

Collection of information	Estimated number of annual responses	Average response time	Estimated annual burden hours
Notifying MSHA	1	0.25	0.25
Weekly Certification Record	416	0.08	34.5
Informing affected persons when a hazardous condition occurs	8	0.17	1.3
Total	425	36

Total Annualized Capital/Startup Costs: \$0.

Total Annual Costs (operating/maintaining systems or purchasing services): \$0.

Description: Sections 103(c), (l), and (j) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 authorizes the inspection, recordkeeping and reporting requirements implemented in 30 CFR part 57, Subpart T—Safety Standards for Methane in Metal and Nonmetal mines. Methane is a flammable gas found in underground mining. Methane is a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas, and it tends to rise to the roof of a mine because it is lighter than air. Although methane itself is nontoxic, its presence reduces oxygen content by dilution when mixed with air, and consequently can act as an asphyxiant when present in large quantities. Methane mixed with

air is explosive in the range of 5 to 15 percent, provided that 12 percent or more oxygen is present. The presence of dust containing volatile matter in the mine atmosphere may further enhance the explosion potential of methane in a mine.

Metal and Nonmetal mine operators are required to notify MSHA as soon as possible if any of the following events occur: (a) There is an outburst that results in 0.25 percent or more methane in the mine atmosphere; (b) there is a blowout that results in 0.25 percent or more methane in the mine atmosphere; (c) there is an ignition of methane; (d) air sample results indicate 0.25 percent or more methane in the mine atmosphere of a Subcategory I–B, I–C, II–B, V–B, or Category VI mine. If methane reaches 2.0 percent in a

Category IV mine; or methane reaches 0.25 percent in the mine atmosphere of a Subcategory I–B, II–B, V–B, and VI mines, MSHA shall be notified immediately so that it can determine if further action is necessary. Additionally, MSHA investigates these occurrences to determine that the mine is placed in the proper category.

Agency: Mine Safety and Health Administration.

Type of Review: Extension of currently approved collection.

Title: Safety Standards for Roof Bolts in Metal and Nonmetal Mines and Underground Coal Mines.

OMB Number: 1219–0121.

Frequency: On occasion.

Type of Response: Recordkeeping.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit.

Collection of information	Number of respondents	Estimated annual responses	Average response time (hours)	Estimated annual burden hours
Metal/Nonmetal Surface	20	40	0.05	2
Metal/Nonmetal Underground	200	800	0.05	40
Underground Coal	634	2,536	0.05	127
Total	854	3,376	169

Total Annualized Capital/Startup Costs: \$0.

Total Annual Costs (operating/maintaining systems or purchasing services): \$0.

Description: 30 CFR part 56/57.3203 and 75.204 address the quality of rock fixtures and their installation. Roof and rock bolts and accessories are an integral part of ground control systems and are used to prevent the fall of roof, face, and ribs. These standards require that metal and nonmetal and coal mine operators obtain a certification from the manufacturer that rock bolts and accessories are manufactured and tested in accordance with the 1995 American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) publication “Standard Specification for Roof and Rock Bolts and Accessories” (ASTM F432–95).

The manufacturer’s certification assures mine operators that the material they use meets technical requirements

established to promote safety and eliminates the concern that mine operators need to have the same engineering knowledge of the ASTM standard as manufacturers. The certifications also are made available to an Authorized Representative of the Secretary to attest to the appropriate testing and manufacture of the rock bolts and accessories.

Darrin A. King,

Acting Departmental Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. E6–8457 Filed 5–31–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–43–P

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 of 1998 (Pub. L.105–220) (WIA), 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 LLSIL. This

issuance provides the Secretary's annual LLSIL for 2006 and references the current 2006 Health and Human Services "Poverty Guidelines."

DATES: *Effective Date:* This notice is effective on date of publication in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to: Mr. Haskel Lowery, Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Room N-4464, 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 (WIA) "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 127(b)(2)(C) and 132(b)(1)(B)(v)(IV) define the terms "disadvantaged youth," and "disadvantaged adult" in terms of the poverty line or LLSIL for 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, its regulations, and the preamble to the WIA Final Rule (published at 65 FR 49294 (August 11, 2000)) for more specific guidance in applying the LLSIL to program requirements. The Department of Health and Human Services published the annual 2006 update of the poverty-level guidelines in the **Federal Register** at 71 FR 3848-3849, (Jan. 24, 2006). The Health and Human Services (HHS) 2006 Poverty guidelines may also be found on the Internet at: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/06fedreg.htm>. ETA plans to have the 2006 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 data to ETA, from which it develops the LLSIL tables.

ETA published the 2005 updates to the LLSIL in the **Federal Register** of May 11, 2005, at 70 FR 24841. This notice again updates the LLSIL to reflect cost of living increases for 2005, by applying the percentage change in the December 2005 Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), compared with the December 2004, CPI-U, to each of the May 11, 2005 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 tenth. 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 2005 figures were updated from the May 11, 2005, "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 Western regional metropolitan change, and then applying that index to the Western regional metropolitan change.

Data on 23 selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) is also available. These are based on semiannual CPI-U changes for a 12-month period ending in December 2005. 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 2006 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 one through three. Tables four and five 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 661.110, 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 the WIA as defined in the law and regulations.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 19th day of May, 2006.

Gay M. Gilbert,

Administrator, Office of Workforce Investment.

Attachments

BILLING CODE 4510-30-P

Table 1: Lower Living Standard Income Level (for a family of four persons) by Region¹

Region²	2006 Adjusted LLSIL	70 percent LLSIL
Northeast		
Metro	\$ 35,010	\$ 24,510
Non-Metro ³	\$ 33,680	\$ 23,580
Midwest		
Metro	\$ 31,570	\$ 22,100
Non-Metro	\$ 30,000	\$ 21,000
South		
Metro	\$ 30,060	\$ 21,040
Non-Metro	\$ 28,750	\$ 20,130
West		
Metro	\$ 34,160	\$ 23,910
Non-Metro ⁴	\$ 32,890	\$ 23,020

¹For ease of use, these figures have been rounded to the next highest ten dollars.

²Metropolitan 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 the CPI-Us for city size class D.

³Non-metropolitan area percent changes for the Northeast region are no longer available. The Non-metropolitan percent change was calculated using the U.S. average CPI-U for city size Class D.

⁴Non-metropolitan area percent changes for the West region are unpublished data.

Table 2: Lower Living Standard Income Level (for a family of four persons) -- Alaska, Hawaii and Guam¹

Region	2006 Adjusted LLSIL	70 percent LLSIL
Alaska		
Metro	\$ 42,400	\$ 29,680
Non-Metro ²	\$ 41,270	\$ 28,890
Hawaii, Guam		
Metro	\$ 43,780	\$ 30,650
NonMetro ²	\$ 44,060	\$ 30,850

¹Rounded to next highest ten dollars.

²Non-Metropolitan percent changes for Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam were calculated from the CPI-Us for city size Class D in the West Region.

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

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)	2006 Adjusted LLSIL	70 percent LLSIL
Anchorage, AK	\$ 42,400	\$ 29,680
Atlanta, GA	\$ 29,840	\$ 20,890
Boston--Brockton--Nashua, MA/NH/ME/CT	\$ 38,590	\$ 27,010
Chicago--Gary--Kenosha, IL/IN/WI	\$ 33,210	\$ 23,250
Cincinnati--Hamilton, OH/KY/IN	\$ 31,490	\$ 22,040
Cleveland--Akron, OH	\$ 32,790	\$ 22,950
Dallas--Ft. Worth, TX	\$ 29,040	\$ 20,330
Denver--Boulder--Greeley, CO	\$ 32,950	\$ 23,070
Detroit--Ann Arbor--Flint, MI	\$ 31,020	\$ 21,720
Honolulu, HI	\$ 43,780	\$ 30,650
Houston--Galveston--Brazoria, TX	\$ 28,050	\$ 19,630
Kansas City, MO/KS	\$ 30,540	\$ 21,380
Los Angeles--Riverside--Orange Counties, CA	\$ 35,990	\$ 25,190
Milwaukee--Racine, WI	\$ 31,290	\$ 21,910
Minneapolis--St. Paul, MN/WI	\$ 31,800	\$ 22,260
New York--Northern NJ--Long Island, NY/NJ/CT/PA	\$ 36,900	\$ 25,830
Philadelphia--Wilmington--Atlantic City, PA/NJ/DE/MD	\$ 34,070	\$ 23,850
Pittsburgh, PA	\$ 37,570	\$ 26,300
St. Louis, MO/IL	\$ 30,460	\$ 21,320
San Diego, CA	\$ 38,810	\$ 27,170
San Francisco--Oakland--San Jose, CA	\$ 36,280	\$ 25,390
Seattle--Tacoma--Bremerton, WA	\$ 36,350	\$ 25,450
Washington--Baltimore, DC/MD/VA/WV ²	\$ 37,060	\$ 25,950

¹Rounded to next highest ten dollars.

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

Table 4 - Seventy Percent of Updated 2006 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 one, two, and three. 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 appears in a shaded block. Individuals from these size families may consult the 2006 HHS poverty guidelines found in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 71, No. 15, January 24, 2006, pp. 3848-3849 (on the Internet at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/06poverty.shtml>) 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
\$ 7,070	\$11,590	\$15,910	\$19,630	\$23,170	\$27,090
\$ 7,250	\$11,880	\$16,310	\$20,130	\$23,760	\$27,780
\$ 7,320	\$12,000	\$16,470	\$20,330	\$23,990	\$28,060
\$ 7,530	\$12,330	\$16,930	\$20,890	\$24,660	\$28,830
\$ 7,560	\$12,390	\$17,010	\$21,000	\$24,780	\$28,980
\$ 7,580	\$12,420	\$17,050	\$21,040	\$24,830	\$29,040
\$ 7,680	\$12,580	\$17,270	\$21,320	\$25,160	\$29,430
\$ 7,700	\$12,620	\$17,320	\$21,380	\$25,230	\$29,510
\$ 7,820	\$12,820	\$17,600	\$21,720	\$25,630	\$29,980
\$ 7,890	\$12,930	\$17,750	\$21,910	\$25,860	\$30,240
\$ 7,940	\$13,010	\$17,860	\$22,040	\$26,010	\$30,420
\$ 7,960	\$13,040	\$17,910	\$22,100	\$26,080	\$30,500
\$ 8,020	\$13,140	\$18,040	\$22,260	\$26,270	\$30,720
\$ 8,270	\$13,550	\$18,590	\$22,950	\$27,090	\$31,680
\$ 8,290	\$13,590	\$18,650	\$23,020	\$27,170	\$31,770
\$ 8,310	\$13,620	\$18,690	\$23,070	\$27,230	\$31,840
\$ 8,370	\$13,720	\$18,840	\$23,250	\$27,440	\$32,090
\$ 8,490	\$13,920	\$19,100	\$23,580	\$27,830	\$32,550
\$ 8,590	\$14,080	\$19,320	\$23,850	\$28,150	\$32,920
\$ 8,610	\$14,110	\$19,370	\$23,910	\$28,220	\$33,000
\$ 8,830	\$14,470	\$19,860	\$24,510	\$28,930	\$33,830
\$ 9,070	\$14,870	\$20,410	\$25,190	\$29,730	\$34,770
\$ 9,150	\$14,990	\$20,570	\$25,390	\$29,970	\$35,040
\$ 9,170	\$15,020	\$20,620	\$25,450	\$30,040	\$35,130
\$ 9,300	\$15,240	\$20,930	\$25,830	\$30,480	\$35,650
\$ 9,350	\$15,320	\$21,020	\$25,950	\$30,630	\$35,820
\$ 9,470	\$15,520	\$21,310	\$26,300	\$31,040	\$36,300
\$ 9,730	\$15,940	\$21,880	\$27,010	\$31,880	\$37,280
\$ 9,790	\$16,040	\$22,010	\$27,170	\$32,070	\$37,500
\$10,410	\$17,050	\$23,410	\$28,890	\$34,100	\$39,870
\$10,690	\$17,520	\$24,050	\$29,680	\$35,030	\$40,960
\$11,040	\$18,090	\$24,830	\$30,650	\$36,170	\$42,300
\$11,110	\$18,210	\$24,990	\$30,850	\$36,410	\$42,580

Table 5 - Updated 2006 LLSIL (100%), By Family Size

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 one, two, or three. The individual must locate their region or metropolitan statistical area and then find the 2006 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.

Family of One	Family of Two	Family of Three	Family of Four	Family of Five	Family of Six
\$10,100	\$16,550	\$22,730	\$28,050	\$33,100	\$38,710
\$10,350	\$16,970	\$23,290	\$28,750	\$33,930	\$39,680
\$10,460	\$17,140	\$23,530	\$29,040	\$34,270	\$40,080
\$10,750	\$17,610	\$24,180	\$29,840	\$35,220	\$41,180
\$10,800	\$17,700	\$24,300	\$30,000	\$35,400	\$41,400
\$10,830	\$17,740	\$24,350	\$30,060	\$35,480	\$41,490
\$10,970	\$17,980	\$24,680	\$30,460	\$35,950	\$42,040
\$11,000	\$18,020	\$24,740	\$30,540	\$36,040	\$42,150
\$11,170	\$18,310	\$25,130	\$31,020	\$36,610	\$42,810
\$11,270	\$18,470	\$25,350	\$31,290	\$36,930	\$43,190
\$11,340	\$18,580	\$25,510	\$31,490	\$37,160	\$43,460
\$11,370	\$18,630	\$25,580	\$31,570	\$37,260	\$43,570
\$11,450	\$18,770	\$25,760	\$31,800	\$37,530	\$43,890
\$11,810	\$19,350	\$26,560	\$32,790	\$38,700	\$45,260
\$11,850	\$19,410	\$26,650	\$32,890	\$38,820	\$45,390
\$11,870	\$19,450	\$26,690	\$32,950	\$38,890	\$45,480
\$11,960	\$19,600	\$26,910	\$33,210	\$39,190	\$45,830
\$12,130	\$19,880	\$27,290	\$33,680	\$39,750	\$46,480
\$12,270	\$20,110	\$27,600	\$34,070	\$40,210	\$47,020
\$12,300	\$20,160	\$27,670	\$34,160	\$40,310	\$47,150
\$12,610	\$20,660	\$28,360	\$35,010	\$41,320	\$48,320
\$12,960	\$21,240	\$29,160	\$35,990	\$42,470	\$49,670
\$13,070	\$21,410	\$29,390	\$36,280	\$42,820	\$50,070
\$13,090	\$21,450	\$29,450	\$36,350	\$42,900	\$50,170
\$13,290	\$21,780	\$29,890	\$36,900	\$43,550	\$50,930
\$13,350	\$21,870	\$30,020	\$37,060	\$43,740	\$51,150
\$13,530	\$22,170	\$30,440	\$37,570	\$44,340	\$51,850
\$13,900	\$22,770	\$31,260	\$38,590	\$45,540	\$53,260
\$13,980	\$22,900	\$31,440	\$38,810	\$45,800	\$53,560
\$14,860	\$24,350	\$33,430	\$41,270	\$48,700	\$56,960
\$15,270	\$25,020	\$34,350	\$42,400	\$50,040	\$58,520
\$15,770	\$25,840	\$35,470	\$43,780	\$51,670	\$60,420
\$15,870	\$26,000	\$35,690	\$44,060	\$52,000	\$60,810