

with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership status. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, AirTouch Cellular, Walnut Creek, CA; ATB, Inc., Monterey, MA; BEA Systems, Liberty Corner, NJ; HIE, Columbus, OH; Liberty Mutual Insurance, Portsmouth, NH; MQ Tech, Inc., Glendale, CA; Primeur Group, Genova, ITALY; SOPRA-DPO, Puteaux, FRANCE; Sun Microsystems, Mountain View, CA; Template Software, Dulles, VA; Applied Communications, Inc., Omaha, NE; Bank of America, Fremont, CA; Boole & Babbage Inc., San Jose, CA; IBM Laboratories, Winchester, Hampshire, ENGLAND; MINT Communication Systems, Inc., New York, NY; NasTel Technologies, Inc., New York, NY; Quantum Technology, Mountain Lakes, NJ; Southwestern Bell, St. Louis, MO; Talarian Corporation, Los Altos, CA; The Standish Group, Dennis, MA; AT&T, Piscataway, NJ; Barclays Network Service, Knutsford, Cheshire, ENGLAND; Candle Corp., Santa Monica, CA; Level 8 Systems, Inc., New York, NY; Motorola, Rolling Meadows, IL; PeerLogic, Inc., San Francisco, CA; Software AG, Reston, VA; SpaceWorks, Inc., Rockville, MD; Technology Investments, Tampa, FL; Verimation, Inc., Woodcliff Lake, NJ; XING, Paris La Defense, FRANCE; and Dave Isherwood, Staten Island, NY have been added as parties to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and MOMA intends to file additional written notification disclosing all changes in membership.

On May 15, 1995, MOMA filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on November 13, 1995 (60 FR 57022).

The last notification was filed with the Department on September 17, 1997. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on November 10, 1997 (62 FR 60531).

**Constance K. Robinson,**

*Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**Anitrust Division**

**Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Wireless Application Protocol, Forum ("WAP")**

Notice is hereby given that, on April 6, 1999, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* ("the Act"), Wireless Application Protocol Forum ("WAP") has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership status. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, The Fantastic Corporation, Zug, SWITZERLAND; Finnet Association, Helsinki, FINLAND; Giesecke & Devrient GmbH, Munchen, GERMANY; KPN, Leidschendam, HOLLAND; Lucent Technologies, Naperville, IL; Mannesmann, Dusseldorf, GERMANY; Nextel Communications Inc., McLean, VA; Nissan Communications Systems Ltd., Tokyo, JAPAN; Oy Radiolinja AB, Helsinki, FINLAND; ProxiNet Inc, Emeryville, CA; and S K Telecom Co Ltd., Seoul, KOREA have been added as parties to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and Wireless Application Protocol Forum ("WAP") intends to file additional written notification disclosing all changes in membership.

On March 18, 1998, Wireless Application Protocol Forum ("WAP") filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on December 31, 1998 (63 FR 72333).

The last notification was filed with the Department on January 29, 1999. A notice has not yet been published in the **Federal Register**.

**Constance K. Robinson,**

*Director of Operations Antitrust Division.*

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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