

accurately delineate the scope of the district in accordance with established National Register standards.

Comments should be addressed to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Room NC400, Washington, DC 20240.

Carol D. Shull,

Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, National Register, History and Education.

National Register Criteria for Evaluation

The National Register criteria define, for the nation as a whole, the scope and nature of historic and archeological properties that are considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

(a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

(b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural

value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

(c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

(d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

(e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

(f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

(g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

[FR Doc. 99-28973 Filed 11-4-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

Emergency Notice of Removal of Agenda Item

Agency Holding the Meeting: United States International Trade Commission
Time and Date: November 9, 1999 at 11:00 a.m.

Place: Room 101, 500 E Street S.W., Washington, DC 20436, Telephone: (202) 205-2000.

Status: Open to the public.

Removal of Agenda Item: Agenda Item #5: Inv. No. 701-TA-224 (Review) (Live Swine from Canada)—briefing and vote.

On October 29, 1999, the Department of Commerce released its negative final determination of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of a countervailable subsidy in connection with the subject five-year review. Accordingly, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1675(c)), the five-year review of the countervailing duty order on Live Swine from Canada (Inv. No. 701-TA-224 (Review)), is terminated. In accordance with 19 C.F.R. § 201.35, the Commission hereby announces removal of this five-year review from the agenda (agenda item #5) for the meeting of Tuesday, November 9, 1999. Earlier

announcement of such change to the agenda was not possible.

Issued: November 2, 1999.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-29162 Filed 11-3-99; 1:16 pm]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

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 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