

Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and sent via electronic mail to oir.submission@omb.eop.gov or faxed to (202) 395-5806.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection should be made to Director, Records Management Division, 1800 South Bell Street, Arlington, VA 20598-3005, facsimile number (202) 646-3347, or e-mail address FEMA-Information-Collections-Management@dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: One comment was received in response to the 60-day **Federal Register** Notice published July 27, 2010, 75 FR 43998. The comment asked for clarification on the difference in notification requirements for Letter of Map Revisions (LOMRs) and Physical Map Revisions (PMRs). The reason for the difference is explained in FEMA Form 086-0-27A (formerly FEMA Form 81-89A), Riverine Hydrology and Hydraulics Form. The commenter also was concerned that the notification is costly and time consuming and mentioned that the notifications must be sent using certified mail, but that is not a requirement.

Collection of Information

Title: Revision to National Flood Insurance Program Maps: Application Forms for LOMRs and CLOMRs.

Type of information collection: Revision of a currently approved information collection.

OMB Number: 1660-0016.

Form Titles and Numbers: FEMA Form 086-0-27 (formerly FEMA Form 81-89), Overview and Concurrence Form; FEMA Form 086-0-27A (formerly FEMA Form 81-89A), Riverine Hydrology and Hydraulics Form; FEMA Form 086-0-27B (formerly FEMA Form 81-89B), Riverine Structures Form; FEMA Form 086-0-27C (formerly FEMA Form 81-89C), Coastal Analysis Form; FEMA Form 086-0-27D (formerly FEMA Form 81-89D), Coastal Structures Form; FEMA Form 086-0-27E (formerly FEMA Form 81-89E), Alluvial Fan Flooding Form.

Abstract: The certification forms are designed to assist requesters in gathering information that FEMA needs to revise a National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) map. This data is required to ensure that requested revisions are in compliance with NFIP regulations. These revisions are granted if the technical information submitted demonstrates that the prior determination of a Special Flood Hazard Area, floodway or Base Flood Elevation on a flood map is no longer valid.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit; State, local or Tribal Government.
Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,500.

Frequency of Response: On Occasion.
Estimated Average Hour Burden per Respondent: 11.8 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 17,700 hours.

Estimated Cost: The estimated annual operations and maintenance cost is \$26,250,000. There is no annual or capital start-up cost.

Dated: October 27, 2010.

Lesia M. Banks,

Director, Records Management Division, Mission Support Bureau, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2010-27656 Filed 11-1-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-12-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[CIS No. 2497-99; DHS Docket No. USCIS 2010-0010]

RIN 1615-ZA99

Extension of the Designation of Somalia for Temporary Protected Status

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This Notice announces that the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) has extended the designation of Somalia for temporary protected status (TPS) for 18 months, from its current expiration date of March 17, 2011 through September 17, 2012. The Secretary has determined that an 18-month extension is warranted because conditions in Somalia prompting the TPS designation continue to be met. Armed conflict in Somalia is ongoing and, due to such conflict and other extraordinary and temporary conditions, requiring the return of eligible individuals with TPS to Somalia would pose a serious threat to their personal safety.

This Notice also sets forth procedures necessary for nationals of Somalia (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Somalia) with TPS to re-register and to apply for an extension of their employment authorization documents (EADs) with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Re-registration is

limited to persons who previously registered for TPS under the designation of Somalia and whose applications have been granted or remain pending. Certain nationals of Somalia (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Somalia) who have not previously applied for TPS may be eligible to apply under the late initial registration provisions. Information on late initial registration can be found on the USCIS Web site at <http://www.uscis.gov> on the "Temporary Protected Status" homepage.

USCIS will issue new EADs with a September 17, 2012 expiration date to eligible TPS beneficiaries who timely re-register and apply for EADs.

DATES: The extension of the TPS designation of Somalia is effective March 18, 2011, and will remain in effect through September 17, 2012. The 60-day re-registration period begins November 2, 2010 and will remain in effect until January 3, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

- For further information on TPS, including guidance on the application process and additional information on eligibility, please visit the USCIS Web site at <http://www.uscis.gov>. Select "Temporary Protected Status" from the homepage under "Humanitarian Relief." You can find detailed information about this TPS extension on our Web site at the Somali Questions & Answers Section.

