

increases in imports from Mexico or Canada of articles like or directly competitive with those produced at the workers' firm "contributed importantly" to the decline in sales or production and to the total or partial separation of the workers at that firm. The NAFTA-TAA also has a provision to certify a group of workers when worker separations have occurred and there has been a shift in production from the workers' firm to Mexico or Canada.

A TAA petition certification requires that increases in imports from anywhere of articles like or directly competitive with those produced at the workers' firm "contributed importantly" to the declines in sales or production and to the total or partial separation of the workers at that firm. (The petitioners also filed a petition for the TAA program, and, on February 17, 2000, were denied eligibility for the same reason as the NAFTA-TAA denial: the workers provided a service and did not produce an article. The petitioners filed a request for administrative reconsideration that resulted in a dismissal on March 29, 2000. To the Department's knowledge, the petitioners did not request judicial review of this decision.)

Therefore, Utah was in error when it issued an affirmative preliminary finding that was based in part on a TAA certification. The Chevron Production U.S.A. workers were certified eligible to apply for TAA using total U.S. imports of crude oil. From 1998 to 1999, aggregate U.S. imports of crude oil increased, while U.S. imports from Mexico and Canada decreased. The Chevron Products Company, Roosevelt, Utah worker group applied for NAFTA-TAA benefits and the NAFTA-TAA investigation should have focused solely on imports from Canada and Mexico or shifts in production to Canada and Mexico.

Furthermore, it was inappropriate for the State to contact Chevron Pipeline Company in Houston, Texas to obtain information about Chevron Products Company. The Chevron Pipeline Company did not employ the Roosevelt terminal workers and it is unlikely it could provide relevant information regarding the employment of Chevron Products Company's employees. Perhaps that is why the State of Utah reported that there was a lack of cooperation and that the contact person was "very hostile." During the conduct of this investigation the Department found the contact person for Chevron Products to be extremely helpful, cooperative and complied with Departmental requests within the due dates requested.

The Department confirmed that Chevron Products Company did import crude oil from Canada during the time period in which the petitioners were separated from employment, but that is irrelevant due to the nature of the work being conducted by the Roosevelt facility worker group. Part of the worker group, the gaugers, tested the crude oil in tanks before the other part of the worker group, the drivers, would lift and transport the crude oil. To the extent they were service workers, they were servicing oil tanks, which are not properly considered "production" facilities. And, even if an oil tank qualifies as a "production facility", the tanks were not affiliated with their employer.

In addition, even if the subject workers were considered service workers to the refineries where the crude oil was delivered, the refineries were "producing" refined petroleum products, not crude oil. Crude oil cannot be considered like or directly competitive with refined petroleum products. And, as discussed previously, the importation of refined petroleum products during the relevant time period from Mexico and Canada was merely negligible. Therefore, the refinery workers could not have been certified for NAFTA-TAA benefits. Because the refinery workers could not have been certified, a worker "servicing" the facility (or facilities) could not be certified.

The USCIT also remanded to the Department the finding regarding the workers' status as members of a Secondly Affected Worker Group. The USCIT does not have jurisdiction to evaluate the Department's finding on this issue because the entitlement is based on a Presidential Statement of Administrative Action rather than NAFTA or the Trade Act. Certification as a member of a Secondly Affected Worker Group entitles an individual to benefits through the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (which replaced the Job Training Partnership Act) rather than the Trade Act.

Regardless, the subject workers are not qualified as members of a Secondly Affected Worker Group. In order for an affirmative finding to be made, the following requirements must be met:

- (1) The subject firm must be a supplier—such as of components, unfinished or semifinished goods—to a firm that is directly affected by imports from Mexico or Canada or shifts in production to those countries; or
- (2) The subject firm must assemble or finish products made by a directly-impacted firm; and

- (3) The loss of business with the directly-affected firm must have contributed importantly to worker separations at the subject firm.

The Chevron Products Company worker group in Roosevelt, Utah, gauged and transported crude oil to Chevron refineries to produce refined petroleum products. Although the crude oil can be considered a component of refined petroleum product, criteria (1) and (3) are not satisfied because the crude oil gauged and transported to a refinery is not directly affected by imports from Mexico or Canada.

Criterion (2) is not satisfied because the workers of Chevron Products Company, Roosevelt, Utah, did not assemble or finish products for a directly impacted firm.

