system, the face of California's landscape was changed forever, and over time the majority of the San Joaquin Valley's natural habitats have been converted to agricultural or urban uses.

Reclamation, a Department of the Interior agency, has responsibility for management of the CVP. In order to implement the provisions of the CVPIA as the people had intended, Reclamation needed the help of its sister agencies, the USFWS, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). These three agencies share the mission to protect and enhance the nation's natural resources for the continuing benefit of the American people. In particular, the USFWS and the BLM will act as the land managers for lands acquired under the land retirement program. Representatives from these three agencies make up the land retirement team and will work in partnership to accomplish the goals of the program.

Eligibility

Lands eligible for participation in the Land Retirement Program are those that receive CVP water under a contract executed with the United States, and are offered by willing sellers. Reclamation will not use condemnation to acquire land or other property interests.

Program Goals

The goals of the program are to:

- Provide drainage source reduction.
- Enhance fish & wildlife habitat.
- Acquire water for other purposes of the Act.

Potential Issues

It is anticipated that there may be some effect on local governments in the form of a loss to the tax base due to lands moving from private ownership to the tax-exempt Federal ownership status. There may be impacts to the local economy by taking irrigated agricultural lands out of production. There is some concern that the change in land use may result in soil degradation or increasing the salt content of the soil. Additional potential issues may arise, depending upon whether acquired water remains in the water district or is transferred out-of-district. Land retirement may have an effect on present and future available water supplies. Additionally, it is anticipated that there will be benefits to wildlife from the change in land use on the acquired parcels.

Federal, State and local agencies, and interested individuals are encouraged to participate in the scoping process for the EA to determine the range of issues and alternatives to be addressed.

Dated: February 2, 1998.

William Luce,

Area Manager, South-Central California Area Office.

[FR Doc. 98–2971 Filed 2–5–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–94–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

National Institute of Corrections

Advisory Board Meeting

Time and date: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Monday, February 23, 1998 and 8:00 a.m. to 12 noon on Tuesday, February 24, 1998.

Place: Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, 1401 Lee Highway, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

Status: Open.

Matters to be Considered: Review of Amendments to Bylaws; Updates on Strategic Planning, Sex Offender Issues, Use of Video Technology for Training and Information Dissemination, Interstate Compact Issues; and Program Division Reports and Issues.

Contact Person for More Information: Larry Solomon, Deputy Director, (202) 307–3106, ext. 155.

Morris L. Thigpen,

Director.

[FR Doc. 98–3049 Filed 2–5–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–36–M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA–W–33,969 and NAFTA–01994]

Champion Aviation Products, Weatherly, Pennsylvania; Negative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration

By application dated January 6, 1998, the company requested administrative reconsideration of the Department's negative determination regarding eligibility to apply for Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and NAFTA-Transitional Adjustment Assistance (NAFTA–TAA), applicable to workers and former workers of the subject firm. The denial notices applicable to workers of the subject firm located in Weatherly, Pennsylvania, were signed on December 11, 1997. The TAA and NAFTA–TAA decisions were published in the **Federal Register** on January 6, 1998 (63 FR 577) and (63 FR 578), respectively.

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.

The TAA petition, filed on behalf of workers of Champion Aviation Products Division of Cooper Industries, Weatherly, Pennsylvania, producing aircraft displays and aircraft power supplies was denied because the ''contributed importantly'' group eligibility requirement of section 222(3) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, was not met. The ''contributed importantly'' test is generally demonstrated through a survey of the worker firm's customers. None of the Champion Aviation Products' customers reported increased import purchases while decreasing purchases from Champion's Weatherly plant. A survey of firms to whom the subject firm submitted competitive bids revealed that those bids were awarded domestically.

The NAFTA–TAA petition for the same worker group was denied because criteria (3) and (4) of the group eligibility requirements in paragraph (a)(1) of section 250 of the Trade Act, as amended, were not met. There were no company imports of aircraft displays and aircraft power supplies from Mexico or Canada, nor was there a shift in production from the workers' firm to Mexico or Canada. A survey of the major declining customers of Champion showed that none of the respondents purchased imports of aircraft displays or power supplies from Mexico or Canada. A survey of firms to whom the subject firm submitted competitive bids revealed that those bids were awarded domestically.

In support of their application for reconsideration, the company asserts that one of their lost contract bids was awarded to a foreign supplier. Review of this information shows that firm soliciting bids was a foreign company not a domestic operation. The Department does not survey foreign firms, including those located in Mexico or Canada. The Department must examine sales to U.S customers, and in this case, competitive bids offered by U.S. companies. Sales to customers outside of the United States would be considered to be for the export market. A loss of export market business cannot