## **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

# **Employment and Training Administration**

[TA-W-54,987]

Remington Products Company, a
Division of Rayovac Corporation,
Including Leased Workers of Impact
Personnel, Accountants, Inc., MidState Technical and Power Recruiting,
Bridgeport, CT; Amended Certification
Regarding Eligibility To Apply for
Worker Adjustment Assistance and
Alternative Trade Adjustment
Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2273) the Department of Labor issued a Certification of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance on June 25, 2004, applicable to workers of Remington Products, including leased workers of Impact Personnel, Accountants, Inc., Mid-State Technical and Power Recruiting, Bridgeport, Connecticut. The notice was published in the **Federal Register** on August 3, 2004 (69 FR 46576).

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 electric shavers.

New information from the State shows that Remington Products was purchased by Rayovac Corporation and is now known as Remington Products Company, a division of Rayovac Corporation. Information also shows that as of April 2004, workers separated from employment at the subject firm had their wages reported under a separate unemployment insurance (UI) tax account for Rayovac Corporation.

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

The amended notice applicable to TA–W–54,987 is hereby issued as follows:

All workers of Remington Products
Company, a division of Rayovac Corporation, including leased workers of Impact
Personnel, Accountants, Inc., Mid-State
Technical, and Power Recruiting, Bridgeport,
Connecticut, engaged in employment related to the production of electric razors, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after May 26, 2003, through June 25, 2006, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974, and are also eligible to apply for alternative trade adjustment assistance under section 246 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed in Washington, DC this 30th day of August, 2004.

## Linda G. Poole,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. E4–2095 Filed 9–7–04; 8:45 am]

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## **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

# Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-54,657]

Sterling and Adams Bentwood, Inc., a
Division of Leggett & Platt Corp.,
Including Leased Workers of Carolina
Personnel and Atwork Temp Services,
Thomasville, North Carolina; Amended
Certification Regarding Eligibility To
Apply for Worker Adjustment
Assistance and Alternative Trade
Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2273) the Department of Labor issued a Certification of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance on April 22, 2004, applicable to workers of Sterling and Adams Bentwood, Inc., including leased workers of Carolina Personnel and Atwork Temp Services, Thomasville, North Carolina. The notice was published in the **Federal Register** on June 2, 2004 (69 FR 31137).

At the request of a company official, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. The workers are engaged in the production of curved plywood parts for furniture.

New information from the company shows that some of the workers separated from employment at the subject firm had their wages reported under the unemployment insurance (UI) tax account for the parent company, Leggett & Platt Corp.

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

The amended notice applicable to TA–W–54,657 is hereby issued as follows:

All workers of Sterling and Adams Bentwood, Inc., a division of Leggett & Platt Corp., including leased workers of Carolina Personnel and Atwork Temp Services, Thomasville, North Carolina, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 22, 2003, through April 22, 2006, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974, and are also eligible to apply for alternative trade adjustment assistance under section 246 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed in Washington, DC this 27th day of August, 2004.

#### Linda G. Poole,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. E4–2093 Filed 9–7–04; 8:45 am]

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## **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

# **Employment And Training Administration**

[TA-W-54,974]

# Tarkett, Inc., Whitehall, Pennsylvania; Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration

By letter of August 4, 2004, the petitioner 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 negative determination was signed on June 16, 2004. Department's notice of determination was published in the **Federal Register** on July 7, 2004 (69 FR 40983).

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 initial petition was denied because the subject worker group did not produce an article within the meaning of section 222(3) of the Act. The Department determined that the workers sold imported sheet vinyl flooring and provided administrative and information technology (IT) support for the sales team.

Information supplied in the initial investigation indicate that production of sheet vinyl flooring at the subject facility ceased completely in 1999, that sheet vinyl flooring has not been made domestically since 1999, and that workers at the subject facility are engaged in the sale of sheet vinyl flooring produced entirely in Canada.