

APPENDIX—Continued

[TAA Petitions Instituted Between 3/5/07 and 3/9/07]

TA-W	Subject firm (petitioners)	Location	Date of institution	Date of petition
61061	IBM (Wkrs)	Hazelwood, MO	03/05/07	03/01/07
61062	Logistic Services, Inc. (State)	Oklahoma City, OK	03/05/07	02/17/07
61063	General Motors Metal Fabrication Division (Wkrs)	Mansfield, OH	03/05/07	03/03/07
61064	LuMend Inc. (State)	Redwood City, CA	03/06/07	03/01/07
61065	Freight Car America (USWA)	Johnstown, PA	03/06/07	03/05/07
61066	ITW Plastic (Comp)	Shelby Township, MI	03/06/07	02/19/07
61067	Johnson Controls (Comp)	Lancaster, SC	03/06/07	02/19/07
61068	Microfibres, Inc (Comp)	Pawtucket, RI	03/06/07	03/05/07
61069	Quaker Fabric Corporation of Fall River (State)	Fall River, MA	03/06/07	03/02/07
61070	Greenfield Research Inc. (Comp)	Greenfield, OH	03/06/07	03/02/07
61071	American Camshaft Specialties, Inc (Comp)	Grand Haven, MI	03/06/07	03/06/07
61072	Jefferson City Manufacturing, Inc. (Wkrs)	Jefferson City, MO	03/06/07	03/06/07
61073	Bassett Furniture Industries (Comp)	Bassett, VA	03/06/07	03/06/07
61074	Fleetwood Travel Trailers of Kentucky (Wkrs)	Campbellsville, KY	03/07/07	02/28/07
61075	Emerald Performance Chemical (Wkrs)	Kalama, WA	03/07/07	03/06/07
61076	Durham Manufacturing (Comp)	Fort Payne, AL	03/07/07	03/05/07
61077	Adias International (27410)	Portland, OR	03/07/07	02/26/07
61078	U.S. Traffic Corporation a Quixote Company (State)	Santa Fe Spring, CA	03/08/07	03/07/07
61079	Western Union LLC (State)	Englewood, CO	03/08/07	03/07/07
61080	A.O. Smith Electrical Products Company (Comp)	McMinnville, TN	03/08/07	03/01/07
61081	SE Wood Products Inc. (Wkrs)	Colville, WA	03/08/07	03/07/07
61082	Technicolor Home Entertainment Services (Comp)	Camarillo, CA	03/09/07	02/22/07
61083	Intel Corporation (Wkrs)	Newark, CA	03/09/07	02/28/07
61084	Renfro Corporation (Comp)	Mt. Airy, NC	03/09/07	03/08/07
61085	Verizon Business (Wkrs)	Tulsa, OK	03/09/07	03/08/07
61086	Delta Consolidated Inc. (Wkrs)	Raleigh, NC	03/09/07	03/08/07
61087	Haz-Waste (Union)	St. Louis, MO	03/09/07	03/08/07
61088	Evans Rule (Comp)	Charleston, SC	03/09/07	03/08/07

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training
Administration

[TA-W-60,530]

Tower Automotive, Inc.; Upper
Sandusky, OH; Notice of Revised
Determination on Reconsideration

By application of February 19, 2007 a company official requested administrative reconsideration of the Department's negative determination regarding eligibility for workers and former workers of the subject firm to apply for Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA).

The initial investigation resulted in a negative determination signed on February 1, 2007 was based on the finding that imports of automotive suspension components and steel stampings did not contribute importantly to worker separations at the subject plant and no shift of production to a foreign source occurred. The denial was published in the **Federal Register** on February 14, 2007 (72 FR 7088).

In the request for reconsideration, the petitioner provided additional information regarding the subject firm's customers and requested an investigation relating to secondary impact concerning the subject firm as an upstream supplier in the production of fabric. A review of the new facts determined that the workers of the subject firm may be eligible for TAA on the basis of a secondary upstream supplier impact.

The Department conducted an investigation of subject firm workers on the basis of secondary impact. It was revealed that Tower Automotive, Inc., Upper Sandusky, Ohio supplied automotive suspension components and steel stampings that were used in the production of motor vehicles, and a loss of business with domestic manufacturers (whose workers were certified eligible to apply for adjustment assistance) contributed importantly to the workers separation or threat of separation.

