

2. Whether the workers in the workers' firm possess skills that are not easily transferable.

3. The competitive conditions within the workers' industry (i.e., conditions within the industry are adverse).

Affirmative Determinations for Worker Adjustment Assistance

The following certifications have been issued. The date following the company name and location of each determination references the impact date for all workers of such determination.

None.

Affirmative Determinations for Worker Adjustment Assistance and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance

The following certifications have been issued. The date following the company name and location of each determination references the impact date for all workers of such determination.

The following certifications have been issued. The requirements of Section 222(a)(2)(A) (increased imports) and Section 246(a)(3)(A)(ii) of the Trade Act have been met.

85,469, *Litho-Krome Company, LLC, Midland, Georgia. August 6, 2013.*

85,518, *Scherer & Trier USA, Saline, Michigan, September 5, 2013.*

85,521, *CIVCO, Kalona, Iowa. September 9, 2013.*

85,522, *Marlow Industries, Inc., Dallas, Texas. September 8, 2013.*

85,524, *Sunspring America, Inc., Henderson, Kentucky. August 19, 2013.*

85,533, *Modine Manufacturing Company, Ringwood, Illinois, September 11, 2013.*

85,535, *UTI Integrated Logistics, LLC, EL Paso, Texas, September 4, 2013.*

85,418, *Three Dimensional Graphics, Danvers, Massachusetts. July 7, 2013.*

Negative Determinations for Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance

In the following cases, it has been determined that the requirements of 246(a)(3)(A)(ii) have not been met for the reasons specified.

None.

Negative Determinations for Worker Adjustment Assistance and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance

In the following cases, the investigation revealed that the eligibility criteria for worker adjustment assistance have not been met for the reasons specified.

Because the workers of the firm are not eligible to apply for TAA, the

workers cannot be certified eligible for ATAA.

The investigation revealed that criteria (a)(2)(A)(I.C.) (increased imports) and (a)(2)(B)(II.B.) (shift in production to a foreign country) have not been met.

85,488, *Sig Sauer, Inc., Newington, New Hampshire.*

85,496, *Remington Arms, Inc., Ilion, New York.*

85,513, *Heartland Footwear, Inc., Pocahontas, Arkansas.*

The workers' firm does not produce an article as required for certification under Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974.

85,373, *General Electric International, Inc., Plainville, Connecticut.*

85,466, *GrafTech International Holdings, Inc., Emporium, Pennsylvania.*

Determinations Terminating Investigations of Petitions for Worker Adjustment Assistance

After notice of the petitions was published in the **Federal Register** and on the Department's Web site, as required by Section 221 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2271), the Department initiated investigations of these petitions.

None.

I hereby certify that the aforementioned determinations were issued during the period of *September 29, 2014 through October 3, 2014*. These determinations are available on the Department's Web site www.tradeact/taa/taa_search_form.cfm under the searchable listing of determinations or by calling the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance toll free at 888-365-6822.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 9th day of October 2014.

Michael W. Jaffe,

Certifying Officer, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-85,013]

TRW Integrated Chassis Systems, LLC; North American Braking Division; A Subsidiary of TRW Automotive Including On-Site Leased Workers From Adecco and DM Burr; Saginaw, Michigan; Negative 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 ("Act"), 19 U.S.C. 2273, the Department of Labor herein presents the results of an investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance.

Workers of a firm may be eligible for worker adjustment assistance if they satisfy the criteria of subsection (a) and (b) of Section 222 of the Act, 19 U.S.C. 2272(a) and (b). For the Department of Labor to issue a certification for workers under Section 222(a) of the Act, 19 U.S.C. 2272(a), the following three criteria must be met:

(1) The first criterion (set forth in Section 222(a)(1) of the Act, 19 U.S.C. 2272(a)(1)) requires that 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

(2) The second criterion (set forth in Section 222(a)(2) of the Act, 19 U.S.C. 2272(a)(2)) may be satisfied in one of two ways:

(A) *Increased Imports Path:*

(i) Sales or production, or both, at the workers' firm must have decreased absolutely, AND

(ii) imports of articles like or directly competitive with articles produced by such firm or subdivision have increased; and

(iii) the increase described in clause (ii) contributed importantly to such workers' separation or threat of separation and to the decline in the sales or production of such firm or subdivision.

(B) *Shift in Production Path:*

(i) 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

(ii)(I) 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;

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

(III) 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.

