

Dr. Byron Walls: Mining Interest
 Hon. Roy Wilson: County of Riverside
 Mr. Gilbert Zimmerman: Tourism

Included on the agenda for this public meeting will be:

Discussion of the Backcountry and Wilderness Management Plan

- designation of a trail system
- designation of unpaved roads
- climbing management
- roadside auto camping
- major artificial water sources for wildlife
- area closures
- establishment of group size limits
- implementation of the Department of the Interior's Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan

A Comprehensive Assessment regarding WTF.

An Environmental Assessment for Proposed Modification of VR-1257

The meeting is open to the public and will be recorded for documentation and transcribed for dissemination. Minutes of the meeting will be available to the public after approval of the full Advisory Commission. For copies, please contact Superintendent, Joshua Tree National Park, 74485 National Park Drive, Twentynine Palms, California 92272 at (760) 367-5502.

Dated: December 29, 1998.

Mary Rissen,

Acting Superintendent.

[FR Doc. 99-930 Filed 1-14-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Proposed Final Judgment and Competitive Impact Statement; United States of America v. Chancellor Media Corporation and Whiteco Industries, Inc.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. 16(b)-(h), that a proposed Final Judgment, Stipulation, and Competitive Impact Statement have been filed with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in *United States of America v. Chancellor Media Corporation and Whiteco Industries Inc.*, Case No. 1:98CV02875. The proposed Final Judgment is subject to approval by the Court after the expiration of the statutory 60-day public comment period and compliance with the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act. 15 U.S.C. 16(b)-(h).

The United States filed a civil antitrust Complaint on November 25,

1998, alleging that the proposed acquisition of Whiteco Industries Inc. ("Whiteco") by Chancellor Media Corporation ("Chancellor") would violate section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 18. The Complaint alleges that Chancellor and Whiteco compete head-to-head to sell outdoor bulletin advertising in seven counties: (1) Hartford County, Connecticut; (2) Shawnee County, Kansas; (3) Leavenworth County, Kansas; (4) Potter County, Texas; (5) Nolan County, Texas; (6) Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania and (7) Washington County, Pennsylvania (collectively "the Seven Counties"). Outdoor advertising companies sell advertising space, such as on bulletins, to local and national customers. The outdoor bulletin advertising business in the Seven Counties is highly concentrated. Chancellor through its subsidiary, Martin Media, and Whiteco have a combined share of revenue ranging from about 48 percent to 88 percent in the Seven Counties. Unless the acquisition is blocked, competition would be substantially lessened in the Seven Counties, and advertisers would pay higher prices.

The prayer for relief seeks: (a) An adjudication that the proposed transaction described in the Complaint would violate section 7 of the Clayton Act; (b) preliminary and permanent injunctive relief preventing the consummation of the transaction; (c) an award to the United States of the costs of this action; and (d) such other relief as is proper.

Shortly before this suit was filed, a proposed settlement was reached that permits Chancellor to complete its acquisition of Whiteco, yet preserves competition in the Seven Counties where the transaction raises significant competitive concerns. A Stipulation and proposed Final Judgment embodying the settlement were filed at the same time the Complaint was filed.

The proposed settlement requires Chancellor to divest bulletin faces equal to the number of faces operated by Whiteco in:

- (1) Hartford County, Connecticut;
- (2) Shawnee County, Kansas;
- (3) Leavenworth County, Kansas;
- (4) Potter County, Texas;
- (5) Nolan County, Texas; and
- (6) Westmoreland and Washington Counties, Pennsylvania

Unless the plaintiff grants a time extension, Chancellor must divest these outdoor bulletin advertising assets within six (6) months after the filing of the Complaint in this action. Finally, in the event that the Court does not, for any reason, enter the Final Judgment

within that six-month period, the divestitures are to occur within five (5) business days after notice of entry of the Final Judgment.

If Chancellor does not divest the bulletin advertising assets in the specified counties within the divestiture period, the Court, upon plaintiff's application, is to appoint a trustee to sell the assets. The proposed Final Judgment also requires that, until the divestitures mandated by the Final Judgment have been accomplished, Chancellor shall take all steps necessary to maintain and operate the bulletin advertising assets as active competitors; maintain the management, staffing, sales and marketing of the bulletin advertising assets; and maintain the bulletin advertising assets in operable condition at current capacity configurations. Further, the proposed Final Judgment requires Chancellor to give the United States prior notice regarding certain future outdoor bulletin advertising acquisitions or agreements pertaining to the sale of outdoor advertising in the Seven Counties.

The plaintiff and the defendants have stipulated that the proposed Final Judgment may be entered after compliance with the APPA. Entry of the proposed Final Judgment would terminate this action, except that the Court would retain jurisdiction to construe, modify, or enforce the provisions of the proposed Final Judgment and to punish violations thereof.

A Competitive Impact Statement filed by the United States describes the Complaint, the proposed Final Judgment, and remedies available to private litigants.

Public comment is invited within the statutory 60-day comment period. Such comments, and the responses thereto, will be published in the **Federal Register** and filed with the Court. Written comments should be directed to Craig W. Conrath, Chief, Merger Task Force, Antitrust Division, 1401 H Street, NW., Suite 4000, Washington, DC 20530 (telephone: 202-307-0001). Copies of the Complaint, Stipulation, proposed Final Judgment and Competitive Impact Statement are available for inspection in Room 215 of the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, 325 7th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20530 (telephone: 202-514-2481) and at the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, Third Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20001.

Copies of any of these materials may be obtained upon request and payment of a copying fee.

Constance K. Robinson,

Director of Operations & Merger Enforcement, Antitrust Division.

Stipulation and Order

It is stipulated by and between the undersigned parties, by their respective attorneys, as follows:

(1) The Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action and over each of the parties hereto, and venue of this action is proper in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

(2) The parties stipulate that a Final Judgment in the form hereto attached may be filed and entered by the Court, upon the motion of any party or upon the Court's own motion, at any time after compliance with the requirements of the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act (15 U.S.C. 16), and without further notice to any party or other proceedings, provided that plaintiff has not withdrawn its consent, which it may do at any time before the entry of the proposed Final Judgment by serving notice thereof on defendants and by filing that notice with the Court.

(3) Defendants shall abide by and comply with the provisions of the proposed Final Judgment pending entry of the Final Judgment by the Court, or until expiration of time for all appeals of any Court ruling declining entry of the proposed Final Judgment, and shall, from the date of the signing of this Stipulation by the parties, comply with all the terms and provisions of the proposed Final Judgment as though the same were in full force and effect as an Order of the Court.

(4) Defendants shall not consummate the transaction sought to be enjoined by the Complaint herein before the Court has signed this stipulation and order.

(5) This Stipulation shall apply with equal force and effect to any amended proposed Final Judgment agreed upon in writing by the parties and submitted to the Court.

