

655.202(b)(4). Where the employer provides meals, the job offer must state the charge, if any, to the worker for meals.

DOL has published at 20 CFR 655.102(b)(4) and 655.111(a) the methodology for determining the maximum amounts covered H-2A agricultural employers may charge their U.S. and foreign workers for meals. The same methodology is applied at 20 CFR 655.202(b)(4) and 655.211(a) to covered H-2 logging employers. These rules provide for annual adjustments of the previous year's allowable charges based upon Consumer Price Index (CPI) data.

Each year the maximum charges allowed by 20 CFR 655.102(b)(4) and 655.202(b)(4) are changed by the same percentage as the twelve-month percent change in the CPI for all Urban Consumers for Food (CPI-U for Food) between December of the year just past and December of the year prior to that. Those regulations and 20 CFR 655.111(a) and 655.211(a) provide that the appropriate Regional Administrator (RA), Employment and Training Administration, may permit an employer to charge workers no more than a higher maximum amount for providing them with three meals a day, if justified and sufficiently documented. Each year, the higher maximum amounts permitted by 20 CFR 655.111(a) and 655.211(a) are changed by the same percentage as the twelve-month percent change in the CPU-U for Food between December of the year just past and December of the year prior to that. The regulations require the Administrator, Office of Workforce Security, to make the annual adjustments and to cause a notice to be published in the **Federal Register** each calendar year, announcing annual adjustments in allowable charges that may be made by covered agricultural and logging employers for providing three meals daily to their U.S. and alien workers. The 1999 rates were published in a notice on February 10, 1999 at 64 FR 6689.

DOL has determined the percentage change between December of 1998 and December of 1999 for the CPI-U for Food was 2.1 percent.

Accordingly, the maximum allowable charges under 20 CFR 655.102(b)(4), 655.202(b)(4), 655.111, and 655.211 were adjusted using this percentage change, and the new permissible charges for 2000 are as follows: (1) For 20 CFR 655.102(b)(4) and 655.202(b)(4), the charge, if any, shall be no more than \$8.00 per day, unless the RA has approved a higher charge pursuant to 20 CFR 655.111 or 655.211(b); for 20 CFR 655.111 and 655.211, the RA may

permit an employer to charge workers up to \$9.90 per day for providing them with three meals per day, if the employer justifies the charge and submits to the RA the documentation required to support the higher charge.

C. Maximum Travel Subsistence Expense

The regulations at 20 CFR 655.102(b)(5) establish that the minimum daily subsistence expense related to travel expenses, for which a worker is entitled to reimbursement, is the employer's daily charge for three meals or, if the employer makes no charge, the amount permitted under 20 CFR 655.104(b)(4). The regulation is silent about the maximum amount to which a qualifying worker is entitled.

The Department, in Field Memorandum 42-94, established that the maximum is the meals component of the standard CONUS (continental United States) per diem rate established by the General Services Administration (GSA) and published at 41 CFR Ch. 301. The CONUS meal component is now \$30.00 per day.

Workers who qualify for travel reimbursement are entitled to reimbursement up to the CONUS meal rate for related subsistence when they provide receipts. In determining the appropriate amount of subsistence reimbursement, the employer may use the GSA system under which a traveler qualifies for meal expense reimbursement per quarter of a day. Thus, a worker whose travel occurred during two quarters of a day is entitled, with receipts, to a maximum reimbursement of \$15.00. If a worker has no receipts, the employer is not obligated to reimburse above the minimum stated at 20 CFR 655.102(b)(4) as specified above.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 31st day of January, 2000.

Grace A. Kilbane,

Administrator, Office of Workforce Security.

Timothy F. Sullivan

Chief, U.S. Employment Service/ALMIS.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[NAFTA-03188]

Philips Electronics North America Corporation Philips Components Division Departments 133, 134, 136, 400, 630, 420, 240, 261, 266 and 430 Saugerties, New York; Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for NAFTA-Transitional Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 250(A), Subchapter D, Chapter 2, Title II, of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2273), the Department of Labor issued a Certification for NAFTA Transitional Adjustment Assistance on June 25, 1999, applicable to workers of Philips Electronics North America Corporation, Philips Components Division, Departments 133, 134, 136, 400, 630, 420, 240, 261 and 266, Saugerties, New York. The notice was published in the **Federal Register** on July 20, 1999 (64 FR 38922).

At the request of the State agency, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. New information shows that worker separations occurred at Philips Components Division, Department 430 of Philips Electronics North America Corporation, Saugerties, New York. The workers are engaged in the production of soft ferrites ("back end"—*i.e.* grinding, toroids and inspect and pack, and related support departments).

The intent of the Department's certification is to include all workers of Philips Electronics North America Corporation, Philips Components Division who were adversely affected by the shift in production to Mexico.

Accordingly, the Department is amending the certification to cover the workers of Philips Electronics North America Corporation, Philips Components Division, Department 430, Saugerties, New York.

The amended notice applicable to NAFTA-03188 is hereby issued as follows:

All workers of Philips Electronics North America Corporation, Philips Components Division, Departments 133, 134, 136, 400, 630, 420, 240, 261, 266 and 430, Saugerties, New York who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after May 19, 1998 through June 25, 2001 are eligible to apply for NAFTA-TAA under Section 250 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, DC this 28th day of January, 2000.

Grant D. Beale,

Program Manager, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 00-2498 Filed 2-3-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Investigations Regarding Certifications of Eligibility To Apply for NAFTA Transitional Adjustment Assistance

Petitions for transitional adjustment assistance under the North American Free Trade Agreement-Transitional Adjustment Assistance Implementation Act (Public Law 103-182), hereinafter called (NAFTA-TAA), have been filed with State Governors under Section

250(b)(1) of Subchapter D, Chapter 2, Title II, of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, are identified in the Appendix to this Notice. Upon notice from a Governor that a NAFTA-TAA petition has been received, the Director of the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance (OTAA), Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Department of Labor (DOL), announces the filing of the petition and takes action pursuant to paragraphs (c) and (e) of section 250 of the Trade Act.

