

Inc., San Jose, CA; Tensolite Company, St. Augustine, FL; Tokyo Cathode Laboratory Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan; and Xander, Inc., Petaluma, CA 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 Semiconductor Test Consortium, Inc., intends to file additional written notification disclosing all changes in membership.

On May 27, 2003, Semiconductor Test consortium, Inc., 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 June 17, 2003 (68 FR 35913).

The last notification was filed with the Department on February 4, 2004. A notice was filed with the Department on February 4, 2004. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on March 4, 2004 (69 FR 10263).

**Dorothy B. Fountain,**

*Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.*

[FR Doc. 04-12058 Filed 5-27-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4410-11-M**

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Office of the Secretary

#### Child Labor Education Initiative

**AGENCY:** Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor.

**ACTION:** Notice of intent to solicit cooperative agreement applications.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL), Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB), intends to award approximately U.S. \$5.5 million to organizations to develop and implement formal, non-formal, and vocational education programs as a means to combat exploitative child labor in the following countries: Colombia, Guinea, and Niger. ILAB intends to solicit cooperative agreement applications from qualified organizations (*i.e.*, any commercial, international, educational, or non-profit organization capable of successfully developing and implementing education programs) to implement programs that promote school attendance and provide educational opportunities for working children or children at risk of starting to work. The programs should focus on innovative ways to address the many gaps and challenges to basic education found in the countries mentioned above.

Please refer to <http://www2.dol.gov/ILAB/grants/main.htm> for an example of a previous notice of availability of funds and solicitation for cooperative agreement applications.

**DATES:** Specific solicitations for cooperative agreement applications will be published in the **Federal Register** and remain open for at least 30 days from the date of publication. All cooperative agreements awarded will be made before September 30, 2004.

**ADDRESSES:** Once solicitations are published in the **Federal Register**, applications must be delivered to: U.S. Department of Labor, Procurement Services Center, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Room N-5416, Attention: Lisa Harvey, Washington, DC 20210.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Lisa Harvey. E-mail address:

[harvey.lisa@dol.gov](mailto:harvey.lisa@dol.gov). All inquiries should make reference to the USDOL Child Labor Education Initiative—Solicitations for Cooperative Agreement Applications.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Since 1995, USDOL has supported a worldwide technical assistance program implemented by the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC). ILAB has provided over \$270 million to ILO-IPEC and other organizations for international technical assistance to combat abusive child labor around the world.

In its FY 2004 appropriations, in addition to funds earmarked for ILO-IPEC, USDOL received \$37 million to provide bilateral assistance to improve access to basic education in international areas with a high rate of abusive and exploitative child labor. All such FY 2004 funds will be obligated prior to September 30, 2004.

USDOL's Child Labor Education Initiative nurtures the development, health, safety, and enhanced future employability of children around the world by increasing access to basic education for children removed from child labor or at risk of entering it. Eliminating the worst forms of child labor will depend in part on improving access, quality, and relevance of education. Without improving educational quality and relevance, children withdrawn from the worst forms of child labor may not have viable alternatives and may return to work or resort to other hazardous means of subsistence.

The Child Labor Education Initiative has the following four goals:

1. Raise awareness of the importance of education for all children and mobilize a wide array of actors to

improve and expand education infrastructures;

2. Strengthen formal and transitional education systems that encourage working children and those at risk of working to attend school;

3. Strengthen national institutions and policies on education and child labor; and

4. Ensure the long-term sustainability of these efforts.

When working to increase access to quality basic education, USDOL strives to complement existing efforts to eradicate the worst forms of child labor, to build on the achievements of and lessons learned from these efforts, to expand impact and build synergies among actors, and to avoid duplication of resources and efforts.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 24th day of May, 2004.

**Johnny Arnold,**

*Acting Grant Officer.*

[FR Doc. 04-12101 Filed 5-27-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4510-28-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 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, NW., Room S-3014, Washington, DC 20210.

#### **Modification to General Wage Determination Decisions**

The number of the decisions listed to 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*

##### New Hampshire

NH030012 (Jun. 13, 2003)

##### New Jersey

NJ030001 (Jun. 13, 2003)

##### New York

NY030001 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 NY030002 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 NY030003 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 NY030004 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
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 NY030075 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
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 NY030077 (Jun. 13, 2003)

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PA030002 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
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 PA030008 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 PA030010 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 PA030019 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 PA030023 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 PA030026 (Jun. 13, 2003)

PA030031 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 PA030040 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 PA030042 (Jun. 13, 2003)

##### Virginia

VA030055 (Jun. 13, 2003)

#### *Volume III*

##### Alabama

AL030008 (Jun. 13, 2003)

