

investigations result in the imposition of additional duties on imports entering the United States. If the Commission makes an affirmative determination in a five-year review, the existing antidumping or countervailing duty order will remain in place. The data developed in escape-clause, market disruption, and interference-with-USA-program investigations (if the

Commission finds affirmatively) are used by the President/U.S. Trade Representative to determine the type of relief, if any, to be provided to domestic industries. The submissions made to the Commission in response to the notices of institution of five-year reviews form the basis for the Commission's determination of whether a full or expedited review should be conducted.

(3) Likely respondents consist of businesses (including foreign businesses) or farms that produce, import, or purchase products under investigation. Estimated total annual reporting burden for the period July 2005–June 2008 that will result from the collections of information is presented below.

TABLE 1.—PROJECTED ANNUAL BURDEN DATA, BY TYPE OF INFORMATION COLLECTION, JULY 2005–JUNE 2008

Item	Producer questionnaires	Importer questionnaires	Purchaser questionnaires	Foreign producer questionnaires	Institution notices for 5-year reviews	Total
Estimated burden hours imposed annually for July 2005–June 2008						
Number of respondents	952	1,370	1,070	814	61	4,267
Frequency of response	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total annual responses	952	1,370	1,070	814	61	4,267
Hours per response	52.7	38.5	26.3	50.6	14.8	40.6
Total hours	50,170	52,745	28,141	41,188	904	173,148

(4) Responses to the questionnaires are mandatory. No record-keeping burden is known to result from the proposed collections of information.

Issued: April 12, 2005.

By order of the Commission.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 05–7599 Filed 4–14–05; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 731–TA–1071 and 1072 (Final)]

Magnesium From China and Russia

Determinations

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (Commission) determines, pursuant to section 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)) (the Act), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from China and Russia of magnesium,² provided for in subheadings 8104.11.00, 8104.19.00, 8104.30.00, and 8104.90.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) to be sold in the United

¹ The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² Commissioners Marcia E. Miller and Jennifer A. Hillman voted with the majority, except that they found granular magnesium to be a separate like product and found subject imports of granular magnesium from Russia to be negligible.

States at less than fair value (LTFV). With regard to U.S. imports from China, the Commission also makes a negative finding with regard to critical circumstances.

Background

The Commission instituted these investigations effective February 27, 2004, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by US Magnesium Corp. ("US Magnesium"), Salt Lake City, UT; the United Steelworkers of America, Local 8319, Salt Lake City, UT; and the Glass, Molders, Pottery, Plastics & Allied Workers International, Local 374, Long Beach, CA. The final phase of these investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of magnesium from China and Russia were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of October 21, 2004 (69 FR 61860). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on February 23, 2005, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determinations in these investigations to the Secretary of Commerce on April 11,

2005. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3763 (April 2005), entitled Magnesium from China and Russia: Investigation Nos. 731–TA–1071 and 1072 (Final).

Issued: April 11, 2005.

By order of the Commission.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 05–7600 Filed 4–14–05; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–537]

In the Matter of Certain Weather Stations and Components Thereof; Notice of Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on March 15, 2005 under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, on behalf of Richmond IP Holdings, LLC. A letter supplementing the complaint was filed on April 4, 2005. The complaint, as supplemented, alleges violations of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain weather stations and components thereof by reason of infringement of claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 5,978,738 and claims 26 and 30 of

U.S. Patent No. 6,076,044. The complaint further alleges that there exists an industry in the United States as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337.

The complainant requests that the Commission institute an investigation and, after the investigation, issue a permanent exclusion order and a permanent cease and desist order.

ADDRESSES: The complaint and supplemental letter, except for any confidential information contained therein, are available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Room 112, Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202-205-2000. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at <http://www.usitc.gov>. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://edis.usitc.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas S. Fusco, Esq., Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202-205-2571.

Authority: The authority for institution of this investigation is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and in section 210.10 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.10 (2005).

