

all changes in membership or planned activities.

Dorothy B. Fountain;

Deputy Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Workforce Investment Act; Lower Living Standard Income Level

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Notice of determination of lower living standard income level.

SUMMARY: Under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 (Pub. L. 105-220), the Secretary of Labor annually determines the Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL) for uses described in the Law. WIA defines the term "Low Income Individual" as one who qualifies under various criteria, including an individual who received income for a six-month period that does not exceed the higher of the poverty line or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level. This issuance provides the Secretary's annual LLSIL for 2004 and references the current 2004 Health and Human Services (HHS) "Poverty Guidelines."

EFFECTIVE DATE: This notice is effective on June 25, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to: Mr. Haskel Lowery, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, Room N-4464, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Haskel Lowery, Telephone (202) 693-3608; Fax (202) 693-3532 (these are not toll free numbers).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: It is the purpose of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 "to provide workforce investment activities, through statewide and local workforce investment systems, that increase the employment, retention, and earnings of participants, and increase occupational skill attainment by participants, and, as a result, improve the quality of the workforce, reduce welfare dependency, and enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the Nation."

The LLSIL is used for several purposes under WIA: specifically, WIA Section 101(25) defines the term "low income individual" for eligibility purposes, Sections 101(24) defines the

term LLSIL, 127(b)(2)(C) and 132(b)(1)(IV) define the terms "disadvantaged adult," and "disadvantaged youth" " " terms of the poverty line or LLSIL for purpose of State formula allotments. The Governor and State/Local Workforce Investment Boards use the LLSIL for determining eligibility for youth, eligibility for employed adult workers for certain services, and for the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC). We encourage the Governors and State/local Workforce Investment Boards to consult WIA and its regulations and preamble at 29 CFR part 652, 660-671 (published at 65 FR 49294 (Aug. 11, 2000)) *et al.*, for more specific guidance in applying the LLSIL to program requirements. The Department of Health and Human Services published the annual 2004 update of the poverty-level guidelines in the **Federal Register** at 69 FR 7335, (Feb. 13, 2004). The HHS 2004 Poverty guidelines may also be found on the Internet at: [<http://www.aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/04fedreg.html>].

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) plans to have the 2004 LLSIL available on its Web site at: [<http://www.doleta.gov/llsil/>].

WIA Section 101(24) defines the LLSIL as "that income level (adjusted for regional, metropolitan, urban, and rural differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary [of Labor] based on the most recent lower living family budget issued by the Secretary." The most recent lower living family budget was issued by the Secretary of Labor in the fall of 1981. The four-person urban family budget estimates, previously published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) provided the basis for the Secretary to determine the LLSIL. BLS terminated the four-person family budget series in 1982, after publication of the fall 1981 estimates. Currently BLS provides the data from which ETA develops the LLSIL tables.

ETA published the 2003 updates to the LLSIL in the **Federal Register** of May 30, 2003, at 68 FR 32549. This notice again updates the LLSIL to reflect cost of living increases for 2003, by applying the percentage change in the December 2003 Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), compared with the December 2002, CPI-U to each of the May 30, 2003 LLSIL figures. Those updated figures for a family-of-four are listed in Table 1 below by region for both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Figures in all of the accompanying tables are rounded up to the nearest ten. Since "low income individual," "disadvantaged adult," and

"disadvantaged youth" may be determined by family income at 70 percent of the LLSIL, pursuant to WIA Sections, 101(25), 127(b)(2)(C) and 132(b)(1)(B)(v)(IV), respectively, those figures are listed below as well.

Jurisdictions included in the various regions, based generally on Census Divisions of the U.S. Department of Commerce, are as follows:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virgin Islands.

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, American Samoa, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Northern Marianas, Oklahoma, Palau, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Marshall Islands, Maryland, Micronesia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

West: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Additionally, separate figures have been provided for Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam as indicated in Table 2 below.

For Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam, the year 2004 figures were updated from the May 30, 2003, "State Index" based on the ratio of the urban change in the State (using Anchorage for Alaska and Honolulu for Hawaii and Guam) compared to the West regional metropolitan change, and then applying that index to the West regional metropolitan change.