(6) In the event (a) the plaintiffs withdraws its consent, as provided in paragraph 2 above, or (b) the proposed Final Judgment is not entered pursuant to this Stipulation, the time has expired for all appeals of any Court ruling declining entry of the proposed Final Judgment, and the Court has not otherwise ordered continued compliance with the terms and provisions of the proposed Final Judgment, then the parties are released from all further obligations under this Stipulation, and the making of this Stipulation shall be without prejudice to

any party in this or any other proceeding.

(7) Defendants represent that the divestitures ordered in the proposed Final Judgment can and will be made, and that defendants will later raise no claim of hardship or difficulty as grounds for asking the Court to modify any of the divestiture provisions contained therein.

Dated: November 23, 1998.

For Plaintiff United States of America:

Renée Eubanks,

U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, Merger Task Force, 1401 H Street, NW, Suite 4000, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 307-0001.

For Defendant Chancellor Media Corporation:

Bruce Prager

Steven Sculman,

Latham and Watkins, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 1300, Washington, DC 20004, (202) 637-2200.

For Defendants Whiteco Industries, Inc. and Metro Management Associates:

Charles Biggio,

Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, L.L.P., 590 Madison Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10022, (212) 672-1000.

So ordered:

United States District Judge

Certificate of Service

I, Renée Eubanks, hereby certify that, on November 25, 1998, I caused the foregoing document to be served on defendants Chancellor Media Corporation, Whiteco Industries, and Metro Management Associates having a copy mailed, first-class, postage prepaid, to:

Bruce J. Prager

Steven H. Schulman,

Latham & Watkins, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 1300, Washington, DC 20004, Counsel for Chancellor Media Corporation.

Charles Biggio,

Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, L.L.P., 590 Madison Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10022, Counsel for Whiteco Industries, Inc. and Metro Management Associates.

Final Judgment

Whereas, plaintiff, the United States of America, filed its Complaint in this action of November 25, 1998, and plaintiff and defendants by their respective attorneys, having consented to the entry of this Final Judgment without trial or adjudication of any issue of fact or law herein, and without this Final Judgment constituting any evidence against or an admission by any party with respect to any issue of law or fact herein;

And whereas, defendants have agreed to be bound by the provisions of this

Final Judgment pending its approval by the Court;

And whereas, the essence of this Final Judgment is prompt and certain divestiture of the outdoor advertising assets in the Seven Counties identified below to ensure that competition is substantially preserved;

And whereas, plaintiff requires defendants to make the divestitures for the purpose of maintaining the current level of competition in the sale of outdoor advertising;

And whereas, defendants have represented to the plaintiff that the divestitures ordered herein can and will be made and that defendants will not later raise claims of hardship or difficulty as grounds for asking the Court to modify any of the divestitures contained below;

Now, therefore, before the taking of any testimony, and without trial or adjudication of any issue of fact or law herein, and upon consent of the parties hereto, it is hereby *ordered, adjudged, and decreed* as follows:

I. Jurisdiction

This Court has jurisdiction over each of the defendants hereto and over the subject matter of this action. The Complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against the defendants, as hereinafter defined, under section 7 of the Clayton Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 18).

II. Definitions

As used in this Final Judgment:

A. "DOJ means the Antitrust Division of the United States Department of Justice.

B. "Chancellor" means defendant Chancellor Media Corporation, a Delaware corporation with its headquarters in Dallas, Texas, and its successors, assigns, subsidiaries, divisions, groups, affiliates, partnerships and joint ventures, and directors, officers, managers, agents, and employees, including but not limited to Martin Media, L.P. ("Martin"), a limited partnership with its headquarters in Dallas, Texas.

C. "Martin" means Martin Media L.P., a limited partnership with its headquarters in Dallas, Texas, and its successors, assigns, subsidiaries, divisions, groups, affiliates, partnerships and joint ventures, and directors, officers, managers, agents, and employees.

D. "Whiteco" means defendant Whiteco Industries, Inc., a Nebraska corporation with its headquarters in Merrillville, Indiana, and its successors, assigns, subsidiaries, divisions, groups, affiliates, partnerships and joint

ventures, and directors, officers, managers, agents, and employees.

E. "Metro" means defendant Metro Management Associates, an Indiana General Partnership with its headquarters in Merrillville, Indiana, and its successors, assigns, subsidiaries, divisions, groups, affiliates, partnerships and joint ventures, and directors, officers, managers, agents, and employees.

F. "Defendants" means Chancellor, Whiteco, and Metro.

G. "Advertising Assets" means the outdoor advertising bulletin faces equal in number to, and having approximately the same market and rental value as, the faces owned and operated by Whiteco or Metro, as of the date the complaint in this action is filed, in each of these Seven Counties: (1) Hartford County, Connecticut; (2) Shawnee County, Kansas; (3) Leavenworth County, Kansas; (4) Potter County, Texas; (5) Nolan County, Texas; (6) Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; and (7) Washington County, Pennsylvania, with the exception of the 23 bulletin faces located on I-70, west of Exit 4 in the county, (collectively "the Seven Counties"). This includes all tangible and intangible assets used in the sale of outdoor advertising on those bulletin faces in each of the Seven Counties including: All real property (owned or leased); all licenses, permits and authorizations issued by any governmental organization relating to the operation of the bulletin faces; and all contracts, agreements, leases, licenses, commitments and understandings pertaining to the sale of outdoor advertising on those bulletin faces.

H. "Acquirer" or "Acquirers" means the entity or entities to whom Chancellor and Whiteco divest the Advertising Assets pursuant to this Final Judgment.

III. Applicability

A. The provisions of this Final Judgment apply to the defendants, their successors and assigns, their subsidiaries, directors, officers, managers, agents, and employees, and all other persons in active concert or participation with any of them who shall have received actual notice of this Final Judgment by personal service or otherwise.

B. Each defendant shall require, as a condition of the sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of their outdoor advertising business in any of the Seven Counties, that the Acquirer or Acquirers agree to be bound by the provisions of this Final Judgment.

IV. Divestiture

A. Chancellor is hereby ordered and directed in accordance with the terms of this Final Judgment, within six (6) months after the filing of the Complaint in this matter or five (5) days after notice of the entry of this Final Judgment by the Court, whichever is later, to divest the Advertising Assets to an Acquirer (or Acquirers) acceptable to DOJ in its sole discretion.

B. Defendants shall use their best efforts to accomplish the divestitures as expeditiously and timely as possible. DOJ, in its sole discretion, may extend the time period for any divestiture for two (2) additional thirty (30) day periods of time, not to exceed sixty (60) calendar days in total.

C. In accomplishing the divestitures ordered by this Final Judgment, defendants promptly shall make known, by usual and customary means, the availability of the Advertising Assets described in this Final Judgment. Defendants shall inform any person making an inquiry regarding a possible purchase that the sale is being made pursuant to this Final Judgment and provide such person with a copy of this Final Judgment. Defendants shall also offer to furnish to all prospective Acquirers, subject to customary confidentiality assurances, all information regarding the Advertising Assets, customarily provided in a due diligence process except such information subject to attorney-client privilege or attorney work-product privilege. Defendants shall make available such information to DOJ at the same time that such information is made available to any other person.

