

grantee to finance its operations with its own working capital. Payments to the State grantee will then be made by the direct Treasury check method, which reimburses the State grantee for actual cash disbursements.

E. Administrative Cost Provision Documentation

State grantees who choose to use a portion of their VOCA victim assistance grant for administrative costs must maintain a clear audit trail of all costs supported by administrative funds and be able to document the value of the State grantee's previous commitment to administering VOCA.

Monitoring

A. Office of the Comptroller

The Office of the Comptroller conducts periodic reviews of the financial policies, procedures, and records of VOCA grantees and subrecipients. Therefore, upon request, State grantees and subrecipients must give authorized representatives the right to access and examine all records, books, papers, case files, or documents related to the grant, the use of administrative funds, and all subawards.

B. Office for Victims of Crime

Beginning with the FY 1991 grant period, OVC implemented an on-site monitoring plan in which each State grantee is visited a minimum of once every three years. While on site, OVC personnel will expect to review various documents and files such as (1) financial and program manuals and procedures governing the VOCA grant program; (2) financial records, reports, and audit reports for the State grantee and all VOCA subrecipients; (3) the State grantee's VOCA application kit, procedures, and guidelines for subawarding VOCA funds; and (4) all other State grantee and subrecipient records and files.

In addition, OVC will visit selected subrecipients and will review similar documents such as (1) financial records, reports, and audit reports; (2) policies and procedures governing the organization and the VOCA funds; (3) programmatic records of victims' services; and (4) timekeeping records and other supporting documentation for costs supported by VOCA funds.

Suspension and Termination of Funding

If, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, OVC finds that a State grantee has failed to comply substantially with VOCA, the M7100.1D, the Final Program Guidelines, or another

implementing regulation or requirements, OVC may suspend or terminate funding to the State grantee and/or take other appropriate action. At such time, State grantees may request a hearing on the justification for the suspension and/or termination of VOCA funds. VOCA subrecipients, within the State, may not request a hearing at the Federal level. However, VOCA subrecipients who believe that the State grantee has violated a program and/or financial requirement are not precluded from bringing the alleged violation(s) to the attention of OVC.

Aileen Adams,

Director, Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Glass Ceiling Commission; Postponement of Commission Meetings

SUMMARY: Due to the scheduling difficulties of participants, the Glass Ceiling Commission meeting has been postponed. The meeting had been announced previously in the Federal Register of October 18, 1995, 60 FR 53934. The Commission Meeting Teleconference was to take place on Wednesday, November 1, 1995, 1:00 PM-2:00 PM at the U.S. Department of Labor, Room C2313. The Commission meeting teleconference has been rescheduled for Thursday, November 9, 1995 at 2:00 pm-3:00 pm (EST).

The purpose of this meeting is to conduct a full Commission vote on the Recommendations Report that will be submitted to the President and Select Committees of Congress.

Individuals with disabilities who wish to attend should contact Ms. Loretta Davis (202) 219-7342 if special accommodations are needed.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. René A. Redwood, Executive Director, Glass Ceiling Commission, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room C-2313, Washington, DC 20210, (202) 219-7342.

Signed at Washington, DC this 23rd day of October, 1995.

René A. Redwood,

Executive Director, Glass Ceiling Commission.

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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