

workers can only file a petition for the location in which they worked. Further discussion with James Searcy, the Vice-President of Finance and Administration, revealed that the plant in Moorestown did not produce the same product as the Delran facility, nor had there been any recent layoffs at the Moorestown facilities. Consequently, further investigation in this case would serve no purpose, and the investigation has been terminated.

Signed in Washington, D.C. this 7th day of June, 1995.

**Victor J. Trunzo,**

*Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

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[TA-W-30,878]

**Russell-Newman, Inc., A/K/A Russell-Newman Manufacturing, Stamford, TX; Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance**

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 USC 2273) the Department of Labor issued a Notice of Certification Regarding Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance on May 4, 1995, applicable to all workers of Russell-Newman, Inc., Stamford, Texas. The notice was published in the **Federal Register** on May 17, 1995 (60 FR 26459).

New information received from the State Agency shows that some of the workers at Russell-Newman, Inc., had their unemployment insurance (UI) taxes paid to Russell-Newman Manufacturing.

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

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

The amended notice applicable to TA-W-30,878 is hereby issued as follows:

"All workers of Russell-Newman, Inc., a/k/a Russell-Newman Manufacturing, Stamford, Texas who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 17, 1994 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974."

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 1st day of June 1995.

**Victor J. Trunzo,**

*Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

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**Occupational Safety and Health Administration**

**Connecticut State Standards, Notice of Approval**

**1. Background**

Part 1953 of Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, prescribes procedures under Section 18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (hereinafter called the Act) by which the Regional Administrator for Occupational Safety and Health (hereinafter called Regional Administrator) under a delegation of authority from the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health (hereinafter called the Assistant Secretary), (29 CFR 1953.4), will review and approve standards promulgated pursuant to a State Plan, which has been approved in accordance with Section 18(c) of the Act and 29 CFR part 1902. On November 3, 1978, notice was published in the **Federal Register** (43 FR 51390) of the approval of the Connecticut Public Sector State Plan and the adoption of Subpart E to part 1956 containing the decision.

The Connecticut Public Sector only State Plan provides for the adoption of Federal standards as State standards after:

- a. Publishing an intent to amend the State Plan by adopting the standard(s) in the Connecticut Law Journal.
- b. Approval by the Commissioner of Labor and the Attorney General of the State of Connecticut.
- c. Approval by the Legislative Regulation Review Committee, State of Connecticut.
- d. Filing in the Office of the Secretary of State, State of Connecticut.
- e. Publishing a notice that the State Plan is amended by adopting the standard(s) in the Connecticut Law Journal.

The Connecticut Public Sector State Plan provides for the adoption of State standards which are at least as effective as comparable Federal standards promulgated under Section 6, of the Act.

By letter dated April 28, 1995, from Commissioner John E. Saunders, III, Connecticut Department of Labor, to John T. Phillips, Regional

Administrator, and incorporated as part of the plan, the State submitted updated State standards identical to 29 CFR parts 1904, 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1926 and 1928, and subsequent amendments thereto, as described below:

(1) Addition to 29 CFR parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1926, and 1928, Retention of DOT Markings, Placards, and Labels; Final Rule (59 FR 36695, dated 7/19/94). This standard became effective on January 19, 1995, pursuant to Section 31-372 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(2) Addition to 29 CFR part 1904, Reporting of Fatality or Multiple Hospitalization Incidents; Final Rule (59 FR 15594, dated April 1, 1995). This standard became effective on January 19, 1995, pursuant to Section 31-372 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(3) Addition to 29 CFR parts 1910 and 1926, Safety Standards for Fall Protection in the Construction Industry; Final Rule (59 FR 40730, dated August 9, 1994). This standard became effective on February 23, 1995, pursuant to Section 31-372 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(4) Addition to 29 CFR parts 1910, 1915, and 1926, Occupational Exposure to Asbestos; Final Rule and Corrections (59 FR 40964, dated 8/10/94, and 60 FR 11194, dated 3/1/95). This standard became effective on February 23, 1995, pursuant to Section 31-372 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(5) Addition to 29 CFR part 1915, Confined and Enclosed Spaces and Other Dangerous Atmospheres in Shipyard Employment; Final Rule and Corrections (59 FR 37816, dated 7/25/94, and 60 FR 14218, dated 3/16/95). This standard became effective on February 23, 1995, pursuant to Section 31-372 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(6) Addition to 29 CFR parts 1910 and 1928, Logging Operations; Final Rule (59 FR 51672, dated 10/12/94). This standard became effective on April 19, 1995, pursuant to Section 31-372 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

**2. Decision**

OSHA has determined that the State's standards for Retention of DOT Markings, Placards, and Labels, Reporting of Fatality or Multiple Hospitalization Incidents, Safety Standards for Fall Protection in the Construction Industry, Occupational Exposure to Asbestos, Confined and Enclosed Spaces and Other Dangerous Atmospheres in Shipyard Employment, and Logging Operations are identical to the comparable Federal standards, and therefore approves these standards.