

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 20th day of March 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

Acting Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 96-8080 Filed 4-2-96; 8:45 am]

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[TA-W-31,622 and TA-W-31,623]

Hill Company, Incorporation, Fort Smith, AR, and Charleston, AR; Notice of Affirmative Determination Regarding Application for Reconsideration

By letter of February 15, 1996, the petitioners requested administrative reconsideration of the Department of Labor's Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance for workers of the subject firm. The denial notice was signed on January 18, 1996 and published in the Federal Register on February 6, 1996 (61 FR 4486).

The petitioner presents evidence that the Department's survey of the subject firm's customers was incomplete.

Conclusion

After careful review of the application, I conclude that the claim is of sufficient weight to justify reconsideration of the Department of Labor's prior decision. The application is, therefore, granted.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 22nd day of March 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

Acting Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 96-8085 Filed 4-2-96; 8:45 am]

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[TA-W-31,865]

Monticello Mfg., Inc./Oxford Slacks, Monticello, Georgia; Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2273) as amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-418), the Department of Labor herein presents the results of an investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Act

must be met. It is determined in this case that all of the requirements have been met.

The investigation was initiated in response to a petition received on February 5, 1996, and filed on behalf of workers at Monticello Mfg., Inc./Oxford Slacks, Monticello, Georgia. The workers produce men's and ladies' slacks and shorts.

Sales and production declined in 1995 compared with 1994.

The firm is closing the Monticello plant and transferring production of slacks abroad. Company imports of slacks from the foreign facilities have increased in 1995 and will replace production at the subject plant.

Conclusion

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increase of imports of articles like or directly competitive with men's and ladies' slacks produced at Monticello Mfg., Inc./Oxford Slacks, Monticello, Georgia, contributed importantly to the decline in sales or production and to the total or partial separation of workers of that firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

"All workers of Monticello Mfg., Inc./Oxford Slacks, Monticello, Georgia, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after January 8, 1995, through two years from the date of certification are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974."

Signed in Washington, D.C. this 16th day of February, 1996

Russell T. Kile,

Acting Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 96-8081 Filed 4-2-96; 8:45 am]

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[TA-W-31, 368 and TA-W-31, 369]

Roxanne of New Jersey, Neptune, New Jersey and Art San Corporation, Neptune, New Jersey; Notice of Revised Determination on Reopening

On March 21, 1996, the Department, on its own motion, reopened its investigation for the former workers of the subject firm.

The initial investigation resulted in a negative determination on October 26, 1995, because the "contributed importantly" test of the Group Eligibility Requirements of the Trade Act was not met for workers at the subject firm. The denial notice was published in the Federal Register on November 9, 1995 (60 FR 56619).

Late responses to a customer survey conducted by the Department show customers of the subject firm increased import purchases of swimsuits during the time period relevant to the investigation. Other new findings show increased aggregate U.S. imports of women's and girls' swimwear from 1993 to 1994 and in the twelve months through September 1994 and 1995.

Conclusion

After careful consideration of the new facts obtained on reopening, it is concluded that increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with women's swimsuits produced by the subject firm contributed importantly to the declines in sales and to the total or partial separation of workers of the subject firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, I make the following revised determination:

"All workers of Roxanne of New Jersey, Neptune, New Jersey (TA-W-31, 368), and Art San Corporation, Neptune, New Jersey (TA-W-369) who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after August 17, 1994, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974."

Signed in Washington, D.C. this 26th day of March 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

Acting Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 96-8084 Filed 4-2-96; 8:45 am]

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[TA-W-31,832]

Spring Town Knitwear, Incorporated, a/k/a Spring City Knitting, Cartersville, Georgia; Notice of Termination of Certification

This notice terminates the Certification Regarding Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance issued by the Department on March 11, 1996, for the workers of Spring Town Knitwear, Incorporated, a/k/a Spring City Knitting, Cartersville, Georgia. The notice will soon be published in the Federal Register.

At the request of the State Agency, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. New findings show that on October 27, 1995, under petition TA-W-31,410, the Department certified all workers of Springtown Knitwear, Incorporated. The certification was amended to include the former workers of Spring City Knitting.

