

Signed in Washington, D.C., this 11th day of July 1996.

Curtis K. Kooser,

*Acting Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 96-19655 Filed 8-1-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

#### [NAFTA-00920]

#### **AT&T Corporation; NCR Corporation; Viroqua, Wisconsin; Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration**

By application dated June 10, 1996, one of the petitioners requested administrative reconsideration of the Department's negative determination regarding worker eligibility to apply for NAFTA-Transitional Adjustment Assistance. The denial notice was signed on May 13, 1996 and published in the Federal Register on May 24, 1996 (61 FR 26219).

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.18(c) reconsideration may be granted under the following circumstances:

- (1) If it appears on the basis of facts not previously considered that the determination complained of was erroneous;
- (2) If it appears that the determination complained of was based on a mistake in the determination of facts not previously considered; or
- (3) If in the option of the Certifying Officer, a misinterpretation of facts or of the law justified reconsideration of the decision.

The request for reconsideration claims that AT&T Corporation, NCR Corporation lost business to foreign produced electronic business forms and systems substitutes. The request also claims that the Department's customer survey focused on current customers rather than customers who have switched to imported electronic business form substitutes.

Findings of the investigation showed that workers of AT&T Corporation, NCR Corporation located in Viroqua, Wisconsin produced business forms and labels. The Department's denial of NAFTA-TAA for workers of the subject firm was based on the fact that there was no shift of production from the Viroqua, Wisconsin production facility to Mexico or Canada, nor did AT&T Corporation, NCR Corporation import from Mexico or Canada any articles competitive with business forms and labels. The Department also conducted a survey of major declining customers of AT&T Corporation, NCR Corporation. None of the survey respondents reported import purchases of business

forms or labels from Mexico or Canada during the time period relevant to the investigation.

Technological unemployment as the result of rapid development of electronic business forms would not provide a basis for a worker group certification.

#### Conclusion

After review of the application and investigative findings, I conclude that there has been no error or misinterpretation of the law or of the facts which would justify reconsideration of the Department of Labor's prior decision. Accordingly, the application is denied.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 16th day of July 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

*Acting Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 96-19656 Filed 8-1-96; 8:45 am]

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### THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### **Employment and Training Administration**

#### [NAFTA-00902]

#### **Kinney Shoe Corporation Beaver Springs, PA; Notice of Revised Determination on Reconsideration**

On May 24, 1996, the Department issued a Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility to Apply for NAFTA-Transitional Adjustment Assistance (NAFTA-TAA) applicable to all workers of Kinney Shoe Corporation located in Beaver Springs, Pennsylvania. The notice was published in the Federal Register on May 24, 1996 (FR 61 26219).

By letter of June 7, 1996, a petitioner requested administrative reconsideration of the Department's findings.

The employees of the Kinney Shoe plant in Beaver Springs were engaged in the production of men's, women's and children's footwear. Sales and employment at the subject firm declined during the time period relevant to the investigation.

New findings on reconsideration show that the footwear produced by Kinney Shoe Corporation is mass marketed. Therefore, the articles manufactured by the subject firm have been impacted importantly by the high penetration of nonrubber footwear imports in this market. In 1994 and 1995, the ratio of U.S. imports of general

nonrubber footwear from Mexico to domestic production was more than 500%.

#### Conclusion

After careful review of the additional facts obtained on reconsideration, I conclude that increased imports of articles from Mexico like or directly competitive with shoes contributed importantly to the declines in sales or production and to the total or partial separation of workers of Kinney Shoe Corporation, Beaver Springs, Pennsylvania. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers of Kinney Shoe Corporation, Beaver Springs, Pennsylvania who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 14, 1995 are eligible to apply for NAFTA-TAA under Section 250 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, DC this 12th day of July 1996.

Curtis K. Kooser,

*Acting Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 96-19654 Filed 8-1-96; 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 supersedeas 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.