Conclusion

After reconsideration on remand, I affirm the original notice of negative determination of eligibility to apply for NAFTA-TAA for workers and former workers of Chevron Products Company, Roosevelt, Utah. My reconsideration includes review of the February 26, 2003 letter sent by the petitioner's counsel. I find the letter did not provide additional facts to consider.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 7th day of March, 2003.

Edward A. Tomchick,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 03-6413 Filed 3-17-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-41,585]

Kennametal Inc., Greenfield Tap Plant, Greenfield, MA; Notice of Revised Determination on Reconsideration

By letter of October 21, 2002, the company 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 issued on October 10, 2002, based on the finding that imports of high speed steel taps did not contribute importantly to worker separations at the Greenfield plant. The denial notice was published in the **Federal Register** on November 5, 2002 (67 FR 67421).

To support the request for reconsideration, the petitioner supplied information indicating that workers at an affiliated sister location, Kennametal Inc., Greenfield Products Group, Lyndonville, Vermont were certified for TAA under TA-W-41,616. The petitioner further indicated that the subject plant produced the same products (same size high speed steel taps) as those produced at the Lyndonville plant.

On review of the initial investigation, and further contact with the company, it has become apparent that the workers of the subject plant and the workers at the Lyndonville, Vermont facility produced products like or directly competitive and for the same customer base. The workers of Kennametal Inc., Greenfield Industrial Products Group, Lyndonville, Vermont (TA-W-41,616) were certified on September 4, 2002. That TAA certification was based on a survey of customer(s) increasing their imports of products like or directly competitive with what the subject plant produced.

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 Kennametal Inc., Greenfield Tap Plant, Greenfield, Massachusetts 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 Kennametal Inc., Greenfield Tap Plant, Greenfield, Massachusetts, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after May 14, 2001 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."

Signed in Washington, DC, this 10th day of February 2003.

Edward A. Tomchick,

Director, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 03-6406 Filed 3-17-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Proposed Collection; Comment Request

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce

paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA95) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)). This program helps to ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is soliciting comments concerning the proposed reinstatement of the "National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979." A copy of the proposed information collection request (ICR) can be obtained by contacting the individual listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the **ADDRESSES** section below on or before May 19, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Amy A. Hobby, BLS Clearance Officer, Division of Management Systems, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 4080, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE., Washington, DC 20212, telephone number 202-691-7628 (this is not a toll free number).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amy A. Hobby, BLS Clearance Officer, telephone number 202-691-7628. (See **ADDRESSES** section).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79) is a representative national sample of persons who were born in the years 1957 to 1964 and lived in the U.S. in 1978. These respondents were ages 14-22 when the first round of interviews began in 1979; they will be ages 39 to 47 when the planned 21st round of interviews is conducted from January to November 2004. The NLSY79 was conducted annually from 1979 to 1994 and has been conducted biennially since 1994. The longitudinal focus of this survey requires information to be collected from the same individuals over many years in order to trace their education, training, work experience, fertility, income, and program participation.

In addition to the main NLSY79, the biological children of female NLSY79 respondents have been surveyed since 1986, when the National Institute of

Child Health and Human Development began providing funding to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to gather a large amount of information about the lives of these children. A battery of child cognitive, socio-emotional, and physiological assessments has been administered biennially since 1986 to NLSY79 mothers and their children. Starting in 1994, children who had reached age 15 by December 31 of the survey year (the Young Adults) were interviewed about their work experiences, training, schooling, health, fertility, and self-esteem, as well as sensitive topics addressed in a supplemental, self-administered questionnaire.

The BLS contracts with the Center for Human Resource Research (CHRR) of the Ohio State University to implement the NLSY79, Child, and Young Adult surveys. Interviewing of respondents is conducted by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) of the University of Chicago. Among the objectives of the Department of Labor (DOL) are to promote the development of the U.S. labor force and the efficiency of the U.S. labor market. The BLS contributes to these objectives by gathering information about the labor force and labor market and disseminating it to policy makers and the public so that participants in those markets can make more informed and, thus, more efficient, choices. Research based on the NLSY79 contributes to the formation of national policy in the areas of education, training, employment programs, and school-to-work transitions. In addition to the reports that the BLS produces based on data from the NLSY79, members of the academic community publish articles and reports based on NLSY79 data for the DOL and other funding agencies. The survey design provides data gathered from the same respondents over time to form the only data set that contains this type of intergenerational information for these important population groups. Without the collection of these data, an accurate longitudinal data set could not be provided to researchers and policy makers, and the DOL would not have the data for use in performing its policy and report-making activities.

II. Desired Focus of Comments

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including