Scope of Investigation: Having considered the complaint, the U.S. International Trade Commission, on April 8, 2005 *ordered that*—

(1) Pursuant to subsection (b) of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, an investigation be instituted to determine whether there is a violation of subsection (a)(1)(B) of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain weather stations or components thereof by reason of infringement of claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 5,978,738 or claims 26 or 30 of U.S. Patent No. 6,076,044, and whether an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337.

(2) For the purpose of the investigation so instituted, the following

are hereby named as parties upon which this notice of investigation shall be served:

(a) The complainant is Richmond IP Holdings, LLC, 536 Granite Avenue, Richmond, VA 23226.

(b) The respondents are the following companies alleged to be in violation of Section 337, and are the parties upon which the complaint is to be served:

Hideki Electronics, Inc., 7865 SW Mohawk, Tualatin, OR 97062
Hideki Electronics, Ltd., Units 2304-06, Riley House, 88 Lei Muk Road, Kwai Chung, N.T., Hong Kong
Homedics-U.S.A., Inc., 3000 N. Pontiac Trail, Commerce Township, MI 48390
K&P International Holdings Limited, Units 2304-06, Riley House, 88 Lei Muk Road, Kwai Chung, N.T., Hong Kong
Springfield Precision Instruments, Inc., P.O. Box 4003, 76 West Passaic Street, Wood Ridge, NJ 07075

Taylor Precision Products LLC, 2311 W. 22nd Street, Oak Brook, IL 60523

(c) Thomas S. Fusco, Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Room 401-E, Washington, DC 20436, who shall be the Commission investigative attorney, party to this investigation; and

(3) For the investigation so instituted, the Honorable Robert L. Barton, Jr. is designated as the presiding administrative law judge.

Responses to the complaint and the notice of investigation must be submitted by the named respondents in accordance with section 210.13 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.13. Pursuant to 19 CFR 201.16(d) and 210.13(a), such responses will be considered by the Commission if received no later than 20 days after the date of service by the Commission of the complaint and notice of investigation. Extensions of time for submitting a response to the complaint will not be granted unless good cause therefor is shown.

Failure of a respondent to file a timely response to each allegation in the complaint and in this notice may be deemed to constitute a waiver of the right to appear and contest the allegations of the complaint and this notice, and to authorize the administrative law judge and the Commission, without further notice to the respondent, to find the facts to be as alleged in the complaint and this notice and to enter both an initial determination and a final determination containing such findings, and may result in the issuance of a limited exclusion order or a cease and desist

order or both directed against the respondent.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 12, 2005.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 05-7601 Filed 4-14-05; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment Standards Administration; Wage and Hour Division

Minimum Wages for Federal and Federally Assisted Construction; General Wage Determination Decisions

General wage determination decisions of the Secretary of Labor are issued in accordance with applicable law and are based on the information obtained by the Department of Labor from its study of local wage conditions and data made available from other sources. They specify the basic hourly wage rates and fringe benefits which are determined to be prevailing for the described classes of laborers and mechanics employed on construction projects of a similar character and in the localities specified therein.

The determination in these decisions of prevailing rates and fringe benefits have been made in accordance with 29 CFR part 1, by authority of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931, as amended (46 Stat. 1494, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 276a) and of other Federal statutes referred to in 29 CFR part 1, Appendix, as well as such additional statutes as may from time to time be enacted containing provisions for the payment of wages determined to be prevailing by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act. The prevailing rates and fringe benefits determined in these decisions shall, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing statutes, constitute the minimum wages payable on Federal and federally assisted construction projects to laborers and mechanics of the specified classes engaged on contract work of the character and in the localities described therein.

Good cause is hereby found for not utilizing notice and public comment procedure thereon prior to the issuance of these determinations as prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 553 and not providing for delay in the effective date as prescribed in that section, because the necessity to issue current construction industry wage determinations frequently and in large