

The initial investigation resulted in a negative determination issued on August 31, 2001 based on the finding that the workers do not produce an article within the meaning of section 222(3) of the Trade Act of 1974. The denial notice was published in the **Federal Register** on September 21, 2001 (66 FR 48706).

To support the request for reconsideration, the applicant provided additional information explaining the functions performed at each of the subject plant locations and further indicated the contract work they performed was related to the production activities at the Dupont Corporation plants which were under an existing TAA certification (TA-W-35,961).

Upon examination of the data supplied by the applicant, it became apparent that the Computer Science Corporation contract workers were engaged in employment related to the production of polyester fiber at Dupont plants under an existing TAA certification. Subject firm declines in employment occurred at all three plants during the relevant period. The Dupont plants were certified eligible to apply for Trade Adjustment Assistance under TA-W-35,961 (expired August 23, 2001) followed by a further TAA certification under TA-W-39,743 (which commenced on August 24, 2001).

Based on data supplied by Dupont Corporation in case TA-W-39,743, it has become evident that all criteria have been met for Computer Science Corporation workers performing work related to the production activities at the Dupont plants located at Charleston, South Carolina, Wilmington, North Carolina and Kinston, North Carolina. Plant sales, production and employment declined and customer imports increased during the relevant period.

### Conclusion

After careful review if the additional facts obtained on reconsideration, I conclude that increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with those produced at Dupont Corporation's, Cooper River Plant, Charleston, South Carolina, Cape Fear Plant, Wilmington, North Carolina and Kinston Plant, Kinston, North Carolina, contributed importantly to the declines in the total or partial separation of Computer Sciences Corporation workers, who performed work at the three Dupont plants. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

Workers of Computer Sciences Corporation engaged in employment activities related to the production of polyester fiber at Dupont

Corporation's, Cooper River Plant, Charleston, South Carolina (TA-W-39,535), Cape Fear Plant, Wilmington, North Carolina (TA-W-39,535A) and Kinston Plant, Kinston, North Carolina (TA-W-39,535B), who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after June 20, 2000 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.

Signed in Washington, DC this 19th day of February 2002.

**Edward A. Tomchick,**

*Director, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 02-5588 Filed 3-7-02; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-39,530]

#### Facemate Corporation, Collierville, TN; Dismissal of Application for Reconsideration

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.18(C) an application for administrative reconsideration was filed with the Director of the Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance for workers at Facemate Corporation, Collierville, Tennessee. 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-39,530; Facemate Corporation, Collierville, Tennessee (February 15, 2002).

Signed at Washington, DC this 1st day of March, 2002.

**Edward A. Tomchick,**

*Director, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 02-5578 Filed 3-7-02; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-40,233]

#### Garan Manufacturing, Adamsville, Tennessee; Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2273) the Department of Labor issued a Certification of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance on

December 20, 2001, applicable to all workers of Garan Manufacturing located in Adamsville, Tennessee. The notice was published in the **Federal Register** on January 11, 2002 (67 FR 1509).

At the request of the State agency, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. Information contained in the files show that workers engage in employment related to sewing children's shirts at Garan, Incorporated, Adamsville, Tennessee, were certified eligible to apply for TAA under petition TA-W-36,729, which did not expire until October 13, 2001. In order to not exclude any potential worker eligibility, and in order avoid an overlap in worker group coverage for the Garan workers in Adamsville, Tennessee, the Department is amending this certification to change the impact date to October 2, 2000 for all workers of the firm except those workers engaged in "sewing" prior to October 13, 2001 (those workers that would have been covered under TA-W-36,729).

The amended notice applicable to TA-W-40,233 is hereby issued as follows:

All workers of Garan Manufacturing, Adamsville, Tennessee, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after October 2, 2000, through December 20, 2003, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974. Workers engaged in "sewing" prior to October 13, 2001 were covered under certification TA-W-36,729 and are covered under this certification beginning October 14, 2001, through December 20, 2003.

Signed in Washington, DC this 14th day of February 2002.