Data on 23 selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are also available. These are based on semiannual CPI-U changes for a 12-month period ending in December 2003. The updated LLSIL figures for these MSAs and 70 percent of the LLSIL are reported in Table 3 below.

Table 4 below lists each of the various figures at 70 percent of the updated 2004 LLSIL for family sizes of one to six persons. For families larger than six persons, an amount equal to the difference between the six-person and the five-person family income levels should be added to the six-person family income level for each additional person in the family. Where the poverty level for a particular family size is greater than the corresponding LLSIL figure, the figure is indicated in parentheses. Table 5, 100 percent of LLSIL, is used to determine self-sufficiency as noted at 20 CFR 663.230 of WIA Regulations and WIA section 134(d)(3)(A)(ii).

Use of These Data

Governors should designate the appropriate LLSILs for use within the State from Tables 1 through 3. Tables 4 and 5 may be used with any of the levels designated. The Governor's designation may be provided by disseminating information on Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas within the State, or it may involve further calculations. For example, the State of New Jersey may have four or more LLSIL figures: for Northeast metropolitan, for Northeast nonmetropolitan, for portions of the State in the New York City MSA, and for those in the Philadelphia MSA. If a workforce investment area includes

areas that would be covered by more than one figure, the Governor may determine which is to be used.

Under 20 CFR 661.220, a State's policies and measures for the workforce investment system shall be accepted by the Secretary to the extent that they are consistent with the WIA and the WIA regulations.

Disclaimer on Statistical Uses

It should be noted that the publication of these figures is only for the purpose of meeting the requirements specified by WIA as defined in the law and regulations. BLS has not revised the lower living family budget since 1981, and has no plans to do so. The four-person urban family budget estimates

series has been terminated. The CPI-U adjustments used to update the LLSIL for this publication are not precisely comparable, most notably because certain tax items were included in the 1981 LLSIL, but are not in the CPI-U. Thus, these figures should not be used for any statistical purposes, and are valid only for those purposes under WIA as defined in the law and regulations.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 17th day of June 2004.

Grace Kilbane,

Administrator, Office of Workforce Investment.

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Attachments

Table 1: Lower Living Standard Income Level (for a family of four persons) by Region ¹					
Region ²	2004 Adjusted LLSIL	70 percent LLSIL			
Northeast					
Metro	\$ 32,640	\$ 22,850			
Non-Metro ³	\$ 31,370	\$ 21,960			
Midwest					
Metro	\$ 29,720	\$ 20,810			
Non-Metro	\$ 27,860	\$ 19,500			
South					
Metro	\$ 28,050	\$ 19,640			
Non-Metro	\$ 26,520	\$ 18,570			
West					
Metro	\$ 32,130	\$ 22,490			
Non-Metro ⁴	\$ 31,140	\$ 21,800			
¹ For ease of use, these figures have been rounded to the next highest ten					
² Metropolitan area measures were calculated from the weighted average CPI-Us for city size classes A and B/C. Non-metropolitan area measures were calculated from					
³ Non-metropolitan area percent changes for the Northeast region are no longer available. The Non-metropolitan percent change was calculated using the U.S.					
⁴ Non-metropolitan area percent changes for the West region are					
Table 2: Lower Living Standard Income Level (for a family of four persons) -- Alaska, Hawaii and Guam ¹					
Region	2004 Adjusted LLSIL	70 percent LLSIL			
Alaska					
Metro	\$ 39,920	\$ 27,940			
Non-Metro ²	\$ 39,080	\$ 27,360			
Hawaii, Guam					
Metro	\$ 40,550	\$ 28,380			
Non-Metro ²	\$ 41,730	\$ 29,210			
¹ Rounded to next highest ten dollars.					
² Non-Metropolitan percent changes for Alaska, Hawaii and Guam were calculated from the CPI-Us for city size Class D in the Western Region.					

