Another finding in both the TAA and NAFTA–TAA investigations, is that the U.S. Department of Energy estimates that a negligible amount, approximately one percent, of all electricity supplied domestically is imported.

Conclusion

After review of the application and investigative findings, I conclude that there has been no error or misinterpretation of the law or of the facts which would justify reconsideration of the Department of Labor's prior decisions. Accordingly, the application is denied.

Signed in Washington, DC, this 13th day of February, 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96–4465 Filed 2–27–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

Notice of Determinations Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance and NAFTA Transitional Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, the Department of Labor herein presents summaries of determinations regarding eligibility to apply for trade adjustment assistance for workers (TA–W) issued during the period of February 1996.

In order for an affirmative determination to be made and a certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance to be issued, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Act must be met.

(1) that a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated,

(2) that sales or production, or both, of the firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely, and

(3) that increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with articles produced by the firm or appropriate subdivision have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the absolute decline in sales or production.

Negative Determinations for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In each of the following cases the investigation revealed that criterion (3) has not been met. A survey of customers indicated that increased imports did not contribute importantly to worker separations at the firm.

TA–W–31,727; Owens-Illinois, Owens-Brockway Glass Container Div., Zanesville, OH

TA–W–31,545; Circle Jewelry Products, Inc., New York, NY

TA–W–31,734; American Insulated Wire Corp., Pawtucket, RI

TA–W–31,651; Brookside Group, Inc., McCordsville, IN

TA–W–31,587; Master Package Corp., Owen, WI

TA–W–31,702; Onan Corp—Power Generation Group—Americas, Fridley, MN

TA–W–31,664; A E Clevite, Wauseon, OH

In the following cases, the investigation revealed that the criteria for eligibility have not been met for the reasons specified.

TA–W–31,709; AT&T Pheonix Works, Phoenix, AZ

TA–W–31,766; Rockwell Int'l Corp., Semiconductor System Div., El Paso, TX

TA–W–31,721; ERC Barton Wood, Shawnee, OK

Increased imports did not contribute importantly to worker separations at the firm.

TA–W–31,782; Synergy Service, Inc., dba Synergy Maintenance Service, El Paso, TX

TA–W–31,746; Smith's Home Furnishings, Bellingham, WA

The workers firm does not produce an article as required for certification under Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974.

TA–W–31,642; Teledyne Wah Chang, Teledyne, Inc., Albany, OR

The investigations revealed that criterion (2) and (3) have not been met. Sales or production did not decline during the relevant period as required for certification. Increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with articles produced by the firm or appropriate subdivision have not contributed importantly to the separations or threat thereof, and the absolute decline in sales or production.

TA–W–31,715; Avison Lumber Co., Molalla, OR

TA–W–31,716; Avison Wood Specialities, Inc., Molalla, OR

The investigation revealed that criterion (1) and criterion (2) have not been met. A significant number or proportion of the workers did not become totally or partially separated as required for certification. Sales or production did not decline during the relevant period as required for certification.

Affirmative Determinations for Workers Adjustment Assistance

The following certifications have been issued; the date following the company name and location for each determination references the impact date for all workers for such determination.

TA–W–31,742 & A; Quantum Corp., High Capacity Storage Group, Shrewsbury, MA: December 4, 1994 & Milpitas, CA: February 1, 1995

TA–W–31,752; D & D Manufacturers, Inc., Watertown, TN: September 22, 1994

TA–W–31,807; The Apparel Group, Louisville, KY: January 5, 1995

TA–W–31,860; USAR Carbon Co., Inc., Columbia, TN: January 15, 1995

TA–W–31,912; Bausch & Lomb, Personal Products Div., Tucker, GA: January 19, 1995

TA–W–31,846; Maybelle Manufacturing Co., Inc., Gulfport, MS: January 8, 1995

TA–W–31,680; Indian Creek Apparel, Okalona, MS: November 16, 1994

TA–W–31,719; Cleburne Manufacturing Corp., Heflin, AL: November 20, 1994

TA–W–31,850; Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc., Aerosol & Sanitary Can Mfg Plant, Philadelphia, PA: January 4, 1995

TA–W–31,726; Missoula White Pine Sash Co., Missoula, MT: November 30, 1994

TA–W–31,744; Rome Manufacturing Co., Rome, GA: November 20, 1994

TA–W–31,769; James River Corp., Packaging Div., Portland, OR: December 20, 1994

TA–W–31,706; Covington Needlework, Mt. Olive, MS: November 20, 1994

TA–W–31,753; Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co., Bonners Ferry, ID: December 7, 1994

