

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 22nd day of November 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96-30916 Filed 12-4-96; 8:45 am]

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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 November, 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-32,726; *Marblehead Lime Co., Thornton, IL*

TA-W-32,823; *Sunbeam Corp., Sunbeam Outdoor Products, Linton, IN*

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

TA-W-32,786; *Miller Automation, Inc., Troy, OH*

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

TA-W-32,752; *Rockland Pipeline Co., Houston, TX*

U.S. imports to U.S. shipments declined in the period June 1995 through May 1996 as compared to the year earlier.

U.S. imports to U.S. consumption declined in the period June 1995 through May 1996 as compared to the year earlier.

TA-W-32,871; *Ford Electronics & Refrigeration Corp., Export Operations, Hatfield, PA*

TA-W-32,878; *Ralph's Rig Service, Inc., Great Bend, KS*

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

TA-W-32,787; *Hoskins Manufacturing Co., New Paris, IN*

During 1996 the parent company of Hoskins Manufacturing Co. made a business decision to transfer its production of alloy and electrode wires from its New Paris, Indiana plant to other existing domestic plants.

Affirmative Determinations for Worker Adjustment Assistance

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.

TA-W-32,743; *Motor Coach Industries International, North American Coach, Inc., Roswell, NM: July 31, 1995.*

TA-W-32,755; *Gordon Garment, Bristol, VA: September 5, 1995.*

TA-W-32,773; *A & B; Viersen & Cochran, Oklahoma City, OK, Okmulgee, OK and Viersen & Cochran Drilling Co., Oklahoma City, OK: September 7, 1995.*

TA-W-32,795; *Jody Lynn Sportswear, Middleburg, PA: September 27, 1995.*

TA-W-32,745; *The Jay Garment Co., Clarksville, TN: August 30, 1995.*

TA-W-32,738; *Brandie Rose, Inc., McMinnville, TN: August 23, 1995.*

TA-W-32,809; *Parkway Industries, Inc., Spencer, TN: September 27, 1995.*

TA-W-32,780; *SKF USA, Inc., King of Prussia, PA: March 28, 1995.*

TA-W-32,876 & A; *Eastland Woolen Mill, Inc., Corinna, ME 1995, and Striar Textile Mill, Orono, ME: October 15, 1995.*

TA-W-32,929; *Rocky Mountain Clothing Co., Baxley, GA: October 31, 1995.*

TA-W-32,855; *Garan Manufacturing Corp., Corinth, MS: October 9, 1995.*

TA-W-32,774 & A; *Motor Wheel Corp., Okemos, MI and Lansing, MI: August 22, 1995.*

TA-W-32,779; *AVX Tantalum Corp., Biddeford, ME: August 20, 1995.*

TA-W-32,816; *Zyloware Corp., Long Island City, NY: September 30, 1995.*

Also, pursuant to Title V of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. 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 determinations regarding eligibility to apply for NAFTA-TAA issued during the month of November, 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-01267; *Barney & Company, Atlanta, GA.*

NAFTA-TAA-01287; *Nicholson Industries, Inc., Seattle, WA.*

NAFTA-TAA-01301; *W.C. McCurdy Company, a Subsidiary of Mascotech, Inc., Oxford, MI.*

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

None.

Affirmative Determinations NAFTA-TAA

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.

NAFTA-TAA-01300; Ivax Corp., Zenith Goldline Shreveport, Inc., (AKA H N Norton Co), Shreveport, LA: October 25, 1995.

NAFTA-TAA-01233; Rockland Pipeline Co., AKA American Cometra, Inc., Fort Worth and Houston, TX: September 12, 1995.

NAFTA-TAA-01304; Johnson Controls, Inc., Systems Products—Humboldt Facility, Milwaukee, WI: October 21, 1995.

