

The amended notice applicable to TA-W-55,700 is hereby issued as follows:

All workers of Emerson Tool Company, Menominee, Michigan, including leased workers of Securitas, Inc., Manpower and Nicolet Staffing working at Emerson Tool Company, Menominee, Michigan, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after July 6, 2004, through October 7, 2006, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974, and are also eligible to apply for alternative trade adjustment assistance under Section 246 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 29th day of October, 2004.

Richard Church,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. E4-3132 Filed 11-10-04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-55,647]

Freudenberg Nonwovens, Madison, TN; Notice of Termination of Investigation

Pursuant to section 221 of the Trade Act of 1974, an investigation was initiated on September 21, 2004 in response to a petition filed by a company official on behalf of workers at Freudenberg Nonwovens, Madison, Tennessee (TA-W-55,647).

The petitioner has requested that the petition be withdrawn.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 in Washington, DC, this 25th day of October 2004.

Linda G. Poole,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. E4-3139 Filed 11-10-04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-54,737]

General Electric Electromaterials, Coshocton, OH; Including Employees of General Electric Electromaterials, Coshocton, OH, Working in the States of: TA-W-54,737A Minnesota, TA-W-54,737B Washington; Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance and Alternative Trade 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 and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance on May 17, 2004, applicable to workers of General Electric Electromaterials, Coshocton, Ohio. The notice was published in the **Federal Register** on June 17, 2004 (69 FR 33942).

At the request of the State agency, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. New information shows that worker separations have occurred involving employees of General Electric Electromaterials, Coshocton, Ohio, working in Minnesota and Washington. These employees provide support function services for the production of bare printed circuit boards (PCBs) and rolls of mica paper produced at the Coshocton, Ohio, location of the subject firm.

Based on these findings, the Department is amending this certification to include employees of General Electric Electromaterials, Coshocton, Ohio, working in Minnesota and Washington.

The intent of the Department's certification is to include all workers of General Electric Electromaterials who were adversely affected by increased imports.

The amended notice applicable to TA-W-54,737 is hereby issued as follows:

All workers of General Electric Electromaterials, Coshocton, Ohio (TA-W-54,737), including employees of General Electric Electromaterials, Coshocton, Ohio, working in Minnesota (TA-W-54,737A) and Washington (TA-W-54,737B), who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 31, 2003, through May 17, 2006, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974, and are also eligible to apply for alternative trade adjustment assistance under Section 246 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 26th day of October 2004.

Linda G. Poole,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. E4-3141 Filed 11-10-04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-55,423]

Granville Hosiery, Inc. Oxford, NC; Notice of Revised Determination on Reconsideration

By letter dated September 24, 2004 a company official 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 signed on August 26, 2004 was based on the finding that imports of men's, women's, and children's socks did not contribute importantly to worker separations at the subject plant and no shift of production to a foreign source occurred. The denial notice was published in the **Federal Register** on September 23, 2004 (69 FR 57093).

To support the request for reconsideration, the company official supplied additional information. Upon further review of the initial investigation and contact with subject firm's largest customers, it was revealed that subject firm customers significantly increased their import purchases of socks while decreasing its purchases from the subject firm during the relevant period.

It was further revealed that U.S. aggregate imports of socks increased significantly, while aggregate domestic production of socks decreased during the relevant period.

In accordance with Section 246 the Trade Act of 1974 (26 U.S.C. 2813), as amended, the Department of Labor herein presents the results of its investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for alternative trade adjustment assistance (ATAA) for older workers.

In order for the Department to issue a certification of eligibility to apply for ATAA, the group eligibility requirements of Section 246 of the Trade Act must be met. The Department has determined in this case that the

requirements of Section 246 have been met.

A significant number of workers at the firm are age 50 or over and possess skills that are not easily transferable. Competitive conditions within the industry are adverse.

Conclusion

After careful review of the additional facts obtained on reconsideration, I conclude that increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with those produced at Granville Hosiery, Inc., Oxford, North Carolina, contributed importantly to the declines in sales or production and to the total or partial separation of workers at the subject firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers of Granville Hosiery, Inc., Oxford, North Carolina, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after August 5, 2003 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, and are eligible to apply for alternative trade adjustment assistance under Section 246 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed in Washington, DC, this 28th day of October 2004.

