

210.21(a)(2) and (b)). On July 30, 2014, Federal-Mogul and Trico filed a request that the investigation be stayed pending the Commission's decision on the termination motion. On August 8, 2014, the IA filed a response supporting the joint motion.

The Commission has determined to grant the joint motion to terminate the investigation. Section 337(c) provides, in relevant part, that the Commission may terminate an investigation "on the basis of an agreement between the private parties to the investigation." When the investigation is before the Commission, as is the case here, the Commission has acted on motions to terminate on the basis of settlement. See, e.g., *Certain Wireless Consumer Electronics Devices and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-853, Notice of Commission Determination to Grant the Consent Motion to Terminate the Investigation-In-Part as to Respondents Kyocera Corporation And Kyocera Communications, Inc. on the Basis of a Settlement Agreement (Sept. 20, 2013). Commission Rule 210.21(b), which implements section 337(c), requires that a motion for termination based upon a settlement contain a copy of that settlement agreement, as well as a statement that there are no other agreements, written or oral, express or implied, between the parties concerning the subject matter of the investigation. The joint motion complies with these requirements.

The Commission also considers the public interest when terminating an investigation based upon a settlement agreement. 19 CFR 210.50(b)(2). We find no evidence that termination of the investigation will prejudice the public interest or that settlement will adversely impact the public health and welfare, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States, or United States consumers. Moreover, the public interest favors settlement to avoid needless litigation and to conserve public and private resources.

Accordingly, the Commission hereby grants the joint motion to terminate this investigation on the basis of a settlement agreement. The Commission also grants the joint motion to stay the investigation pending resolution of the joint motion to terminate.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in part 210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR part 210).

Issued: September 11, 2014.

By order of the Commission.

Jennifer D. Rohrbach,

Supervisory Attorney.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1121-0269]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Reinstatement, With Change, of a Previously Approved Collection for Which Approval has Expired: 2014 Census of Publicly Funded Forensic Crime Laboratories (CPFFCL-14)

AGENCY: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice

ACTION: 60-day Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 17, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have additional comments especially on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact Matthew Durose, Statistician, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh Street NW., Washington, DC 20531 (email: Matt.Durose@usdoj.gov; telephone: 202-307-0765).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Evaluate whether and if so how the quality, utility, and clarity of the

information to be collected can be enhanced; and

- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of this information collection:

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Reinstatement of the Census of Publicly Funded Forensic Crime Laboratories, with changes, a previously approved collection for which approval has expired.

(2) *The Title of the Form/Collection:* 2014 Census of Publicly Funded Forensic Crime Laboratories.

(3) *The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection:* The form number for the questionnaire is CFCL-14. The applicable component within the Department of Justice is the Bureau of Justice Statistics, in the Office of Justice Programs.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* This information collection is a census of federal, state, and local publicly funded forensic crime laboratories that analyze physical evidence collected during criminal investigations and the administration of justice. The primary goals of the work under this clearance are to produce a national roster of publicly funded forensic crime laboratories operating in 2014 and to collect accurate and reliable information about their services and resources. The CPFFCL-14 will provide national statistics on laboratory personnel, budgets, workloads, forensic backlogs, and quality assurances (e.g., accreditations, proficiency testing, and examiner certifications). BJS will expand the scope of the CPFFCL-14 to capture additional information about an emerging forensic science discipline known as digital and multimedia evidence. BJS plans to publish this information in reports and reference it when responding to queries from the U.S. Congress, Executive Office of the President, the U.S. Supreme Court, state officials, international organizations, researchers, students, the media, and others interested in criminal justices statistics.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* 510 respondents at 2.9 hours each. Respondents have the option to provide responses using either paper or

web-based questionnaires. The burden estimate is based on feedback from respondents gathered during pilot testing.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* There is an estimated 1,479 annual total burden hours associated with this collection.

If additional information is required contact: Jerri Murray, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE., 3E.405B, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: September 11, 2014.

Jerri Murray,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Labor Surplus Area Classification Under Executive Orders 12073 and 10582

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to announce the annual list of labor surplus areas for Fiscal Year (FY) 2015.