D. Defendants shall permit prospective Acquirers of the Advertising Assets to have reasonable access to personnel and to make such inspection of the physical facilities of the Advertising Assets and any and all financial, operational, or other documents and information customarily provided as part of a due diligence process.

E. The defendants shall not take any action that will impede in any way the divestiture of the Advertising Assets.

F. Divestiture of the Advertising Assets may be made to one or more Acquirers, so long as there is only one acquirer for any particular county's assets, and provided that in each instance it is demonstrated to the sole satisfaction of DOJ that the Advertising Assets will remain viable and the divestiture of such advertising assets will remedy the competitive harm alleged in the complaint. The divestitures, whether pursuant to

Section IV or Section V of this Final Judgment:

(1) Shall be made to an Acquirer (or Acquirers) who it is demonstrated to DOJ's sole satisfaction has or have the intent and capability (including the necessary managerial, operational, and financial capability) of competing effectively in the sale of outdoor advertising; and

(2) Shall be accomplished so as to satisfy DOJ, in its sole discretion, that none of the terms of any agreement between an Acquirer (or Acquirers) and Chancellor or Whiteco give Chancellor or Whiteco the ability unreasonably to raise the Acquirer's (or Acquirers') costs, to lower the Acquirer's (or Acquirers') efficiency, or otherwise to interfere with the ability of the Acquirer (or Acquirers) to compete effectively.

V. Appointment of Trustee

A. In the event that defendants have not divested the Advertising Assets within the time specified in Section IV(A) of this Final Judgment, the Court shall appoint, on application of the United States, a trustee selected by DOJ in its sole discretion to effect the divestiture of the Advertising Assets.

B. After the appointment of a trustee becomes effective, only the trustee shall have the right to sell the Advertising Assets. The trustee shall have the power and authority to accomplish the divestitures at the best price then obtainable upon a reasonable effort by the trustee, subject to the provisions of Sections IV and X of this Final Judgment, and shall have such other powers as the Court shall deem appropriate. Subject to Section V(C) of this Final Judgment, the trustee shall have the power and authority to hire at the cost and expense of defendants any investment bankers, attorneys, or other agents reasonably necessary in the judgment of the trustee to assist in the divestitures, and such professionals and agents shall be accountable solely to the trustee. The trustee shall have the power and authority to accomplish the divestitures of Advertising Assets at the earliest possible time to an Acquirer (or Acquirers) acceptable to DOJ in its sole discretion, and shall have such other powers as this Court shall deem appropriate. Defendants shall not object to a sale by the trustee on any grounds other than the trustee's malfeasance. Any such objections by defendants must be conveyed in writing to plaintiff and the trustee within ten (10) calendar days after the trustee has provided the notice required under Section VII of this Final Judgment.

C. The trustee shall serve at the cost and expense of defendants, on such terms and conditions as the Court may prescribe, and shall account for all monies derived from the sale of the

assets sold by the trustee and all costs and expenses so incurred. After approval by the Court of the trustee's accounting, including fees for its services and those of any professionals and agents retained by the trustee, all remaining money shall be paid to defendants as appropriate according to ownership of the assets and the trust shall then be terminated. The compensation of such trustee and of any professionals and agents retained by the trustee shall be reasonable in light of the value of the divested business and based on a fee arrangement providing the trustee with an incentive based on the price and terms of the divestitures and the speed with which they are accomplished.

D. Defendants shall use their best efforts to assist the trustee in accomplishing the required divestitures, including best efforts to effect all necessary consents and regulatory approvals. The trustee, and any consultants, accountants, attorneys and other persons retained by the trustee, shall have full and complete access to the personnel, books, records, and facilities of the businesses to be divested, and defendants shall develop financial or other information relevant to the businesses to be divested customarily provided in a due diligence process as the trustee may reasonably request, subject to customary confidentiality assurances. Defendants shall permit prospective Acquirers of the Advertising Assets to have reasonable access to personnel and to make such inspection of physical facilities and any and all financial, operational or other documents and other information as may be relevant to the divestitures required by this Final Judgment.

E. After its appointment, the trustee shall file monthly reports with the parties and the Court setting forth the trustee's efforts to accomplish the divestitures ordered pursuant to this Final Judgment; provided, however, that to the extent such reports contain information that the trustee deems confidential, such reports shall not be filed in the public docket of the Court. Such reports shall include the name, address and telephone number of each person who, during the preceding month, made an offer to acquire, expressed an interest in acquiring, entered into negotiations to acquire, or was contacted or made an inquiry about acquiring, any interest in the businesses to be divested, and shall describe in detail each contact with any such person during that period. The trustee shall maintain full records of all efforts

made to divest the businesses to be divested.

F. If the trustee has not accomplished such divestitures within six (6) months after its appointment, the trustee thereupon shall file promptly with the Court a report setting forth: (1) The trustee's efforts to accomplish the required divestitures; (2) the reasons, in the trustee's judgment, why the required divestitures have not been accomplished; and (3) the trustee's recommendations; provided, however, that to the extent such reports contain information that the trustee deems confidential, such reports shall not be filed in the public docket of the Court. The trustee shall at the same time furnish such report to the parties, who shall each have the right to be heard and to make additional recommendations consistent with the purpose of the trust. The Court shall enter thereafter such orders as it shall deem appropriate in order to carry out the purpose of the trust which may, if necessary, include extending the trust and the term of the trustee's appointment by a period requested by DOJ.

VI. Notice

Unless such transaction is otherwise subject to the reporting and waiting period requirements of the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 18a (the "HSR Act"), defendants, without providing advance notification to DOJ, shall not directly or indirectly acquire any assets of or any interest, including any financial, security, loan, equity or management interest, in any outdoor advertising business in any of the Seven Counties that constitute the greater of (i) four bulletin faces, or (ii) \$250,000 in bulletin face assets in any one county during a five-year period. For the purposes of this limitation, there shall be two consecutive five-year periods. Acquisitions during each of these five-year periods shall be aggregated, with the first period ending five years after the Final Judgment is entered, and the second period beginning immediately upon the expiration of the first five-year period.

Such notification shall be provided to the DOJ in the same format as, and per the instructions relating to the Notification and Report Form set forth in the Appendix to Part 803 of Title 16 of the Code of Federal Regulations as amended, except that the information requested in Items 5 through 9 of the instructions must be provided only about outdoor advertising operations in Seven Counties. Notification shall be provided at least thirty (30) days prior to acquiring any such interest, and shall

include, beyond what may be required by the applicable instructions, the names of the principal representatives of the parties to the agreement who negotiated the agreement, and any management or strategic plans discussing the proposed transaction. If within the 30-day period after notification, representatives of DOJ make a written request for additional information, defendants shall not consummate the proposed transaction or agreement until twenty (20) days after submitting all such additional information. Early termination of the waiting periods in this paragraph may be requested and, where appropriate, granted in the same manner as is applicable under the requirements and provisions of the HSR Act and rules promulgated thereunder. This Section shall be broadly construed and any ambiguity or uncertainty regarding the filing of notice under this Section shall be resolved in favor of filing notice.