The purpose of the Governor's actions and the Labor Department's investigations are to determine whether the workers separated from employment on or after December 8, 1993 (date of enactment of Public Law 103-182) are eligible to apply for NAFTA-TAA under Subchapter D of the Trade Act because of increased imports from or the shift in production to Mexico or Canada.

The petitioners or any other persons showing a substantial interest in the

subject matter of the investigations may request a public hearing with the Director of OTAA at the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) in Washington, DC provided such request is filed in writing with the Director of OTAA not later than February 14, 2000.

Also, interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the subject matter of the petitions to the Director of OTAA at the address shown below not later than February 14, 2000.

Petitions filed with the Governors are available for inspection at the Office of the Director, OTAA, ETA, DOL, Room C-4318, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 28th day of January, 2000.

Grant D. Beale,

Program Manager, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

Appendix

Subject firm	Location	Date received at governor's office	Petition No.	Articles produced
Tultex Corporation (Co.)	Roxboro, NC	12/15/1999	NAFTA-3,623	sweatshirts.
Tultex Corporation (Co.)	Longhurst, NC	12/15/1999	NAFTA-3,623	sweatshirts.
Ritvik Holdings (Wkrs)	Lakeville, MA	12/16/1999	NAFTA-3,624	plastic toy blocks.
Master Foam (Co.)	North Hollywood, CA	12/14/1999	NAFTA-3,625	foam for packaging.
Russell Manufacturing—Movie Star (Co.)	Lebanon, VA	12/15/1999	NAFTA-3,626	ladies clothing.
Tultex Corporation (UNITE)	South Boston, VA	12/15/1999	NAFTA-3,627	fleece activewear.
Russell Corporation (Co.)	Columbia, AL	12/15/1999	NAFTA-3,628	sweatshirts and t-shirts.
Russell Corporation (Co.)	Crestview, FL	12/16/1999	NAFTA-3,629	sweatshirts and t-shirts.
Allied Signal (Co.)	Ocala, FL	12/13/1999	NAFTA-3,630	heat transfer and fan aerospace hardware.
Rebound Manufacturing (Co.)	New London, NC	12/13/1999	NAFTA-3,631	t-shirts.
Belmont Garment Dyers (Wkrs)	Reading, PA	12/17/1999	NAFTA-3,632	dye of garments.
Tultex Corporation (UNITE)	Roanoke, VA	12/16/1999	NAFTA-3,633	fleece activewear.
General Electric Capital (Wkrs)	Brookfield, WI	12/10/1999	NAFTA-3,634	service collectors.
Whistler Corporation of Massachusetts (Co.)	Novi, MI	10/01/1999	NAFTA-3,635	circuit boards.
Cooper Standard Automotive (Wkrs)	Gaylord, MI	12/21/1999	NAFTA-3,636	seals for car windows.
Laurel Mold, Inc. (Wkrs)	Jeannette, PA	12/21/1999	NAFTA-3,637	Glass Molds.
Fox Point Sportswear ()	Merrill, WI	12/23/1999	NAFTA-3,638	Apparel.
Dana Corporation (USWA)	Reading, PA	12/23/1999	NAFTA-3,639	light duty pickup truck frames.
Boeing Co. (The) ()	Melbourne, AR	12/27/1999	NAFTA-3,640	Boeing Aircraft Assemblies.
Thomas Bradford Shirt (UNITE)	Huntington, TN	12/27/1999	NAFTA-3,641	woven shirts.
Dezurik—General Signal (Wkr)	McMinnville, TN	12/27/1999	NAFTA-3,642	eccentric gate and butterfly valves.
Republic Builders Products (Wkrs)	McKenzie, TN	12/27/1999	NAFTA-3,643	frames for commercial doors.
Penguin Putnam (Wkrs)	Newbern, TN	12/28/1999	NAFTA-3,644	book distribution center.
Yates Industries—Circuit Foil (IUE)	Bordentown, NJ	12/21/1999	NAFTA-3,645	electro deposited copper foil.
Seagull Lighting (Wkrs)	Philadelphia, PA	12/29/1999	NAFTA-3,646	lighting fixtures.
Jet Sew Technologies (Wkrs)	Barneveld, NY	12/28/1999	NAFTA-3,647	industrial sewing machines.
Wardson (Co.)	Adamsville, TN	01/03/2000	NAFTA-3,648	sewing thread.
Fogel Neckwear (Wkrs)	New York, NY	12/28/1999	NAFTA-3,649	men's and boys' neckwear.
Ball Foster Glass Container (GMPPA)	Marion, IN	01/03/2000	NAFTA-3,650	glass containers for beverages.
IPM Service (Co.)	Dallas, TX	01/07/2000	NAFTA-3,651	testers.
ABB Automotive (Wkrs)	WilliamSPORT, PA	01/07/2000	NAFTA-3,652	cable, harnesses and assemblies.
Goss Graphics Systems (Wkrs)	Wyomissing, PA	01/05/2000	NAFTA-3,653	printing presses.
Porta Systems—North Hills Electronics (Co.)	Glen Cove, NY	01/05/2000	NAFTA-3,654	transformers.
Broan Nutone (Co.)	Coppell, TX	01/05/2000	NAFTA-3,655	rangehood.
Bailey Creation (Wkrs)	York, AL	12/21/1999	NAFTA-3,656	baby clothes, children clothes.
Third Generation (Co.)	Latta, SC	01/04/2000	NAFTA-3,657	ladies apparel.