In accordance with Section 246 the Trade Act of 1974 (26 U.S.C. 2813), as amended, the Department of Labor herein presents the results of its investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for alternative trade adjustment assistance (ATAA) for older workers.

In order for the Department to issue a certification of eligibility to apply for ATAA, the group eligibility requirements of Section 246 of the Trade Act must be met. The Department has determined in this case that the requirements of Section 246 have been met.

A significant number of workers at the firm are age 50 or over and possess skills that are not easily transferable. Competitive conditions within the industry are adverse.

Conclusion

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I determine that all workers of Tower Automotive, Inc., Upper Sandusky, Ohio qualify as adversely affected secondary workers under Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers of Tower Automotive, Inc., Upper Sandusky, Ohio, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after December 5, 2005, 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, and are eligible to apply for alternative trade adjustment assistance under Section 246 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 8th day of March 2007.

Elliott S. Kushner,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

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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 revision of the "Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses." A copy of the proposed information collection request (ICR) can be obtained by contacting the individual listed below in the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice on or before May 18, 2007.

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, 202-691-7628. (This is not a toll free number.)

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 24(a) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 requires the Secretary of Labor to develop and maintain an effective program of collection, compilation, and analysis of statistics on occupational injuries and illnesses. The Commissioner of Labor

Statistics has been delegated the responsibility for "Furthering the purpose of the Occupational Safety and Health Act by developing and maintaining an effective program of collection, compilation, analysis and publication of occupational safety and health statistics." The BLS fulfills this responsibility, in part, by conducting the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in conjunction with participating State statistical agencies. The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides the Nation's primary indicator of the progress towards achieving the goal of safer and healthier workplaces. The survey produces the overall rate of occurrence of work injuries and illnesses by industry which can be compared to prior years to produce measures of the rate of change. These data are used to assess the Nation's progress in improving the safety and health of America's work places; to prioritize scarce Federal and State resources; to guide the development of injury and illness prevention strategies; and to support Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and State safety and health standards and research. Data are essential for evaluating the effectiveness of Federal and State programs for improving work place safety and health. For these reasons, it is necessary to provide estimates separately for participating States.

II. Current Action

Office of Management and Budget clearance is being sought for the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The survey measures the overall rate of occurrence of work injuries and illnesses by industry. For the more serious injuries and illnesses, those with days away from work, the survey provides detailed information on the injured/ill worker (age, sex, race, industry, occupation, and length of service), the time in shift, and the circumstances of the injuries and illnesses classified by standardized codes (nature of the injury/illness, part of body affected, primary and secondary sources of the injury/illness, and the event or exposure which produced the injury/illness).

Beginning with survey year 2008, the BLS will collect data from State and Local government agencies in all States to support both State and national estimates. Until now, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses has been restricted to producing national estimates for the private sector only. Consequently, there have been no national estimates of workplace injuries

and illnesses sustained by State and local government workers, including those in such relatively high hazard and high profile occupations as police, firefighters, paramedics, and other public health workers. The BLS regards the collection of these data as a significant expansion in its overall coverage of the American workplace. The BLS will send a letter explaining that the survey is voluntary for State and local government agencies in States that do not require this collection of data. The number of extra sample units needed for State and local government data is approximately 7,000.

Beginning with the 2008 survey year, the BLS will test collection of injury and illness cases that require only days of job transfer or restriction. In the two decades prior to the OSHA recordkeeping changes in 2002, incidence rates for cases with days away from work decreased significantly, while incidence rates for cases with only restricted work activity increased significantly. Since the BLS presently collects case and demographic data only for cases with days away from work, data are not obtained about a growing class of injury and illness cases. If the test(s) prove successful, the BLS will explore implementing this practice for additional States beginning with survey year 2009. The BLS regards the collection of these cases with only job transfer or restriction as significant in its coverage of the American workforce.

III. 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 whether the information will have practical utility.
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses.

Type of Review: Revision of currently approved collection.

Agency: Bureau of Labor Statistics.