VII. Notification

Within two (2) business days following execution of a definitive agreement, contingent upon compliance with the terms of this Final Judgment, to effect, in whole or in part, any proposed divestitures pursuant to Sections IV or V of this Final Judgment, defendants or the trustee, whichever is then responsible for effecting the divestitures, shall notify DOJ, of the proposed divestitures. If the trustee is responsible, it shall similarly notify defendants. The notice shall set forth the details of the proposed transaction and list the name, address, and telephone number of each person not previously identified who offered to, or expressed an interest in or a desire to, acquire any ownership interest in the businesses to be divested that are the subject of the binding contract, together with full details of same. Within fifteen (15) calendar days of receipt by DOJ of notice, DOJ may request from defendants, the proposed Acquirer (or Acquirers), or any other third party Acquirer or Acquirers additional information concerning the proposed divestitures and the proposed Acquirer or Acquirers. Defendants and the trustee shall furnish any additional information requested from them within fifteen (15) calendar days of the receipt of the request, unless the parties shall otherwise agree. Within thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of the notice or within twenty (20) calendar days after DOJ has been provided the additional information requested from defendants, the proposed Acquirer (or Acquirers), and any third party, whichever is later, DOJ shall provide

written notice to defendants and the trustee, if there is one, stating whether or not it objects to the proposed divestitures. If DOJ provides written notice to defendants and the trustee that DOJ does not object, then the divestitures may be consummated, subject only to defendants' limited right to object to the sale under Section V(B) of the Final Judgment. Absent written notice that DOJ does not object to the proposed Acquirer (or Acquirers) or upon objection by DOJ, a divestiture proposed under Section IV or Section V may not be consummated. Upon objection by defendants under the provision in Section V(B), a divestiture proposed under Section V shall not be consummated unless approved by the Court.

VIII. Affidavits

A. Within twenty (20) calendar days of the filing of the Complaint in this matter and every thirty (30) calendar days thereafter until the divestitures have been completed whether pursuant to Section IV or Section V of this Final Judgment, defendants shall deliver to DOJ an affidavit as to the fact and manner of compliance with this Final Judgment. Each such affidavit shall include, *inter alia*, the name, address, and telephone number of each person who, at any time after the period covered by the last such report, made an offer to acquire, expressed an interest in acquiring, entered into negotiations to acquire, or was contacted or made an inquiry about acquiring, any interest in the businesses to be divested, and shall describe in detail each contact with any such person during that period. Each such affidavit shall also include a description of the efforts that defendants have taken to solicit a buyer for the Advertising Assets and to provide required information to prospective Acquirers.

B. Within twenty (20) calendar days of the filing of the Complaint in this matter, defendants shall deliver to DOJ an affidavit that describes in detail all actions they have taken and all steps they have implemented on an on-going basis to preserve the Advertising Assets pursuant to Section IX of this Final Judgment. The affidavit also shall describe, but not be limited to, the efforts of defendants to maintain and operate the Advertising Assets as active competitors; maintain the management, staffing, sales, and marketing of the Advertising Assets; and maintain the Advertising Assets in operable condition at current capacity configurations. Defendants shall deliver to DOJ an affidavit describing any changes to the efforts and actions

outlined in their earlier affidavit(s) filed pursuant to this Section within fifteen (15) calendar days after the change is implemented.

C. Until one year after such divestiture has been completed, defendants shall preserve all records of all efforts made to preserve the business to be divested and effect the divestitures.

IX. Preservation of Assets

Until the divestitures required by the Final Judgment have been accomplished, defendants shall take all steps necessary to maintain and operate the Advertising Assets in Hartford County, Connecticut, and Westmoreland and Washington Counties, Pennsylvania, as active competitors; maintain sufficient management and staffing, maintain sales and marketing of the Advertising Assets; and maintain the Advertising Assets in operable condition at current capacity configurations. In each of the remaining Counties, defendants shall maintain and operate the Advertising Assets as active competitors, such that the sales and marketing of the Advertising Assets shall be conducted separate from, and in competition with, Chancellor's bulletin faces in each of the respective counties; defendants also shall maintain these Advertising Assets in operable condition at current capacity configurations. Defendants shall take no action that would jeopardize the divestitures described in this Final Judgment.

X. Financing

The defendants are ordered and directed not to finance all or any part of any purchase by an Acquirer (or Acquirers) made pursuant to Sections IV or V of this Final Judgment.

XI. Compliance Inspection

For purposes of determining or securing compliance with the Final Judgment and subject to any legally recognized privilege, from time to time:

A. Duly authorized representatives of the plaintiff, upon the written request of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, and on reasonable notice to the defendants made to their principal offices, shall be permitted:

- (1) Access during office hours of the defendants to inspect and copy all books, ledgers, accounts, correspondence, memoranda, and other records and documents in the possession or under the control of the defendants, who may have counsel present, relating to the matters contained in this Final Judgment; and
- (2) Subject to the reasonable convenience of the defendants and without restraint or

interference from any of them, to interview, either informally or on the record, their officers, employees, and agents, who may have counsel present, regarding any such matters.

B. Upon the written request of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, made to the defendants' principal offices, the defendants shall submit such written reports, under oath if requested, with respect to any matter contained in the Final Judgment.

C. No information or documents obtained by the means provided in Sections VIII or XI of this Final Judgment shall be divulged by a representative of the plaintiff to any person other than a duly authorized representative of the Executive Branch of the United States, except in the course of legal proceedings to which the plaintiff is a party (including grand jury proceedings), or for the purpose of securing compliance with this Final Judgment, or as otherwise required by law.

D. If at the time information or documents are furnished by the defendants to the plaintiff, the defendants represent and identify in writing the material in any such information or documents to which a claim of protection may be asserted under Rule 26(c)(7) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and the defendants mark each pertinent page of such material, "Subject to claim of protection under Rule 26(c)(7) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure," then ten (10) calendar days notice shall be given by the plaintiff to the defendants prior to divulging such material in any legal proceeding (other than a grand jury proceeding) to which the defendants are not a party.

XII. Retention of Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction is retained by this Court for the purpose of enabling any of the parties to this Final Judgment to apply to this Court at any time for such further orders and directions as may be necessary or appropriate for the construction or carrying out of this Final Judgment, for the modification of any of the provisions hereof, for the enforcement of compliance herewith, and for the punishment of any violations hereof.

