

Accordingly, any files relating to the case (e.g., the file of the principal applicant upon which the dependent's case depends) are likely to be at the NSC. Second, due to the NSC's larger staff and greater automation, it is in a better position to handle the volume of requests for parole under this program.

How Is the Advance Parole Process Being Changed?

There is no change in the process for requesting or being granted advance parole authorization in connection with the HRIFA applications. The only change is that the authorization for accepting and adjudicating parole requests is being delegated to the Director of the NSC from April 1, 2000, until further notice.

Under What Authority Is the Service Taking This Action?

Section 212(d)(5) of the Act authorizes the Attorney General to parole into the United States any alien applying for admission to the United States "on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit." In accordance with section 103 of the Act, the Attorney General has delegated authority for administration and enforcement of the Act, including section 212(d)(5) of the Act, to the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. *See* 28 CFR 0.105, 8 CFR 2.1. The Commissioner may in turn redelegate her authority to any other officer or employee of the Service. *See* 28 CFR 0.108, 8 CFR 2.1, 8 CFR 103.1.

What Individuals Are Included in This Advance Parole Program?

In order to participate in this advance parole program, an individual must be a national of Haiti who is the dependent spouse or child of a Haitian who is a principal applicant for adjustment of status under the HRIFA. In addition, a Haitian national who is the dependent unmarried son or daughter of a Haitian who is a principal applicant for adjustment of status under the HRIFA may also participate in this advance parole program, but only if he or she was physically present in the United States on or before December 31, 1995, and has not been outside the United States for more than 180 days in the aggregate since that date.

What Other Factors Will Determine Whether the Request for Advance Parole Will Be Granted?

In accordance with the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the Act previously cited, the Service will review other

factors on a case-by-case basis. These other factors include, but are not limited to, a determination as to whether the requestor's application for adjustment of status is likely to be approved, whether the requestor has a criminal record or immigration record which warrants denial of the parole request, and whether there are other negative discretionary factors which argue against approval of the parole request.

Furthermore, with regard to a dependent child who is approaching his or her 21st birthday and cannot demonstrate that he or she has been continuously physically present in the United States since December 31, 1995, not counting absences totaling 180 days or less, the Service will deny the parole request if it is not feasible to process the request and issue the travel document in sufficient time for the requestor to travel to the United States, file a HRIFA adjustment application and have that application completely adjudicated before the requestor's 21st birthday.

Why Is the Delegation of Authority Being Applied to Applicants Under the HRIFA Program and Not to Applicants Under Section 202 of the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA)?

Unlike the HRIFA, section 202 of NACARA requires all applicants, including dependents, to have filed their applications for adjustment of status by March 31, 2000. It is, therefore, not possible for anyone to be paroled into the United States on or after April 1, 2000, for the purpose of applying for adjustment of status under section 202 of NACARA.

How Will the Service Detect and Deter Potential Fraudulent Requests for Parole Authorization Under This Program?

Before approving the request for advance parole, the Director of the NSC will review all Service records, and other records as appropriate, pertaining to both the requestor and the principal applicant for adjustment of status through whom the requestor's parole request is based. The Director of the NSC will approve the parole request only after the Service has approved the principal applicant's adjustment application and the Director of the NSC is satisfied that the requestor meets all criteria for parole previously discussed.

Once the parole request has been approved, the documentation will be forwarded to the Service Officer-in-Charge in Port-au-Prince, Haiti (or, if the alien resides in another country, to the appropriate U.S. consulate) for interview of the alien. If the Officer-in-

Charge (or, where appropriate, the consular officer) is not fully satisfied that the requestor meets all requirements for parole in order to apply for adjustment of status under the HRIFA, that officer will not issue the parole authorization to the alien, but will instead cancel and return it to the Director of the NSC. If that officer is fully satisfied regarding these issues, he or she will issue the advance parole document allowing the alien to travel to the United States and be paroled into the country for 60 days. The alien must apply for adjustment of status within this 60-day period. Once the application for adjustment of status has been filed, the alien will be allowed to remain until the application for adjustment of status has been adjudicated.

What Will Happen to Individuals Who Fail To Apply for Adjustment of Status During the 60-Day Parole Period?

If the individual paroled into the United States fails to apply for adjustment of status within the 60-day parole period, he or she will be subject to expedited removal from the United States under section 235(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act.

When Will This Delegation of Authority Begin and How Long Will It Be in Effect?

This delegation of authority begins April 1, 2000, and will remain in effect indefinitely. If the Service should decide to terminate this delegation, a notice to that effect will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: March 20, 2000.

Doris Meissner,

Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

[FR Doc. 00-7410 Filed 3-22-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Parole Commission

Sunshine Act Meeting

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

DATE AND TIME: 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, March 28, 2000.

PLACE: U.S. Parole Commission, 5550 Friendship Boulevard, 4th Floor, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815.

STATUS: Closed—Meeting.

