

create a greater hazard. The alternative procedures (plan) must be written. Also, employers who use safety net systems may certify that the installation meets the Standard's criteria in lieu of performing a drop-test on the net. The Training Requirements Standard (29 CFR 1926.503) requires employers to prepare training certification records for their employees. The plan and certification records ensure that employers comply with the requirements to protect employees from falls.

Darrin A. King,

Acting Departmental Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. E7-12522 Filed 6-27-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Submission for OMB Review: Comment Request

June 22, 2007.

The Department of Labor (DOL) has submitted the following public information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). A copy of this ICR, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained at <http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain>, or contact Ira Mills on 202-693-4122 (this is not a toll-free number) or e-mail: Mills.Ira@dol.gov.

Comments should be sent to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for U.S. Department of Labor/Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503, 202-395-7316 (this is not a toll free number), within 30 days from the date of this publication in the **Federal Register**.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments which:

- 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; and

- 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 submission of responses.

Agency: Employment and Training Administration.

Type of Review: Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.

Title: Job Corps Health Questionnaire.

OMB Number: 1205-0033.

Frequency: Other; once.

Affected Public: Individuals or households; business or other for-profit; not-for-profit institutions; Federal Government; State, Local, or Tribal govt.

Type of Response: Recordkeeping and reporting.

Number of Respondents: 87,943.

Annual Responses: 87,943.

Average Response Time: 5 minutes.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 7,329.

Total Annualized Capital/Startup

Costs: 0.

Total Annual Costs (operating/maintaining systems or purchasing services): 0.

Description: Applicants wishing to enroll in the Job Corps program must first be deemed eligible based on the eligibility criteria as defined in 20 CFR 670.400 and then selected based on the additional selection factors in 20 CFR 670.410. This admission process is carried out by admission counselors. The information on the ETA 6-53 is collected by the admissions counselors to enable the centers to determine the health needs of the applicant. After the admission counselors have determined eligibility and the applicant has been selected for assignment into the Job Corps program, completes the form and sends it with the admission packet to the Job Corps center for review.

Ira L. Mills,

Departmental Clearance Officer/Team Leader.

[FR Doc. E7-12528 Filed 6-27-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-61,634]

Corsair Memory, Fremont, CA; Notice of Termination of Investigation

Pursuant to section 221 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, an investigation was initiated on June 6,

2007 in response to a petition filed by a state of California One-Stop representative on behalf of workers at Corsair Memory, Fremont, California.

The petitioner has requested that the petition be withdrawn. Consequently, the investigation has been terminated.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 20th day of June, 2007.

Elliott S. Kushner,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. E7-12515 Filed 6-27-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-61,293]

Georgia Pacific Corrugated Number 1 LLCA.K.A. Great Northern Nekoosa Corporation, Ridgeway, VA; Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration

By application dated June 6, 2007, the petitioner requested administrative reconsideration of the Department's negative determination regarding eligibility to apply for Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA), applicable to workers and former workers of the subject firm. The denial notice was signed on May 10, 2007 and published in the **Federal Register** on May 24, 2007 (72 FR 29182).

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 mis-interpretation of facts or of the law justified reconsideration of the decision.

The petition for the workers of Georgia Pacific Corrugated Number 1 LLC, a.k.a. Great Northern Nekoosa Corporation, Ridgeway, Virginia engaged in production of corrugated packaging was denied because the "contributed importantly" group eligibility requirement of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, was not met, nor was there a shift in production from that firm to a foreign country in 2005, 2006 and January through March of 2007. The "contributed importantly" test is generally demonstrated through a survey of the workers' firm's declining

customers. The survey revealed no imports of corrugated packaging by declining customers during the relevant period. The subject firm did not import corrugated packaging nor shift production to a foreign country during the relevant period.

The petitioner states that the affected workers lost their jobs as a direct result of a loss of customers in the textile and furniture industry. The petitioner alleges that customers of the subject firm which manufacture textile products and furniture decreased purchases of corrugated packaging from the subject firm because their business was in its turn negatively impacted by increased imports of textiles and furniture. As a result, several of the customers were certified eligible for TAA. Therefore, the petitioner concludes that because sales and production of corrugated packaging at the subject firm have been negatively impacted by the closure of other businesses in the area and by increasing presence of foreign imports of textile products and furniture on the market, workers of the subject firm should be eligible for TAA.

In order to establish import impact, the Department must consider imports that are like or directly competitive with those produced at the subject firm. The Department conducted a survey of the subject firm's major declining customer regarding their purchases of corrugated packaging. The survey revealed that the declining customers did not increase their imports of corrugated packaging during the relevant period.

Imports of textiles and furniture cannot be considered like or directly competitive with corrugated packaging produced by Georgia Pacific Corrugated Number 1, LLC, Ridgeway, Virginia and imports of textiles and furniture are not relevant in this investigation.

The fact that subject firm's customers were certified for TAA is relevant to this investigation if determining whether workers of the subject firm are eligible for TAA based on the secondary upstream supplier of trade certified primary firm impact. For certification on the basis of the workers' firm being a secondary upstream supplier, the subject firm must produce a component part of the article that was the basis for the customers' certification.

In this case, however, the subject firm does not act as an upstream supplier, because corrugated packaging does not form a component part of textile products and furniture. Thus the subject firm workers are not eligible under secondary impact.

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 in Washington, DC, this 20th day of June, 2007.

Elliott S. Kushner,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. E7-12518 Filed 6-27-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-FN-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Notice of Determinations Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2273) the Department of Labor herein presents summaries of determinations regarding eligibility to apply for trade adjustment assistance for workers (TA-W) number and alternative trade adjustment assistance (ATAA) by (TA-W) number issued during the period of June 11 through June 15, 2007.

In order for an affirmative determination to be made for workers of a primary firm and a certification issued regarding eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222(a) of the Act must be met.

I. Section (a)(2)(A) all of the following must be satisfied:

A. A significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision of the firm, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

B. The sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely; and

C. Increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with articles produced by such firm or subdivision have contributed importantly to such workers' separation or threat of separation and to the decline in sales or production of such firm or subdivision; or

II. Section (a)(2)(B) both of the following must be satisfied:

A. A significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision of the firm,

have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

B. There has been a shift in production by such workers' firm or subdivision to a foreign country of articles like or directly competitive with articles which are produced by such firm or subdivision; and

C. One of the following must be satisfied:

1. The country to which the workers' firm has shifted production of the articles is a party to a free trade agreement with the United States;

2. The country to which the workers' firm has shifted production of the articles to a beneficiary country under the Andean Trade Preference Act, African Growth and Opportunity Act, or the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act; or

3. There has been or is likely to be an increase in imports of articles that are like or directly competitive with articles which are or were produced by such firm or subdivision.

Also, in order for an affirmative determination to be made for secondarily affected workers of a firm and a certification issued regarding eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of section 222(b) of the Act must be met.

(1) Significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision of the firm have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) The workers' firm (or subdivision) is a supplier or downstream producer to a firm (or subdivision) that employed a group of workers who received a certification of eligibility to apply for trade adjustment assistance benefits and such supply or production is related to the article that was the basis for such certification; and

(3) Either—

(A) The workers' firm is a supplier and the component parts it supplied for the firm (or subdivision) described in paragraph (2) accounted for at least 20 percent of the production or sales of the workers' firm; or

(B) A loss or business by the workers' firm with the firm (or subdivision) described in paragraph (2) contributed importantly to the workers' separation or threat of separation.

In order for the Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance to issued a certification of eligibility to apply for Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA) for older workers, the group eligibility requirements of