#### New General Wage Determination Decisions

The number of the decisions added to the Government Printing Office document entitled "General Wage Determinations Issued Under the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts" are listed by Volume and States:

##### Volume IV

###### Indiana

IN960060 (August 2, 1996)

IN960061 (August 2, 1996)

#### Modifications to General Wage Determination Decisions

The number of decisions listed in the Government Printing Office documents 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

###### New Jersey

NJ960002 (March 15, 1996)

NJ960003 (March 15, 1996)

NJ960004 (March 15, 1996)

###### New York

NY960003 (March 15, 1996)

NY960013 (March 15, 1996)

##### Volume II

###### District of Columbia

DC960001 (March 15, 1996)

DC960003 (March 15, 1996)

###### West Virginia

WV960006 (March 15, 1996)

##### Volume III

###### Alabama

AL960017 (March 15, 1996)

AL960034 (March 15, 1996)

AL960042 (March 15, 1996)

AL960044 (March 15, 1996)

###### Florida

FL960009 (March 15, 1996)

FL960013 (March 15, 1996)

FL960016 (March 15, 1996)

FL960034 (March 15, 1996)

FL960099 (March 15, 1996)

FL960100 (March 15, 1996)

FL960101 (March 15, 1996)

###### Kentucky

KY960027 (March 15, 1996)

###### North Carolina

NC 960001 (March 15, 1996)

NC 960003 (March 15, 1996)

##### Volume IV

###### Illinois

IL960001 (March 15, 1996)

IL960002 (March 15, 1996)

IL960003 (March 15, 1996)

IL960004 (March 15, 1996)

IL960005 (March 15, 1996)

IL960006 (March 15, 1996)

IL960007 (March 15, 1996)

IL960008 (March 15, 1996)

IL960009 (March 15, 1996)

IL960010 (March 15, 1996)

IL960011 (March 15, 1996)

IL960012 (March 15, 1996)

IL960013 (March 15, 1996)

IL960014 (March 15, 1996)

IL960015 (March 15, 1996)

IL960016 (March 15, 1996)

IL960017 (March 15, 1996)

IL960018 (March 15, 1996)

IL960023 (March 15, 1996)

IL960026 (March 15, 1996)

IL960038 (March 15, 1996)

IL960045 (March 15, 1996)

IL960046 (March 15, 1996)

IL960049 (March 15, 1996)

IL960051 (March 15, 1996)

IL960066 (March 15, 1996)

###### Indiana

IN960001 (May 17, 1996)

IN960002 (March 15, 1996)

IN960004 (March 15, 1996)

IN960005 (March 15, 1996)

IN960018 (March 15, 1996)

###### Wisconsin

WI960001 (March 15, 1996)

WI960010 (March 15, 1996)

##### Volume V

###### Kansas

KS960004 (March 15, 1996)

KS960006 (March 15, 1996)

KS960007 (March 15, 1996)

KS960008 (March 15, 1996)

KS960012 (March 15, 1996)

KS960013 (March 15, 1996)

KS960017 (March 15, 1996)

KS960018 (March 15, 1996)

KS960019 (March 15, 1996)

KS960020 (March 15, 1996)

KS960021 (March 15, 1996)

KS960022 (March 15, 1996)

KS960023 (March 15, 1996)

KS960026 (March 15, 1996)

KS960029 (March 15, 1996)

KS960061 (March 15, 1996)

###### Oklahoma

OK960013 (March 15, 1996)

OK960014 (March 15, 1996)

###### Texas

TX960007 (March 15, 1996)

TX960034 (March 15, 1996)

TX960037 (March 15, 1996)

TX960060 (March 15, 1996)

##### Volume VI

###### Hawaii

HI960001 (March 15, 1996)

###### Montana

MT960001 (March 15, 1996)

###### North Dakota

ND960015 (March 15, 1996)

ND960016 (March 15, 1996)

ND960017 (March 15, 1996)

ND960018 (March 15, 1996)

ND960019 (March 15, 1996)

ND960020 (March 15, 1996)

ND960027 (March 15, 1996)

###### Nevada

NV960001 (March 15, 1996)

NV960005 (March 15, 1996)

#### General Wage Determination Publication

General wage determinations issued under the Davis-Bacon and related Acts, including those noted above, may be found in the Government Printing Office

(GPO) document entitled "General Wage Determinations Issued Under The Davis-Bacon and Related Acts". This publication is available at each of the 50 Regional Government Depository Libraries and many of the 1,400 Government Depository Libraries across the country.

