee must accompany Form I-765, unless a