XIII. Termination

Unless this Court grants an extension, this Final Judgment will expire upon the tenth anniversary of the date of its entry; however, all Whiteco and Metro obligations under the terms of this Final Judgment cease once Whiteco and Metro irrevocably convey the Advertising

Assets (owned by Whiteco and/or Metro) to be divested by Chancellor pursuant to Section IV.

XIV. Public Interest

Entry of this Final Judgment is in the public interest.

Dated: _____

United States District Judge

Certificate of Service

I, Renée Eubanks, hereby certify that, on November 25, 1998, I caused the foregoing document to be served on defendants Chancellor Media Corporation, Whiteco Industries, and Metro Management Associates having a copy mailed, first-class, postage prepaid, to:

Bruce J. Prager

Steven H. Schulman,

Latham & Watkins, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 1300, Washington, DC 20004, Counsel for Chancellor Media Corporation.

Charles Biggio,

Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Field, L.L.P., 590 Madison Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10022, Counsel for Whiteco Industries, Inc. and Metro Management Associates.

Competitive Impact Statement

Plaintiff, the United States of America, pursuant to section 2(b) of the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act ("APPA"), 15 U.S.C. 16(b)-(h), files this Competitive Impact Statement relating to the proposed Final Judgment submitted for entry in this civil antitrust proceeding.

I. Nature and Purpose of the Proceeding

Plaintiff filed a civil antitrust Complaint on November 25, 1998, alleging that a proposed acquisition of Whiteco Industries, Inc. and Metro Management Association (collectively "Whiteco") by Chancellor Media Corporation ("Chancellor") would violate section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 18. The Complaint alleges that Chancellor and Whiteco compete head-to-head to sell outdoor bulletin advertising in seven counties: (1) Hartford County, Connecticut; (2) Shawnee County, Kansas; (3) Leavenworth County, Kansas; (4) Potter County, Texas; (5) Nolan County, Texas; (6) Westmoreland County, Texas; and (7) Washington County, Texas, (collectively "the Seven Counties"). Outdoor advertising companies sell advertising space, such as on billboards, to local and national customers. The outdoor advertising business in the Seven Counties is highly concentrated. Chancellor and Whiteco have a combined share of revenue ranging from about 48 percent to a virtual monopoly

in the Seven Counties. Unless the acquisition is blocked, competition would be substantially lessened in the Seven Counties, and advertisers would pay higher prices.

The prayer for relief seeks: (a) An adjudication that the proposed transaction described in the Complaint would violate section 7 of the Clayton Act; (b) preliminary and permanent injunctive relief preventing the consummation of the transaction; (c) an award to the United States of the costs of this action; and (d) such other relief as is proper.

Shortly before this suit was filed, a proposed settlement was reached that permits Chancellor to complete its acquisition of Whiteco, yet preserves competition in the Seven Counties where the transaction raises significant competitive concerns. A Stipulation and proposed Final Judgment embodying the settlement were filed at the same time the Complaint was filed.

The proposed Final Judgment orders Chancellor to divest outdoor bulletin advertising assets equal in number to, and having approximately the same market and rental value as, the outdoor bulletin advertising assets operated by Whiteco in each of the Seven Counties. In doing so, Chancellor may divest outdoor bulletin advertising assets currently owned by either Whiteco or Chancellor. Unless the plaintiff grants a time extension, Chancellor must divest these outdoor bulletin advertising assets within six (6) months after the filing of the Complaint in this action or within five (5) business days after notice of entry of the Final Judgment, whichever is later.

If Chancellor does not divest the outdoor bulletin advertising assets in the specified counties within the divestiture period, the Court, upon plaintiff's application, is to appoint a trustee to sell the assets. The proposed Final Judgment also requires that, until the divestitures mandated by the Final Judgment have been accomplished in Hartford, Washington and Westmoreland Counties, Chancellor, Whiteco and/or Metro shall take all steps necessary to maintain and operate the outdoor bulletin advertising assets as active competitors; maintain sufficient management and staffing, and maintain sales and marketing of the outdoor bulletin advertising assets; and maintain the outdoor bulletin advertising assets in operable condition at current capacity configurations. In the remaining counties, Chancellor, Whiteco and/or Metro shall take all steps necessary to maintain and operate the outdoor bulletin advertising assets as active competitors, such that the sale

and marketing of the assets shall be conducted separate from, and in competition with Chancellor's bulletin faces in the respective counties. Further, the proposed Final Judgment requires Chancellor to give the United States prior notice regarding certain future outdoor advertising acquisitions or agreements pertaining to the sale of outdoor bulletin advertising in the Seven Counties.

The plaintiff and the defendants have stipulated that the proposed Final Judgment may be entered after compliance with the APPA. Entry of the proposed Final Judgment would terminate this action, except that the Court would retain jurisdiction to construe, modify, or enforce the provisions of the proposed Final Judgment and to punish violations thereof.

II. The Alleged Violations

A. The Defendants

Chancellor, a large nationwide operator of media businesses, including outdoor advertising, is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Dallas, Texas. Chancellor conducts some outdoor advertising business through its subsidiary, Martin Media, L.P. ("Martin"), a limited partnership headquartered in Dallas, Texas. Martin sells outdoor advertising in many states throughout the United States, including in each of the Seven Counties. In 1997 Chancellor's total revenues from outdoor advertising were approximately \$78 million.

Whiteco is a Nebraska corporation headquartered in Merrillville, Indiana. Whiteco sells outdoor advertising in 32 states, including in each of the Seven Counties. In 1997, its revenues from outdoor advertising were approximately \$6.9 million.

B. Description of the Events Giving Rise to the Alleged Violations

On August 30, 1998, Chancellor entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Whiteco. Chancellor agreed to purchase certain assets of Whiteco used or useful in the outdoor advertising business of Whiteco in the United States. The transaction is valued at approximately \$930 million.

Chancellor and Whiteco compete for the business of advertisers seeking to obtain outdoor advertising space in the Seven Counties. The proposed acquisition of Whiteco by Chancellor would eliminate that competition in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act.

C. Anticompetitive Consequences of the Proposed Transaction

The Complaint alleges that the sale of outdoor advertising in the Seven Counties constitutes a relevant product market and a line of commerce, and that each county constitutes a relevant geographic market and section of the country for antitrust purposes.

Advertisers select outdoor advertising based upon a number of factors including, *inter alia*, the size of the target audience (individuals most likely to purchase the advertiser's products or services), the traffic patterns of the audience, and other audience characteristics. Many advertisers seek to reach a large percentage of their target audience by selecting outdoor advertising on highways and roads where vehicle traffic is high, so that the advertising will be frequently viewed by the target audience, or where the vehicle traffic is close to the advertiser's location. When different firms own outdoor advertising spaces that can efficiently reach that target audience, advertisers benefit from the competition among outdoor advertising providers, who offer better prices or services. Many local and/or national advertisers purchase outdoor advertising because outdoor advertising space is less expensive and more cost-efficient than other media at reaching the advertiser's target audience with the type of advertising message that the advertiser prefers to deliver.

