

Environmental Protection, Civil Action No. CV 97-2154 (Gershon, J.) (Gold, M.J.), was lodged with the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York.

In this action against the City, in which the State intervened, the United States sought a court order requiring the City to come into compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 300f, *et seq.*, and the Surface Water Treatment Rule, a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation, by installing filtration treatment for its Croton Water Supply System. Under the Consent Decree, the City is obligated to install filtration by constructing filtration facilities no later than September 2006, with full operation of the facilities in compliance with the Surface Water Treatment Rule, by no later than March 2007. The Consent Decree sets forth a schedule for meeting these deadlines, including timetables for the City to select a site(s) for the facilities in accordance with state environmental review procedures. Under the Consent Decree, the City is also obligated to monitor the quality of the drinking water supply until filtration is installed, and take other measures to protect the Croton Watershed. In addition, the City will pay a civil penalty of \$1 million, and will spend \$5 million on environmentally beneficial projects that protect the Croton Watershed and that may include projects within the community or communities where the filtration facilities will be constructed to mitigate or offset any potential environmental impacts on the community.

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, D.C. 20530, and should refer to Civil Action No. CV 97-2154 and D.J. Ref. 90-5-1-1-4429.

The Consent Decree may be examined at the Office of the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, One Pierrepont Plaza, 14th Floor, Brooklyn, New York 11201, at U.S. EPA Region 2, 290 Broadway, New York, New York 10271 and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th 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., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005.

In requesting a copy, please enclose a check in the amount of \$18.00 (25 cents

per page reproduction cost) payable to the Consent Decree Library.

Bruce S. Gelber,

Deputy Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 98-15211 Filed 6-8-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-15-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

In accordance with the policy of the Department of Justice, notice is hereby given that a proposed consent decree in *United States v. Western Processing Co., et al.*, Civ. No. C83-252M, was lodged with the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, on May 26, 1998. That action was brought against defendants pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) for payment of past costs incurred, and future costs to be incurred, by the United States at the Western Processing Superfund Site in Kent, Washington. (The site is being cleaned up and some past costs have already been recovered pursuant to four prior settlements.) This decree requires RSR Corporation to pay \$875,884.00 over three years, with interest, in satisfaction of the United States claims against it for response costs incurred in connection with the site between January 1, 1992 and December 31, 1996. RSR Corporation remains liable for response costs incurred after that date. The United States is also continuing to pursue other defendants to recover past and future costs.

The Department of Justice will receive comments relating to the proposed consent decree for a period of 30 days from the date of this publication. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General of the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530. All comments should refer to *United States v. Western Processing Co., et al.*, D.J. Ref. 90-7-1-233.

The proposed consent decree may be examined at the office of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington, 3600 Seafirst 5th Avenue Plaza, 800 5th Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104; at the Region X office of the Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101; and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, NW., 4th

floor, Washington, DC 20005, 202-624-0892. A copy of the proposed consent decree may be obtained in person or by mail from the Consent Decree Library. In requesting a copy, please enclose a check in the amount of \$4.00 (25 cents per page reproduction costs) payable to the Consent Decree Library. When requesting a copy, please refer to *United States v. Western Processing Co., et al.*, D.J. Ref. 90-7-1-233.

Joel M. Gross,

Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 98-15212 Filed 6-8-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-15-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Proposed Modified Final Judgment and Memorandum in Support of Modification

Notice is hereby given that Modified Final Judgment, Motion to Modify Final Judgment, Memorandum in Support of the Modification of the Final Judgment, Stipulation and Order, and Hold Separate Stipulation and Order have been filed with the United States District Court in the District of Columbia, in *United States et al v. USA Waste Services, Inc., et al.*, Civil No. 96-2031.

The existing Final Judgment stems from a 1996 acquisition of Sanifill, Inc., by USA Waste. The Final Judgment was entered to resolve competitive concerns that the Antitrust Division had about the impact of the acquisition in Houston, Texas. Pursuant to the Final Judgment, USA Waste divested Sanifill's small container commercial hauling assets and a USA Waste disposal site in Houston and sold 2,000,000 tons of air space rights for ten years at two USA Waste landfills in the Houston area. The assets were purchased by TransAmerican Waste Industries, Inc. On January 26, 1998, TransAmerican and USA Waste entered into an agreement whereby TransAmerican would be merged into USA Waste, and the Houston assets TransAmerican purchased from USA Waste would be owned by USA Waste.

