

Inc., San Jose, CA; Tensolite Company, St. Augustine, FL; Tokyo Cathode Laboratory Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan; and Xander, Inc., Petaluma, CA have been added as parties to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and Semiconductor Test Consortium, Inc., intends to file additional written notification disclosing all changes in membership.

On May 27, 2003, Semiconductor Test consortium, Inc., filed its original notification pursuant to section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on June 17, 2003 (68 FR 35913).

The last notification was filed with the Department on February 4, 2004. A notice was filed with the Department on February 4, 2004. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on March 4, 2004 (69 FR 10263).

**Dorothy B. Fountain,**

*Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.*

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**BILLING CODE 4410-11-M**

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Office of the Secretary

#### Child Labor Education Initiative

**AGENCY:** Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor.

**ACTION:** Notice of intent to solicit cooperative agreement applications.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL), Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB), intends to award approximately U.S. \$5.5 million to organizations to develop and implement formal, non-formal, and vocational education programs as a means to combat exploitative child labor in the following countries: Colombia, Guinea, and Niger. ILAB intends to solicit cooperative agreement applications from qualified organizations (*i.e.*, any commercial, international, educational, or non-profit organization capable of successfully developing and implementing education programs) to implement programs that promote school attendance and provide educational opportunities for working children or children at risk of starting to work. The programs should focus on innovative ways to address the many gaps and challenges to basic education found in the countries mentioned above.

Please refer to <http://www2.dol.gov/ILAB/grants/main.htm> for an example of a previous notice of availability of funds and solicitation for cooperative agreement applications.

**DATES:** Specific solicitations for cooperative agreement applications will be published in the **Federal Register** and remain open for at least 30 days from the date of publication. All cooperative agreements awarded will be made before September 30, 2004.

**ADDRESSES:** Once solicitations are published in the **Federal Register**, applications must be delivered to: U.S. Department of Labor, Procurement Services Center, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Room N-5416, Attention: Lisa Harvey, Washington, DC 20210.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Lisa Harvey. E-mail address:

[harvey.lisa@dol.gov](mailto:harvey.lisa@dol.gov). All inquiries should make reference to the USDOL Child Labor Education Initiative—Solicitations for Cooperative Agreement Applications.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Since 1995, USDOL has supported a worldwide technical assistance program implemented by the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC). ILAB has provided over \$270 million to ILO-IPEC and other organizations for international technical assistance to combat abusive child labor around the world.

In its FY 2004 appropriations, in addition to funds earmarked for ILO-IPEC, USDOL received \$37 million to provide bilateral assistance to improve access to basic education in international areas with a high rate of abusive and exploitative child labor. All such FY 2004 funds will be obligated prior to September 30, 2004.

USDOL's Child Labor Education Initiative nurtures the development, health, safety, and enhanced future employability of children around the world by increasing access to basic education for children removed from child labor or at risk of entering it. Eliminating the worst forms of child labor will depend in part on improving access, quality, and relevance of education. Without improving educational quality and relevance, children withdrawn from the worst forms of child labor may not have viable alternatives and may return to work or resort to other hazardous means of subsistence.

The Child Labor Education Initiative has the following four goals:

1. Raise awareness of the importance of education for all children and mobilize a wide array of actors to

improve and expand education infrastructures;

2. Strengthen formal and transitional education systems that encourage working children and those at risk of working to attend school;

3. Strengthen national institutions and policies on education and child labor; and

4. Ensure the long-term sustainability of these efforts.

When working to increase access to quality basic education, USDOL strives to complement existing efforts to eradicate the worst forms of child labor, to build on the achievements of and lessons learned from these efforts, to expand impact and build synergies among actors, and to avoid duplication of resources and efforts.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 24th day of May, 2004.

**Johnny Arnold,**

*Acting Grant Officer.*

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## 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