

accessing its internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Participation in the investigation and service list.—Persons wishing to participate in the investigation as parties must file an entry of appearance with the Secretary to the Commission, as provided in section 201.11 of the Commission's rules, not later than 21 days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. The Secretary will prepare a service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to this investigation upon the expiration of the period for filing entries of appearance.

Limited disclosure of confidential business information (CBI) under an administrative protective order (APO) and CBI service list.—Pursuant to section 206.17 of the Commission's rules, the Secretary will make CBI gathered in this investigation available to authorized applicants under the APO issued in the investigation, provided that the application is made not later than 21 days after the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. A separate service list will be maintained by the Secretary for those parties authorized to receive CBI under the APO.

Hearings on injury and remedy.—The Commission has scheduled separate hearings in connection with the injury and remedy phases of this investigation. The hearing on injury will be held beginning at 9:30 a.m. on January 12, 1999, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building. In the event that the Commission makes an affirmative injury determination or is equally divided on the question of injury in this investigation, a hearing on the question of remedy will be held beginning at 9:30 a.m. on February 25, 1999. Requests to appear at the hearings should be filed in writing with the Secretary to the Commission on or before January 5, 1999, and February 16, 1999, respectively. All persons desiring to appear at the hearings and make oral presentations should attend prehearing conferences to be held at 9:30 a.m. on January 7, 1999 and February 18, 1999, respectively, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building. Oral testimony and written materials to be submitted at the hearing are governed by sections 201.6(b)(2) and 201.13(f) of the Commission's rules. Parties must submit any request to present a portion of their hearing testimony *in camera* no later than 7 days prior to the date of the hearing.

Written submissions.—Each party is encouraged to submit a prehearing brief

to the Commission. The deadline for filing prehearing briefs on injury is December 21, 1998; that for filing prehearing briefs on remedy, including any commitments pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(6)(B), is February 18, 1999. Parties may also file posthearing briefs. The deadline for filing posthearing briefs on injury is January 15, 1999; that for filing posthearing briefs on remedy is March 4, 1999. In addition, any person who has not entered an appearance as a party to the investigation may submit a written statement of information pertinent to the consideration of injury on or before January 15, 1999, and pertinent to the consideration of remedy on or before March 4, 1999. All written submissions must conform with the provisions of section 201.8 of the Commission's rules; any submissions that contain CBI must also conform with the requirements of section 201.6 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's rules do not authorize filing of submissions with the Secretary by facsimile or electronic means.

In accordance with section 201.16(c) of the rules, each document filed by a party to the investigation must be served on all other parties to the investigation (as identified by either the public or CBI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

Authority: This investigation is being conducted under the authority of section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974; this notice is published pursuant to section 206.3 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: October 19, 1998.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

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identified as the major precursor to gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB), a drug substance that is under consideration for control in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.). DEA is seeking information on the GBL trade so that diversion of GBL may be prevented with minimal impact on legitimate trade, in the event that GHB becomes a controlled substance. The DEA is soliciting information on the manufacturing, distribution, consumption, storage, disposal and uses of GBL.

ADDRESSES: Responses to this notice may be sent to Frank Sapienza, Chief, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. 20537.

DATE: Responses to this notice may be submitted by December 22, 1998.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The chemical gamma-butyrolactone (GBL) has been identified as the principal precursor used in the clandestine manufacture of gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB). GBL is also identified as dihydro-2(3H)-furanone; 1,2-butanolide; 1,4-butanolide; gamma-hydroxybutyric acid lactone; 3-hydroxybutyric acid lactone and 4-hydroxybutanoic acid lactone with Chemical Abstract Service number [96-48-0]. GHB has been banned from sale for human consumption by the Food and Drug Administration, controlled in several states and is under consideration for placement into the Controlled Substance Act (CSA). Control of GHB under the CSA would permit the administrative control of GBL as either an immediate precursor (21 U.S.C. 811(e)) or listed chemical (21 U.S.C. 802(34)) if certain findings are made. The DEA is studying the manufacturing, industrial uses and distributions of GBL to become aware of possible methods of diversion from these legitimate sources. This information will help the DEA to evaluate the potential impact on legitimate industry if control of GBL is necessary under the CSA. Control measures, if warranted and imposed, would regulate the manufacture, distribution and other handling of GBL.

