included on the individual's FBI Identification Record.

The FBI is in the process of modifying the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) to establish a new crime information system which will be known as ''NCIC 2000.'' NCIC 2000, which is expected to go on-line in mid-1999, will include a Convicted Sexual Offender Registry File that will serve as the permanent National Sex Offender Registry (the ''Permanent Registry''). In the Permanent Registry, sex offender registration information will be entered directly into the NCIC Convicted Sexual Offender Registry File, via the NCIC communication circuit, and will include such information as the offender's name and address and details regarding the conviction resulting in registration. States will receive further guidance concerning participation in the Permanent Registry through future modifications of regulations and guidelines.

VII. Good Faith Immunity [Available to States Immediately]

Subsection (f) states that law enforcement agencies, employees of law enforcement agencies, independent contractors acting at the direction of such agencies, and state officials shall be immune from liability for good faith conduct under the Act, Inclusion of this provision in the Act was necessary to protect state actors and contractors involved in registration and notification programs for unwarranted exposure to liability, since the states cannot legislate immunities to liability under federal causes of action. This part of the Act does not impose any requirement on states and the character of state law provisions regarding the scope of immunity or liability will not be considered in the compliance review under the Act.

VIII. Compliance Review; Consequences of Non-Compliance

The time states have to comply with the Act's requirements depends on the legislation from which the requirements derive, as specified in these guidelines. Thus, the initial deadline for complying with requirements derived from the Wetterling Act as originally enacted or from Megan's Law was September 12, 1997, and the deadline is now September 12, 1999, for states that have received a two-year extension based on good faith efforts to achieve compliance. Requirements deriving from the Pam Lychner Act must be complied with by October 2, 1999, subject to a possible two-year extension for states making good faith efforts to comply. Requirements deriving from the CJSA must be complied with by November 25, 2000, subject to a possible two-year extension for states making good faith efforts to comply.

These deadlines set outer limits for state compliance to avoid a reduction of Byrne Formula Grant funding. States are strongly encouraged to attempt to achieve compliance with all parts of the Act as quickly as possible to maximize the benefits of the Act's reforms.

States that fail to come into compliance within the specified time periods will be subject to a mandatory 10% reduction of Byrne Formula Grant funding, and any funds that are not allocated to noncomplying states will be reallocated to states that are in compliance. If a state's funding has been reduced because it has failed to comply with the Act's requirements by an applicable deadline, the state may regain eligibility for full funding in later program years by establishing compliance with all applicable requirements of the Act in such later years.

States are encouraged to submit information concerning existing and proposed sex offender registration provisions to the Bureau of Justice Assistance with as much lead-time as possible. This will enable the reviewing authority to assess the status of state compliance with the Act and to suggest any necessary changes to achieve compliance before the funding reduction goes into effect. At the latest, state submissions must be provided on the following timetable:

To maintain eligiblity for full Byrne Formula Grant funding following September 12, 1999—the end of the implementation period for the Act's original requirements and Megan's Law, for states that have received the two-year ''good faith'' extension—such states must submit to the Bureau of Justice Assistance by July 12, 1999, information that shows compliance, in the reviewing authority's judgment, with the requirements described in parts I, II, and III of these guidelines.

To maintain eligibility for full Byrne Formula Grant funding following October 2, 1999—the end of the implementation period for the Pam Lychner Act requirements, absent an extension—states must submit to the Bureau of Justice Assistance by July 12, 1999, information that shows compliance, in the reviewing authority's judgment, with the requirements described in part IV of these guidelines, or a written explanation of why compliance cannot be achieved within that period and a description of the good faith efforts that justify an extension of time (but not more than two years) for achieving compliance.

To maintain eligibility for full Byrne Grant funding following November 25, 2000—the end of the implementation period for the CJSA requirements, absent an extension—states must submit to the Bureau of Justice Assistance by September 25, 2000, information that shows compliance, in the reviewing authority's judgment, with the requirements described in the parts V and VI of these guidelines, or a written explanation of why compliance cannot be achieved within that period and a description of the good faith efforts that justify an extension of time (but not more than two years) for achieving compliance.

After the reviewing authority has determined that a state is in compliance with the Act, the state will be required as part of the Byrne Formula Grant application process in subsequent program years to certify that the state remains in compliance with the Act.