I hereby certify that the aforementioned determinations were issued during the month of November, 1996. Copies of these determinations are available for inspection in Room C-4318, U.S. Department 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: November 25, 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96-30911 Filed 12-4-96; 8:45 am]

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[TA-W-32,710]**Northbridge Marketing Corporation, Berea, OH; Notice of Termination of Investigation**

Pursuant to Section 221 of the Trade Act of 1974, an investigation was initiated on September 9, 1996 in response to a worker petition which was filed on behalf of workers at Northbridge Marketing Corporation, Berea, Ohio.

The petitioner has requested that the petition be withdrawn. Consequently, further investigation in this case would serve no purpose; and the investigation has been terminated.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 15th day of November 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96-30917 Filed 12-4-96; 8:45 am]

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[TA-W-32,532, TA-W-32,532E, and TA-W-32,532F]**Orbit Industries, Inc., Helen, GA, Grady Garment Company, Homer, GA, and Mt. View Mfg. Company, Hayesville, NC; 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 August 9, 1996, applicable to all workers of Orbit Industries, Incorporated located in Helen, Georgia. The notice was published in the Federal Register on September 13, 1996 (61 FR 48504).

At the request of the company, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. Based on new information received by the company, the Department is amending the certification to cover workers at affiliate plants of the subject firm, Grady Garment Company, Homer, Georgia, and Mt. View Mfg. Company, Hayesville, North Carolina. Each of these plants have closed; Grady Garment on October 30, 1995, and Mt. View on November 3, 1995. The workers were engaged in employment related to the production of apparel.

The intent of the Department's certification is to include all workers of Orbit Industries adversely affected by increased imports of apparel.

The amended notice applicable to TA-W-32,532 is hereby issued as follows:

All workers of Orbit Industries, Incorporated, Helen, Georgia (TA-W-32,532), Grady Garment Company, Homer, Georgia (TA-W-32,532E), and Mt. View Mfg. Company, Hayesville, North Carolina (TA-W-32, 532F) who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after June 24, 1995 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 21st day of November 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

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

[FR Doc. 96-30921 Filed 12-4-96; 8:45 am]

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[TA-W-32,252; TA-W-32,252A, and TA-W-32,252B]**Penn Virginia Oil and Gas Corporation Located in Tennessee, West Virginia, and Kentucky; Notice of Negative Determination on Reconsideration on Remand**

The United States Court of International Trade (USCIT) granted the Secretary of Labor's motion for a voluntary remand for further investigation in *Former Employees of Penn Virginia Oil & Gas Corp. v. Reich*, No. (86-06-01612).

The Department's initial denial for the workers of Penn Virginia Oil and Gas Corporation, Kingsport, Tennessee, and the states of West Virginia and Kentucky, issued on May 17, 1996, and published in the Federal Register on June 6, 1996, (61 FR 28,900), was based on the fact that sales and production increased in the relevant period, and on the fact that layoffs at the subject firm are attributable to a corporate decision to consolidate its operation, subcontracting the production of the subject firm to another domestic oil and gas producer.

The workers at Penn Virginia Oil and Gas Corporation, Kingsport, Tennessee, and the states of West Virginia and Kentucky, are engaged in employment related to the production of crude oil and natural gas.

Former workers of the subject firm contend that the determination was based on what the company said rather than the actual sales and production figures. Also, petitioner submitted reports from the *GRI Baseline Projection of U.S. Energy Supply and Demand* and from the Department of Energy projecting increased imports of gas. In addition, it was pointed out that a neighboring oil and gas firm, Equitable Resources Exploration Company, was certified at approximately the same time as the subject firm's layoff.

Findings on remand with regard to the subject firm's sales and production show that the dollar value of natural gas sales increased in 1995 compared with 1994, and also increased in the first three months of 1996 compared with the same period of 1995. Production of natural gas, measured in quantity (Bcf), also increased in both of the above sets of time periods. Crude oil sales accounted for approximately 6.1 percent of the subject firm's combined oil and gas sales revenue in 1995. Sales and production figures for crude oil were deemed to be insufficiently large to be considered in determining import impact.

Other findings on remand show that dry natural gas imports into the United