TA–W–31,713; Ellingson Lumber Co., Baker City, OR: November 29, 1994

TA–W–31,733 & A, B, C; Boise Cascade Corp., Emmett, ID & Cascade, ID, Council, ID & Horseshoe, ID: December 7, 1994

TA–W–31,613; American White Cross, Inc., Dayville, CT: October 26, 1994

TA–W–31,830; Rhone-Poulenc, Inc., Newark, NJ: December 1, 1994

TA–W–31,741; Motion Control Industries, Inc., Div. of Carlisle Corp., Ridgeway, PA: December 4, 1994

TA–W–31,740; Paxar Corp., Hillsville, VA: November 2, 1994

TA–W–31,747; Thomson Consumer Electronics, Inc., Bloomington, IN: November 24, 1994

TA–W–31,710; P & K Dress Corp., Little Falls, NY: November 29, 1994

TA–W–31,825; McCulloch Corp., Lake Havaso Operation, Lake Havaso City, AZ: January 4, 1995

TA–W–31,625; Ms. Interpret, Carlstadt, NJ: October 26, 1994

TA–W–31,640, Knapp Shoe, Lewiston, ME: November 3, 1994

TA–W–31,836 & A,B,C; Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc., White Mesa Mill, Blanding, UT, Denver, Dove Creek & G Jct, Co, Fredonia, AZ, Gillette, WY: January 12, 1995

TA–W–31,639; J & H Mfg Co., Inc., New York, NY: November 8, 1994

TA–W–31,829; Movie Star of Sumrall, Sumrall, MS: December 19, 1994

Also, pursuant to Title V of the North American Free Trade Agreement Imnplementation Act (P.L. 103–182) concerning transitional adjustment assistance hereinafter called (NAFTA–TAA) and in accordance with Section 250(a) Subchapter D, Chapter 2, Title II, of the Trade Act as amended, the Department of Labor presents summaries of determination regarding eligibility to apply for NAFTA–TAA issued during the month of February, 1996.

In order for an affirmative determination to be made and a certification of eligibility to apply for NAFTA–TAA the following group eligibility requirements of Section 250 of the Trade Act must be met:

(1) that a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, (including workers in any agricultural firm or appropriate subdivision thereof) have become totally or partially separated from employment and either—

(2) that sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely,

(3) that imports from Mexico or Canada of articles like or directly competitive with articles produced by such firm or subdivision have increased, and that the increases in imports contributed importantly to such workers' separations or threat of separation and to the decline in sales or production of such firm or subdivision; or

(4) that there has been a shift in production by such workers' firm or subdivision to Mexico or Canada of articles like or directly competitive with articles which are produced by the firm or subdivision.

Negative Determinations NAFTA–TAA

In each of the following cases the investigation revealed that criteria (3) and (4) were not met. Imports from Canada or Mexico did not contribute importantly to workers' separations. There was no shift in production from the subject firm to Canada or Mexico during the relevant period.

NAFTA–TAA–00751; Milliken & Co., Barnwell, SC

NAFTA–TAA–00689; Brookside Group, Inc., McCordsville, IN

NAFTA–TAA–00734; Amistad Beef Co L.D., Eagle Pass, TX

NAFTA–TAA–00731; Rockwell International, Semiconductor Systems Div., El Paso, TX

In the following cases, the investigation revealed that the criteria for eligibility have not been met for the reasons specified.

NAFTA–TAA–00768; National Supermarkets, Inc., St. Louis, MO

The investigation revealed that the workers of the subject firm do not produce an article within the meaning of Section 250(a) of the Trade Act, as amended.

Affirmative Determinations NAFTA–TAA

The following certifications have been issued; the date following the company name & location for each determination references the impact date for all workers for such determination.

NAFTA–TAA–00723; Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co., Bonners Ferry, ID: December 6, 1994

NAFTA–TAA–00710; Rome Manufacturing Co., Rome, GA: December 5, 1994

NAFTA–TAA–00766; James River Corp., Packaging Div., Portland, OR: December 20, 1994

NAFTA–TAA–00709; Ellingson Lumber Co., Baker City, OR: December 4, 1994

NAFTA–TAA–00798; Proform Products USA, Inc., Everson, WA: January 9, 1995

NAFTA–TAA–00714; Allied Signal Aerospace, Aerospace Equipment Systems, Eatontown, NJ: September 26, 1994

NAFTA–TAA–00767 & A, B, C; Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc., White Mesa Mill, Blanding, UT, Denver, Dove Creek & G Jct, CO., Fredonia, AZ, Gillette, WY: January 12, 1995