Table 3: Lower Living Standard Income Level (for a family of four persons) 23 MSAs¹

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)	2004 Adjusted LLSIL	70 percent LLSIL
Anchorage, AK	\$ 39,920	\$ 27,940
Atlanta, GA	\$ 28,230	\$ 19,760
Boston--Brockton--Nashua, MA/NH/ME/CT	\$ 36,330	\$ 25,430
Chicago--Gary--Kenosha, IL/IN/WI	\$ 31,320	\$ 21,920
Cincinnati--Hamilton, OH/KY/IN	\$ 29,880	\$ 20,920
Cleveland--Akron, OH	\$ 30,630	\$ 21,450
Dallas--Ft. Worth, TX	\$ 27,340	\$ 19,140
Denver--Boulder--Greeley, CO	\$ 31,760	\$ 22,230
Detroit--Ann Arbor--Flint, MI	\$ 29,410	\$ 20,590
Honolulu, HI	\$ 40,550	\$ 28,380
Houston--Galveston--Brazoria, TX	\$ 26,100	\$ 18,270
Kansas City, MO/KS	\$ 28,950	\$ 20,270
Los Angeles--Riverside--Orange County, CA	\$ 32,920	\$ 23,050
Milwaukee--Racine, WI	\$ 29,660	\$ 20,760
Minneapolis--St. Paul, MN/WI	\$ 30,110	\$ 21,080
New York--Northern NJ--Long Island, NY/NJ/CT/PA	\$ 34,240	\$ 23,970
Philadelphia--Wilmington--Atlantic City, PA/NJ/DE/MD	\$ 31,370	\$ 21,960
Pittsburgh, PA	\$ 29,880	\$ 20,920
St. Louis, MO/IL	\$ 28,370	\$ 19,860
San Diego, CA	\$ 35,970	\$ 25,180
San Francisco--Oakland--San Jose, CA	\$ 34,860	\$ 24,400
Seattle--Tacoma--Bremerton, WA	\$ 35,450	\$ 24,820
Washington--Baltimore, DC/MD/VA/WV ²	\$ 34,490	\$ 24,140

¹ Rounded to next highest ten dollars.

² Baltimore and Washington are now calculated as a single metropolitan statistical area.

Table 4 - Seventy Percent of Updated 2004 Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL), by Family Size

To use the seventy percent LLSIL value, where it is stipulated for WIA programs, individuals must begin by locating the region or metropolitan area where they reside. These are listed in Tables 1, 2 and 3. Individuals must locate their region or metropolitan statistical area and then find the seventy percent LLSIL amount for that location. The seventy percent LLSIL figures are listed in the last column to the right on each of the three tables. These figures apply to a family of four. Larger and smaller family eligibility is based on a percentage of the family of four. To determine eligibility for other size families consult the table below.

To use Table 4, locate the seventy percent LLSIL value that applies to the individual's region or metropolitan area from Tables 1, 2 or 3. Find the same number in the "family of four" column of Table 4. Move left or right across that row to the size that corresponds to the individual's family unit. That figure is the maximum household income the individual is permitted in order to qualify as economically disadvantaged under WIA.

Where the HHS poverty level for a particular family size is greater than the corresponding LLSIL figure, the LLSIL figure is indicated in a shaded block. Individuals from these size families may consult the 2004 HHS poverty guidelines found in the Federal Register, Vol. 69, No. 30, February 13, 2004, pp. 7335-7338 (on the Internet at <http://www.aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/04fedreg.htm>) to find the higher eligibility standard. Individuals from Alaska and Hawaii should consult the HHS guidelines for the generally higher poverty levels that apply in their states.

