

well publicized and has been arranged to allow for the public as well as interested agencies and organizations to attend. The meeting is being held to allow interested persons to formally express their views on the scope and significant issues to be studied as part of the DEIS process. The Scoping Meeting is being held to provide for timely public comments and understanding of federal plans and programs with possible environmental consequences as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

DEIS Preparation

Public notice will be given concerning the availability of the DEIS for public review and comment.

ADDRESSES: Questions concerning the proposed action and the DEIS may be directed to: Charles Coburn, Associate General Counsel, U.S. Marshals Service, 600 Army-Navy Drive, Suite 1200, Arlington, Virginia; Telephone: (202) 307-9045; Telefacsimile: (202) 307-9456.

Dated: July 20, 2000.

Charles Coburn,

Associate General Counsel, U.S. Marshals Service.

[FR Doc. 00-18862 Filed 7-27-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

[OJP(BJS)-1286e]

National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Implementation Program

AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, Justice.

ACTION: Extension of application deadline.

SUMMARY: This notice is to announce the extension of the application deadline for the Bureau of Justice Statistics' solicitation to make awards to States to provide funding to jurisdictions for implementing the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

DATES: Proposals must be received by 5 p.m. ET on Thursday, August 31, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Proposals should be mailed to: Application Coordinator, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Room 2406, 810 7th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20531, (202) 616-3497 [This is not a toll-free number].

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles R. Kindermann, Ph.D., Senior Statistician, Bureau of Justice Statistics, (202) 616-3489, or Carol G. Kaplan, Chief, Criminal History Improvement Programs, (202) 307-0759 [This is not a toll-free number].

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Extended Deadline for Proposals

BJS is extending the proposal submission date for the NIBRS solicitation which was published in the **Federal Register** on June 19, 2000 at 65 FR 38001. The prior due date was July 31, 2000. The new submission deadline is Thursday, August 31, 2000. Please refer to the original notice of solicitation (65 FR 38001) for information about the eligibility requirements, scope of work, application process and awards procedures.

Authority

The Crime Identification Technology Act (CITA) provides funding to states (in conjunction with units of Local government) and tribes that want to participate in the FBI's new approach to uniform crime reporting, the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The awards made pursuant to this solicitation will be funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics consistent with the provisions of 42 U.S.C. 3732 and the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (CITA), 42 U.S.C. 14601.

Lawrence Greenfeld,

Acting Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

[FR Doc. 00-19224 Filed 7-27-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-18-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 determination 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.

Modifications to General Wage Determination 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 in parentheses following the decisions being modified.

Volume I

New York

NY000002 (Feb. 11, 2000)
 NY000003 (Feb. 11, 2000)
 NY000004 (Feb. 11, 2000)
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**General Wage Determination
Publication**

General wage determinations issued under the Davis-Bacon and related Acts, including those noted above, may be found in the Government Printing Office (GPO) document entitled "General Wage Determinations Issued Under The Davis-Bacon and Related Acts." This publication is available at each of the 50 Regional Government Depository Libraries and many of the 1,400 Government Depository Libraries across the country.

The general wage determinations issued under the Davis-Bacon and related Acts are available electronically by subscription to the FedWorld Bulletin Board System of the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the U.S. Department of Commerce at 1-800-363-2068.

Hard-copy subscriptions may be purchased from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, (202) 512-1800.

When ordering hard-copy subscription(s), be sure to specify the State(s) of interest, since subscriptions may be ordered for any or all of the seven separate volumes, arranged by State. Subscriptions include an annual edition (issued in January or February) which includes all current general wage determinations for the States covered by each volume. Throughout the remainder of the year, regular weekly updates are distributed to subscribers.

Signed at Washington, DC this 20th day of July 2000.

Carl J. Poleskey,
*Chief, Branch of Construction Wage
Determinations.*

[FR Doc. 00-18869 Filed 7-27-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-27-M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

**Occupational Safety and Health
Administration**

[Docket No. W-100]

**Final Policy Concerning the
Occupational Safety and Health
Administration's Treatment of
Voluntary Employer Safety and Health
Self-Audits**

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, USDOL.

ACTION: Notice of final policy

Authority: Sec. 8(a) and 8(b), Pub. L. 91-596, 84 Stat. 1599 (29 U.S.C. 657)

SUMMARY: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has developed a final policy describing the Agency's treatment of voluntary employer self-audits that assess workplace safety and health conditions, including compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act (Act). The policy provides that the Agency will not routinely request self-audit reports at the initiation of an inspection, and the Agency will not use self-audit reports as a means of identifying hazards upon which to focus during an inspection. In addition, where a voluntary self-audit identifies a hazardous condition, and the employer has corrected the violative condition prior to the initiation of an inspection (or a related accident, illness, or injury that triggers the OSHA inspection) and has taken appropriate steps to prevent the recurrence of the condition, the Agency will refrain from issuing a citation, even if the violative condition existed within the six month limitations period during which OSHA is authorized to issue citations. Where a voluntary self-audit identifies a hazardous condition, and the employer promptly undertakes appropriate measures to correct the violative condition and to provide interim employee protection, but has not completely corrected the violative condition when an OSHA inspection occurs, the Agency will treat the audit report as evidence of good faith, and not as evidence of a willful violation of the Act.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard E. Fairfax, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Directorate of Compliance Programs, Room N-3603, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210, Telephone: 202-693-2100.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background Information

On October 6, 1999, OSHA published a "Proposed Policy Statement Concerning the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Use of Voluntary Employer Safety and Health Self-Audits" in the **Federal Register**, 64 FR 54358 (1999). The policy statement described the Agency's proposal regarding the manner in which it would treat voluntary employer self-audits that assess workplace safety and health conditions, including compliance with the Act. The proposed policy statement provided that the Agency would not routinely request voluntary employer self-audit reports at the initiation of an inspection. Further, the proposed policy provided that, where an employer identified a hazardous condition through a voluntary self-audit, and the employer promptly undertook appropriate corrective measures, OSHA would treat the audit report as evidence of good faith, and not as evidence of a willful violation. It was, and remains, the Agency's intention to develop and implement a policy that recognizes the value of voluntary self-audit programs that are designed to allow employers, or their agents, to identify and promptly correct hazardous conditions. In limited situations, however, documentation related to voluntary self-audits plays an important role in the Agency's ability to effectively and faithfully carry out its inspection and enforcement obligations under the Act.

Although the Agency is not required by the Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. 551, *et seq.*, to engage in notice and comment rulemaking procedures prior to the adoption and implementation of this policy, OSHA requested public comment regarding its proposed policy statement in order to gain input and insight from employers, employees, employee representatives, and other interested parties. OSHA received and thoroughly reviewed comments from a variety of sources. The Agency has modified the proposed policy to incorporate those comments that further OSHA's dual purposes in proposing the voluntary self-audit policy—*i.e.*, to provide appropriate, positive treatment that is in accord with the value that voluntary self-audits have for employers' safety and health compliance efforts, while maintaining the Agency's authority to gain access to voluntary self-audit documentation in limited circumstances in which access is important to effectively and faithfully enforce the Act. The Agency has not incorporated those comments that it considered to be contrary to its purposes in proposing this policy or that it