Outdoor advertising has prices and characteristics that are distinct from other advertising media. An advertiser's evaluation of the importance of these characteristics depends on the type of advertising message the advertiser wishes to convey and the price the advertiser is willing to pay to deliver that message. Many advertisers who use outdoor advertising also advertise in other media, including radio, television, newspapers and magazines, but use outdoor advertising when they want a large number of exposures to consumers at a low cost per exposure. Because each exposure is brief, outdoor advertising is most suitable for highly visual, limited information advertising.

For many advertising customers, outdoor advertising's particular combination of characteristics makes it an advertising medium for which there are no close substitutes. Such customers who want or need to use outdoor advertising would not switch to another advertising medium if outdoor advertising prices increased by a small but significant amount. Although some local and national advertisers may switch some of their advertising to other

media, rather than absorb a price increase in outdoor advertising space, the existence of such advertisers would not prevent outdoor advertising companies in the Seven Counties from profitably raising their prices a small but significant amount. At a minimum, outdoor advertising companies could profitably raise prices to those advertisers who view outdoor advertising as a necessary advertising medium for them, or as a necessary advertising complement to other media. Outdoor advertising companies negotiate prices individually with advertisers. During individual price negotiations between advertisers and outdoor advertising companies, advertisers provide the outdoor advertising companies with information about their advertising needs, including their target audience and the desired exposure. Outdoor advertising companies thus have the ability to charge advertisers differing rates based in part on the number and attractiveness of competitive outdoor advertising companies that can meet a particular advertiser's specific target needs. Because of this ability to price discriminate among customers, outdoor advertising companies may charge higher prices to advertisers that view outdoor advertising as particularly effective for their needs, while maintaining lower prices for other advertisers.

The Complaint alleges that Chancellor's proposed acquisition of Whiteco would lessen competition substantially in the sale of outdoor advertising in each of the Seven Counties. The proposed transaction would create further market concentration in already highly concentrated markets, and Chancellor would control a substantial share of the outdoor advertising revenues in these markets. Using a measure of market concentration called the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index ("HHI"), explained in Appendix A annexed hereto, post acquisition:

a. In Hartford County, Connecticut, Chancellor's share of the outdoor advertising market, based on advertising revenues, would increase to 100 percent. The approximately post-merger HHI would be 10000, representing an increase of about 4992.

b. In Shawnee County, Kansas, Chancellor's share of the outdoor advertising market, based on advertising revenues, would increase to about 48 percent. The approximate post-market HHI would be 5008, representing an increase of about 1144.

c. In Leavenworth County, Kansas, Chancellor's share of the outdoor advertising market, based on advertising revenues, would increase to about 60 percent. The

approximate post-merger HHI would be 4130, representing an increase of about 832.

d. In Potter County, Texas, Chancellor's share of the outdoor advertising market, based on advertising revenues, would increase to about 82 percent. The approximate post-merger HHI would be 6959, representing an increase of about 1050.

e. In Nolan County, Texas, Chancellor's share of the outdoor advertising market, based on advertising revenues, would increase to about 76 percent. The approximate post-merger HHI would be 6049, representing an increase of about 1920.

f. In Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Chancellor's share of the outdoor advertising market, based on advertising revenues, would increase to about 71 percent. The approximate post-merger HHI would be 5454 representing an increase of about 2516.

g. In Washington County, Pennsylvania, Chancellor's share of the outdoor advertising market, based on advertising revenues, would increase to about 88 percent. The approximate post-merger HHI would be 8888 representing an increase of about 1560.

In each of the Seven Counties, Chancellor and Whiteco compete head-to-head and, for many local and/or national advertisers buying space, they are close substitutes for each other. During individual price negotiations, advertisers that desire to reach a certain audience can help ensure competitive prices by "playing off" Whiteco against Chancellor. Chancellor's acquisition of Whiteco will end this competition. After the acquisition, such advertisers will be unable to reach their desired audiences with equivalent efficiency without using Chancellor's outdoor advertising. Because advertisers seeking to reach these audiences would have inferior alternatives to the merged entity as a result of the acquisition, the acquisition would give Chancellor the ability to raise prices and reduce the quality of its service to some of its advertisers in each of the Seven Counties.

New entry into the advertising market in response to a small but significant price increase by the merged parties in any of these markets is unlikely to be timely and sufficient to render the price increase unprofitable.

For all of these reasons, plaintiff concludes that the proposed transaction would lessen competition substantially in the sale of outdoor advertising in the Seven Counties, eliminate actual and potential competition between Chancellor and Whiteco, and result in increased prices and/or reduced quality of services of outdoor advertisers in each of the Seven Counties, all in violation of section 7 of the Clayton Act.

III. Explanation of the Proposed Final Judgment

The proposed Final Judgment would preserve existing competition in the sale

of outdoor advertising space in Seven Counties. It requires the divestiture of bulletin faces equal in number to, and having approximately the same market and rental value as, the number of faces operated by Whiteco in the Seven Counties. Exempt from the divestiture are the 23 bulletin faces located on I-70 west of Exit 4 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. This relief maintains the level of competition that existed premerger and ensures that the affected markets will suffer no reduction in competition as a result of the merger. Advertisers will continue to have alternatives to the merged firm in purchasing outdoor advertising. Finally, the ownership structure is maintained in that the number of competitors who may compete for advertisers' business will remain unchanged.

Unless plaintiff grants an extension of time, the divestitures must be completed within six (6) months after the filing of the Complaint in this matter or within five (5) business days after notice of entry of this Final Judgment by the Court, whichever is later. Until the divestitures take place in Hartford, Washington and Westmoreland Counties, defendants must maintain and operate the advertising assets as active competitors; maintain sufficient management and staffing, maintain sales and marketing of the advertising assets; and maintain the advertising assets in operable condition at current capacity configurations. In the remaining counties, defendants must maintain and operate the advertising assets as active competitors; such that the sales marketing of the assets is conducted separate from, and in competition with the Chancellor's bulletin faces in the respective counties.

The divestitures must be to a purchaser or purchasers acceptable to the plaintiff in its sole discretion. Unless plaintiff otherwise consents in writing, the divestitures shall include all the assets of the outdoor advertising business being divested, and shall be accomplished in such a way as to satisfy plaintiff, in its sole discretion, that such assets can and will be used as viable, ongoing commercial outdoor advertising businesses. In addition, the purchaser or purchasers must intend in good faith to continue the operations of the outdoor advertising businesses as were in effect in the period immediately prior to the filing of the Complaint, unless any significant change in the operations planned by a purchaser is accepted by the plaintiff in its sole discretion. This provision is intended to ensure that the outdoor advertising businesses to be divested remain competitive with

Chancellor's other outdoor advertising businesses in the Seven Counties.

