

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 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.

**New General Wage Determination
Decision**

The number of the decisions added to the Government Printing Office document entitled "General Wage determinations Issued Under the Davis-Bacon and related Acts" are listed by Volume and States:

Volume V

New Mexico

NM010011 (Dec. 14, 2001)

**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

New Hampshire

NH010001 (Mar. 2, 2001)

NH010005 (Mar. 2, 2001)

NH010007 (Mar. 2, 2001)

NH010008 (Mar. 2, 2001)

New Jersey

NJ010001 (Mar. 2, 2001)

NJ010002 (Mar. 2, 2001)

NJ010003 (Mar. 2, 2001)

Volume II

Delaware

DE010002 (Mar. 2, 2001)

DE010005 (Mar. 2, 2001)

Pennsylvania

PA010001 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010002 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010004 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010005 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010012 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010014 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010015 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010017 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010018 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010019 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010020 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010025 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010030 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010040 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010042 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010050 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010054 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010060 (Mar. 2, 2001)

PA010065 (Mar. 2, 2001)

Volume III

Kentucky

KY010004 (Mar. 2, 2001)

KY010029 (Mar. 2, 2001)

Volume IV

Illinois

IL010001 (Mar. 2, 2001)

IL010002 (Mar. 2, 2001)

IL010004 (Mar. 2, 2001)

IL010006 (Mar. 2, 2001)

IL010008 (Mar. 2, 2001)

IL010018 (Mar. 2, 2001)

IL010028 (Mar. 2, 2001)

IL010034 (Mar. 2, 2001)

IL010044 (Mar. 2, 2001)

IL010047 (Mar. 2, 2001)

IL010049 (Mar. 2, 2001)

IL010060 (Mar. 2, 2001)

IL010063 (Mar. 2, 2001)

Minnesota

MN010001 (Mar. 2, 2001)

MN010003 (Mar. 2, 2001)

MN010005 (Mar. 2, 2001)

MN010012 (Mar. 2, 2001)

MN010039 (Mar. 2, 2001)

MN010043 (Mar. 2, 2001)

MN010049 (Mar. 2, 2001)

MN010057 (Mar. 2, 2001)

Volume V

Iowa

IA010031 (Mar. 2, 2001)

Louisiana

LA010005 (Mar. 2, 2001)

LA010009 (Mar. 2, 2001)

LA010018 (Mar. 2, 2001)

LA010031 (Mar. 2, 2001)

Nebraska

NE010001 (Mar. 2, 2001)

NE010003 (Mar. 2, 2001)

NE010009 (Mar. 2, 2001)

NE010011 (Mar. 2, 2001)

NE010019 (Mar. 2, 2001)

New Mexico

NM010001 (Mar. 2, 2001)

NM010005 (Mar. 2, 2001)

Volume VI

Idaho

ID010001 (Mar. 2, 2001)
ID010003 (Mar. 2, 2001)

North Dakota

ND010002 (Mar. 2, 2001)

Oregon

OR010001 (Mar. 2, 2001)
OR010017 (Mar. 2, 2001)

Washington

WA010001 (Mar. 2, 2001)
WA010002 (Mar. 2, 2001)
WA010003 (Mar. 2, 2001)
WA010004 (Mar. 2, 2001)
WA010005 (Mar. 2, 2001)
WA010007 (Mar. 2, 2001)
WA010008 (Mar. 2, 2001)
WA010011 (Mar. 2, 2001)
WA010023 (Mar. 2, 2001)

Volume VII

California

CA010001 (Mar. 2, 2001)
CA010002 (Mar. 2, 2001)
CA010028 (Mar. 2, 2001)
CA010030 (Mar. 2, 2001)

Nevada

NV010001 (Mar. 2, 2001)
NV010002 (Mar. 2, 2001)
NV010005 (Mar. 2, 2001)
NV010007 (Mar. 2, 2001)
NV010009 (Mar. 2, 2001)

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 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 6th day of December 2001.

Carl J. Poleskey,

Chief, Branch of Construction Wage Determinations.

[FR Doc. 01-30728 Filed 12-13-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-27-M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**Bureau of Labor Statistics****Proposed Collection, Comment Request****ACTION:** Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA95) [44 U.S.C. 3506(c) (2)(A)]. This program helps to ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is soliciting comments concerning the proposed new collection of the American Time Use Survey (ATUS). A copy of the proposed information collection request (ICR) can be obtained by contacting the individual listed below in the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the Addresses section of this notice on or before February 12, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Amy A. Hobby, BLS Clearance Officer, Division of Management Systems, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 3255, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE., Washington, DC 20212, telephone number 202-691-7628 (this is not a toll free number).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Amy A. Hobby, BLS Clearance Officer,

telephone number 202-691-7628. (See **ADDRESSES** section.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Background**

According to economist William Nordhaus, "Inadequate data on time-use is the single most important gap in federal statistics" (1997). Approximately 50 other countries collect, or will soon collect, time-use data. Such data are considered important indicators of quality of life. They measure, for example, time spent with children, working, sleeping, or doing leisure activities. In the United States, several existing Federal surveys collect income and wage data for individuals and families, and analysts often use such measures of material prosperity as proxies for quality of life. Time-use data will substantially augment these quality-of-life measures. The data can also be used in conjunction with wage data to evaluate the contribution of non-market work to national economies. This enables comparisons of production between nations that have different mixes of market and non-market activities.

The ATUS will develop nationally representative estimates of how people spend their time. Respondents will also report who was with them during activities, where they were, how long each activity lasted, and if they were paid.

All of this information will have numerous practical applications for sociologists, economists, educators, government policy makers, businesspersons, lawyers, and others, potentially answering the following questions: Do the ways people use their time vary across demographic and labor force characteristics, such as age, sex, race, ethnicity, employment status, earnings, and education? How much time do parents spend in the company of their children, either actively providing care, occasionally checking on them, or being with them while socializing, relaxing, or doing other things? How are earnings related to leisure time? Do those with higher earnings spend more or less time relaxing and socializing? Where do people work at a workplace, in their homes, or someplace else? For application in personal injury or wrongful death cases: What is the approximate value of non-market work, such as household activities or childcare, in one's day? What are some non-economic effects of government policy decisions? Should lawmakers develop new or change existing policies to address the changing needs of our society? The ATUS data will be