Elliott S. Kushner,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. E4-3136 Filed 11-10-04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-54,674, TA-W-54,674A, TA-W-54,674B, TA-W-54,674C, and TA-W-54,674D]

Major League, Inc., Mount Airy, NC; Major League, Inc., Jasper, GA; Major League, Inc., McAllen, TX; Major League, Inc., San Antonio, TX; Major League, Inc., Martinsville, VA; Notice of Revised Determination on Reconsideration

On September 9, 2004, the Department issued an Affirmative Determination Regarding Application on Reconsideration applicable to workers and former workers of the subject firm. The Notice of the determination was published in the **Federal Register** on September 22, 2004 (69 FR 56788).

The request for reconsideration, filed on August 3, 2004, supplemented a previous request for administrative reconsideration which was dismissed

on July 21, 2004 (69 FR 47182) on the ground that the original application did not contain any new substantial information that would bear importantly on the Department's determination denying certification because Major League did not have a "significant number or proportion" of workers at its Mount Airy location who were separated or threatened with separation to meet the requirement of section 222(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. Significantly, the reconsideration request dated August 3, 2004 contended that the petition was filed by Major League on behalf of all of its workers of "Major League/Activewear's apparel division," and was not limited to the sole worker for Major League who was located in Mount Airy, North Carolina.

The investigation of the August 3, 2004 request for reconsideration revealed that the company official who filed the initial petition, intended the filing of the petition to be on behalf of all workers of Major League, Inc., including those working from other locations that reported to him at Major League's corporate headquarters in Jasper, Georgia. The company official identified two workers, located in McAllen, Texas and San Antonio, Texas, respectively, who were separated from employment with Major League between January and April 2004 along with the Major League employee located in Mount Airy, North Carolina.

Additional information was also obtained in the reconsideration investigation regarding the relationship between workers employed by Major League and the manufacture of apparel at a trade affected affiliated facility: Active Wear, Inc., Martinsville, Virginia (TA-W-54,339, certified on March 31, 2004). Major League workers were engaged in activities relating to the coordination of textile purchases and the shipping of textiles from Active Wear to Major League. Therefore, the workers were in support of the manufacture by Active Wear (scheduling and inventory control related to the textile purchases from Active Wear). Major League and Active Wear are affiliated by common ownership and are vertically integrated with regard to the production that took place at the Active Wear facility in Martinsville, Virginia. Two of the three shareholders of Major League owned 50% of the stock of Active Wear.

Section 222(a) of the Trade Act provides, in relevant part, for the certification of a group of workers when "a significant number or proportion of the worker in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision of the firm,

have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated" and increased imports have contributed importantly to such separations. The Department's regulations at 29 C.F.R. 90.2 define the terms "firm," "appropriate subdivision," "group," and "significant number or proportion of the workers." While the Department usually identifies at least three workers at each facility location of a small firm before certifying a group of workers at that appropriate subdivision location, where three workers in the firm report to a single location of that firm, such as the firm's headquarters, the "group" may be found to consist of at least a total of three workers regardless of the work location. For example, a worker who travels between two or more locations of the firm or engages in telecommuting for all or part of the work week will not be excluded from consideration as part of a group of workers at an auxiliary facility merely because he or she does not report to work each day to the same facility and his or her paycheck is sent to a different location. Under these circumstances, it would not serve the purpose of the "significant number of separations" requirement to deny certification of a worker group when there are at least three separated workers at different locations who all report to headquarters even though there were not at least three separated workers at each of those locations.

Although workers employed by Major League are located in Mount Airy, North Carolina; McAllen, Texas; San Antonio, Texas; and Martinsville, Virginia, all of their activities are coordinated, and the workers are issued directives, from the company headquarters. Thus, the subject worker group of this petition consists of workers of the subject firm at these four locations as well as at the Jasper, Georgia company headquarters.

Information obtained in the investigation subsequent to the initial negative determination reveals that a significant number or proportion of workers of the subject worker group described above have been separated under section 222(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, and the applicable regulations, as discussed above. In addition to the worker at Mount Airy, North Carolina, there were at least a total of two other workers at the McAllen, Texas and San Antonio, Texas locations who were totally or partially separated from employment by Major League between January and April 2004.

Increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with those produced at Active Wear, Inc.,