

Transportation Systems Global Signaling LLC, Warrensburg, Missouri.

The petitioner has requested that the petition be withdrawn.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 at Washington, DC, this 15th day of November, 2002.

**Elliott S. Kushner,**

*Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 02-30181 Filed 11-27-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-P

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Employment and Training Administration

[NAFTA-6185 and NAFTA-6185A]

#### **Pillowtex Corporation, Columbus, Georgia; Pillowtex Corporation, Phenix City Facility Finishing and Weave and Columbus Towel Greige, Phenix City, AL; Notice of Termination of Investigation**

Pursuant to Title V of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act and in accordance with Section 250(a), Subchapter D, Chapter 2, Title II of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2331), an investigation was initiated on May 10, 2002, in response to a worker petition filed by a company official on behalf of workers at Pillowtex Corporation, located in twin plants at Columbus, Georgia and Phenix, Alabama. The workers produced bath products, primarily terrycloth bath towels, hand towels, and washcloths.

An investigation revealed that the subject firm's workers are already subject to recently issued negative NAFTA determinations.

Workers at Pillowtex Corporation, Phenix City Finishing and Weave, and Columbus Towel Greige, Phenix City, Alabama, were denied eligibility to apply for NAFTA Transitional Adjustment on July 3, 2002 (NAFTA-6219). Workers in the same worker group were certified eligible for Trade Adjustment assistance on October 31, 2002 (TA-W-41,512).

Workers at Pillowtex Corporation, Fieldcrest Cannon—Eagle & Phenix, Columbus, Georgia, were denied eligibility to apply for NAFTA Transitional Adjustment on August 14, 2001 (NAFTA-4948C). Workers in the same worker group were certified eligible for Trade Adjustment assistance on November 13, 2001 (TA-W-39,416C).

No new information or change in circumstances is evident which would result in a reversal of the Department's previous NAFTA determinations. Consequently, further investigation would serve no purpose, and the investigation has been terminated.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 14th day of November 2002.

**Richard Church,**

*Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 02-30172 Filed 11-27-02; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Employment and Training Administration

[NAFTA-07639]

#### **Trans World Connections, LTD, Lynchburg, VA; Notice of 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 U.S.C. 2273), an investigation was initiated on October 23, 2002, in response to a petition filed by a company official on behalf of workers at Trans World Connections, Ltd., Lynchburg, Virginia.

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 at Washington, DC, this 13th day of November 2002.

**Elliott S. Kushner,**

*Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 02-30189 Filed 11-27-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-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 prevailed 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 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, and N.W., Room S-3014, Washington, DC 20210.

#### Withdrawn General Wage Determination Decision

This is to advise all interested parties that the Department of Labor is withdrawing, from the date of this notice, General Wage Determination No. VA020054 dated March 1, 2002. See VA020015.

Contracts for which bids have been opened shall not be affected by this notice. Also, consistent with 29 CFR 1.6(c)(2)(i)(A), when the opening of bids is less than ten (10) days from the date of this notice, this action shall be effective unless the agency finds that there is insufficient time to notify bidders of the change and the finding is documented in the contract file.

#### Modification to General Wage Determination Decisions

The number of the decisions listed to 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

DC020001 (Mar. 01, 2002)

DC020003 (Mar. 01, 2002)

Maryland

MD020017 (Mar. 01, 2002)

MD020034 (Mar. 01, 2002)

MD020036 (Mar. 01, 2002)

MD020046 (Mar. 01, 2002)

MD020047 (Mar. 01, 2002)

MD020048 (Mar. 01, 2002)

MD020056 (Mar. 01, 2002)

MD020057 (Mar. 01, 2002)

Pennsylvania

MD020005 (Mar. 01, 2002)

MD020008 (Mar. 01, 2002)

MD020010 (Mar. 01, 2002)

MD020019 (Mar. 01, 2002)

MD020026 (Mar. 01, 2002)

MD020031 (Mar. 01, 2002)

Virginia

VA0200015 (Mar. 01, 2002)

VA020020 (Mar. 01, 2002)

VA020022 (Mar. 01, 2002)

VA020025 (Mar. 01, 2002)

VA020039 (Mar. 01, 2002)

VA020048 (Mar. 01, 2002)

VA020050 (Mar. 01, 2002)

MD020052 (Mar. 01, 2002)

VA020058 (Mar. 01, 2002)

VA020063 (Mar. 01, 2002)

VA020078 (Mar. 01, 2002)

VA020079 (Mar. 01, 2002)

VA020092 (Mar. 01, 2002)

VA020099 (Mar. 01, 2002)

##### Volume III

None

##### Volume IV

Illinois

IL020014 (Mar. 01, 2002)

##### Volume V

None

##### Volume VI

Oregon

OR020017 (Mar. 01, 2002)

##### Volume VII

California

CA020028 (Mar. 01, 2002)

CA020030 (Mar. 01, 2002)

Nevada

NV020005 (Mar. 01, 2002)

NV020009 (Mar. 01, 2002)

#### 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.

General wage determinations issued under the Davis-Bacon and related Acts are available electronically at no cost on the Government Printing Office site at <http://www.access.gpo.gov/davisbacon>. They are also available electronically by subscription to the Davis-Bacon Online Service (<http://davisbacon.fedworld.gov>) of the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the U.S. Department of Commerce at 1-800-363-2068. This subscription offers value-added features such as electronic delivery of modified wage decisions directly to the user's desktop, the ability to access prior wage decisions issued during the year, extensive Help desk Support, etc.

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 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 will be distributed to subscribers.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 21st day of November, 2002.

**Carl J. Poleskey,**

*Chief, Branch of Construction Wage Determinations.*

[FR Doc. 02-30057 Filed 11-27-02; 8:45 am]

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#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[Docket No. ICR-1218-0200 (2003)]

#### Standard on Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals (PSM); Extension of the Office of Management and Budget's Approval of Information-Collection (Paperwork) Requirements

**AGENCY:** Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

**ACTION:** Request for comment.

**SUMMARY:** OSHA request comment concerning its proposed extension of the information-collection requirements specified by its Standard on Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals (PSM) (29 CFR 1910.119). The Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) OF 1990 required the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to develop a standard on Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals (PSM) (i.e., "the Standard") containing certain minimum standards to prevent accidental releases of chemicals which could pose a threat to employees. The Standard, rather than setting specific engineering requirements, emphasizes the application of documented management controls. Using the controls, companies address the risk associated with handling or working near highly hazardous chemicals. Compliance with the standard is accomplished, therefore, by requiring the employer to do a number of things