DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993; DDBSA Joint Venture

Notice is hereby given that, on December 28, 1994, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), H.B. Fuller Company filed written notification simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in the membership of the parties to the DDBSA Joint Venture (''Joint Venture''). The notification was filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. The changes consist of the addition of the following parties to the DDBSA Joint Venture: J.F. Daly International LTD, Chicago, IL (represented by Technology Science Group, Inc., Washington, D.C.); MVTechnologies, Inc., Akron, OH; and Weeks Chemical, Inc., Sicily Island, LA. In addition, The Stepan Co., Northfield, IL has withdrawn from the Joint Venture and Diversey Corporation's corporate name should be shown as Diversey Corp.

No other changes have been made in either the membership, corporate names, or planned activities of the Joint Venture. Membership in the Join Venture remains open, and the parties intend to file additional written notification disclosing any changes in membership.

On April 15, 1992, H.B. Fuller Company 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 May 29, 1992 (57 FR 22829). The last notification was filed with the Department on June 28, 1993. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on August 17, 1993 (58 FR 43654).

Constance K. Robinson,

Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 95–2887 Filed 2–6–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–01–M

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Joint Research and Development Program for the Advancement of In Situ Bioremediation Technologies

Notice is hereby given that, on December 13, 1994, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company (''DuPont Company'') filed notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing (1) the identities of the parties and (2) the nature and objectives of a Joint Research and Development Program for the Advancement of In Situ Bioremediation Technologies. The notifications were filed for the purpose of invoking the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act, the identities of the parties are Ciba-Geigy Corporation, Ardsley, NY; The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, MI; DuPont Company, Wilmington, DE; General Electric Company. Fairfield, CT; Monsanto Company St. Louis, MO; and Zeneca, Inc., Wilmington, DE. The objectives of the program are to share existing research in the techniques of intrinsic bioremediation, bioventing, and accelerated anaerobic bioremediation for the remediation of chlorinated solvent contaminants in soil or ground water; to work collectively to demonstrate the treatment systems in the field at hazardous waste sites; and ultimately to advance the technologies to the point of public and regulatory acceptability.

Constance K. Robinson,

Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 95–2885 Filed 2–6–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–01–M

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993; Pyrethrin Joint Venture

Notice is hereby given that, on January 9, 1995, pursuant to section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), AgrEvo Environmental Health filed written notification simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing a change in the corporate name of a member of the Pyrethrin Joint Venture (''Joint Venture''). The notification was filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Roussel UCLAF Corporation's corporate name has been changed to AgrEvo Environmental Health, Montvale, NJ.

No other changes have been made in either membership, corporate names, or planned activities of the Joint Venture. Pyrethrin Joint Venture remains open and the parties intend to file additional written notification disclosing all changes in membership.

On February 6, 1987, the Joint Venture 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 March 18, 1986 (51 FR 9286). The last notification was filed with the Department of Justice on May 29, 1992. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on July 29, 1992 (57 FR 33523).

Constance K. Robinson,

Director of Operations Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 95–2884 Filed 2–6–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–01–M

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993; Sodium Bisulfate Joint Venture

Notice is hereby given that, on December 21, 1994, pursuant to section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), Reckitt & Colman Household Products filed written notification simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing a change in its membership. The notification was filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. The change consists of the addition of the following party to the Sodium Bisulfate Joint Venture: Jones-Hamilton, Walbridge, OH. No other changes have been made in either the membership, corporate names, or planned activities of the Joint Venture. Membership in the Joint Venture remains open and the parties intend to file additional written notification disclosing all changes in membership.

On May 23, 1991, the Joint Venture 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 27, 1991 (56 FR 29500).

Constance K. Robinson,

Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 95–2886 Filed 2–6–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Labor Certification Process for the Temporary Employment of Aliens in Agriculture and Logging in the United States: 1995 Adverse Effect Wage Rates and Allowable Charges for Agricultural and Logging Workers' Meals

AGENCY: Employment Service, Employment and Training Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Notice of adverse effect wage rates (AEWRs) and allowable charges for meals for 1995.