On May 5, 1998, the United States filed a proposed Modified Final Judgment to modify the Final Judgment in this case. The United States maintained that the proposed acquisition of TransAmerican's commercial hauling and disposal assets in the Houston area would violate the original Final Judgment. The proposed Modified Final Judgment requires USA

Waste to divest the TransAmerican commercial small container and disposal assets in the Houston area and provide 2,000,000 tons of air space rights for ten years at two USA Waste landfills in the Houston area.

The Hold Separate Stipulation and Order and the Stipulation and Order ensure that the provisions of the proposed Modified Final Judgment will be observed and that the assets to be divested will be held separate and maintained as a viable competitive entity until the divestiture takes place.

Public comments on the proposed Modified Final Judgment should be directed to J. Robert Kramer, Chief, Litigation II Section, Antitrust Division, United States Department of Justice, 1401 H Street, NW, Suite 3000, Washington, DC 20530 (telephone: 202/307-0924). Such comments and responses thereto will be filed with the Court.

Constance K. Robinson,

Director of Operations and Merger Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 98-15209 Filed 5-8-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-11-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

[INS No. 1929-98; AG Order No. 2161-98]

RIN 1115-AE26

Designation of the Province of Kosovo in the Republic of Serbia in the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro) Under Temporary Protected Status

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, (the Act), the Attorney General is authorized to grant Temporary Protected Status (TPS) in the United States to eligible nationals of designated foreign states or parts of such states (or to eligible aliens who have no nationality and who last habitually resided in such designated states) upon a finding that such states are experiencing ongoing civil strife, environmental disaster, or certain other extraordinary and temporary conditions. This notice designates the Province of Kosovo in the Republic of Serbia in the state of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro) for TPS pursuant to section 244(b)(1) of the Act.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This designation is effective on June 9, 1998 and will remain in effect until June 8, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Pearl Chang, Chief, Residence and Status Branch, Adjudications, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street, NW., Room 3214, Washington, DC 20536, telephone (202) 514-5014.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Based on a thorough review by the Departments of State and Justice of all available evidence, the Attorney General finds that there is an on-going armed conflict in the Province of Kosovo in the Republic of Serbia in the state of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro) (hereafter "Kosovo Province") and that, due to such conflict, requiring the return of nationals of Serbia-Montenegro to Kosovo Province would pose a serious threat to their personal safety.

Kosovar Albanians constitute approximately 90 percent of the 2 million people in the Province of Kosovo in Serbia-Montenegro, a country governed by a Serb-majority government. Tensions have been particularly high since the government's 1989 revocation of Kosovo's political autonomy. In March 1998, the Serb government crackdown left approximately 90 Kosovar Albanians dead, including non-combatants and children. Although the fighting has subsided, protests continue and the Serb government has shown limited cooperation with the international community's calls for dialogue concerning the killings.

Residents of Kosovo Province (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Kosovo Province) who have been continuously physically present and have continuously resided in the United States since June 9, 1998, may apply for TPS within the registration period which begins on June 9, 1998, and ends on June 8, 1999.

Any resident of Kosovo Province 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 preclude or adversely affect an application for asylum or any other immigration benefit. Residents of Kosovo Province who apply for TPS during the initial registration period will remain eligible to re-register for TPS if the designation of TPS is extended, even if an application for asylum or another immigration benefit is denied. However, without a TPS

application during the initial registration period, only those residents of Kosovo Province who satisfy the requirements for late initial registration under 8 CFR 244.2(f)(2) would be eligible for TPS registration during any extension of designation. The requirements for late initial registration specify that the applicant have been in valid status or have an application for status pending during the initial registration period.

Residents of Kosovo Province may register for TPS by filing an Application for Temporary Protected Status, Form I-821, which requires a filing fee. 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. TPS applicants who already have employment authorization, including some asylum applicants, and those who have no need for employment authorization, including minor children, need only pay the I-821 fee although they must complete and file the I-765. In all other cases, the appropriate filing fee must accompany Form I-765, unless a properly documented fee waiver request is submitted under 8 CFR 244.20 to the Service.

Notice of Designation of Kosovo Province Under Temporary Protected Status Program

By the authority vested in me as Attorney General under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (9 U.S.C.A. 1254 (West Supp. 1997)), I find, after consultation with the appropriate agencies of the Government, that:

(1) There exists an ongoing armed conflict in the Province of Kosovo in the Republic of Serbia in the state of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro) (hereafter "Kosovo Province") and, due to such conflict, the return of aliens who are residents of Kosovo Province (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Kosovo Province) would pose a serious threat to their personal safety as a result of the armed conflict in that province;

(2) There exists extraordinary and temporary conditions in Kosovo Province that prevent aliens who are residents of Kosovo Province (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Kosovo Province) from returning to Kosovo Province in safety; and

(3) Permitting residents of Kosovo Province (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided