

source occurred. The denial notice was published in the **Federal Register** on June 28, 2005 (70 FR 37116).

To support the request for reconsideration, the petitioner supplied additional information regarding subject firm's foreign facilities which manufacture like or directly competitive products with those produced at the subject firm. Upon further contact with the subject firm's company official, it was revealed that the subject firm significantly increased its import purchases of automotive foam seating during the relevant time period.

In accordance with section 246 of the Trade Act of 1974 (26 U.S.C. 2813), as amended, the Department of Labor herein presents the results of its investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for alternative trade adjustment assistance (ATAA) for older workers.

In order for the Department to issue a certification of eligibility to apply for ATAA, the group eligibility requirements of section 246 of the Trade Act must be met. The Department has determined in this case that the requirements of section 246 have been met.

A significant number of workers at the firm are age 50 or over and possess skills that are not easily transferable. Competitive conditions within the industry are adverse.

Conclusion

After careful review of the additional facts obtained on reconsideration, I conclude that increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with those produced at Woodbridge Corporation, a division of Woodbridge Holdings, Inc., Brodhead, Wisconsin, contributed importantly to the declines in sales or production and to the total or partial separation of workers at the subject firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers of Woodbridge Corporation, a division of Woodbridge Holdings, Inc., Brodhead, Wisconsin who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after April 21, 2004 through two years from the date of this certification, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974, and are eligible to apply for alternative trade adjustment assistance under section 246 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed in Washington, DC this 5th day of August, 2005.

Linda G. Poole,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-54,538]

Yorkshire Americas, Inc., Became Known as Albanail Dyestuff, Now Known as Greenville Colorants, Greenville, SC; Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2273), and Section 246 of the Trade Act of 1974, (26 U.S.C. 2813), as amended, the Department of Labor issued a Certification of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance on April 15, 2004, applicable to workers of Yorkshire Americas, Inc., Greenville, South Carolina. The notice was published in the **Federal Register** on May 24, 2004 (69 FR 29577).

At the request of the State agency, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. The workers were engaged in the production of dyes and chemicals for textiles.

New information shows that in September 2004, Yorkshire Americas, Inc. became known as Albanail Dyestuff, and in February 2005, became known as Greenville Colorants due to changes in ownership. Workers separated from the subject firm had their wages reported under two separate unemployment insurance (UI) tax accounts for Albanail Dyestuff and Greenville Colorants.

Accordingly, the Department is amending this certification to properly reflect this matter.

The intent of the Department's certification is to include all workers of Yorkshire Americas, Inc. who were adversely affected by increased imports.

The amended notice applicable to TA-W-54,538 is hereby issued as follows:

"All workers of Yorkshire Americas, Inc., which became known as Albanail Dyestuff, and is now known as Greenville Colorants, Greenville, South Carolina, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 17, 2003, through April 15, 2006, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974, and are also eligible to apply for alternative trade adjustment assistance under Section 246 of the Trade Act of 1974."

Signed at Washington, DC, this 3rd day of August 2005.

Richard Church,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

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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. 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