MATTERS CONSIDERED: The following matter will be considered during the closed portion of the Commission's Business Meeting:

Appeals to the Commission involving approximately one case decided by the National Commissioners pursuant to a reference under 28 CFR 2.27. This case was originally heard by an examiner panel wherein inmates of Federal prisons have applied for parole or are contesting revocation of parole or mandatory release.

AGENCY CONTACT: Sam Robertson, Case Operations, United States Parole Commission, (301) 492-5962.

Dated: March 21, 2000.

Michael A. Stover,

General Counsel, U.S. Parole Commission.

[FR Doc. 00-7407 Filed 3-22-00; 10:21 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Parole Commission

Sunshine Act Meeting

Public Announcement Pursuant to the Government in the Sunshine Act (Public Law 94-409) [5 U.S.C. Section 552b]

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

TIME AND DATE: 10:30 a.m., Tuesday, March 28, 2000.

PLACE: U.S. Parole Commission, 5550 Friendship Boulevard, 4th Floor, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815.

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: The following matters have been placed on the agenda for the open Parole Commission meeting:

1. Approval of minutes of previous Commission meeting.
2. Reports from the Chairman, Commissioners, Legal, Chief of Staff, Case Operations, and Administrative Sections.
3. Proposed/Interim Rules for D.C. Code Offenders.

AGENCY CONTACT: Sam Robertson, Case Operations, United States Parole Commission, (301) 492-5962.

Dated: March 21, 2000.

Michael A. Stover,

General Counsel, U.S. Parole Commission.

[FR Doc. 00-7408 Filed 3-22-00; 10:22 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment Standards Administration

Wage and Hour Division; Minimum Wages for Federal and Federally Assisted Construction; General Wage Determination Decisions

General wage determination decisions of the Secretary of Labor are issued in accordance with applicable law and are based on the information obtained by the Department of Labor from its study of local wage conditions and data made available from other sources. They specify the basic hourly wage rates and fringe benefits which are determined to be prevailing for the described classes of laborers and mechanics employed on construction projects of a similar character and in the localities specified therein.

The determinations in these decisions of prevailing rates and fringe benefits have been made in accordance with 29 CFR Part 1, by authority of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931, as amended (46 Stat. 1494, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 276a) and of other Federal statutes referred to in 29 CFR Part 1, Appendix, as well as such additional statutes as may from time to time be enacted containing provisions for the payment of wages determined to be prevailing by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act. The prevailing rates and fringe benefits determined in these decisions shall, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing statutes, constitute the minimum wages payable on Federal and federally assisted construction projects to laborers and mechanics of the specified classes engaged on contract work of the character and in the localities described therein.

Good cause is hereby found for not utilizing notice and public comment procedure thereon prior to the issuance of these determinations as prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 553 and not providing for delay in the effective date as prescribed in that section, because the necessity to issue current construction industry wage determinations frequently and in large volume causes procedures to be impractical and contrary to the public interest.

General wage determination decisions, and modifications and supersedes decisions thereto, contain no expiration dates and are effective from their date of notice in the **Federal Register**, or on the date written notice is received by the agency, whichever is earlier. These decisions are to be used in accordance with the provisions of 29

CFR Parts 1 and 5. Accordingly, the applicable decision, together with any modifications issued, must be made a part of every contract for performance of the described work within the geographic area indicated as required by an applicable Federal prevailing wage law and 29 CFR Part 5. The wage rates and fringe benefits, notice of which is published herein, and which are contained in the Government Printing Office (GPO) document entitled "General Wage Determinations Issued Under the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts," shall be the minimum paid by contractors and subcontractors to laborers and mechanics.

Any person, organization, or governmental agency having an interest in the rates determined as prevailing is encouraged to submit wage rate and fringe benefit information for consideration by the Department. Further information and self-explanatory forms for the purpose of submitting this data may be obtained by writing to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division, Division of Wage Determinations, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room S-3014, Washington, D.C. 20210.

Modifications to General Wage Determination Decisions

The number of decisions listed in the Government Printing Office document entitled "General Wage Determinations Issued Under the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts" being modified are listed by Volume and State. Dates of publication in the **Federal Register** are in parentheses following the decisions being modified.

Volume I

Connecticut

CT000001 (Feb. 11, 2000)

CT000003 (Feb. 11, 2000)

CT000004 (Feb. 11, 2000)

Massachusetts

MA000001 (Feb. 11, 2000)

MA000003 (Feb. 11, 2000)

MA000005 (Feb. 11, 2000)

MA000007 (Feb. 11, 2000)

MA000012 (Feb. 11, 2000)

MA000013 (Feb. 11, 2000)

MA000017 (Feb. 11, 2000)

MA000018 (Feb. 11, 2000)

MA000019 (Feb. 11, 2000)

MA000020 (Feb. 11, 2000)

Maine

ME000005 (Feb. 11, 2000)

ME000007 (Feb. 11, 2000)

ME000010 (Feb. 11, 2000)

ME000018 (Feb. 11, 2000)

ME000022 (Feb. 11, 2000)

ME000037 (Feb. 11, 2000)

New Jersey

NJ000003 (Feb. 11, 2000)

NJ000005 (Feb. 11, 2000)

New York