

chancery powers and duties, and the occasional fallibility of the Government, the court is, at the very least, obligated to ensure that the public, and all interested parties, have received adequate notice of the proposed modification. * * * (Footnote omitted.)

The Department of Justice believes that giving the public notice of the filing of a motion to terminate the Judgment in a government antitrust case, and an opportunity to comment upon that motion, is generally necessary to ensure that both the Department and the Court properly assess the public interest. Accordingly, over the years, the Department has adopted and refined a policy of consenting to motions to modify or terminate antitrust judgments only on condition that an effort be undertaken to notify potentially interested persons of the pendency of the motion. In the case at bar, the United States has proposed, and NSI has agreed to, the following:

1. The Department will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice announcing NSI's motion and the Department's tentative consent to it, summarizing the Complaint and Judgment, describing the procedures for inspecting and obtaining copies of relevant papers, and inviting the submission of comments.

2. NSI will publish notice of its motion in two consecutive issues of *Textile Rental* and two consecutive issues of *Industrial Launderer*. These periodicals are trade journals likely to be read by persons interested in the markets affected by the Judgment. The published notices will provide for public comment during the following 60 days.

3. The Department of Justice will file with the Court copies of all comments that it receives.

4. The parties will stipulate that the Court will not rule upon the motion for at least 70 days after the last publication by defendant of the notices described above (and thus for at least 10 days after the close of the period for public comments), and the Department will reserve the right to respond to comments or withdraw its consent to the motion at any time until an order modifying or terminating the Judgment is entered.

This procedure is designed to provide all potentially interested persons with notice that a motion to terminate the Judgment is pending and an adequate opportunity to comment thereon. NSI has agreed to follow this procedure, including publication of appropriate notices. The parties are therefore submitting to the Court a separate proposed order establishing this

procedural approach, asking that it be entered forthwith.

V

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, the United States (1) asks the Court to enter the order submitted herewith directing publication of notice of NSI motion, and (2) tentatively consents to the termination of the Judgment herein.

Dated:

Theodore R. Bolema,

Attorney, Antitrust Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Liberty Place Building, Room 300, 325 7th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20530, (202) 616-5945.

Attorney for the Plaintiff, United States of America

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Parole Commission

Sunshine Act Meeting

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

Pursuant To The Government In the Sunshine Act (Public Law 94-409 [5 U.S.C. Section 552b])

AGENCY HOLDING MEETING: Department of Justice, United States Parole Commission.

TIME AND DATE: 2:00 p.m., Monday, August 17, 1998.

PLACE: 5550 Friendship Boulevard, Suite 400, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815.

STATUS: Open.

MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: The meeting is being held to discuss the budget proposal for the fiscal year 2000.

Earlier notice of this meeting could not be made because the Commission was only advised on this date of the deadline set by the Department of Justice for the draft budget proposal, and a later meeting would conflict with Commissioners' schedules.

AGENCY CONTACT: Pamela Posch, Office of the General Counsel, United States Parole Commission, (301) 492-5959.

Dated: August 11, 1998.

Michael A. Stover,

General Counsel, U.S. Parole Commission.

[FR Doc. 98-21986 Filed 8-12-98; 11:00 am]

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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 determinations 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