

birth; country of birth; social security number (if available); date of entry; immigration status data; and employment eligibility data. In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(p), such agencies will provide the alien applicant with 30 days notice and an opportunity to contest any adverse finding before final action is taken against that alien because of ineligible immigration status as established through the computer match.

The original effective date of the matching programs was January 29, 1990, for which notice was published in the **Federal Register** on December 28, 1989 (54 FR 53382). The programs have continued to date under the authority of a series of new approvals as required by the CMPPA. The CMPPA provides that based upon approval by agency Data Integrity Boards of a new computer matching agreement, computer matching activities may be conducted for 18 months and, contingent upon specific conditions, may be similarly extended by the Board for an additional year without the necessity of a new agreement. The most recent one-year extension for those programs listed in items (1) through (3) above will expire on February 3, 1995, and those listed in items (4) and (5) above will expire on February 6, 1995. Therefore, the Department's Data Integrity Board has approved new agreements to permit the continuation of the above-named computer matching programs for another 18-month period from the effective date (described below).

Matching activities under the new agreements will be effective (1) 30 days after publication of a computer matching notice in the **Federal Register**, or (2) 40 days after a report concerning the computer matching programs has been transmitted to the Office of Management and Budget and transmitted to Congress along with a copy of the agreements, whichever is later. The agreements (and matching activities) will continue for 18 months from the effective date—unless within 3 months prior to the expiration of the agreement, the Data Integrity Board approves a one-year extension pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o)(2)(D).

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(o)(2)(A) and (r), the required report has been provided to the Office of Management and Budget, and to the Congress together with a copy of the agreements.

Inquiries may be addressed to Patricia E. Neely, Staff Assistant, Systems Policy Staff, Justice Management Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530 (Room 850, WCTR Bldg.).

Dated: January 18, 1995.

Stephen R. Colgate,

Assistant Attorney General for Administration.

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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

[OJP (OJJDP) No. 1041]

Meeting of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

AGENCY: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A meeting of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention will take place in the District of Columbia, beginning at 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday, February 8, 1995, and ending at 4:00 p.m. on February 8, 1995. This advisory committee, chartered as the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, will meet at the United States Department of Justice, located at 10th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Conference Room 5111, Washington, D.C. 20530. The Coordinating Council, established pursuant to section 3(2)(A) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2), will meet to carry out its advisory functions under section 206 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. This meeting will be open to the public. The public is advised that it must enter the building via the Constitution Avenue Visitors' Center. For security reasons, members of the public who are attending the meeting must contact the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) by close of business February 1, 1995. The point of contact at OJJDP is Lutricia Key who can be reached at (202) 307-5911. The public is further advised that a pictured identification is required to enter the building.

Shay Bilchik,

Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

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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