Signed at Washington, DC this 26th day of October, 2001.

Linda G. Poole,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 01–28166 Filed 11–8–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[NAFTA–04372]

Bermo Incorporated, Sauk Rapids, MN; Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration

By application of May 31, 2001, the IUE–CWA Local 1140 requested administrative reconsideration of the Department's negative determination regarding eligibility for workers and former workers of the subject firm to apply for North American Free Trade Agreement-Transitional Adjustment Assistance. The denial notice applicable to workers of Bermo Incorporated, Sauk Rapids, MN was April 19, 2001 and published in the **Federal Register** on May 3, 2001 (66 FR 22262).

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 misinterpretation of facts or of the law justified reconsideration of the decision.

The NAFTA–TAA petition for the same worker group was denied because criteria (3) and (4) of the group eligibility requirements in paragraph (a)(1) of section 250 of the Trade Act, as amended, were not met. Imports from Canada or Mexico did not contribute importantly to worker separations. There was no shift in production from the subject firm to Canada or Mexico during the relevant period.

The union (including written notarized statements by subject plant workers) allege that the company moved subject plant equipment (i.e., tooling, presses and some machines) to Guadalajara, Mexico.

A shift in plant equipment (new or used) to Mexico is not relevant to this petition that was filed on behalf of workers producing electronic closures. A shift in the production of the actual products produced at the subject plant is necessary as described in criterion (4). Although the company shifted plant machinery to Mexico, the company indicated that no plant production was transferred from the Sauk Rapids facility to Guadalajara, Mexico. The electronic enclosures produced at the subject plant were produced for a specific customer and that production was not shifted to Mexico. The small amount of production performed at the Guadalajara facility consisted of products not produced at the subject plant. The company sold the Guadalajara plant shortly after production commenced.

Conclusion

After review of the application and investigation findings, I conclude that there has been no error or misinterpretation of the law of of the facts which would justify reconsideration of the Department of Labor's prior decisions. Accordingly, the application is denied.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 25th day of October, 2001.

Edward A. Tomchick,

Director, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 01–28173 Filed 11–8–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[NAFTA–04602; NAFTA–04602B; NAFTA–4602C]

Wilkins Industries, Inc.; McRae, GA; Jefferson, GA; and New York Sales Office, New York, NY; 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 USC 2273), the Department of Labor issued a Certification for NAFTA Transitional Adjustment Assistance on March 30, 2001, applicable to workers of Wilkins Industries, Inc., McRae, GA. The notice was published in the **Federal Register** on May 2, 2001 (66 FR 22008).

At the request of the company, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. The company reports that worker separations occurred at the Jefferson, Georgia and the New York Sales Office, New York, New York locations of Wilkins Industries, Inc. The Jefferson, Georgia workers are engaged in the production of women's jeanswear. The New York Sales Office workers provide sales, designing and marketing function services for the subject firm's production facilities including McRae, Georgia.

Based on these findings, the Department is amending the certification to include workers of Wilkins Industries, Inc., Jefferson, Georgia and the New York Sales Office, New York, New York.

The intent of the Department's certification is to include all workers of Wilkins Industries, Inc., who were adversely affected by a shift of production of women's jeanswear to Mexico.

The amended notice applicable to NAFTA–04602 is hereby issued as follows:

All workers of Wilkins Industries, Inc., McRae, Georgia (NAFTA–04602), Jefferson, Georgia (NAFTA–04602B) and New York Sales Office, New York, New York (NAFTA–04602C) who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after February 24, 2001, through March 30, 2003, are eligible to apply for NAFTA–TAA under section 250 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Dated: Signed at Washington, DC, this 26th of October, 2001.

Linda G. Poole,

Certifying Officer, Division of, Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 01–28174 Filed 11–8–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–30–M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment Standards Administration; Wage and Hour Division

Minimum Wages for Federal and Federal Assisted Construction; General Wage Determination Decisions

General wage determination decisions of the Secretary of Labor are issued in accordance with applicable law and are based on the information obtained by the Department of Labor from its study of local wage conditions and data made available from other sources. They specify the basic hourly wage rates and fringe benefits which are determined to be prevailing for the described classes of laborers and mechanics employed on construction projects of a similar character and in the localities specified therein.

The determinations in these decisions of prevailing rates and fringe benefits have been made in accordance with 29 CFR part 1, by authority of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931,