- You can also contact the TPS Operations Program Manager, Status and Family Branch, Service Center Operations Directorate, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, 20 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20529-2060, telephone (202) 272-1533. This is not a toll-free call.

Note: The phone number provided here is solely for questions regarding this TPS notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online available at the USCIS Web site at <http://www.uscis.gov>, or call the USCIS National Customer Service Center at 1-800-375-5283 (TTY 1-800-767-1833).

- Further information will also be available at local USCIS offices upon publication of this Notice.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Abbreviations and Terms Used in This Document

Act—Immigration and Nationality Act
AI—Amnesty International
DHS—Department of Homeland Security
DOS—Department of State

EAD—Employment Authorization Document
 OSC—U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices
 Secretary—Secretary of Homeland Security
 TFG—Transitional Federal Government
 TPS—Temporary Protected Status
 UN—United Nations
 UNHCR—United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 USCIS—U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

What Is Temporary Protected Status?

- TPS is an immigration status granted to eligible nationals of a country designated for TPS under the Act (or to persons with no nationality who last habitually resided in the designated country).
- During the TPS designation period, TPS beneficiaries are eligible to remain in the United States and may obtain work authorization, so long as they continue to meet the requirements of their TPS status.
- The granting of TPS does not lead to permanent resident status.
- When the Secretary terminates a country's TPS designation, beneficiaries return to the same immigration status they maintained before TPS (unless that status has since expired or been terminated) unless they lawfully obtained another immigration status while registered for TPS.

What authority does the Secretary of Homeland Security have to extend the designation of Somalia for TPS?

Section 244(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1), authorizes the Secretary, after consultation with appropriate agencies of the government, to designate a foreign State (or part thereof) for TPS.¹ The Secretary may then grant TPS to eligible nationals of that foreign State (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in that State). Section 244(a)(1)(A) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1254a(a)(1)(A).

At least 60 days before the expiration of a TPS designation, the Secretary, after consultation with appropriate agencies of the government, must review the conditions in a foreign State designated for TPS to determine whether the

conditions for the TPS designation continue to be met and, if so, must determine the length of an extension of the TPS designation. Section 244(b)(3)(A) and (C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A) and (C). If the Secretary determines that the foreign State no longer meets the conditions for the TPS designation, the Secretary must terminate the designation. Section 244(b)(3)(B) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(B).

When was Somalia designated for TPS?

On September 16, 1991, the Attorney General designated Somalia for TPS based on the ongoing armed conflict and extraordinary and temporary conditions within the country. 56 FR 46804. See section 244(a)(b)(1)(A) and (C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1)(A) and (C). On September 4, 2001, the Attorney General redesignated Somalia for TPS. 66 FR 46288. The last extension of TPS for Somalia was announced on July 27, 2009, based on the Secretary's determination that the conditions warranting the designation and redesignation continued to be met. 74 FR 37043. This announcement is the eighth extension of TPS for Somalia since the redesignation in 2001.

Why is the Secretary extending the TPS designation for Somalia through September 17, 2012?

Over the past year, DHS and the Department of State (DOS) have continued to review conditions in Somalia. Based on this review, and after consulting with DOS, the Secretary has determined that an 18-month extension is warranted because the conditions prompting designation and redesignation continue to be met. Armed conflict in Somalia is ongoing and, due to such conflict and other extraordinary and temporary conditions requiring the return of eligible individuals with TPS to Somalia would pose a serious threat to their personal safety.

Somalia remains in a state of chaos characterized by the lack of a central government, a crippled economy, the absence of civil structures, destruction of infrastructure, and generalized insecurity in the form of banditry, kidnapping, looting, revenge killings, targeted assassinations, suicide car-bombings, and inter-clan fighting. A total of 7,574 civilians were killed in 2008. An additional 1,739 civilians were killed in 2009. In January 2010 alone, 258 civilians were killed in the escalating conflict. An April 2010 United Nations (UN) report states that trafficking of women and children is widespread. An April 2010 report by

Human Rights Watch indicates that men and boys were forcibly recruited into militia forces, and were killed if they refused. An Amnesty International (AI) report covering the period between September 2009 and March 2010 stated that civilians were deliberately targeted for attacks and that opposition groups which continued to control south and central Somalia increasingly subjected civilians living in those areas to serious human rights violations, including abduction, torture, and unlawful killings.

