

(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 petitioners explain that the low price of imported crude oil forced U.S. producers to reduce activity which contributed to a loss of demand by oil producers for gaugers, and thus, worker separations at the subject firm. The petitioners also cite an increase in Canadian crude imports, including imports by Chevron, to replace lost production in the local area.

The petition investigation conducted on behalf of workers at Chevron Products Company in Roosevelt, Utah, revealed that there were no company imports of crude oil.

The petitioners state that other trucking and non-producing entities have been certified for TAA. That is not relevant to worker groups applying for NAFTA-TAA eligibility.

The Department's denial of NAFTA-TAA for workers engaged in lifting and transporting crude oil at Chevron Products Company, Roosevelt, Utah, NAFTA-3854, was based on the finding that the worker group provided a service and did not produce an article within the meaning of Section 250(a) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. As explained in the decision document for NAFTA-3854, eligibility requirement criteria under which service workers could be certified under the Trade Act were not met for the petitioning worker group. There were no NAFTA-TAA certifications in effect for workers of Chevron Products Company. Other findings of the investigation, not elaborated on in the decision document, show that the subject firm workers lifted and transported crude oil that was primarily purchased from unaffiliated firms.

The petitioners add that the Department's negative determination was premature because Utah had not issued their preliminary findings of the investigation. The Department had all of the information necessary (from the investigation conducted in response to the TAA petition for the same worker group), with which to determine if the group eligibility criteria under paragraph (a)(1) of Section 250 of the Trade Act of 1974 were met.

The petitioners state that the individual issuing denials of worker group eligibility should not be reviewing appeals. The response is that there is no provision in the Federal Regulations for any other means of

administrative reconsideration. The appeal process described in 29 CFR § 90.18, affords the worker group the opportunity to present to the certifying officer (the

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 21st day of July 2000.

Grant D. Beale,

Program Manager, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 00-19404 Filed 7-31-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[NAFTA-04016]

ITT Industries, Fluid Handling Systems, Oscoda, Michigan; Notice of Termination of Investigation

Pursuant to Title V of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (P.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 of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2273), an investigation was initiated on June 30, 2000 in response to a petition filed on behalf of workers at ITT Industries, Fluid Handling Systems, Oscoda, Michigan.

In a letter dated July 16, 2000, the petitioner requested that the petition for NAFTA-TAA be withdrawn. Consequently, further investigation in this case would serve no purpose, and the investigation has been terminated.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 20th day of July, 2000.

Grant D. Beale,

Program Manager, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 00-19411 Filed 7-31-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[NAFTA-03963]

Sagaz Industries, Inc., Miami, Florida; Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for NAFTA-Transitional Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 250(A), Subchapter D, Chapter 2, Title II, of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2273), the Department of Labor issued a Certification for NAFTA Transitional Adjustment Assistance on June 20, 2000, applicable to workers of Sagaz Industries, Inc., Miami, Florida. The notice was published in the **Federal Register** on June 29, 2000 (65 FR 40136).

At the request of the State agency, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. The workers are engaged in the production of car seat covers. New information provided by the company shows that workers separated from employment at Sagaz Industries, Inc. had their wages reported under a separate unemployment insurance (UI) tax account, ADP Total Services, Miami, Florida.

Accordingly, the Department is amending the certification to properly reflect this matter.

The intent of the Department's certification is to include all workers of Sagaz Industries, Inc. adversely affected by imports from Mexico.

The amended notice applicable to NAFTA-03963 is hereby issued as follows:

All workers of the Sagaz Industries, Inc., Miami, Florida, including those receiving their compensation through ADP Total Services, Miami, Florida, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 31, 1999 through June 20, 2002 are eligible to apply for NAFTA-TAA under Section 250 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 17th day of July, 2000.

Grant D. Beale,

Program Manager, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 00-19411 Filed 7-31-00; 8:45 am]

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice 00-083]

Information Collection: Submission for OMB Review, Comment Request

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).