For the Department to issue a secondary worker certification under Section 222(b) of the Act, 19 U.S.C. § 2272(b), to workers of a Supplier or a Downstream Producer, the following criteria must be met:

(1) A 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 is a Supplier or Downstream Producer to a firm that employed a group of workers who received a certification of eligibility under Section 222(a) of the Act, 19 U.S.C. 2272(a), 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 to the firm described in paragraph (2) accounted for at least 20 percent of the production or sales of the workers' firm; or

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

Section 222(c) of the Act, 19 U.S.C. 2272(c), defines the terms "Supplier" and "Downstream Producer."

The investigation was initiated in response to a petition filed on January 13, 2014 by a company official on behalf of workers of TRW Integrated Chassis Systems, LLC, North American Braking Division, a subsidiary of TRW Automotive, Saginaw, Michigan (TRW Integrated Chassis Systems). The workers' firm is engaged in activities related to the production of rotor and knuckle components and brake corners. The workers are not separately identifiable by article produced. The subject worker group includes on-site leased workers from Adecco and DM Burr.

Workers of the subject firm are eligible to apply for Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) under petition TA-W-71,662, which expired on September 30, 2011.

The petition states "At this time our customer . . . has decided to source our product to other suppliers".

During the course of the investigation, information was collected from the workers' firm and its customers.

With respect to Section 222(a)(2)(B) of the Act, the investigation revealed that the subject firm did not shift production of rotor and knuckle components and brake corners to a foreign country.

With respect to Section 222(a)(2)(A)(ii) of the Act, the

investigation revealed subject firm, customer, and aggregate U.S. imports of articles like or directly competitive with the rotor and knuckle components and brake corners produced by TRW Integrated Chassis Systems have not increased during the relevant period.

With respect to Section 222(b)(2) of the Act, the investigation revealed that TRW Integrated Chassis Systems is not a Supplier to a firm that employed a group of workers who received a certification of eligibility under Section 222(a) of the Act, 19 U.S.C. 2272(a).

With respect to Section 222(b)(2) of the Act, the investigation revealed that TRW Integrated Chassis Systems that does not act as a Downstream Producer to a firm that employed a group of workers who received a certification of eligibility under Section 222(a) of the Act, 19 U.S.C. 2272(a), based on an increase in imports from, or a shift in production to, Canada or Mexico.

In order for the Department to issue a certification of eligibility to apply for alternative trade adjustment assistance (ATAA), the worker group must be certified eligible to apply for trade adjustment assistance. Since the workers are denied eligibility to apply for TAA, the workers cannot be certified eligible for ATAA.

Conclusion

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I determine that all workers of TRW Integrated Chassis Systems, LLC, North American Braking Division, a subsidiary of TRW Automotive, including on-site leased workers from Adecco and DM Burr, Saginaw, Michigan, are denied eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, and are also denied eligibility to apply for alternative trade adjustment assistance under Section 246 of the Trade Act of 1974, amended.

Signed in Washington, DC this 26th day of February, 2014.

Del Min Amy Chen,

Certifying Officer, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

Editorial Note: This document was received for publication by the Office of Federal Register on October 23, 2014.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[Docket No. OSHA-H022k-2006-0062]

Preparations for the 28th Session of the UN Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (UNSCGHS)

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Department of Labor

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice is to advise interested persons that on Wednesday, November 12, 2014, OSHA, as a representative of the U.S. Interagency GHS (Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals) Coordinating Group, will conduct a public meeting to discuss proposals in preparation for the 28th session of the United Nations Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (UNSCGHS) to be held December 10 to 12, 2014 in Geneva, Switzerland. OSHA, along with the U.S. Interagency GHS Coordinating Group, plans to consider the comments and information gathered at this public meeting when developing the U.S. Government positions for the UNSCGHS meeting.

Also, on Wednesday, November 12, 2014, the Department of Transportation (DOT), Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) will conduct a public meeting (See Docket No. PHMSA-2014-0117, Notice No. 14-12) to discuss proposals in preparation for the 46th session of the United Nations Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (UNSCOE TDG) to be held December 1 to December 9, 2014, in Geneva, Switzerland.

DATES: Wednesday, November 12, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Both meetings will be held at the DOT Headquarters Conference Center, West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590.

Times and Locations

PHMSA public meeting: 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. EDT, Conference Room 4.

OSHA public meeting: 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. EDT, Conference Room 4.

Registration: It is requested that attendees pre-register for these meetings by completing the form at: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/9WWZWR2>. Attendees may use the form to pre-register for the OSHA meeting, the PHMSA meeting, or both meetings.