In January 2009, Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed was appointed as president of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG). De-escalation of violence in Mogadishu and other parts of southern and central Somalia followed and some 60,000 people returned. However, a new offensive in May 2009 against the TFG and resumed fighting resulted in death or injury to thousands of civilians and forced some 255,000 people to flee the city.

As of March 25, 2010, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated the number of people internally displaced within Somalia at 1.4 million. The number of Somalis who sought refuge in neighboring countries in 2008 was 106,909. In 2009, the number rose to 121,177. In the first quarter of 2010, the number of individuals who sought refuge in neighboring countries was 21,730. According to UNHCR figures, the total number of Somali refugees in neighboring countries is 568,640.

In January 2008, the number of Somalis in need of humanitarian assistance was 1.8 million. As of February 2010, the UN Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit reported the number at 3.2 million, or 42% of the population. However, humanitarian efforts have been hindered by increasing targeted attacks on humanitarian workers countrywide. Several international assistance organizations have had to suspend most humanitarian feeding operations. According to the March 25, 2010 AI report, "The delivery of emergency humanitarian aid in Somalia is shrinking." The threat of piracy, insecurity, restrictions on movement and operations of aid agencies, and corruption hampered the delivery of humanitarian aid to populations in need.

Based on this review and after consultation with the appropriate Government agencies, the Secretary has determined that:

- The conditions that prompted the September 4, 2001 redesignation of Somalia for TPS continue to be met. See

¹ As of March 1, 2003, in accordance with section 1517 of title XV of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (HSA), Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, any reference to the Attorney General in a provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act describing functions transferred under the HSA from the Department of Justice to the Department of Homeland Security "shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary" of Homeland Security. See 6 U.S.C. 557 (codifying HSA, tit. XV, sec. 1517).

section 244(b)(3)(A) and (C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A) and (C).

- Requiring the return of nationals to Somalia continues to pose a serious threat to their personal safety due to an ongoing armed conflict. See section 244(b)(1)(A) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1)(A).

- Nationals of Somalia still cannot return to Somalia in safety due to continued extraordinary and temporary conditions. See section 244(b)(1)(C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1)(C).

- It is not contrary to the national interest of the United States to permit aliens who meet the eligibility requirements of TPS to remain in the United States temporarily. See section 244(b)(1)(C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1)(C).

- The designation of Somalia for TPS should be extended for an additional 18-month period. See section 244(b)(3)(C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(C).

- There are approximately 300 nationals of Somalia (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Somalia) who are eligible for TPS under this extended designation.

Notice of Extension of the TPS Designation of Somalia

By the authority vested in me as Secretary of Homeland Security under section 244 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1254a, I have determined after consultation

with the appropriate government agencies that the conditions that prompted redesignation of Somalia for temporary protected status (TPS) on September 4, 2001, continue to be met. See section 244(b)(3)(A) and (C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A) and (C). On the basis of this determination, I am extending the TPS designation of Somalia for 18 months from March 18, 2011 through September 17, 2012.

Janet Napolitano,
Secretary.

Required Application Forms and Application Fees To Register or Re-register for TPS

To register or re-register for TPS, an applicant must submit:

1. Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status,
 - You need to pay the Form I-821 application fee only if you are filing an application for late initial registration;
 - You do not need to pay the Form I-821 fee for a re-registration; and
2. Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization.
 - If you are filing for re-registration, you must pay the Form I-765 application fee if you want an employment authorization document (EAD).
 - If you are filing for late initial registration and want an EAD, you must

pay the Form I-765 fee only if you are age 14 through 65. No EAD fee is required if you are under the age of 14 or over the age of 65 and filing for late initial TPS registration.

- You do not pay the Form I-765 fee if you are not requesting an EAD.

