

carriers offering local exchange service in each county, regardless of equipment type used or customer base.

CALEA applies to all telecommunications carriers as defined in section 102(8). Notices will eventually be issued covering all telecommunications carriers. However, the Second Notice of Capacity and its associated Final Notice of Capacity should be viewed as a first phase application to telecommunications carriers offering services that are of most immediate concern to law enforcement—that is, those telecommunications carriers offering local exchange service and certain commercial mobile radio services, specifically cellular service and personal communications service (PCS).

The exclusion from the notice of certain telecommunications carriers that have services deployed currently or anticipate deploying services in the near term does not exempt them from obligations under CALEA.

- The hour burden depends on how each carrier interprets the meaning of capacity.

Response

The Second Notice of Capacity provides capacity requirements based on geographic area and states the estimated actual and maximum capacity numbers and not a percentage. Also, item 3c ("capacity") has been removed from the Telecommunications Carrier Statement Template and therefore should not impact the estimated hour burden to respondents.

Synacom Technology, Inc.

- Synacom states, "Law enforcement should provide some guidance as to which features and services should be accessible and then determine the capacity required for each feature and service. This is to prevent over building the intercept capacity." Also, "The information requested is largely unnecessary, because its resolution is not adequate to accurately measure compliance with neither the CALEA capability requirements nor the capacity notice."

Response

The Telecommunications Carrier Statement Template was developed through the consultative process with industry representatives. The information requested will be used by law enforcement in conjunction with law enforcement priorities and other factors to determine the specific equipment, facilities, and services that require immediate modification.

- Synacom also states, " * * * the burden to gather the required information is much more difficult to gather as it requires technical expertise to evaluate whether the systems of the telecommunications service provider collectively provide the required access for each of several independent features and services."

Response

The Carrier Statement Template was simplified to its present form through the consultative process with the telecommunications industry. The telecommunications carriers need only list systems and services that do not meet the requirements of CALEA subsection 104(d). If any system or service does not meet the requirements of CALEA subsection 104(d), it must be reported.

- Synicom states that, "There should be a 'jurisdiction' column instead of the 'county', 'city', and 'state' columns." Also, "the 'MSA, RSA, MTA, or BTA' field is largely irrelevant."

Response

In the Second Notice of Capacity, law enforcement provides a notice of estimated capacity requirements by geographical area and has selected counties and market as the appropriate basis for expressing capacity requirements for telecommunications carriers offering local exchange service. Appendix A of the Second Notice of Capacity lists all estimated actual and maximum capacity requirements by county. The selection of county as a means of define law enforcement requirements takes into consideration, by its very nature, a long standing territorial location that is unchanged, well documented, is understandable to both law enforcement and industry, and takes into consideration a specific law enforcement jurisdiction. These requirements represent the simultaneous number of call-content interceptions and wireline interceptions of call-identifying information for each county in the United States and its territories. Wireline carriers may ascertain the estimated actual and maximum capacity requirements that will affect them by looking up in Appendix A the county (or counties) or Appendices B, C, D for which they offer local exchange service.

Law enforcement's county or market capacity requirements are based on historical interception data and represent its interception needs anywhere in the county or market. The county or market requirements apply to all existing and any future wireline carriers offering local exchange service

in each county, regardless of equipment type used or customer base.

For wireless carriers, individuals county boundaries were not considered to be feasible geographic designations for identifying capacity requirements. Instead, law enforcement determined that the wireless market service area would be the most appropriate geographic designations. Although these areas comprise sets of counties, the use of such market service areas best takes into account the greatest inherent mobility of wireless subscribers. What is most important is that historical information on wireless interceptions could only be associated with market service areas.

Therefore, the county(s) field to the Telecommunications Carrier Statement Template is information required for wireline systems and services only.

Dated: April 21, 1997.

Robert B. Briggs,

Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Job Training Partnership Act: Indian and Native American Employment and Training Council

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Notice of Meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), as amended, and section 401(h)(1) of the Job Training Partnership Act, as amended [9 U.S.C. 1671(h)(1)], notice is hereby given of a meeting of the Native American Employment and Training Council.

TIME AND DATES: The meeting will begin at 1 p.m. PDT on Thursday, May 15, 1997, and continue until close of business that day. The meeting will reconvene at 9 a.m. PDT on Friday, May 16, 1997, and adjourn at 5 p.m. PDT on that day. From 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. PDT on May 15 will be reserved for participation and presentation by members of the public.

PLACE: The Regent Room of the Sheraton Anaheim Hotel, 1015 West Ball Road, Anaheim, California 92802.

STATUS: The meeting will be open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: The agenda will focus on the following topics: (1)

Status of the Program Year 1996 Partnership Plan; (2) progress of the evaluation of the section 401 program; (3) status of the current draft section 401 program regulations; (4) status of technical assistance and training provision for Program Year 1997; (5) status of welfare reform implementation; (6) status of pending and proposed job training legislation; and (7) status of nominations for expiring appointments to the Council.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Thomas M. Dowd, Chief, Division of Indian and Native American Programs, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N-4641, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210. Telephone: (202) 219-8502 (VOICE) or (202) 326-2577 (TDD) (these are not toll-free numbers).

Signed at Washington, DC, this 18th day of April, 1997.

Anna W. Goddard,

Director, Office of Special Targeted Programs.
[FR Doc. 97-10644 Filed 4-23-97; 8:45 a.m.]

BILLING CODE: 4510-30-P

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, NW., Room S-3014, Washington, DC 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

CT970008 (Feb. 14, 1997)

Massachusetts

MA970016 (Feb. 14, 1997)

Maine

ME970015 (Feb. 14, 1997)

ME970022 (Feb. 14, 1997)

ME970025 (Feb. 14, 1997)

ME970031 (Feb. 14, 1997)

ME970034 (Feb. 14, 1997)

ME970035 (Feb. 14, 1997)

ME970036 (Feb. 14, 1997)

ME970037 (Feb. 14, 1997)

ME970038 (Feb. 14, 1997)

New Hampshire

NH970001 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NH970007 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NH970017 (Feb. 14, 1997)

New Jersey

NJ970002 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NJ970003 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NJ970004 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NJ970007 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NJ970009 (Feb. 14, 1997)

New York

NY970001 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NY970002 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NY970004 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NY970007 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NY970011 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NY970021 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NY970022 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NY970026 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NY970031 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NY970032 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NY970034 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NY970037 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NY970046 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NY970047 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NY970048 (Feb. 14, 1997)

NY970060 (Feb. 14, 1997)

Rhode Island

RI970006 (Feb. 14, 1997)

Volume II:

Delaware

DE970008 (Feb. 14, 1997)

Maryland

MD970035 (Feb. 14, 1997)

MD970045 (Feb. 14, 1997)

Pennsylvania

PA970050 (Feb. 14, 1997)

Virginia

VA970008 (Feb. 14, 1997)

VA970063 (Feb. 14, 1997)

VA970069 (Feb. 14, 1997)

VA970102 (Feb. 14, 1997)

Volume III:

Alabama

AL970001 (Feb. 14, 1997)

AL970008 (Feb. 14, 1997)

Georgia

GA970022 (Feb. 14, 1997)

GA970023 (Feb. 14, 1997)

GA970032 (Feb. 14, 1997)

GA970034 (Feb. 14, 1997)

GA970035 (Feb. 14, 1997)