

contaminated soils resulting from earlier fuel oil spills will be completed by the Air Force prior to Job Corps startup.

Conversion of this part of Loring AFB to a Job Corps Center would be a positive asset to the area in terms of environmental and socioeconomic improvements and long-term productivity. With the loss of Loring AFB as a significant employer, the City of Caribou will face an increased demand by its citizens for employment opportunities. The new Job Corps Center will be a new source of such employment opportunity. In addition, the Job Corps program, which provides basic education, vocational skills training, work experience, counseling, health care and related support services, is expected to graduate students ready to participate in the local economy and elsewhere.

The proposed project will not have any significant adverse impact on any natural system or resource. There are no "historically significant" buildings on the site and no areas of archaeological significance. There are no threatened or endangered species located on Loring AFB. Surface water, groundwater, woodlands, and wetlands would not be adversely affected because the rehabilitation, construction, and operational activities associated with the proposed project do not represent any increased significant change from the historical use of the site as a residential area with support facilities. The base-wide remediation of contamination, currently underway by the U.S. Air Force throughout Loring AFB, will minimize impacts from existing sources of contamination upon the natural systems and resources.

Based upon preliminary analyses, no significant levels of radon exist on the site. Analytical data describing the Loring AFB surface water supply documents that there are no levels of lead present in the drinking water. A corrosion protection system in place at the Loring AFB water treatment plant will mitigate any excess lead that may occur in drinking water supplied to the center. An asbestos assessment of the ten-building complex has been completed. Only one location in Building 5904 warranted repair or abatement of asbestos-containing duct insulation. Mitigation of asbestos-containing duct insulation will be addressed during rehabilitation. Lead-based paint is believed to exist in three buildings built prior to 1978. Mitigation measures will take place if the designated use of the building so warrants.

The proposed project will not have any significant adverse impact upon air

quality, noise levels, and lighting. Air quality is good in the area and the proposed project would not be a source of air emissions. Noise levels in the area are consistent with rural/suburban areas and, with the exception of the construction period, the proposed project will not be a source of additional noise. Finally, street lights for the proposed project will be modified in the final design, if necessary, to ensure levels of illumination consistent with the utilization needs.

The proposed project will not have any significant adverse impacts upon the existing infrastructure represented by water, sewer, and stormwater systems. Adequate water is available to the site through the Loring AFB water supply system. Stormwater runoff is accommodated by an existing sewer system. The separate sanitary sewer collection system is in place and is deemed to be adequate. Wastewater treatment will be achieved at the nearby Loring AFB wastewater treatment plant on Sawyer Road. The treatment plant is operating under an existing NPDES permit and has been meeting its discharge limits.

The proposed site is surrounded by electrical power to its boundaries and an adequate distribution system on site. New distribution systems would not be required. The proposed demands on electric power are not expected to have a significant adverse effect on the environment. Similarly, traffic behavior patterns are not expected to change as a result of the proposed project. Adequate levels of service would be sustained at all intersections on the base and off on local access roads, so no significant adverse effects are expected.

There will be no significant adverse effects upon local medical, emergency, fire and police facilities, all of which are located in the towns of Limestone, Caribou, Fort Fairfield, and Presque Isle. One Job Corps complex building is to be remodeled, so as to include a new medical/dental facility to address normal demands. The new Job Corps facility will be supported by local medical facilities, including Cary Medical Center in Caribou and the complex of regional facilities managed from Aroostook Medical Center in Presque Isle. Emergency, fire, and police services will be provided through a cooperative arrangement with the towns of Limestone, Fort Fairfield, and Caribou.

The proposed project population will not have a significant adverse sociological effect on the surrounding community, which is characterized by a diverse ethnicity, and offers an abundance of recreational, educational

and cultural opportunities. Similarly, the proposed project will not have a significant adverse effect on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the area. Rather, the implementation of the Job Corps will help to fill a void created by the closure of Loring AFB by providing jobs and educational opportunities for local residents.

The alternatives considered in the preparation of the EA were as follows: (1) The "No Build" alternative, (2) the "Alternative Sites" alternative, and (3) the "Continue as Proposed" alternative. The "No Build" alternative is considered inadequate because it would require fitting the Job Corps program into an existing building complex that is ill-equipped for its intended use and, due to the age of some buildings, contains old, out-of-date electrical, mechanical, and HVAC systems and potential sources of environmental contamination; e.g., asbestos, lead-based paint, contaminated soils. Alternative sites in New York City, New York and Camden, New Jersey were considered by the Department of Labor for the new Job Corps Center site, but did not meet the minimum selection criteria for locating a new Job Corp Center. After rehabilitating the ten existing buildings, and constructing the one new building, the proposed facilities will be suitable for their intended purpose in the Job Corps, will be environmentally safe, and will be consistent with current building codes and safety practices.

