are available for inspection in Room C–4318, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210 during normal business hours or will be mailed to persons who write to the above address.

Dated: July 17, 1996.

Russell Kile,

Acting Program Manager, Policy & Reemployment Service, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 96–19652 Filed 8–1–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

[TA–W–32,125]

AT&T Corporation; NCR Corporation; Viroqua, WI; Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration

By application dated June 10, 1996, one of the petitioners requested administrative reconsideration of the Department's negative determination regarding worker eligibility to apply for trade adjustment assistance. The denial notice was signed on May 13, 1996 and published in the Federal Register on May 24, 1996 (61 FR 26218).

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 request for reconsideration claims that AT&T Corporation, NCR Corporation lost business to foreign produced electronic business forms and systems substitutes. The request also claims that the Department's customer survey focussed on current customers rather than customers who have switched to imported electronic business form substitutes.

Findings of the investigation showed that workers of AT&T Corporation, NCR Corporation located in Viroqua, Wisconsin produced business forms and labels. THe Department's denial of TAA for workers of the subject firm was based on the fact that the ''contributed importantly'' test of the Group Eligibility requirement of the Trade Act was not met. The Department conducted a survey of major declining customers of AT&T Corporation, NCR Corporation. None of the survey respondents reported import purchases of business forms or labels during the time period relevant to the investigation.

Technological unemployment as the result of rapid development of electronic business forms would not provide a basis for a worker group certification.

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, D.C. this 16th day of July 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96–19653 Filed 8–1–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

[TA–W–32,227]

Ralph Lauren Womenswear, Incorporated, Bidermann Industries Corporation, New York, New York; Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2273) the Department of Labor issued a Certification of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance on May 16, 1996, applicable to all workers of Ralph Lauren Womenswear, Incorporated, Bidermann Industries Corporation, New York, New York. The notice was published in the Federal Register on June 6, 1996 (FR 61 28900).

At the request of former employees, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. The workers of Ralph Lauren Womenswear, Incorporated, Bidermann Industries Corporation, New York, New York produced ladies' apparel. The Union representative for the affected workers provided evidence that an attempt was made to file a TAA petition on behalf of the workers of the subject firm at an earlier date. Accordingly, the Department is amending the certification to change the impact date form March 27, 1995 to January 31, 1995, the date separations began.

The intent of the Department's certification is to include all workers of Ralph Lauren Womenswear, Incorporated, Bidermann Industries Corporation adversely affected by imports of apparel.

The amended notice applicable to TA–W–32,227, is hereby issued as follows:

All workers of Ralph Lauren Womenswear, Incorporated, Bidermann Industries Corporation, New York, New York who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after January 31, 1995 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, DC this 16th day of July 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96–19650 Filed 8–1–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

[TA–W–32, 387]

Shepard's/McGraw-Hill Companies Colorado Springs, Colorado; Notice of Termination of Investigation

Pursuant to Section 221 of the Trade Act of 1974, an investigation was initiated on May 28, 1996 in response to a worker petition which was filed on May 10, 1996 on behalf of workers at Shepard's/McGraw-Hill Companies, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The petitioner has requested that the petition be withdrawn. Consequently, further investigation in this case would serve no purpose, and the investigation has been terminated.

Signed in Washington, D.C. this 18th day of July, 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96–19651 Filed 8–1–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

[TA–W–31,782]

Synergy Services, Inc., El Paso, TX; Investigations Regarding Certifications of Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance; Correction

This notice corrects the notice for petition number TA–W–31,782 which was published in the Federal Register on February 14, 1996 (61 FR 5808) in FR Document 96–3248.

This revises the subject firm location on the twenty-second line in the appendix table on page 5808. On the twenty-second line in the third column, the location should read El Paso, Texas.

Signed in Washington, D.C., this 11th day of July 1996.

Curtis K. Kooser,

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

[FR Doc. 96–19655 Filed 8–1–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

[NAFTA–00920]

AT&T Corporation; NCR Corporation; Viroqua, Wisconsin; Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration

By application dated June 10, 1996, one of the petitioners requested administrative reconsideration of the Department's negative determination regarding worker eligibility to apply for NAFTA-Transitional Adjustment Assistance. The denial notice was signed on May 13, 1996 and published in the Federal Register on May 24, 1996 (61 FR 26219).

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 option of the Certifying Officer, a misinterpretation of facts or of the law justified reconsideration of the decision.

The request for reconsideration claims that AT&T Corporation, NCR Corporation lost business to foreign produced electronic business forms and systems substitutes. The request also claims that the Department's customer survey focused on current customers rather than customers who have switched to imported electronic business form substitutes.

Findings of the investigation showed that workers of AT&T Corporation, NCR Corporation located in Viroqua, Wisconsin produced business forms and labels. The Department's denial of NAFTA–TAA for workers of the subject firm was based on the fact that there was no shift of production from the Viroqua, Wisconsin production facility to Mexico or Canada, nor did AT&T Corporation, NCR Corporation import from Mexico or Canada any articles competitive with business forms and labels. The Department also conducted a survey of major declining customers of AT&T Corporation, NCR Corporation. None of the survey respondents reported import purchases of business forms or labels from Mexico or Canada during the time period relevant to the investigation.

Technological unemployment as the result of rapid development of electronic business forms would not provide a basis for a worker group certification.

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, D.C. this 16th day of July 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

Acting Program Manager, Policy and Re-employment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 96–19656 Filed 8–1–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[NAFTA–00902]

Kinney Shoe Corporation Beaver Springs, PA; Notice of Revised Determination on Reconsideration

On May 24, 1996, the Department issued a Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility to Apply for NAFTA-Transitional Adjustment Assistance (NAFTA–TAA) applicable to all workers of Kinney Shoe Corporation located in Beaver Springs, Pennsylvania. The notice was published in the Federal Register on May 24, 1996 (FR 61 26219).

By letter of June 7, 1996, a petitioner requested administrative reconsideration of the Department's findings.

The employees of the Kinney Shoe plant in Beaver Springs were engaged in the production of men's, women's and children's footwear. Sales and employment at the subject firm declined during the time period relevant to the investigation.

New findings on reconsideration show that the footwear produced by Kinney Shoe Corporation is mass marketed. Therefore, the articles manufactured by the subject firm have been impacted importantly by the high penetration of nonrubber footwear imports in this market. In 1994 and 1995, the ratio of U.S. imports of general nonrubber footwear from Mexico to domestic production was more than 500%.

Conclusion

After careful review of the additional facts obtained on reconsideration, I conclude that increased imports of articles from Mexico like or directly competitive with shoes contributed importantly to the declines in sales or production and to the total or partial separation of workers of Kinney Shoe Corporation, Beaver Springs, Pennsylvania. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers of Kinney Shoe Corporation, Beaver Springs, Pennsylvania who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 14, 1995 are eligible to apply for NAFTA–TAA under Section 250 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, DC this 12th day of July 1996.

Curtis K. Kooser,

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

[FR Doc. 96–19654 Filed 8–1–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

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