The general wage determinations issued under the Davis-Bacon and related Acts are available electronically by subscription to the FedWorld Bulletin Board System of the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the U.S. Department of Commerce at (703) 487-4630.

Hard-copy subscriptions may be purchased from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, (202) 512-1800.

When ordering hard-copy subscription(s), be sure to specify the State(s) of interest, since subscriptions may be ordered for any or all of the six separate volumes, arranged by State. Subscriptions include an annual edition (issued in January or February) which includes all current general wage determinations for the States covered by each volume. Throughout the remainder of the year, regular weekly updates are distributed to subscribers.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 26th day of July 1996.

Philip J. Gloss,

Chief, Branch of Construction Wage Determinations.

[FR Doc. 96-19415 Filed 8-1-96; 8:45 am]

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## Bureau of Labor Statistics

### Proposed Collection; Comment Request

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a preclearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA95) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)). This program helps to ensure that requested

data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. Currently, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is soliciting comments concerning the proposed revision of the "Report on Employment, Payroll, and Hours (BLS-790)."

A copy of the proposed information collection request (ICR) can be obtained by contacting the individual listed below in the addressee section of this notice.

**DATES:** Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the addressee section below on or before October 1, 1996.

BLS is particularly interested in comments which help the agency to:

- 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 submissions of responses.

**ADDRESSES:** Send comments to Karin G. Kurz, BLS Clearance Officer, Division of Management Systems, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 3255, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20212. Ms. Kurz can be reached on 202-606-7628 (this is not a toll free number).

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### I. Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has been charged by Congress (29 U.S.C. 1) with the responsibility of collecting and publishing monthly information on employment, the average wage received,

and the hours worked, by area and by industry. The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program produces monthly estimates, hours, and earnings of U.S. nonagricultural establishment payrolls. Information for these estimates is derived from a sample of 391,800 establishments, who each month report their employment, payroll, and hours on forms identified as BLS-790. The estimates produced from the data are fundamental inputs in economic decision processes at all levels of private enterprise, government, and organized labor. The estimates are vital to the calculation of the Gross Domestic Product, the Federal Reserve Board's Index of Industrial Production and the Composite Index of Leading Economic Indicators among others.

The earnings data provide a proxy measure of the cost of labor for the industry detail not available from the Bureau's Employment Cost Index program. The early availability of employment and hours data provide early signals of economic change.

#### II. Current Actions

BLS has improved methods of collecting the CES. A portion of the CES sample is now collected (about 210,000 establishments) using two automated methods—Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) and Touchtone Data Entry (TDE). These methods have improved the timelines of data collection as well as reduced costs.

Forms have been developed that make it easier for respondents to report data by facsimile transmission ("fax"). These forms lessen reporting burden on large multi-unit reporters by allowing them to report information for several of their establishments on one form each month.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) is also used for some very large multi-unit reporters and research into the use of the World Web for data collection has begun.

*Type of Review:* Revision.

*Agency:* Bureau of Labor Statistics.

*Title:* Report on Employment, Payroll, and Hours (BLS-790).

*OMB Number:* 1220-0011.

*Affected Public:* State or local governments; businesses or other for-profit; non-profit institutions; small businesses or organizations.

Form	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Annual responses	Minutes required to complete report	Annual burden hours
BLS 790 BM .....	400	12	4,800	15	1,200
BLS 790-G, G-S, J-FD .....	36,400	12	436,800	5	36,400
BLS 790-CU .....	10	1	45,000	2	1,500