Based on the information gathered during the preparation of the EA for the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, the Office of Job Corps finds that the location of a Job Corps Center on the Loring AFB in Caribou, Maine will not create any significant adverse impact on the environment and, therefore, recommends that the project continue as proposed. The proposed project is not considered to be highly controversial.

Dated: at Washington, DC, this 6th day of November, 1995.

Mary Silva,

*Acting Director of Job Corps.*

[FR Doc. 95-28256 Filed 11-15-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

[NAFTA—00565]

**Jeld-Wen of Bend Including Pozzi Window and Bend Door Co.; Bend, OR; Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for NAFTA Transitional Adjustment Assistance**

In accordance with section 250(a), subchapter D, chapter 2, title II, of the

Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 USC 2273), the Department of Labor issued a Notice of Certification of Eligibility to Apply for NAFTA Transitional Adjustment Assistance on September 22, 1995, applicable to all workers of Jeld-Wen of Bend, located in Bend, Oregon. The notice was published in the Federal Register on October 5, 1995 (60 FR 52214).

At the request of the State Agency, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. The findings show that workers of Pozzi Window and Bend Door Co. were inadvertently omitted from the certification. All manufacturing operations of Pozzi Window and Bend Door Co. are performed at the Jeld-Wen production facility in Bend, Oregon.

The intent of the Department's certification is to include all workers of Jeld-Wen adversely affected by increased imports of Canadian and Mexican commodity millwork.

The amended notice applicable to NAFTA-00565 is hereby issued as follows:

"All workers of Jeld-Wen of Bend, Pozzi Window and Bend Door Company, Bend Oregon who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after August 9, 1994 are eligible to apply for NAFTA-TAA under Section 250 of the Trade Act of 1974."

Signed at Washington, DC., this 3rd day of November 1995.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 95-28261 Filed 11-15-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

#### [NAFTA—00629]

#### **Pacific Personnel, Colville Branch, Colville, WA; Termination of Investigation**

Pursuant to Title V of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103-182) concerning transitional adjustment assistance, hereinafter called (NAFTA-TAA), and in accordance with section 250(a), subchapter D, chapter 2, title II, of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 USC 2273), an investigation was initiated on October 3, 1995 in response to a petition filed on behalf of workers at Pacific Personnel, Colville Branch located in Colville, Washington. The workers produce lumber products for Vaagen Brothers Lumber Inc.

The petitioning group of workers are covered under an existing NAFTA certification (NAFTA-00537). Consequently, further investigation in

this case would serve no purpose, and the investigation has been terminated.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 7th day of November 1995.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 95-28258 Filed 11-15-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

#### [NAFTA—00630]

#### **Pacific Personnel, Colville Branch, Colville, WA; Termination of Investigation**

Pursuant to Title V of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103-182) concerning transitional adjustment assistance, hereinafter called (NAFTA-TAA), and in accordance with section 250(a), subchapter D, chapter 2, title II, of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 USC 2273), an investigation was initiated on October 3, 1995 in response to a petition filed on behalf of workers at Pacific Personnel, Colville Branch located in Colville, Washington. The workers produce lumber products for John Chopot Lumber Company Incorporated.

The petitioning group of workers are covered under an existing NAFTA certification (NAFTA-00517). Consequently, further investigation in this case would serve no purpose, and the investigation has been terminated.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 7th day of November 1995.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 95-28259 Filed 11-15-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

#### **Occupational Health and Safety Administration**

#### **Proposed Information Collection Request Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations; Permissible Exposure Limits Site Visits**

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a preclearance 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. Currently, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration is soliciting comments concerning the proposed new collection of information to develop the economic analysis for a Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) rulemaking that the Agency is undertaking.

**DATES:** Written comments must be submitted on or before January 16, 1996. The Department of Labor is particularly interested in comments that:

evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

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

enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments are to be submitted to the Docket Office, Docket No. ICR-95-1, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N-2625, 200 Constitution Ave, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20010, telephone (202) 219-7894 (not a toll-free number). Written comments of 10 pages or less may also be transmitted by facsimile to (202) 219-5046.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **I. Background**

The Agency proposed new permissible exposure limits (PELs) for more than 400 substances of 1988 (53 FR No. 109, June 7, 1989). Final PELs for these substances were published in 1989 (54 FR No. 12, January 19, 1989). The United States Court of Appeals, Eleventh Circuit, vacated the standard on July 7, 1992, stating that OSHA had not met its burden of establishing that the new exposure limits were either economically or technologically feasible; that existing limits presented a significant risk of material health impairment; or that the new limits would eliminate or substantially reduce the risk. OSHA has begun a new