If defendants fail to divest these outdoor advertising assets within the time periods specified in the Final Judgment, the Court, upon plaintiff's application, is to appoint a trustee nominated by plaintiff to effect the divestitures. If a trustee is appointed, the proposed Final Judgment provides that defendants will pay all costs and expenses of the trustee and any professionals and agents retained by the trustee. The compensation paid to the trustee and any persons retained by the trustee shall be both reasonable in light of the value of the advertising assets, and based on a fee arrangement providing the trustee with an incentive based on the price and terms of the divestitures and the speed with which they are accomplished. After appointment, the trustee will file monthly reports with the plaintiff, defendants and the Court, setting forth the trustee's efforts to accomplish the divestitures ordered under the proposed Final Judgment. If the trustee has not accomplished the divestitures within six (6) months after its appointment, the trustee shall promptly file with the Court a report setting forth (1) the trustee's efforts to accomplish the required divestitures, (2) the reasons, in the trustee's judgment, why the required divestitures have not been accomplished and (3) the trustee's recommendations. At the same time the trustee will furnish such report to the plaintiff and defendants, who will each have the right to be heard and to make additional recommendations.

The proposed Final Judgment contains provisions to ensure that these outdoor advertising assets will be preserved, so that the advertising assets remain viable competitors after divestiture.

The proposed Final Judgment requires Chancellor to provide at least thirty (30) days' notice to the Department of Justice before acquiring more than a *de minimis* interest in any assets of, or any interest in, another outdoor advertising company in the Seven Counties. Such acquisitions could raise competitive concerns but might be too small to be reported otherwise under the Hart-Scott-Rodino ("HSR") premerger notification statute. Moreover, Chancellor may not agree to sell outdoor advertising space for any other outdoor advertising company in the Seven Counties without providing plaintiff with notice. Thus, this provision in the proposed Final Judgment ensures that the Department will receive notice of and be able to act, if appropriate, to stop any agreements

that might have anticompetitive effects in the Seven Counties.

The relief in the proposed Final Judgment is intended to remedy the likely anticompetitive effects of Chancellor's proposed transaction with Whiteco in the Seven Counties. Nothing in this Final Judgment is intended to limit the plaintiff's ability to investigate or to bring actions, where appropriate, challenging other past or future activities of defendants in the Seven Counties.

IV. Remedies Available to Potential Private Litigants

Section 4 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 15, provides that any person who has been injured as a result of conduct prohibited by the antitrust laws may bring suit in federal court to recover three times the damages the person has suffered, as well as costs and reasonable attorneys' fees. Entry of the proposed Final Judgment will neither impair nor assist the bringing of any private antitrust damage action. Under the provisions of section 5(a) of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 16(a), the proposed Final Judgment has no *prima facie* effect in any subsequent private lawsuit that may be brought against defendants.

V. Procedures Available for Modification of the Proposed Final Judgment

The plaintiff and the defendants have stipulated that the proposed Final Judgment may be entered by the Court after compliance with the provisions of the APPA, provided that the plaintiff has not withdrawn its consent. The APPA conditions entry upon the Court's determination that the proposed Final Judgment is in the public interest.

The APPA provides a period of at least sixty (60) days preceding the effective date of the proposed Final Judgment within which any person may submit to the plaintiff written comments regarding the proposed Final Judgment. Any person who wishes to comment should do so within sixty (60) days of the date of publication of this Competitive Impact Statement in the **Federal Register**. The plaintiff will evaluate and respond to the comments. All comments will be given due consideration by the Department of Justice, which remains free to withdraw its consent to the proposed Final Judgment at any time prior to entry. The comments and the response of the plaintiff will be filed with the Court and published in the **Federal Register**.

Written comments should be submitted to: Craig W. Conrath, Chief, Merger Task Force, Antitrust Division, United States Department of Justice,

1401 H Street, NW; Suite 4000, Washington, DC 20530.

The proposed Final Judgment provides that the Court retains jurisdiction over this action, and that the parties may apply to the Court for any order necessary or appropriate for the modification, interpretation or enforcement of the Final Judgment.

VI. Alternatives to the Proposed Final Judgment

Plaintiff considered, as an alternative to the proposed Final Judgment, a full trial on the merits of its Complaint against defendants. Plaintiff is satisfied, however, that the divestiture and other relief contained in the proposed Final Judgment will preserve viable competition in the sale of outdoor advertising space in the Seven Counties. Thus, the proposed Final Judgment would achieve the relief the government would have obtained through litigation, but avoids the time, expense and uncertainty of a full trial on the merits of the Complaint.

VII. Standard of Review Under the APPA for Proposed Final Judgment

The APPA requires that proposed consent judgments in antitrust cases brought by the United States be subject to a sixty (60) day comment period, after which the Court shall determine whether entry of the proposed Final Judgment "is in the public interest." In making that determination, the Court may consider—

(1) The competitive impact of such judgment, including termination of alleged violations, provisions for enforcement and modification, duration or relief sought, anticipated effects of alternative remedies actually considered and any other considerations bearing upon the adequacy of such judgment;

(2) The impact of entry of such judgment upon the public generally and individuals alleging specific injury from the violations set forth in the complaint including consideration of the public benefit, if any, to be derived from a determination of the issues at trial.

15 U.S.C. 16(e).

As the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit held, this statute permits a court to consider, among other things, the relationship between the remedy secured and the specific allegations set forth in the government's complaint, whether the decree is sufficiently clear, whether enforcement mechanisms are sufficient and whether the decree may positively harm third parties. See *United States v. Microsoft*, 56 F.3d 1448, 1461–62 (D.C. Cir. 1995).

In conducting this inquiry, "(t)he Court is nowhere compelled to go to

trial or to engage in extended proceedings which might have the effect of vitiating the benefits of prompt and less costly settlement through the consent decree process."¹ Rather,

[a]bsent a showing of corrupt failure of the government to discharge its duty, the Court, in making its public interest finding, should * * * carefully consider the explanations of the government in the competitive impact statement and its responses to comments in order to determine whether those explanations are reasonable under the circumstances.

United States v. Mid-America Dairymen, Inc., 1977–1 Trade Cas. ¶ 61,508, at 71,980 (W.D. Mo. 1977).