SUMMARY: The Director, U.S. Employment Service, announces 1995 adverse effect wage rates (AEWRs) for employers seeking nonimmigrant alien (H–2A) workers for temporary or seasonal agricultural labor or services and the allowable charges employers seeking nonimmigrant alien workers for temporary or seasonal agricultural labor or services or logging work may levy upon their workers when they provide three meals per day.

AEWRs are the minimum wage rates which the Department of Labor has determined must be offered and paid to U.S. and alien workers by employers of nonimmigrant alien agricultural workers (H–2A visaholders). AEWRs are established to prevent the employment of these aliens from adversely affecting wages of similarly employed U.S. workers.

The Director also announces the new rates which covered agricultural and logging employers may charge their workers for three daily meals.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 7, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. John M. Robinson, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N4700, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210. Telephone: 202–219–5257 (this is not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Attorney General may not approve an employer's petition for admission of temporary alien agricultural (H–2A) workers to perform agricultural labor or services of a temporary or seasonal nature in the United States unless the petitioner has applied to the Department of Labor (DOL) for an H–2A labor certification. The labor certification must show that (1) There are not sufficient U.S. workers who are able, willing, and qualified and who will be available at the time and place needed to perform the labor or services involved in the petition; and (2) the employment of the alien in such labor or services will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of workers in the United States similarly employed. 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a), 1184(c), and 1188.

DOL's regulations for the H–2A program require that covered employers offer and pay their U.S. and H–2A workers no less than the applicable hourly adverse effect wage rate (AEWR). 20 CFR 655.102(b)(9); see also 20 CFR 655.107. Reference should be made to the preamble to the July 5, 1989, final rule (54 FR 28037), which explains in great depth the purpose and history of AEWRs, DOL's discretion in setting AEWRs, and the AEWR computation methodology at 20 CFR 655.107(a). See also 52 FR 20496, 20502–20505 (June 1, 1987).

A. Adverse Effect Wage Rates (AEWRs) for 1995

Adverse effect wage rates (AEWRs) are the minimum wage rates which DOL has determined must be offered and paid to U.S. and alien workers by employers of nonimmigrant (H–2A) agricultural workers. DOL emphasizes, however, that such employers must pay the highest of the AEWR, the applicable prevailing wage or the statutory minimum wage, as specified in the regulations. 20 CFR 655.102(b)(9). Except as otherwise provided in 20 CFR Part 655, Subpart B, the regionwide AEWR for all agricultural employment (except those occupations deemed inappropriate under the special circumstances provisions of 20 CFR 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 1995 AEWRs for work performed on or after the effective date of this notice, are set forth in the table below:

1995 ADVERSE EFFECT WAGE RATES (AEWRS)

State	1995 AEWR
Alabama	$5.66
Arizona	5.80
Arkansas	5.19
California	6.24
Colorado	5.62
Connecticut	6.21
Delaware	5.81
Florida	6.33
Georgia	5.66
Hawaii	8.73
Idaho	5.57
Illinois	6.18
Indiana	6.18
Iowa	5.72
Kansas	5.99
Kentucky	5.47
Louisiana	5.19
Maine	6.21
Maryland	5.81
Massachusetts	6.21
Michigan	5.65
Minnesota	5.65
Mississippi	5.19
Missouri	5.72
Montana	5.57
Nebraska	5.99
Nevada	5.62
New Hampshire	6.21
New Jersey	5.81
New Mexico	5.80
New York	6.21
North Carolina	5.50
North Dakota	5.99
Ohio	6.18
Oklahoma	5.32
Oregon	6.41
Pennsylvania	5.81
Rhode Island	6.21
South Carolina	5.66
South Dakota	5.99
Tennessee	5.47
Texas	5.32
Utah	5.62
Vermont	6.21
Virginia	5.50
Washington	6.41
West Virginia	5.47
Wisconsin	5.65
Wyoming	5.57

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.