that increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with crude oil and natural gas contributed importantly to the decline in sales or production and to the total or partial separation of workers at Chevron USA Production Company. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

''All workers of Chevron USA Production Company, located in the District of Columbia (TA–W–30,570D) who become totally or partially separated from employment on or after December 19, 1993 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.''

AND

''All workers of Chevron USA Production Company operating at various locations in the following states engaged in employment related to the exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after July 9, 1994 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.''

Alabama TA–W–30,570A
California TA–W–30,570B
Colorado TA–W–30,570C
Kansas TA–W–30,570E
Louisiana TA–W–30,570F
Mississippi TA–W–30,570G
New Mexico TA–W–30,570H
North Dakota TA–W–30,570I
Oklahoma TA–W–30,570J
Texas TA–W–30,570K
Utah TA–W–30,570L
Wyoming TA–W–30,570M

Signed in Washington, DC this 23rd day of May 1995.

Victor J. Trunzo,

Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 95–13525 Filed 6–1–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

[TA–W–29, 403]

Johnson Controls Inc., Bennington, Vermont; Revised Determination on Reopening

On May 12, 1995, the Department, on its own motion, reopened its investigation for the former workers of the subject firm.

The initial investigation resulted in a negative determination on March 15, 1994 because the ''contributed importantly'' test of the Group Eligibility Requirements of the Trade Act was not met for workers at the subject firm. The denial notice was published in the **Federal Register** on March 30, 1994 (59 FR 14876).

The new findings show a later response indicating that a customer of the subject firm increased purchases of imported automotive batteries in 1993 and 1994.

Conclusion

After careful consideration of the new facts obtained on reopening, it is concluded that increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with automotive batteries produced by the subject firm contributed importantly to the declines in sales and to the total or partial separation of workers of the subject firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, I make the following revised determination:

''All workers of Johnson Controls Inc., Bennington, Vermont, engaged in the production of automotive batteries who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after January 3, 1993, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.''

Signed in Washington, DC, this 18th day of May 1995.

Victor J. Trunzo,

Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 95–13527 Filed 6–1–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

[TA–W–30, 659]

Johnson Controls Battery Group Inc., Owosso, Michigan; Revised Determination on Reopening

On May 12, 1995, the Department on its own motion, reopened its investigation for the former workers of the subject firm.

The initial investigation resulted in a negative determination on February 21, 1995 because the ''contributed importantly'' test of the Group Eligibility Requirements of the Trade Act was not met for workers at the subject firm. The denial notice was published in the **Federal Register** on March 10, 1995 (60 FR 13177).

The new findings show a late response indicating that a customer of the subject firm increased purchases of imported automotive batteries in 1993 and 1994.

Conclusion

After careful consideration of the new facts obtained on reopening, it is concluded that increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with automotive batteries produced by the subject firm contributed importantly to the declines in sales and to the total or partial separation of workers of the subject firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, I make the following revised determination:

''All workers of Johnson Controls Battery Group, Inc., Owosso, Michigan, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after December 22, 1993, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.''

Signed in Washington, DC, this 17th day of May 1995.

Victor J. Trunzo,

Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 95–13529 Filed 6–1–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

[TA–W–30,485]

Lockheed Fort Worth Co., a Division of Lockheed Corp., Department 73, Fort Worth, Texas; Revised Determination on Reopening

On May 16, 1995, the Department, on its own motion, reopened its investigation for the former workers of the subject firm.

The initial investigation resulted in a negative determination on January 10, 1995 because the ''contributed importantly'' test of the Group Eligibility Requirements of the Trade Act was not met for workers at the subject firm. The denial notice was published in the **Federal Register** on February 10, 1995 (60 FR 8061).

New evidence furnished to the Department show company imports of wire harnesses for F–16 fighter aircraft.

Conclusion

After careful consideration of the new facts obtained on reopening, it is concluded that increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with wire harnesses produced by the subject firm contributed importantly to the declines in sales and to the total or partial separation of workers of the subject firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, I make the following revised determination:

''All workers of Department 73 of Lockheed Fort Worth Company, a Division of Lockheed Corporation, located in Fort Worth, Texas, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after October 31, 1993, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.''

Signed in Washington, DC, this 17th day of May 1995.

Victor J. Trunzo,

Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 95–13528 Filed 6–1–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

[TA–W–30,690]

Pennzoil Products Co., Roosevelt, Utah Refinery, Roosevelt, Utah; Negative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration

By an application postmarked April 28, 1995, one of the petitioners requested administrative reconsideration of the subject petition for trade adjustment assistance. The denial notice was signed on March 30, 1995 and published in the **Federal Register** on April 27, 1995 (60 FR 20763).

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.18(c) reconsideration may be granted under the following circumstances:

(1) If it appears on the basis of facts not previously considered that the determination complained of was erroneous;

(2) If it appears that the determination complained of was based on a mistake in the determination of facts not previously considered; or

(3) If in the opinion of the Certifying Officer, a misinterpretation, of facts or of the law justified reconsideration of the decision.

The investigation findings show that the workers were primarily engaged in employment related to the production of petroleum products.

The Department's denial was based on the fact that the ''contributed importantly'' test of the increased import criterion of the Group Eligibility Requirements of the Trade Act was not met. The ''contributed importantly'' test is generally demonstrated through a survey of the workers' firm's customers.

The petroleum products produced at Pennzoil's Roosevelt, Utah refinery, were sold to wholesale or retail customers. The Department's survey of Pennzoil's customers shows that they did not import petroleum products during the relevant periods.

The Petitioner claims that the international price of crude oil affects the price of domestic crude oil and was responsible for the worker separations at Pennzoil.

Price is not a criterion for a worker group certification, and would not form a basis for a worker group certification.

The Trade Act was not intended to provide TAA benefits to everyone who is in some way affected by foreign competition but only to those who experienced a decline in sales or production and employment and an increase in imports of like or directly competitive products which ''contributed importantly'' to declines in sales or production and employment.

Conclusion

After review of the application and investigative findings, I conclude that there has been no error or misinterpretation of the law or of the facts which would justify reconsideration of the Department of Labor's prior decision. Accordingly, the application is denied.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 23 day of May 1995.

Victor J. Trunzo,

Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 95–13524 Filed 6–1–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

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.

Modification to General Wage Determinations 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