##### Florida

FL030001 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 FL030014 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 FL030016 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 FL030017 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 FL030032 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 FL030034 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 FL030045 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 FL030054 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 FL030076 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 FL030100 (Jun. 13, 2003)

##### Tennessee

TN030004 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TN030006 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TN030007 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TN030009 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TN030012 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TN030015 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TN030016 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TN030022 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TN030024 (Jun. 13, 2003)

#### *Volume IV*

##### Illinois

IL030001 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 IL030002 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 IL030003 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 IL030004 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
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 IL030039 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 IL030047 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 IL030059 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 IL030067 (Jun. 13, 2003)

#### *Volume V*

##### Kansas

KS030025 (Jun. 13, 2003)

##### Nebraska

NE030001 (Jun. 13, 2003)

##### Oklahoma

OK030013 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 OK030015 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 OK030016 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 OK030035 (Jun. 13, 2003)

##### Texas

TX030002 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TX030003 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TX030007 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TX030010 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TX030016 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TX030019 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TX030051 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TX030054 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TX030055 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TX030060 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TX030061 (Jun. 13, 2003)  
 TX030063 (Jun. 13, 2003)

TX030096 (Jun. 13, 2003)

#### Volume VI

##### Wyoming

WY030001 (Jun. 13, 2003)

WY030006 (Jun. 13, 2003)

WY030007 (Jun. 13, 2003)

WY030008 (Jun. 13, 2003)

#### Volume VII

##### California

CA030030 (Jun. 13, 2003)

#### 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.

General wage determinations issued under the Davis-Bacon and related Acts are available electronically at no cost on the Government Printing Office site at <http://www.access.gpo.gov/davisbacon>. They are also available electronically by subscription to the Davis-Bacon Online Service (<http://davis.bacon.fedworld.gov>) of the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the U.S. Department of Commerce at 1-800-363-2068. This subscription offers value-added features such as electronic delivery of modified wage decisions directly to the user's desktop, the ability to access prior wage decisions issued during the year, extensive Help desk Support, etc.

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 will be distributed to subscribers.

Signed in Washington, DC this 20th day of May, 2004.

**John Frank,**

*Acting Chief, Branch of Construction Wage Determinations.*

[FR Doc. 04-11798 Filed 5-27-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4510-27-M**

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

##### 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 pre-clearance 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. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is soliciting comments concerning the proposed revision of the "American Time Use Survey (ATUS)." A copy of the proposed information collection request (ICR) can be obtained by contacting the individual listed below in the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice.

**DATES:** Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice on or before July 27, 2004.

**ADDRESSES:** Send comments to Amy A. Hobby, BLS Clearance Officer, Division of Management Systems, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 4080, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE., Washington, DC 20212, telephone number (202) 691-5118 (this is not a toll-free number).

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Amy A. Hobby, BLS Clearance Officer, telephone number (202) 691-5118. (See **ADDRESSES** section.)

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

According to economist William Nordhaus, "Inadequate data on time use is the single most important gap in Federal statistics" (1997).

Approximately 50 other countries collect, or will soon collect, time-use data. Such data are considered important indicators of quality of life. They measure, for example, time spent with children, working, sleeping, or doing leisure activities. In the United States, several existing Federal surveys collect income and wage data for individuals and families, and analysts often use such measures of material prosperity as proxies for quality of life. Time-use data substantially augment these quality-of-life measures. The data also can be used in conjunction with wage data to evaluate the contribution of non-market work to national economies. This enables comparisons of production between nations that have

different mixes of market and non-market activities.

The ATUS develops nationally representative estimates of how people spend their time. Respondents also report who was with them during activities, where they were, how long each activity lasted, and if they were paid.

All of this information has numerous practical applications for sociologists, economists, educators, government policymakers, businesspersons, lawyers, and others, potentially answering the following questions:

- Do the ways people use their time vary across demographic and labor force characteristics, such as age, sex, race, ethnicity, employment status, earnings, and education?

- How much time do parents spend in the company of their children, either actively providing care or being with them while socializing, relaxing, or doing other things?

- How are earnings related to leisure time—do those with higher earnings spend more or less time relaxing and socializing?

- Where do people work—at a workplace, in their homes, or someplace else?

- For application in personal injury or wrongful death cases, how much non-market work, such as child care or housework, is done by members of selected demographic groups? This input helps lawyers to approximate a value of such work in these cases.

The ATUS data are collected on an ongoing, monthly basis, so time series data will eventually become available, allowing analysts to identify changes in how people spend their time.

##### II. Desired Focus of Comments

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the collection of this information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information has practical utility;

- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information that is collected; and

- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those asked to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of