

caused by a reduced demand for their services from a parent or controlling firm or subdivision whose workers produce an article and who are currently under certification for TAA.

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, DC this 13th day of June, 2003.

Elliott S. Kushner,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 03-16894 Filed 7-3-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-51,191]

GetronicsWang Co. LLC, dba Getronics, Valley View, Ohio; Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration

By application of June 2, 2003, a 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). The denial notice applicable to workers of GetronicsWang Co. LLC dba Getronics, Valley View, Ohio was signed on April 23, 2003, and published in the **Federal Register** on May 7, 2003 (68 FR 24503).

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 TAA petition was filed on behalf of workers at GetronicsWang Co. LLC dba Getronics, Valley View, Ohio engaged in activities related to data processing and related services for an unaffiliated company: LTV Steel at two

work sites in Cleveland, Ohio. The petition was denied because the petitioning workers did not produce an article within the meaning of section 222(3) of the Act.

In the request for reconsideration, the petitioners state that their layoffs are attributable to the import impact that led to the bankruptcy, and subsequent TAA certification, of their contracting firm. From a review of the petition in the initial investigation, it appears that the petitioners are attempting to allege that they are applying on a secondary basis, meeting that eligibility criterion on the basis that they worked for a primary impacted trade certified firm.

In order to be eligible for trade adjustment assistance, the petitioning worker group would have to produce a product; data processing and related services do not constitute production of an article as defined in section 222 of the Trade Act. In addition, data processing and related services can neither be construed as a component part of the steel products produced by the trade certified firm, nor does it fit the definition of finishing or assembling the trade certified product, thus petitioning workers can not be considered as secondarily impacted workers.

Only in very limited instances are service workers certified for TAA, namely the worker separations must be caused by a reduced demand for their services from a parent or controlling firm or subdivision whose workers produce an article and who are currently under certification for TAA.

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, DC this 13th day of June, 2003.

Elliott S. Kushner,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 03-16893 Filed 7-3-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-51,037]

Jabil Global Services, Inc., Tampa, FL; Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration

By application of April 24, 2003, 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). The denial notice applicable to workers of Jabil Global Services, Inc., Tampa, Florida was signed on March 26, 2003, and published in the **Federal Register** on April 7, 2003 (68 FR 16834).

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 TAA petition was filed on behalf of workers at Jabil Global Services, Inc., Tampa, Florida engaged in computer refurbishment (*i.e.*, repair, rebuild, and overhaul) services. The petition was denied because the petitioning workers did not produce an article within the meaning of section 222(3) of the Act.

The petitioners allege that repair and rebuilding performed by the subject firm workers constitutes production because the warranty that covered this repair was part of the "new buy price" of computers initially produced by the firm that the subject firm performs contract work for.

Repair and refurbishment of products already purchased does not constitute production within the context of eligibility requirements for trade adjustment assistance.

The company official seemed to imply that the subject firm provided "value added services" to computer parts through upgrades to circuitry to address specific design problems "that were related to the original design problems."

A clarifying call to the company official confirmed that upgrades on these computer and/or components

were covered by a warranty and thus do not concern products that are for sale.

Only in very limited instances are service workers certified for TAA, namely the worker separations must be caused by a reduced demand for their services from a parent or controlling firm or subdivision whose workers produce an article and who are currently under certification for TAA.

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, DC, this 18th day of June, 2003.

Elliott S. Kushner

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 03-16891 Filed 7-3-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

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 preclearance 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. Currently, the Employment and Training Administration is soliciting comments concerning the proposed revision collection of the ETA-9109, Trade Adjustment Assistance Petition Form and its Spanish translation, ETA-9109a, Formulario de Solicitud Ayuda Ajuste Comercial and the associated forms—ETA-9110, Company Endorsement Form for Primary Workers (CEFP); ETA-9111, Company Endorsement Form for

Secondary Workers (CEPS); ETA-9112, Customer Questionnaire (CQ); ETA-9113, Supporting Company Request (SCOR); ETA-9114, Supporting Customer Request (SCUR), and ETA-9115, Bid Questionnaire (BQ).

A copy of the proposed information collection request (ICR) can be obtained by contacting the office listed below in the addressee section of this notice.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the addressee section below on or before September 5, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Erin L. Fitzgerald, Program Analyst, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Room C-5311, 200 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone (202) 693-3506 (this is not a toll-free number), fax (202) 693-3584, e-mail Fitzgerald.Erin@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Reform Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-210) amends the Trade Act of 1974 and consolidates two previously authorized worker adjustment assistance programs, Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement-Transitional Adjustment Assistance (NAFTA-TAA) into one TAA program effective November 4, 2002. Section 221(a) of Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by the TAA Reform Act of 2002, authorizes the Secretary of Labor and the Governor of each state to accept petitions for certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. The petitions may be filed by a group of workers, their certified or recognized union or duly authorized representative, employers of such workers, and one-stop operators or one-stop partners. The ETA Form 9109, Trade Adjustment Assistance Petition Form, and ETA-9109a, its Spanish translation, Formulario de Solicitud Ayuda Ajuste Comercial, establish a format that may be used for filing such petitions. The petition form revises and eliminates ETA Form 9042a and its Spanish translation. The Company Endorsement Form eliminates the need for the ETA-9043A, Confidential Data Request form. The Customer and Bid Questionnaires eliminate the need for the ETA-8562a, Customer Survey.

The collection of information is currently being revised to meet the specifications outlined in the legislation of the TAA Reform Act of 2002. While the premise of data collection for the purpose of certification of trade affected workers has remained the same, the

specific statutes have altered the type and degree of data collected.

The information obtained by the use of the Company Endorsement Form, and Customer Questionnaire is used by the investigative workgroup of the Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance (DTAA). The findings present an objective set of facts to the Director of the DTAA, other Employment and Training Administration (ETA) officials and the Secretary of Labor with which to make timely decisions regarding whether imports or shift of production of products like or directly competitive with those produced by the petitioning workers' firm contributed importantly to its sales, production, and employment declines, and in turn, determine whether the petitioning workers meet the statutory criteria for eligibility to apply for TAA.

The TAA Reform Act of 2002 makes provisions for additional types of worker groups who are eligible for benefits. This requires additional forms and revisions to questions to determine whether the applicants can be certified. To this extent the DTAA has created the Company Endorsement Form for Secondary Workers for workers who are applying for Secondary Worker assistance as outlined in the TAA Reform Act of 2002.

The DTAA is streamlining the petition process to decrease the time burden on the petitioner. The streamlining of these forms was necessary in order to allow the U.S. Department of Labor to meet the statutory 40 day timeframe for determination on all petitions. An Internet based option for filing petitions will also be available. The petition form and its associated forms had to be altered to allow for petitioners to submit only the information necessary for certification. The forms will remove the need for the majority of petitioners to supply additional supporting data beyond the completed form. In addition, the new legislation authorizes, and the petition form reflects, a consolidation of the TAA program and NAFTA-TAA program, eliminating duplicative data requests from the petitioner.

The DTAA will implement a data validation procedure to be used to confirm information obtained in the Company Endorsement Form, and Customer and Bid Questionnaires. The sample, conducted randomly, will be based upon ten percent of all petitions filed to ensure compliance with the regulatory and statutory requirements set forth in the TAA Reform Act of 2002.

The Supporting Company Request and the Supporting Customer Request forms will be used to perform the data