Accordingly, with respect to the adequacy of the relief secured by the decree, a court may not "engage in an unrestricted evaluation of what relief would best serve the public." *United States v. BNS, Inc.*, 858 F.2d 456, 462 (9th Cir. 1988), citing *United States v. Bechtel Corp.*, 648 F.2d 660, 666 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 454 U.S. 1083 (1981); see also *Microsoft*, 56 F.3d at 1460–62. Precedent requires that

the balancing of competing social and political interests affected by a proposed antitrust consent decree must be left, in the first instance, to the discretion of the Attorney General. The court's role in protecting the public interest is one of insuring that the government has not breached its duty to the public in consenting to the decree. The court is required to determine not whether a particular decree is the one that will best serve society, but whether the settlement is "within the reaches of the public interest." More elaborate requirements might undermine the effectiveness of antitrust enforcement by consent decree.²

The proposed Final Judgment, therefore, should not be reviewed under a standard of whether it is certain to eliminate every anticompetitive effect of a particular practice or whether it mandates certainty of free competition

¹ 119 Cong. Rec. 24598 (1973). See *United States v. Gillette Co.*, 406 F. Supp. 713, 715 (D. Mass. 1975). A "public interest" determination can be made properly on the basis of the Competitive Impact Statement and Response to Comments filed pursuant to the APPA. Although the APPA authorizes the use of additional procedures, 15 U.S.C. 16(f), those procedures are discretionary. A court need not invoke any of them unless it believes that the comments have raised significant issues and that further proceedings would aid the court in resolving those issues. See H.R. Rep. 93–1463, 93rd Cong. 2d Sess. 8–9 (1974), reprinted in U.S.C.A.N. 6535, 6538.

² *Bechtel*, 648 F.2d at 666 (citations omitted) (emphasis added); see *BNS*, 858 F.2d at 463; *United States v. National Broadcasting Co.*, 449 F. Supp. 1127, 1143 (C.D. Cal. 1978); *Gillette*, 406 F. Supp. at 716. See also *Microsoft*, 56 F.3d at 1461 (whether "the remedies [obtained in the decree are] so inconsonant with the allegations charged as to fall outside of the 'reaches of the public interest'" (citations omitted)).

in the future. Court approval of a final judgment requires a standard more flexible and less strict than the standard required for a finding of liability. "[A] proposed decree must be approved even if it falls short of the remedy the court would impose on its own, as long as it falls within the range of acceptability or is 'within the reaches of public interest.'" ³

The relief obtained in this case is strong and effective relief that should fully address the competitive harm posed by the proposed transaction.

VIII. Determinative Documents

There are no determinative materials or documents within the meaning of the APPA that were considered by the plaintiff in formulating the proposed Final Judgment.

Dated: December 16, 1998.

Respectfully submitted,

Renée Eubanks,

Merger Task Force, U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, 1401 H Street, NW; Suite 4000, Washington, DC 20530, (202) 307-0001.

Exhibit A—Definition of HHI and Calculations for Market

"HHI" means the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, a commonly accepted measure of market concentration. It is calculated by squaring the market share of each firm competing in the market and then summing the resulting numbers. For example, for a market consisting of four firms with shares of thirty, thirty, twenty and twenty percent, the HHI is 2600 (30² + 30² + 20² + 20² = 2600). The HHI takes into account the relative size and distribution of the firms in a market and approaches zero when a market consists of a large number of firms of relatively equal size. The HHI increases both as the number of firms in the market decreases and as the disparity in size between those firms increases.

Markets in which the HHI is between 1000 and 1800 points are considered to be moderately concentrated, and those in which the HHI is in excess of 1800 points are considered to be concentrated. Transactions that increase the HHI by more than 100 points in concentrated markets presumptively raise antitrust concerns under the Merger Guidelines. See Merger Guidelines § 1.51.

Certificate of Service

I, Renée Eubanks hereby certify that, on December 16, 1998, I caused the foregoing document to be served on defendants Whiteco Industries, Inc, Metro Management Associates, and

³ *United States v. American Tel. and Tel. Co.*, 552 F. Supp. 131, 151 (D.D.C. 1982), aff'd. sub nom. *Maryland v. United States*, 460 U.S. 1001 (1983), quoting *Gillette*, 406 F. Supp. at 716 (citations omitted); *United States v. Alcan Aluminum, Ltd.*, 605 F. Supp. 619, 622 (W.D. Ky. 1985).

Chancellor Media Corporation by having a copy mailed, first-class, postage prepaid, to:
 Steven H. Schulman,
 Bruce J. Prager,
Latham & Watkins, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 1300, Washington, DC 20004, Counsel for Chancellor Media Corporation.
 Charles Biggio,
Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, L.L.P., 590 Madison Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10022, Counsel for Whiteco Industries, Inc. and Metro Management Associates.
 [FR Doc. 99-826 Filed 1-14-99; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 4410-11-M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

January 11, 1998.

The Department of Labor (DOL) has submitted the following public information collection requests (ICRs) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). A copy of each individual ICR, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained by calling the Department of Labor, Departmental Clearance Officer, Todd R. Owen ((202) 219-5096 ext. 143) or by E-Mail to Owen-Todd@dol.gov.

Comments should be sent to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for Women's Bureau, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503 ((202) 395-7316), within 30 days from the date of this publication in the **Federal Register**.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments which:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information,

including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Agency: Women's Bureau.

Title: Department of Labor's Business-to-Business Mentoring Initiative on Child/Dependent Care.

OMB Number: 1225-0074 (Extension).

Frequency: One-time response and one-time follow-up.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 1,000.

Estimated Time Per Respondent: 15 minutes for sign-up and 15 minutes for summary report.

Total Burden Hours: 500.

Total Annualized Capital/startup Costs: 0.

Total Annual (operating/maintaining): \$0.

Description: The Women's Bureau (WB), through its 10 regional offices, will provide technical assistance to businesses and other employers and facilitate a Mentoring initiative by linking employers who are willing to mentor others on cutting edge child programs with employers that wish to receive Mentoring services. Utilizing the WB Internet website as a matching mechanism, employers willing to mentor can be located by those who need these services. A report of the program's activities will be prepared approximately one year from program implementation.

Todd R. Owen,

Departmental Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 99-949 Filed 1-14-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-23-M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Investigations Regarding Certifications of Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

Petitions have been filed with the Secretary of Labor under Section 221(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 ("the Act") and are identified in the Appendix to this notice. Upon receipt of these petitions, the Acting Director of the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Employment and Training Administration, has instituted investigations pursuant to Section 221(a) of the Act.

The purpose of each of the investigations is to determine whether the workers are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Act. The investigations will further relate, as appropriate, to the determination of the date on which total or partial separations began or threatened to begin and the subdivision of the firm involved.

The petitioners or any other persons showing a substantial interest in the subject matter of the investigations may request a public hearing, provided such request is filed in writing with the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, at the address show below, not later than January 25, 1999.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the subject matter of the investigations to the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, at the address shown below, not later than January 25, 1999.

The petitions filed in this case are available for inspection at the Office of the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 21st day of December, 1998.

Grant D. Beale,

Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

APPENDIX

[Petitions Instituted on 12/21/1998]

TA-W	Subject firm (petitioners)	Location	Date of petition	Product(s)
35,367	Auburn Sportswear (Co.)	Tallasse, AL	12/02/1998	Baseball Jackets.
35,368	Dothan Industries (Co.)	Dothan, AL	11/24/1998	Boxer Shorts.
35,369	Frances Sports Mfg. L.L.C (Co.)	Goldendale, WA	12/03/1998	Snowboards.
35,370	Mademoiselle Knitwear (Workers)	Brooklyn, NY	12/08/1998	Sweaters.