

655.93) for which temporary alien agricultural labor (H-2A) certification is being sought, is equal to the annual weighted average hourly wage rate for field and livestock workers (combined) for the region as published annually by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA does not provide data on Alaska). 20 CFR 655.107(a).

The regulation at 20 CFR 655.107(a) requires the Director, U.S. Employment Service, to publish USDA field and livestock worker (combined) wage data as AEWRS in a Federal Register notice. Accordingly, the 1996 AEWRS for work performed on or after the effective date of this notice, are set forth in the table below:

TABLE.—1996 ADVERSE EFFECT
WAGE RATES (AEWRS)

State	1996 AEWR
Alabama	\$5.40
Arizona	5.87
Arkansas	5.27
California	6.26
Colorado	5.64
Connecticut	6.36
Delaware	5.97
Florida	6.54
Georgia	5.40
Hawaii	8.60
Idaho	5.76
Illinois	6.23
Indiana	6.23
Iowa	5.90
Kansas	6.29
Kentucky	5.54
Louisiana	5.27
Maine	6.36
Maryland	5.97
Massachusetts	6.36
Michigan	6.19
Minnesota	6.19
Mississippi	5.27
Missouri	5.90
Montana	5.76
Nebraska	6.29
Nevada	5.64
New Hampshire	6.36
New Jersey	5.97
New Mexico	5.87
New York	6.36
North Carolina	5.80
North Dakota	6.29
Ohio	6.23
Oklahoma	5.50
Oregon	6.82
Pennsylvania	5.97
Rhode Island	6.36
South Carolina	5.40
South Dakota	6.29
Tennessee	5.54
Texas	5.50
Utah	5.64
Vermont	6.36
Virginia	5.80
Washington	6.82
West Virginia	5.54
Wisconsin	6.19
Wyoming	5.76

B. Allowable Meal Charges

Among the minimum benefits and working conditions which DOL requires employers to offer their alien and U.S. workers in their applications for temporary logging and H-2A agricultural labor certification is the provision of three meals per day or free and convenient cooking and kitchen facilities. 20 CFR 655.102(b)(4) and 655.202(b)(4). Where the employer provides meals, the job offer must state the charge, if any, to the worker for meals.

DOL has published at 20 CFR 655.102(b)(4) and 655.111(a) the methodology for determining the maximum amounts covered H-2A agricultural employers may charge their U.S. and foreign workers for meals. The same methodology is applied at 20 CFR 655.202(b)(4) and 655.211(a) to covered H-2B logging employers. These rules provide for annual adjustments of the previous year's allowable charges based upon Consumer Price Index (CPI) data.

Each year the maximum charges allowed by 20 CFR 655.102(b)(4) and 655.202(b)(4) are changed by the same percentage as the twelve-month percent change in the CPI for all Urban Consumers for Food (CPI-U for Food) between December of the year just past and December of the year prior to that. Those regulations and 20 CFR 655.111(a) and 655.211(a) provide that the appropriate Regional Administrator (RA), Employment and Training Administration, may permit an employer to charge workers no more than a higher maximum amount for providing them with three meals a day, if justified and sufficiently documented. Each year, the higher maximum amounts permitted by 20 CFR 655.111(a) and 655.211(a) are changed by the same percentage as the twelve-month percent change in the CPI-U for Food between December of the year just past and December of the year prior to that. The regulations require the Director, U.S. Employment Service, to make the annual adjustments and to cause a notice to be published in the Federal Register each calendar year, announcing annual adjustments in allowable charges that may be made by covered agricultural and logging employers for providing three meals daily to their U.S. and alien workers. The 1995 rates were published in a notice on February 7, 1995 at 60 FR 7215.

DOL has determined the percentage change between December of 1994 and December of 1995 for the CPI-U for Food was 2.8 percent.

Accordingly, the maximum allowable charges under 20 CFR 655.102(b)(4), 655.202(b)(4), 655.111, and 655.211 were adjusted using this percentage change, and the new permissible charges for 1996 are as follows: (1) for 20 CFR 655.102(b)(4) and 655.202(b)(4), the charge, if any, shall be no more than \$7.17 per day, unless the RA has approved a higher charge pursuant to 20 CFR 655.111 or 655.211(b); for 20 CFR 655.111 and 655.211, the RA may permit an employer to charge workers up to \$8.95 per day for providing them with three meals per day, if the employer justifies the charge and submits to the RA the documentation required to support the higher charge.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 1st day of February, 1996.

John M. Robinson,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, U.S. Employment Service.

[FR Doc. 96-2714 Filed 2-7-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Records Schedules; Availability and Request for Comments

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration, Office of Records Administration.

ACTION: Notice of availability of proposed records schedules; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) publishes notice at least once monthly of certain Federal agency requests for records disposition authority (records schedules). Records schedules identify records of sufficient value to warrant preservation in the National Archives of the United States. Schedules also authorize agencies after a specified period to dispose of records lacking administrative, legal, research, or other value. Notice is published for records schedules that (1) propose the destruction of records not previously authorized for disposal, or (2) reduce the retention period for records already authorized for disposal. NARA invites public comments on such schedules, as required by 44 USC 3303a(a).

DATES: Request for copies must be received in writing on or before March 25, 1996. Once the appraisal of the records is completed, NARA will send a copy of the schedule. The requester will be given 30 days to submit comments.