NAFTA–TAA–00738; Thomas Industries, Inc., (aka Capri Lighting), Accent Div., Los Angeles CA: December 15, 1994

NAFTA–TAA–00760; General Mills, Inc., Westview Coupon Processing Facility, Golden Valley, MN: January 8, 1995

NAFTA–TAA–00747; Shaneco Manufacturing, Inc., El Paso, TX: December 28, 1994

I hereby certify that the aforementioned determinations were issued during the month of February 1996. Copies of these determinations are available for inspection in Room C–4318, U.S. Deparetment of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210 during normal business hours or will be mailed to persons who write to the above address.

Dated: February 16, 1996.

Russell Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96–4466 Filed 2–27–96; 8:45 am]

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[TA–W–31,393]

Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration

In the matter of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, including the following divisions: Bethlehem Structural Products Corporation Bethforge, Inc., Bethlehem Roll Corp., PB & NE Subsidiary Railroad Co., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

By an application dated December 4, 1995, the United Steelworkers of America, Local 2599, with Congressional support requested administrative reconsideration of the subject petition for trade adjustment assistance, TAA. The denial notice was issued on November 3, 1995, and published in the Federal Register on November 24, 1995 (60 FR 58103).

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.18(c) reconsideration may be granted under the following circumstances:

(1) If it appears on the basis of facts not previously considered that the determination complained of was erroneous;

(2) if it appears that the determination complained of was based on a mistake in the determination of facts not previously considered; or

(3) if in the opinion of the Certifying Officer, a misinterpretation of facts or of the law justified reconsideration of the decision.

Investigation findings show that the workers were engaged in employment related to the production of structural steel products.

The Department's denial was based on the fact that the ''contributed importantly'' test of the Group Eligibility Requirements of the Trade Act was not met. A Corporate decision was made to transfer the production of structural steel products to another company facility in the United States. Further, the findings show that sales and production of structural steel products at the subject firm increased in January through June 1995 compared to the same time period of 1994. The Department conducted a survey of major customers of the subject firm which revealed that none of the respondents reported imports of structural steel during the time period relevant to the investigation.

Other findings show that the subject firm reported no imports of structural steel products in the relevant time periods.

Conclusion

After review of the application and investigative findings, I conclude that there has been nor error or misinterpretation of the law or of the facts which would justify reconsideration of the Department of Labor's prior decision. Accordingly, the application is denied.

Signed in Washington, DC, this 12th day of February, 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96–4463 Filed 2–27–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

[TA–W–31,268]

Maxus Energy Corporation, a/k/a Maxus Corporate, a/k/a Maxus International, Dallas, Texas; 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 August 8, 1995, applicable to workers of Maxus Energy Corporation located in Dallas, Texas. The notice was published in the Federal Register on August 24, 1995 (60 FR 44079). The certification was amended October 24, 1995 to include workers of the subject firm whose wages were being reported to the Maxus Corporate unemployment insurance (UI) tax account. The notice was published in the Federal Register on November 7, 1995 (60 FR 56172).

At the request of the State Agency, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. New information provided by Maxus Energy Company shows that some of the workers of the subject firm had their UI taxes paid to Maxus International. 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 Maxus who were affected by increased imports of crude oil and natural gas.

The amended notice applicable to TA–W–31,268 is hereby issued as follows:

''All workers of Maxus Energy Corporation, a/k/a Maxus Corporate, a/k/a Maxus International, Dallas, Texas who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after June 30, 1994, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.''

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 13th day of February 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96–4462 Filed 2–27–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

[TA–W–31,519]

National Fiber Technology (Formerly National Hair Technology), Lawrence, Massachusetts; Dismissal of Application for Reconsideration

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.18(C) an application for administrative reconsideration was filed with the Program Manager of the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance for workers at National Fiber Technology, Lawrence, Massachusetts. The review indicated that the application contained no new substantial information which would bear importantly on the Department's determination. Therefore, dismissal of the application was issued.

TA–W–31,519; National Fiber Technology, Lawrence, Massachusetts (February 13, 1996)

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 16th day of February, 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96–4467 Filed 2–27–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

[TA–W–31,630B]

Vanity Fair Mills, Incorporated, Knitting Plant, Jackson, AL; 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 Certification of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance on January 18, 1996, applicable to all workers of Vanity Fair Mills, Incorporated located in Jackson, Alabama. The notice will soon be published in the Federal Register.

At the request of the company and the State Agency, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. Findings show that the