DEA is aware this substance is used by industry as a synthetic intermediate with application to polymers, pharmaceuticals and agricultural industries, as a solvent, cleaning agent, and cosmetic ingredient. DEA recognizes that regulation of GBL may have some effect upon these, and other, industrial activities. However, DEA is not aware of the entire scope of use of GBL by industry and consumers. Therefore, DEA invites all interested

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[DEA Number 178N]

Industrial Uses and Handling of Gamma-butyrolactone; Solicitation of Information

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration.

ACTION: Notice of request for information.

SUMMARY: The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is soliciting information on the chemical gamma-butyrolactone (GBL). GBL has been

persons to provide DEA with any information on the manner of manufacturing, distribution, consumption, storage, disposal and uses of GBL by industry and others. Both quantitative and qualitative data is sought.

Such information may be submitted to the Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section and is requested by December 22, 1998. Information designated as confidential or proprietary will be treated accordingly. The release of confidential business information that is protected from disclosure under Exemption 4 of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(4) (FOIA), is governed by section 310(c) of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 830(c)) and the Department of Justice procedures set forth in 28 CFR 16.7.

Dated: October 16, 1998.

John H. King,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-34,566]

Rosbro Plastics Company (a/k/a School House Candy Company), Pawtucket, RI; 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 Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance on September 22, 1998, applicable to workers of Rosbro Plastics Company located in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. The notice will soon be published in the who adversely **Federal Register**.

At the request of the State agency, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. The workers produced plastic bottles for the health and beauty industry. The State has provided information showing that the workers of Rosbro State separated from employment at the Pawtucket plant have had their wages reported under the unemployment insurance (UI) tax account for School House Candy Company. Accordingly, the Department is amending the certification to reflect this matter.

The intent of the Department's certification is to include those workers of Rosbro Plastics Company who were

adversely affected by the increase by increased imports.

The amended notice applicable to TA-W-34,566 is hereby make issued as follows:

All workers of Rosbro Plastics Company, also known as School House Candy Company, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, who were engaged in employment related to the production of plastic bottles and who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after May 6, 1997 through September 22, 2002, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 2d day of October, 1996.

Grant D. Beale,

Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

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 October, 1998.

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 sub-division 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-34,867; Owens Corning Fiberglass Co., Windows and Patio Doors Div., Martinsville, VA

TA-W-34,997; Hudson I.C.S., San Leandro, CA

TA-W-34,884; Pioneer Finishing Duro Industries, Fall River, MA

TA-W-34,681; Raytheon Systems Co., Fort Wayne, IN

TA-W-34,583 & TA-W-34, 584; Quantegy, Inc., Opelika, AL and Peachtree City, GA

TA-W-34,977; IEC Electronics, Arab, AL
TA-W-34,865; KAO Infosystem Co., Canyon Park Facility Bothell, WA

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

TA-W-34,849 & TA-W-34, 850; Coats North America, Denver, PA and Monroeville, AL

TA-W-34,863; National Oil Well, Fairfield and Crossville, IL

TA-W-34,713; NCC Industries, Inc., Cortland, NY

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

TA-W-35,012; Warn Industries, International Business Unit, Milwaukee, OR

TA-W-34,953; Stewart Superior Corp., Chicago, IL

TA-W-34,548; Champlain Industries, Clifton, NJ

TA-W-34,014; Terry Logging, Inc., Elgin, OR

TA-W-34,493; Warwick Dyeing Corp., West Warwick, RI

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

Affirmative Determinations for Worker Adjustment Assistance

The following certifications have been issued; the date following the company name and location of each determination references the impact date for all workers of such determination.

TA-W-34,944; Somaber Corp., Miami, FL: August 17, 1997.

TA-W-34,819; Harris Semiconductor, Mountain Top, PA: July 10, 1997.

TA-W-34,892; Philips Semiconductors, Albuquerque, NM: August 6, 1997.

TA-W-34,898; Cablelink, Inc., Kings Mountain, NC: July 25, 1997.

TA-W-35,045; Summit Station, MFG, Inc., Pine Grove, PA: September 22, 1997.

TA-W-34,978; Remington Products Co L.L.C., Bridgeport, CT: September 2, 1997.