Family of One	Family of Two	Family of Three	Family of Four	Family of Five	Family of Six
\$ 6,580	\$10,780	\$14,800	\$ 18,270	\$21,560	\$25,220
\$ 6,690	\$10,960	\$15,050	\$ 18,570	\$21,920	\$25,630
\$ 6,900	\$11,300	\$15,510	\$ 19,140	\$22,590	\$26,420
\$ 7,020	\$11,510	\$15,800	\$ 19,500	\$23,010	\$26,910
\$ 7,080	\$11,590	\$15,910	\$ 19,640	\$23,180	\$27,110
\$ 7,120	\$11,660	\$16,010	\$ 19,760	\$23,320	\$27,270
\$ 7,150	\$11,720	\$16,090	\$ 19,860	\$23,440	\$27,410
\$ 7,300	\$11,960	\$16,420	\$ 20,270	\$23,920	\$27,980
\$ 7,420	\$12,150	\$16,680	\$ 20,590	\$24,300	\$28,420
\$ 7,480	\$12,250	\$16,820	\$ 20,760	\$24,500	\$28,650
\$ 7,500	\$12,280	\$16,860	\$ 20,810	\$24,560	\$28,720
\$ 7,540	\$12,350	\$16,950	\$ 20,920	\$24,690	\$28,870
\$ 7,590	\$12,440	\$17,080	\$ 21,080	\$24,880	\$29,100
\$ 7,730	\$12,660	\$17,380	\$ 21,450	\$25,320	\$29,610
\$ 7,850	\$12,870	\$17,660	\$ 21,800	\$25,730	\$30,090
\$ 7,900	\$12,940	\$17,760	\$ 21,920	\$25,870	\$30,250
\$ 7,910	\$12,960	\$17,790	\$ 21,960	\$25,920	\$30,310
\$ 8,010	\$13,120	\$18,010	\$ 22,230	\$26,240	\$30,680
\$ 8,100	\$13,270	\$18,220	\$ 22,490	\$26,540	\$31,040
\$ 8,230	\$13,490	\$18,510	\$ 22,850	\$26,970	\$31,540
\$ 8,300	\$13,600	\$18,680	\$ 23,050	\$27,200	\$31,810
\$ 8,630	\$14,150	\$19,420	\$ 23,970	\$28,290	\$33,080
\$ 8,700	\$14,250	\$19,560	\$ 24,140	\$28,490	\$33,320
\$ 8,790	\$14,400	\$19,770	\$ 24,400	\$28,800	\$33,680
\$ 8,940	\$14,650	\$20,110	\$ 24,820	\$29,290	\$34,260
\$ 9,070	\$14,860	\$20,400	\$ 25,180	\$29,720	\$34,750
\$ 9,160	\$15,010	\$20,600	\$ 25,430	\$30,010	\$35,100
\$ 9,850	\$16,150	\$22,170	\$ 27,360	\$32,290	\$37,760
\$10,060	\$16,490	\$22,640	\$ 27,940	\$32,970	\$38,560
\$10,220	\$16,750	\$22,990	\$ 28,380	\$33,490	\$39,170
\$10,520	\$17,240	\$23,670	\$ 29,210	\$34,470	\$40,310

To use the LLSIL to determine the minimum level for establishing self-sufficiency criteria at the state or local level, begin by locating the metropolitan area or region from Table 1, 2 or 3. The individual must locate their region or metropolitan statistical area and then find the 2004 Adjusted LLSIL amount for that location. These figures apply to a family of four. Locate the corresponding number in the family of four column below. Move left or right across that row to the size that corresponds to the individual's family unit. That figure is the minimum figure States must set for determining whether employment leads to self-sufficiency under WIA programs.

[illegible]

[FR Doc. 04-14430 Filed 6-24-04; 8:45 am]

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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 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. 533 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 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.

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

Connecticut

CT030001 (Jun. 13, 2003)
CT030003 (Jun. 13, 2003)
CT030004 (Jun. 13, 2003)

Volume II

District of Columbia

DC030001 (Jun. 13, 2003)
DC030003 (Jun. 13, 2003)

Maryland

MD030021 (Jun. 13, 2003)
MD030048 (Jun. 13, 2003)
MD030057 (Jun. 13, 2003)

Pennsylvania

PA030001 (Jun. 13, 2003)
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Virginia

VA030025 (Jun. 13, 2003)
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TN030040 (Jun. 13, 2003)
TN030049 (Jun. 13, 2003)
TN030062 (Jun. 13, 2003)

Volume IV

Indiana

IN030002 (Jun. 13, 2003)
IN030003 (Jun. 13, 2003)
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IN030020 (Jun. 13, 2003)

Wisconsin

WI030001 (Jun. 13, 2003)
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