

reconsideration show that the value of United States imports of cattle from Mexico and Canada increased from 1994 to 1995.

Conclusion

After careful review of the additional facts obtained on reconsideration, I conclude that increased imports from Mexico and Canada of articles like or directly competitive with cattle contributed importantly to the declines in sales or production and to the total or partial separation of workers at Stone Ridge Farm, Livingston, New York. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

"All workers of Stone Ridge Farm, Livingston, New York who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 1, 1995 are eligible to apply for NAFTA-TAA under Section 250 of the Trade Act of 1974."

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 1st day of July 1996.

Curtis K. Kooser,

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

[FR Doc. 96-17767 Filed 7-11-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

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 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 interests 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, N.W., Room S-3014, Washington, D.C. 20210.

Modification 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

NONE

Volume II

District of Columbia

DC960001 (March 15, 1996)

DC960003 (March 15, 1996)

Delaware

DE960001 (March 15, 1996)

DE960002 (March 15, 1996)

DE960004 (March 15, 1996)

DE960005 (March 15, 1996)

DE960009 (March 15, 1996)

Maryland

MD960008 (March 15, 1996)

MD960017 (March 15, 1996)

MD960035 (March 15, 1996)

MD960047 (March 15, 1996)

MD960048 (March 15, 1996)

Virginia

VA960022 (March 15, 1996)

VA960034 (March 15, 1996)

VA960039 (March 15, 1996)

VA960052 (March 15, 1996)

VA960063 (March 15, 1996)

VA960069 (March 15, 1996)

VA960102 (March 15, 1996)

VA960104 (March 15, 1996)

VA960105 (March 15, 1996)

Volume III

Kentucky

KY960025 (March 15, 1996)

KY960027 (March 15, 1996)

KY960028 (March 15, 1996)

Volume IV

Indiana

IN960001 (May 17, 1996)

Volume V

Louisiana

LA960001 (March 15, 1996)

LA960004 (March 15, 1996)

LA960005 (March 15, 1996)

LA960009 (March 15, 1996)

LA960014 (March 15, 1996)

LA960018 (March 15, 1996)

Volume VI

Alaska

AK960001 (March 15, 1996)

California

CA960032 (March 15, 1996)

Hawaii

HI960001 (March 15, 1996)

Idaho

ID960001 (March 15, 1996)

Nevada

NV960001 (March 15, 1996)

NV960002 (March 15, 1996)

NV960003 (March 15, 1996)

NV960004 (March 15, 1996)

NV960005 (March 15, 1996)

NV960006 (March 15, 1996)

NV960007 (March 15, 1996)

Oregon

OR960001 (March 15, 1996)

OR960017 (March 15, 1996)

South Dakota

SD960002 (March 15, 1996)
SD960024 (March 15, 1996)

Washington

WA960001 (March 15, 1996)
WA960002 (March 15, 1996)
WA960003 (March 15, 1996)
WA960004 (March 15, 1996)
WA960006 (March 15, 1996)
WA960007 (March 15, 1996)
WA960008 (March 15, 1996)
WA960011 (March 15, 1996)
WA960013 (March 15, 1996)

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 county.

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 (703) 487-4630.

Hard-copy subscriptions may be purchased from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 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 six 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, D.C., this 5th day of July 1996.

Philip J. Gloss,

Chief, Branch of Construction Wage
Determinations.

[FR Doc. 96-17540 Filed 7-11-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-27-M

**Occupational Safety and Health
Administration**

[Docket No. NRTL-2-92]

Canadian Standards Association

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health
Administration, Department of Labor.

ACTION: Notice of Request for Expansion of Recognition as a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory, and Preliminary finding.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the application of the Canadian Standards Association for expansion of its recognition as an NRTL under 29 CFR 1910.7, and presents the Agency's preliminary finding.

DATES: The last date for interested parties to submit comments is September 10, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to: NRTL Recognition Program, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor—Room N3653, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Office of Variance Determination, NRTL Recognition Program, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room N3653, Washington, D.C. 20210.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that the Canadian Standards Association (CSA), which previously made application pursuant to section 6(b) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, (84 Stat. 1593, 29 U.S.C. 655), Secretary of Labor's Order No. 1-90 (55 FR 9033), and 29 CFR 1910.7, for recognition of its Rexdale (Toronto) facility as a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (see 57 FR 23429, 6/3/92; amended 57 FR 48804, 10/28/92), and was so recognized (see 57 FR 61452, 12/24/92); made application for expansion of the recognition of its Rexdale facility (see 58 FR 64973, 12/10/93), and was so recognized (see 59 FR 5447, 2/4/94); subsequently made application for inclusion of its Pointe-Claire, Richmond, Edmonton, Moncton, and Winnipeg facilities in the recognition of its Rexdale facility as an NRTL (see 59 FR 10173, 3/3/94), and was so recognized (see 59 FR 40602, 8/9/94); made application for expansion of its recognition (see 59 FR 63383, 12/8/94, and was so recognized (see 60 FR 15595, dated 3/24/95); has made application for expansion of its recognition as a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory for the programs and procedures listed below.

The addresses of the laboratories covered by this application are:
Canadian Standards Association,
Rexdale (Toronto) Facility, 178
Rexdale Boulevard, Rexdale, Ontario
M9W1R3, Canada
Canadian Standards Association,
Pointe-Claire (Montreal) Facility, 865

Ellingham Street, Pointe-Claire,
Quebec H9R 5E8, Canada
Canadian Standards Association,
Richmond (Vancouver) Facility,
13799 Commerce Parkway, Richmond
British Columbia V6V 2N9, Canada
Canadian Standards Association,
Edmonton Facility, 1707-94th Street,
Edmonton, Alberta T6N 1E6, Canada
Canadian Standards Association,
Moncton Facility, 40 Rooney Crescent,
Moncton, New Brunswick E1E 4M3,
Canada
Canadian Standards Association,
Winnipeg Facility, 50 Paramount
Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2X 2W3,
Canada

Expansion of Recognition

On July 12, 1995, the Canadian Standards Association made application for expansion of its recognition as a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory, based upon the conditions as detailed in the Federal Register document titled, "Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories; Clarification of the Types of Programs and Procedures", 60 FR 12980, 3/9/95, for the following programs and procedures:

1. Acceptance of testing data from independent organizations, other than NRTLs.
2. Acceptance of product evaluations from independent organizations, other than NRTLs.
3. Acceptance of witnessed testing data.
4. Acceptance of testing data from non-independent organizations.
5. Acceptance of evaluation data from non-independent organizations (requiring NRTL review prior to marketing).
6. Acceptance of continued certification following minor modifications by the client.
7. Acceptance of product evaluations from organizations that function as part of the International Electrotechnical Commission Certification Body (IEC-CB) Scheme.
8. Acceptance of services other than testing or evaluation performed by subcontractors or agents.

The NRTL Recognition Program staff made an in-depth study of the details of CSA's original application for recognition, as well as its requests for expansion, the original and renewal on-site assessments, and of all of the programs that it has utilized for many years in testing and certifying products in its Product Certification Program (under its Canadian accreditation), and determined that CSA had the staff capability and that the controls for the various programs had already been