

request is filed in writing with the Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, at the address shown below, not later than March 27, 1995.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the subject matter of the investigations to the Director, Office of Trade Adjustment

Assistance, at the address shown below, not later than March 27, 1995.

The petitions filed in this case are available for inspection at the Office of the Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of

Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 6th day of March, 1995.

Victor J. Trunzo,

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

Petitioner (union/workers/firm)	Location	Date received	Date of petition	Petition No.	Articles produced
Personal Products Co (Co)	Milltown, NJ	03/06/95	02/13/95	30,783	Ladies' Sanitary Products.
IBM (Wkrs)	Endicott, NY	03/06/95	02/15/95	30,784	Support Services.
American Tobacco Co. (The) (Co)	Chester, VA	03/06/95	02/10/95	30,785	Cigarettes.
Sandusky Plastics Inc. (Wkrs)	Sandusky, OH	03/06/95	02/21/95	30,786	Packaging Materials.
Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc. (URW)	Decatur, IL	03/06/95	02/17/95	30,787	Tires, Auto and Light Truck.
Meridian Oil, Inc (Wkrs)	Houston, TX	03/06/95	02/20/95	30,788	Oil and Gas.
Schweiger Industries, Inc. (USWA)	Jefferson, WI	03/06/95	02/17/95	30,789	Upholstered Furniture.
C.H. Todd, Inc. (Co)	Wichita, KS	03/06/95	02/06/95	30,790	Crude Oil and Natural Gas.
D.L.C.I. (Wrks)	Van Buren, ME	03/06/95	02/15/95	30,791	Bicycle Frames.
Pennzoil Products Co. (UE)	Bradford, PA	03/06/95	02/22/95	30,792	Crude Oil and Natural Gas.
Phillips Petroleum Co, E&P Permian (Co.).	Odessa, TX	03/06/95	02/17/95	30,793	Support Services.
Western Cabinet & Millwork, Inc. (CM)	Woodinville, WA	03/06/95	02/22/95	30,794	Wood Cabinets and Millwork Products.

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[TA-W-29,397; 29,397A; 29,398]

Shell Oil Co.; Shell Western E & P Inc. (SWEPI) A/K/A CalResources, LLC, Bakersfield, CA and all Other (SWEPI) Operations in California A/K/A CalResources, LLC; Shell Oil Company, Shell Development Company, Martinez, CA; 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 February 16, 1994, applicable to all SWEPI workers of Shell Oil Company in Bakersfield, California and in other locations in the State of California and the Shell Development Company in Martinez, California. The certification notice was published in the **Federal Register** on March 4, 1994, (59 FR 10429).

At the request of the company, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. New findings show that Shell Oil Company's SWEPI operations have been reincorporated in the state of California as CalResources, LLC. Accordingly, the Department is amending the certification to show this matter.

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

The amended notice applicable to TA-W-29,397 and TA-W-29,397A is hereby issued as follows:

All workers of Shell Oil Company, Shell Western E & P, Inc., (SWEPI) also known as (a/k/a) CalResources, LLC Bakersfield, California (TA-W-29,397); other SWEPI operations in California, a/k/a CalResources, LLC (TA-W-29,397A) and the Shell Development Company, Martinez, California (TA-W-29,398) engaged in employment related to the production of crude oil and natural gas who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after December 13, 1993 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 6th day of March, 1995.

Victor J. Trunzo,

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

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[TA-W-30,414]

Texaco Refining and Marketing, Incorporated Fuels Division, Tulsa, OK; Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration

By an application dated January 27, 1995, one of the petitioners requested administrative reconsideration of the Department's notice of negative determination. The notice was issued on December 16, 1995 and published in the **Federal Register** on January 20, 1995 (60 FR 4194).

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 mis-interpretation of facts or of the law justified reconsideration of the decision.

The workers produce refined petroleum products. Gasoline represents the predominant portion of sales at the Fuels Operation of Texaco Refining and Marketing.

Petitioner states that the refined petroleum workers at Texaco's Tulsa facility should be certified for TAA since the Department certified the workers producing crude oil and natural gas at Texaco's Exploration and Production Division in Tulsa.

Certification under the Trade Act is based on increased imports of articles that are like or directly competitive with those produced at the petitioning workers' firm and which contributed importantly to worker separations and sales or production declines at the plant. Refined products like gasoline, in all its many forms—leaded regular, unleaded regular, unleaded premium; diesel fuel; jet fuel; kerosene; propane; petroleum coke; asphalt and chemicals are not like or directly competitive with crude oil. Other findings show that refined petroleum products have a much lower import to domestic

shipment ratio than crude oil which currently is over 100 percent of U.S. domestic shipments.