Therefore, since the adversely affected workers are currently certified,

continuing the certification for TA-W-31,832 would serve no purpose and the certification is terminated.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 20th day of March 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

Acting Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 96-8079 Filed 4-2-96; 8:45 am]

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[TA-W-31,410]

Springtown Knitwear Incorporated, Formerly Spring City Knitting, Cartersville, Georgia; Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker 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 on October 27, 1995, applicable to all workers at Springtown Knitwear, Incorporated, located in Cartersville, Georgia. The notice was published in the Federal Register on November 9, 1995 (60 FR 56619).

At the request of the State Agency, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. New information received from the State Agency shows that after the closure of Spring City Knitting in August 1994, Springtown Knitwear began operations in the same building, with many of the former workers of Spring City Knitting. The workers were engaged in the production of knitwear. Springtown Knitwear closed in August 1995.

The intent of the Department's certification is to include all workers of the subject firm who were adversely affected by increased imports. The Department is amending the certification to cover the former Spring City Knitting workers.

The amended notice applicable to TA-W-31,410 is hereby issued as follows:

"All workers of the Springtown Knitwear Incorporated, formerly Spring City Knitting, Cartersville, Georgia who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after August 31, 1994 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974."

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 20th day of March 1996.

Russell T. Kile,

Acting Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 96-8078 Filed 4-2-96; 8:45 am]

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Job Training Partnership Act; Lower Living Standard Income Level

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Notice of determination of lower living standard income level.

SUMMARY: The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) provides that the term "economically disadvantaged" may be defined as 70 percent of the "lower living standard income level" (LLSIL). To provide the most accurate data possible, the Department of Labor is issuing revised figures for the LLSIL. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** This notice is effective on April 3, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to: Ms. Diane Mayronne, Office of Employment and Training Programs, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, Room N-4463, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Diane Mayronne, Telephone: 202-219-5305 (this is not a toll free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: It is a purpose of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) "to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals . . . who are in special need of such training to obtain productive employment." JTPA Section 2; see 20 CFR 626.1 and 626.3(b). JTPA Section 4(8) defines, for the purposes of JTPA eligibility, the term "economically disadvantaged" in part by reference to the "lower living standard income level" (LLSIL). See 20 CFR 626.5.

The LLSIL figures published in this notice shall be used to determine whether an individual is economically disadvantaged for applicable JTPA purposes. JTPA Section 4(16) defines the LLSIL as follows:

The term "lower living standard income level" means that income level (adjusted for regional, metropolitan, urban, and rural differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary [of Labor] based on the most recent "lower living family budget" issued by the Secretary.

The most recent lower living family budget was issued by the Secretary in the fall of 1981. Using those data, the 1981 LLSIL was determined for programs under the now-repealed Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. The four-person urban family budget estimates previously published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) provided the basis for the Secretary to determine the LLSIL for training and employment program operators. BLS terminated the four-person family budget series in 1982,

after publication of the Fall 1981 estimates.

Under JTPA, the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) published the 1995 updates to the LLSIL in the Federal Register of April 25, 1995. 60 FR 20283. ETA has again updated the LLSIL to reflect cost of living increases for 1995 by applying the percentage change in the December 1995 Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), compared with the December 1994 CPI-U, to each of the April 25, 1995, LLSIL figures. Those updated figures for a family of four are listed in Table 1 below by region for both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Since eligibility is determined by family income at 70 percent of the LLSIL, pursuant to Section 4(8) of JTPA, those figures are listed below as well.

Jurisdictions included in the various regions, based generally on Census Divisions of the U.S. Department of Commerce, are as follows:

Northeast	
Connecticut	New York
Maine	Pennsylvania
Massachusetts	Rhode Island
New Hampshire	Vermont
New Jersey	Virginia Islands
Midwest	
Illinois	Missouri
Indiana	Nebraska
Iowa	North Dakota
Kansas	Ohio
Michigan	South Dakota
Minnesota	Wisconsin
South	
Alabama	Kentucky
American Samoa	Louisiana
Arkansas	Marshall Islands
Delaware	Maryland
District of Columbia	Mississippi
Florida	Micronesia
Georgia	North Carolina
Northern Marianas	Tennessee
Oklahoma	Texas
Palau	Virginia
Puerto Rico	West Virginia
South Carolina	
West	
Arizona	New Mexico
California	Oregon
Colorado	Utah
Idaho	Washington
Montana	Wyoming
Nevada	

Additionally, separate figures have been provided for Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam as indicated in Table 2 below.

For Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam, the 1996 figures were updated by creating a "State Index" based on the ratio of the urban change in the State (using Anchorage for Alaska and Honolulu for Hawaii and Guam) compared to the