**Edward A. Tomchick,**

*Director, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 02-5590 Filed 3-7-02; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-39,205]

#### Glass Works WV, L.L.C. Weston, WV; Notice of Revised Determination on Reconsideration

By application of December 14, 2001, the United Steel Workers of America, Local 162 S requested administrative reconsideration regarding the Department's Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance, applicable to the workers of the subject firm.

The initial investigation resulted in a negative determination, based on the finding that imports of mouth-blown glass tableware did not contribute importantly to worker separations at the subject plant. The denial notice was signed on November 9, 2001 and published in the **Federal Register** on November 30, 2001 (66 FR 59817).

The applicant on reconsideration provided additional information including an indication that the company was approved eligible for assistance under the U.S. Department of Commerce, Trade Adjustment Assistance for firms program.

An examination of additional documentation furnished by the U.S. Department of Commerce shows that customers increased their import purchases of glass tableware, while decreasing their purchases from the subject plant during the relevant period. Therefore, criterion (3) of the worker group eligibility requirements of section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, is met.

#### Conclusion

After careful consideration of the new facts obtained on reconsideration, it is concluded that increased imports of mouth-blown glass tableware, contributed importantly to the decline in production and to the total or partial separation of workers at Glass Works WV, LLC, Weston, West Virginia. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following revised determination:

Workers of Glass Works WV, L.L.C., Weston, West Virginia, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after September 20, 2000 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.

Signed in Washington, DC this 20th day of February 2002.

**Edward A. Tomchick,**

*Director, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 02-5585 Filed 3-7-02; 8:45 am]

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#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

##### Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-38,921]

##### Glenshaw Glass Company, Glenshaw, PA; Notice of Revised Determination on Reconsideration

On November 30, 2001, the Department issued an Affirmative Determination Regarding Application

for Reconsideration for the workers and former workers of the subject firm. The notice was published in the **Federal Register** on December 26, 2001 (66 FR 66430).

The Department initially denied TAA to workers of Glenshaw Glass Company, Inc., Glenshaw, Pennsylvania based on criterion (3) of the group eligibility requirements of section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, not being met. Increased imports did not contribute importantly to worker separations at the subject firm. The workers at the subject firm were engaged in employment related to the production of glass containers.

The Department of Labor investigated the allegations made by the applicant that imports of glass containers contributed importantly to the terminations at the subject firm.

The Department of Labor conducted a sample survey of the major declining customers regarding their purchases of glass containers during the relevant period. The survey revealed that respondents increased their reliance on imported glass containers during the relevant period.

#### Conclusion

After careful consideration of the new facts obtained on reconsideration, it is concluded that increased imports of glass containers, contributed importantly to the decline in production and to the total or partial separation of workers at Glenshaw Glass Company, Inc., Glenshaw, Pennsylvania. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following revised determination:

Workers of Glenshaw Glass Company, Inc., Glenshaw, Pennsylvania, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 12, 2000 through two years from the date of this certification, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed in Washington, DC this 19th day of February 2002.

**Edward A. Tomchick,**

*Director, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. 02-5584 Filed 3-7-02; 8:45 am]

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#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

##### Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-39,611]

##### HR Textron Cadillac Gage, David Brown Hydraulics, Greenville, OH; Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration

By application of August 24, 2001, the Excello Independent Union requested administrative reconsideration of the Department's negative determination regarding eligibility for workers and former workers of the subject firm to apply for Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA). The denial notice applicable to workers of HR Textron Cadillac Gage, David Brow Hydraulics, Greenville, Ohio was issued on July 18, 2001, and was published in the **Federal Register** on August 6, 2001 (66 FR 41052).

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 investigation findings revealed that criterion (3) of the group eligibility requirements of section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 was not met. The decision was based on imports not contributing importantly to the decline in employment at the subject plant. The decline in employment was related to a domestic shift in plant production. The workers produced hydraulic pumps and turret systems for military tanks.

The request for reconsideration alleges that hydraulic pumps are imported from an affiliated plant located in Poole, England.

A review of the investigation and clarification from the company indicates that during the relevant period of the investigation, the subject plant workers assembled hydraulic pumps from imported hydraulic pump components produced at an affiliated plant located in Poole, England. The Poole, England plant shipped the components to the subject plant, but did not import the completed hydraulic pumps to the United States (except under rare occasions) during the relevant period.