The Department's denial was based on the fact that sales and production of gasoline and total refined petroleum products increased in the first nine months of 1994 compared to the same period in 1993. No customer survey was conducted since the company sells everything that it produces and there were no declining customers. Further, the company does not import refined petroleum.

Worker separations occurred in late 1994 and were mainly salaried workers. These workers were laid off because of a corporate reorganization. Production workers increased in the first nine months of 1994 compared to the same period in 1993.

U.S. imports of refined petroleum products decreased absolutely and relative to domestic shipments in 1992 compared to 1991 and in 1993 compared to 1992. U.S. imports of refined petroleum products accounted for only seven percent of domestic shipments in 1993.

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 decision. Accordingly, the application is denied.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 28th day of February, 1995.

Victor J. Trunzo,

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

[FR Doc. 95-6656 Filed 3-16-95; 8:45 am]

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Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), Title IV-D, Demonstration Program: Diversity in Apprenticeship

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, DOL.

ACTION: Notice of availability of funds and Solicitation for Grant Application (SGA).

SUMMARY: All information required to submit a proposal is contained in this announcement. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), Employment and Training Administration (ETA), announces a grant competition for a demonstration program using Title IV-D funds of the Job Training Partnership Act. ETA expects to award between three (3) and five (5) grants to Community Based

Organizations (CBOs) to provide technical assistance to employers, labor unions, and/or labor organizations which will encourage the voluntary promotion, recruitment, selection, training, and retention of minorities, in apprenticeable occupations with low minority ratios.

This notice describes the background, the application process, Statement of Work, evaluation criteria and reporting requirements. ETA anticipates that up to \$750,000 will be available for the demonstration funding. The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT), will provide the policy leadership in this project. BAT assists industry and business by developing and improving apprenticeship and training programs to provide skilled American workers in a globally competitive market.

DATES: Applications for grant awards will be accepted commencing May 1, 1995 at 2:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) at the address below.

ADDRESSES: Applications shall be mailed to: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Division of Acquisition and Assistance, Attention: Charlotte Adams, Reference: SGA/DAA 95-004, Room S4203, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charlotte Adams, Division of Acquisition and Assistance, Telephone: (202) 219-8702 (this is not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This announcement consists of five parts: Part I describes the background and purpose of the demonstration program and identifies demonstration policy and topics. Part II describes the application process and provides detailed guidelines for use in applying for demonstration grants. Part III includes the Statement of Work for the demonstration projects. Part IV identifies and defines the evaluation criteria to be used in reviewing and evaluating applications. Part V describes the reporting requirements.

Part I. Background

BAT carries out the objectives of the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937, by assisting industry and business develop and improve apprenticeship and training programs to provide skilled workers. BAT registers apprentices and apprenticeship programs in 23 States, Guam, and other Pacific Islands; it also provides technical assistance to State Apprenticeship Councils (SACs) in the remaining 27 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Since 1964, the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training has promoted equal opportunity in apprenticeship for minorities. As of 1972, apprenticeship program sponsors have been required to take affirmative action in the recruitment and selection of apprentices to achieve the same representation in apprenticeship as in local labor market areas. Program sponsors (employers, or employers with unions) are not required to attain specific goals and timetables, but they are expected to make good faith efforts toward the attainment of their goals and timetables. Despite the substantial increase in the percentage of minorities in apprenticeship over the past 20 years, the degree of occupational integration can be improved according to the General Accounting Office study (GAO/HRD 92-45). For some sponsors, successful recruitment, training, and retention of minorities may require technical assistance from CBOs that have experience preparing minorities for apprenticeship. The purpose of this project is to design and provide that technical assistance to program sponsors such as employers/labor unions and groups to improve the opportunities for minorities to enter apprenticeship in high wage occupations that have a significantly lower percentage of minority participation. Examples of such occupations includes tool and die maker, machinist, line repairer, and machine repairer. The project further aims to be a researched based, voluntary, partnership approach to examining and resolving the issues.

A. Authorities

Part IV-D of the Job Training Partnership Act authorizes the use of funds for pilot and demonstration projects. The Department relies on applicants for grants to comply with all Federal and State laws in setting up their programs.

B. Purpose of the Demonstration

This demonstration program intends that CBOs develop systematic approaches for providing technical assistance to employers, labor unions, and labor organizations to enhance minority representation in occupations with low minority representation, 20% or less. Minorities constitute about 20 percent of the civilian labor force. (See appendix A. for a listing of major occupations and minority participation.)

Further, CBOs designing this project will strive to integrate information, resources, and results with grantees of the "Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations" (WA-