ADDRESSES: Address requests for single copies of schedules identified in this notice to the Records Appraisal and Disposition Division (NIR), National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD 20740. Requesters must cite the control number assigned to each schedule when requesting a copy. The control number appears in the parentheses immediately after the name of the requesting agency.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Each year U.S. Government agencies create billions of records on paper, film, magnetic tape, and other media. In order to control this accumulation, agency records managers prepare records schedules specifying when the agency no longer needs the records and what happens to the records after this period. Some schedules are comprehensive and cover all the records of an agency or one of its major subdivisions. These comprehensive schedules provide for the eventual transfer to the National Archives of historically valuable records and authorize the disposal of all other records. Most schedules, however, cover records of only one office or program or a few series of records, and many are updates of previously approved schedules. Such schedules also may include records that are designated for permanent retention.

Destruction of records requires the approval of the Archivist of the United States. This approval is granted after a thorough study of the records that takes into account their administrative use by the agency of origin, the rights of the Government and of private persons directly affected by the Government's activities, and historical or other value.

This public notice identifies the Federal agencies and their subdivisions requesting disposition authority, includes the control number assigned to each schedule, and briefly describes the records proposed for disposal. The records schedule contains additional information about the records and their disposition. Further information about the disposition process will be furnished to each requester.

Schedules Pending

1. Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Health Administration (N1-15-96-1). Records relating to special salary rates for certain health care occupations.
2. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs (N1-59-96-1). Routine, facilitative, and duplicative records of the Office of Public Affairs and Policy Coordination.
3. Bureau of the Census (N1-29-96-1). 1990 decennial census time and attendance records for temporary

employees (one-time exception to General Records Schedule 2, Item 8).

4. Executive Office of the President, Office of Science and Technology Policy (N1-359-96-1). Electronic and textual records created after July 14, 1994 that deal with routine administrative matters. (Master File of E-Mail messages will be preserved.)

5. National Archives and Records Administration (N1-GRS-95-4). Reduction in retention period for procurement files.

6. Peace Corps (N1-490-95-10). Medical technical procedural guidelines and field copies; and administrative reference copies of memoranda of understanding.

7. Tennessee Valley Authority (N1-142-93-2). Forest Stand Tally Sheets, 1934-1943.

Dated: January 30, 1996.

James W. Moore,
Assistant Archivist for Records Administration.

[FR Doc. 96-2729 Filed 2-7-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515-01-M

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Federal Demonstration Project; Phase III Solicitation

AGENCIES: National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, Office of Naval Research, Department of Energy, Department of Agriculture, Air Force Office of Scientific Research, Army Research Office, Army Medical Research & Materiel Command, National Aeronautics & Space Administration, Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This Notice announces a solicitation to participate in Phase III of the Federal Demonstration Project (FDP), to test innovative approaches to streamline processes and systems for Federally supported research and education. FDP Phase III constitutes the continuation of the Florida Demonstration Project Phase I which ran from 1986 through 1988, and the Federal Demonstration Project Phase II which began in September 1988 and will conclude in June, 1996.

DATES: Proposals must be received by C.O.B. on March 20, 1996 (see section entitled "Proposal Submission and Deadline") Evaluation and selection of organizations will be completed about May 1, 1996. Project organization and execution of Phase II agreements will be completed about June 15, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ann Datko, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 202-401-4921, Adatko@reeusda.gov;
Geoffrey Grant, NIH, 301-435-0538, GRANTG@odrockm1.od.nih.gov;
Harry Haraldsen, Air Force Office of Scientific Research, 202-767-4990, haraldse@afosr.af.mil;
Robert Hardy, NSF, 703-306-1240, rhardy@nsf.gov;
Richard Kall, NASA 202-358-0459, RKall@Proc.hq.nasa.gov;
Charles Paoletti, ONR, 703-696-4606, paoletc@onrhq.onr.navy.mil;
Dan Shackelford, U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, 301-619-7216, Dan_Shackelford@ftdetrick-cmail.army.mil;
John Showman, EPA, 202-260-6580, showman.john@epamail.epa.gov;
Larry Travis, Army Research Office, 919-549-4310, Travis@ARO.emh1.army.mil;
Jean Morrow, DOE, 301-903-2452, jeanmorrow@mailgw.er.doe.gov

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In April, 1986 NSF, NIH, ONR, DOE and USDA joined with the Florida State University System and the University of Miami in a demonstration of a standard and simplified research support instrument. This Florida Demonstration Project was developed by federal officials with the encouragement of the Government-University-Industry Research Roundtable (GUIRR) of the National Academy of Sciences. This Demonstration tested the use of a number of expanded authorities for grants administration by research performing organizations. Demonstrations focused on such things as eliminating most requirements for federal prior approval of certain expenditures so long as pertinent grantee administrative systems were adequate and effective and allowing grantees the authority to: a) incur pre-award costs up to 90 days before the effective date of a grant, b) extend the period of the grant for up to one year with no additional funds, and c) carry forward balances from one budget period to the next. Based on the results of Phase I, OMB authorized expansion of the Demonstration in May, 1988.

FDP Phase II began in September, 1988 with 21 educational institutions or consortia and 10 federal agencies. Initially, seven task groups comprised of representatives from participating institutions and federal agencies were formed and charged with developing models for administrative reform in a