

Mexico or Canada, but additionally, all other import purchases. The inclusion of this information would not have reversed the findings for criterion (3).

The UAW also submitted import data for automobiles that they believe are like or directly competitive with the Ford Escort, the automobile for which the Tower Automotive supplied parts. Under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, the Department is required to examine the imports of articles like or directly competitive with those produced at the workers' firm. Consequently, for both the TAA and NAFTA-TAA petitions, the Department does not consider automobiles to be like or directly competitive with the stampings produced by the workers at Tower Automotive, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

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 decisions. Accordingly, the application is denied.

Signed at Washington, DC this 8th day of August 2001.

Edward A. Tomchick,

Director, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 01-21848 Filed 8-28-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[NAFTA-4241]

Tower Automotive, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Affirmative Finding Regarding Qualification as a Secondarily Affected Worker Group Pursuant to the Statement of Administrative Action Accompanying the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Implementation Act

The Department of Labor herein presents the results of an investigation regarding qualification as a secondarily-impacted firm, pursuant to the Statement of Administrative Action accompany the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Implementation Act.

In order for an affirmative finding to be made, the following requirements must be met:

(1) The subject firm must be a supplier—such as of components,

unfinished or semifinished goods—to a firm that is directly affected by imports from Mexico or Canada of articles like or directly competitive with articles produced by that firm or shifts in production of such articles to those countries; or

(2) The subject firm must assemble or finish products made by a directly-impacted firm; and

(3) The loss of business with the directly-affected firm must have contributed importantly to worker separations at the subject firm.

The investigation revealed that requirements (1) and (3) are met.

The workers of Tower Automotive, Kalamazoo, Michigan, produced metal stampings.

Evidence revealed that the major customer for which the subject firm supplies stampings shifted production to Mexico to serve that market.

Based on this evidence, I determine that workers of Tower Automotive, Kalamazoo, Michigan, qualify as secondarily affected pursuant to the Statement of Administrative Action accompanying the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act.

For further information on assistance under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) which may be available to workers included under this determination, contact: Mr. John S. Palmer, Jr., Deputy Director, Workforce Programs, Michigan Department of Career Development, 201 N. Washington Square, Victor Office Center, 7th Floor, Lansing, Michigan 48913.

Signed in Washington, D.C. this 8th day of August 2001.

Edward A. Tomchick,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 01-21849 Filed 8-28-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-39, 667]

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. Wheeling, West Virginia; Notice of Termination of Investigation

Pursuant to Section 221 of the Trade Act of 1974, an investigation was initiated on July 23, 2001, in response to a petition filed by the United Steelworkers of America on behalf of workers at Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel, Corp., Wheeling, West Virginia, Beech Bottom, West Virginia, Allenport, Pennsylvania, Steubenville, Ohio,

Martins Ferry, Ohio, and Yorkville, Ohio.

The petitioning group of workers, in addition to the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel, Corp. workers in Beech Bottom, West Virginia, Allenport, Pennsylvania, Steubenville, Ohio, Martins Ferry, Ohio, and Yorkville, Ohio, are subject to an ongoing investigation for which a determination has not yet been issued [TA-W-39, 015]. Consequently, further investigation in this case would serve no purpose, and the investigation has been terminated.

Signed at Washington, DC this 20th day of August 2001.

Linda G. Poole,

Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 01-21842 Filed 8-28-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-39,353]

Double Springs Corp., Garment Corporation of America, Double Springs, Alabama; 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 June 29, 2001, applicable to workers of Double Springs Corp., Double Springs, Alabama. The notice was published in the **Federal Register** on July 20, 2001 (66 FR 38026).

At the request of the company, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. The workers were engaged in the production of work shirts. Information received from the company shows that the Garment Corporation of America is the parent firm of Double Springs Corp., Double Springs, Alabama. Information also shows that some workers separated from employment at the subject firm had their wages reported under a separate unemployment insurance (UI) tax account for Garment Corporation of America.

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

The intent of the Department's certification is to include all workers of Double Springs Corp., Double Springs, Alabama who were adversely affected by increased imports of work shirts.