Dated: June 13, 1998.

Janet Reno,

Attorney General.

[FR Doc. 98–16391 Filed 6–18–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–BB–M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Under the Comprehensive, Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (''CERCLA'')

In accordance with Departmental policy, 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that a proposed consent decree in *United States* v. *Atkemix Thirty-Seven, Inc.*, (M.D. Fl.) Civil Action No. 98–1203–CIV–T–25–F was lodged on June 10, 1998, with the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida.

In this action the United States sought injunctive relief and recovery of response costs under sections 106(a) and 107 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9606(a) and 9607, with respect to the Stauffer Chemical Superfund Site in Tampa, Florida (''the Site'').

Under a proposed Consent Decree, Atkemix Thirty-Seven, Inc., the present owner and operator of a portion of the Site, has agreed to perform the remedy chosen by EPA to clean up the Site, pay the government's remaining past response costs, and pay future response costs, in settlement of the government's claims under sections 106 and 107 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9606 and 9607.

The Department of Justice will receive, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication,

comments relating to the proposed consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530, and should refer to *United States* v. *Atkemix Thirty-Seven, Inc.*, (M.D. Fl.), DOJ# 90–11–2–1227.

The proposed consent decree may be examined at the Office of the United States Attorney, 400 North Tampa Street, Suite 3200, Tampa, Florida 33602; the Region 4 Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, 61 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30303, 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, 1120 G Street, NW, 4th Floor, Washington, DC 20005. In requesting a copy please refer to the referenced case and enclose a check in the amount of $50.00 (25 cents per page reproduction costs), payable to the Consent Decree Library. In requesting a copy exclusive of exhibits, please enclose a check for $20.50 (25 cents per page reproduction costs), payable to the Consent Decree Library.

Joel M. Gross,

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

[FR Doc. 98–16389 Filed 6–18–98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

In accordance with Departmental policy, 28 CFR 50.7, and 42 U.S.C. 9622(d)(2), notice is hereby given that a proposed consent decree in *United States* v. *City of Clear Lake, Iowa,* Civil Action No. C 98 3043, was lodged on June 4, 1998 with United States District Court for the Northern District of Iowa, Central Division. In a complaint filed contemporaneously with lodging of the proposed consent decree, the United States alleged that the Defendant City of Clear Lake is liable as an owner at the time of disposal of hazardous substances, and is the current owner of the Clear Lake FMGP Superfund Site located in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa (''Site'') pursuant to Sections 107(a)(1) and (2) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9607(a)(1) and (2). The Complaint also alleges that Defendants Kansas City Power and Light, and Centel Corporation, are successors to and assumed liability for persons who at the time of disposal of hazardous substances owned and/or operated a facility at the Site at which hazardous substances were disposed, and who by contract, agreement, or otherwise arranged for disposal or treatment, or arranged with a transporter for transport for disposal or treatment, of hazardous substances at the Site, and are liable pursuant to Sections 107(a) (2) and (3) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9607(a) (2) and (3). The complaint further alleges that the United States incurred costs and may continue to incur costs for response actions at and in connection with the Site.

The proposed consent decree provides that the Defendants shall pay $350,000 to the EPA Hazardous Substance Superfund for Response Costs. The proposed consent decree also provides that the United States covenants not to sue or take administrative action against the Defendants under sections 106, 107 and 113 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9606, 9607 and 9613 except as specifically provided in the consent decree.

The Department of Justice will receive, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication, comments relating to the proposed consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530, and should refer to *United States* v. *City of Clear Lake, Iowa,* DOJ Ref. 90–11–2–1343.

The proposed consent decree can be examined at the Office of the United States Attorney, Northern District of Iowa, Hach Building, 401 1st Street, SE, Suite 400, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401–1825; the Region 7 Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, 726 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas 66101; 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, 1120 G Street, NW., 4th Floor, Washington, DC 20005. In requesting a copy, please refer to the referenced case and enclose a check in the amount of $8.00 (25 cents per page reproduction costs) payable to the Consent Decree Library.

Joel Gross,

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

[FR Doc. 98–16390 Filed 6–18–98; 8:45 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