You must submit both completed application forms together. You may apply for application and/or biometrics fee waivers if you are unable to pay and you can provide proof through satisfactory supporting documentation. For more information on the application forms and application fees for TPS, please visit the USCIS Web site at <http://www.uscis.gov>.

Biometric Services Fee

Biometrics (such as fingerprints) are required for all applicants 14 years of age or older. Those applicants must submit a biometric services fee. You may apply for application and/or biometrics fee waivers if you are unable to pay and you can provide proof through satisfactory supporting documentation. For more information on the biometric services fee, please visit the USCIS Web site at <http://www.uscis.gov>.

Mailing Information

Mail your application for TPS to the proper address in Table 1:

TABLE 1—MAILING ADDRESSES

If . . .	Mail to . . .
You are applying for re-registration through US Postal Service	USCIS, Attn: TPS Somalia, P.O. Box 8677, Chicago, IL 60680-8677.
You are applying for the first time as a late initial registrant through US Postal Service	USCIS, Attn: TPS Somalia, P.O. Box 8677, Chicago, IL 60680-8677.
You are using a Non-US Postal Service delivery service for both re-registration and first time late initial registration.	USCIS, Attn: TPS Somalia, 131 S. Dearborn—3rd Floor, Chicago, IL 60603-5517.
You were granted TPS by an Immigration Judge (IJ) or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), and you wish to request an EAD or are re-registering for the first time.	USCIS, Attn: TPS Somalia, P.O. Box 7332, Chicago, IL 60680-7332.

E-Filing

If you are re-registering for TPS during the re-registration period and you do not need to submit any supporting documents or evidence, you are eligible to file your applications electronically. For more information on e-filing, please visit the USCIS E-Filing Reference Guide at the USCIS Web site at <http://www.uscis.gov>.

Employment Authorization Document (EAD)

May I request an interim EAD at my local USCIS office?

No. USCIS will not issue interim EADs to TPS applicants and re-registrants at local offices.

Will my current EAD that is set to expire on March 17, 2011, be automatically extended for 6 months?

No. This notice does not automatically extend previously issued EADs. DHS has announced the extension of the TPS designation of Somalia and established the re-registration period at an early date to allow sufficient time for USCIS to process EAD requests prior to the March 17, 2011 expiration date. You must apply during the 60-day re-registration period. Failure to apply during the re-registration period without good cause may result in a withdrawal of your TPS benefits. DHS strongly encourages you

to apply as early as possible within the re-registration period.

What documents may a qualified individual show to his or her employer as proof of employment authorization and identity when completing Form I-9?

After March 17, 2011, a TPS beneficiary who chooses to present an EAD as a List A document may present his or her new EAD (Form I-766) with a new expiration date of September 17, 2012, to his or her employer as proof of employment authorization and identity. The EAD will bear the notation “A-12” or “C-19” on the face of the card in the middle under “Category.” After March 17, 2011, employers may not accept EADs that no longer have a valid date.

Employers may not request proof of Somali citizenship. Employers should not ask for additional Form I-9 documentation if presented with a new valid EAD pursuant to this **Federal Register** notice, and the EAD reasonably appears on its face to be genuine and to relate to the employee. Employees also may present any other legally acceptable document or combination of documents listed on the Form I-9 as proof of identity and employment eligibility.

Note to Employers

Employers are reminded that the laws requiring employment eligibility verification and prohibiting unfair immigration-related employment practices remain in full force. This Notice does not supersede or in any way limit applicable employment verification rules and policy guidance, including those rules setting forth re-verification requirements. For questions, employers may call the USCIS Customer Assistance Office at 1-800-357-2099. Employers may also call the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices (OSC) Employer Hotline at 1-800-255-8155.

Note to Employees

Employees or applicants may call the OSC Employee Hotline at 1-800-255-7688 for information regarding the automatic extension. Additional information is available on the OSC Web site at <http://www.justice.gov/crt/osc/>.

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BILLING CODE 9111-97-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG-2010-0947]

Policy for Banning of Foreign Vessels From Entry into United States Ports

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of policy.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Coast Guard announces release of policy letter 10-03, Banning of Foreign Vessels. This policy letter outlines U.S. Coast Guard procedures for denying entry of certain foreign flagged commercial vessels into any port or place in the United States as a result of the vessel's history of operating in a continuous substandard condition in waters subject to United States jurisdiction.

DATES: This policy became effective on September 1, 2010.

ADDRESSES: This notice and the policy letter described within it are available in the docket and can be viewed by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, inserting USCG-2010-0947 in the "Keyword" box, and then clicking "Search." This policy letter is also available at <http://www.homeport.uscg.mil> under the Port State Control tab; Foreign Vessel Safety; Banning of Foreign Vessels.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this notice or the policy, call or e-mail Lieutenant Commander Charles Fluke, Foreign and Offshore Vessels Division (CG-5432), U.S. Coast Guard, telephone 202-372-1235. If you have questions on viewing material in the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202-366-9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Purpose

The U.S. Coast Guard Port State Control (PSC) program began in the United States when Congress, through the 1994 Department of Transportation Appropriations Bill, required the U.S. Coast Guard to change its approach to foreign vessel examinations. The bill required the U.S. Coast Guard to hold those most responsible for substandard ships accountable, including owners, classification societies, and flag States.

Title 33 of the United States Code provides tools and authority for the U.S. Coast Guard to meet this mandate. 33 U.S.C. 1228 prohibits vessels from operating in the navigable waters of the United States or transferring cargo or residue in any port or place under the jurisdiction of the United States if such vessels: Have a history of accidents, pollution incidents, or serious repair problems; fail to comply with applicable regulations, laws, or treaties; discharges oil or hazardous material in violation of law or treaty; or fails to comply with vessel traffic service, manning, and language requirements.

In addition, 33 U.S.C. 1223(b) grants the authority to order any vessel in a port or place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States or in the navigable waters of the United States to operate or anchor as directed if: such vessel does not comply with applicable regulations, law, or treaty; the vessel does not satisfy the conditions for port entry as set out in 33 U.S.C. 1228; or in the interest of safety.

In 1997, the U.S. Coast Guard published regulations to enforce International Maritime Organization (IMO) Resolution A.741 (18), titled "International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention (International Safe

Management [ISM] Code)". The U.S. Coast Guard also published the Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular (NVIC) 04-05, titled, "Port State Control Guidelines for the Enforcement of Management for the Safe Operation of Ships (ISM) Code," to provide guidance to both Coast Guard and industry personnel concerning compliance with the requirements of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974, Chapter IX and the ISM Code.

The cornerstone for ensuring a vessel is compliant with international standards, laws, and regulations is a well written and properly implemented Safety Management System (SMS). Commitment by top level company management and continuous improvement are two fundamental objectives of an effective SMS. Companies that do not embrace a safety culture and that repeatedly operate vessels in a substandard condition have failed to recognize the importance of complying with international conventions and standards and put their crews, vessels, and the marine environment at risk.

Occasionally, the U.S. Coast Guard intercepts vessels arriving into United States waters that consistently demonstrate a substandard condition and, thus, fail to comply with the requirements found in international conventions and domestic regulations. Previously, there was no mechanism in place to effectively and consistently respond to repeat offenders. The U.S. Coast Guard's Banning of Foreign Vessels policy should provide a systematic approach to addressing these vessels. This policy aligns the U.S. Coast Guard with other SOLAS signatory flag States who currently have policies and procedures in place for processing vessels that repeatedly operate in a substandard condition.

Policy Implementation

The U.S. Coast Guard will continue to screen, prioritize, and coordinate all foreign vessel exams in accordance with existing policies. When a vessel has been repeatedly detained (meaning *three* or more detentions within *twelve* months) and it is determined by the U.S. Coast Guard's Foreign and Offshore Vessels Division (CG-5432) that failure to effectively implement the SMS was a contributing factor for the substandard condition(s) that led to the detentions, the vessel will be denied entry into any port or place in the United States in compliance with 33 U.S.C. 1228 and 1223(b) until specified actions are completed to the satisfaction of the Coast Guard.