DATES: *Effective Date:* The annual list of labor surplus areas is effective October 1, 2014, for all states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Samuel Wright, Office of Workforce Investment, Employment and Training Administration, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Room C-4514, Washington, DC 20210. Telephone: (202) 693-2870 (This is not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of Labor's regulations implementing Executive Orders 12073 and 10582 are set forth at 20 CFR part 654, Subpart A. These regulations require the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) to classify jurisdictions as labor surplus areas pursuant to the criteria specified in the regulations, and to publish annually a list of labor surplus areas. Pursuant to those regulations, ETA is hereby publishing the annual list of labor surplus areas. In addition, the regulations provide exceptional

circumstance criteria for classifying labor surplus areas when catastrophic events, such as natural disasters, plant closings, and contract cancellations are expected to have a long-term impact on labor market area conditions, discounting temporary or seasonal factors.

Eligible Labor Surplus Areas

A Labor Surplus Area (LSA) is a civil jurisdiction that has a civilian average annual unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years of 20 percent or more above the average annual civilian unemployment rate for all states during the same 24-month reference period. ETA uses only official unemployment estimates provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in making these classifications. The average unemployment rate for all states includes data for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. LSA classification criteria stipulate a civil jurisdiction must have a "floor unemployment rate" of 6.0% or higher to be classified a LSA. Any civil jurisdiction that has a "ceiling unemployment rate" of 10% or higher is classified a LSA.

Civil jurisdictions are defined as follows:

(a) A city of at least 25,000 population on the basis of the most recently available estimates from the Bureau of the Census; or

(b) A town or township in the States of Michigan, New Jersey, New York, or Pennsylvania of 25,000 or more population and which possess powers and functions similar to those of cities; or

(c) A county, except those counties which contain any type of civil jurisdictions defined in "a" or "b" above and a county in the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island; or

(d) A "balance of county" consisting of a county less any component cities and townships identified in "a" or "b" above; or

(e) A county equivalent which is a town (with a population of at least 25,000) in the New England States or a municipio in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Procedures for Classifying Labor Surplus Areas

The Department of Labor (DOL) issues the LSA list on a fiscal year basis. The list becomes effective each October 1, and remains in effect through the following September 30. The reference period used in preparing the current list was January 2012 through December 2013. The national average unemployment rate (including Puerto

Rico) during this period was rounded to 7.77 percent. Twenty percent higher than the national unemployment rate is 9.32 percent. Therefore, areas included on the FY 2015 LSA list had a rounded unemployment rate for the reference period of 9.32 percent or higher. To ensure that all areas classified as labor surplus meet the requirements, when a city is part of a county and meets the unemployment qualifier as a LSA, that city is identified in the LSA list, the balance of county, not the entire county, will be identified as LSAs if the balance of county also meets the LSA unemployment criteria. The FY 2015 LSA list, statistical data on the current and some previous year's LSAs, and the list of LSAs in Puerto Rico are available at ETA's LSA Web site <http://www.doleta.gov/programs/lsa.cfm>. In addition, the 2015 LSA list is available on the Labor Market Information Community of Practice at https://winwin.workforce3one.org/view/Labor_Surplus_Area_List_Issued/info.

Petition for Exceptional Circumstance Consideration

The classification procedures also provide criteria for the designation of LSAs under exceptional circumstances criteria. These procedures permit the regular classification criteria to be waived when an area experiences a significant increase in unemployment which is not temporary or seasonal and which was not reflected in the data for the 2-year reference period. Under the program's exceptional circumstance procedures, LSA classifications can be made for civil jurisdictions, Metropolitan Statistical Areas or Combined Statistical Areas, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In order for an area to be classified as a LSA under the exceptional circumstance criteria, the state workforce agency must submit a petition requesting such classification to the Department of Labor's ETA. The current criteria for an exceptional circumstance classification are,

(1) An area's unemployment rate is at least 9.32 percent for each of the three most recent months;

(2) A projected unemployment rate of at least 9.32 percent for each of the next 12 months; and

(3) Documentation that the exceptional circumstance event has occurred. The state workforce agency may file petitions on behalf of civil jurisdictions, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, or Micropolitan Statistical Areas. The addresses of state workforce agencies are available on the ETA Web site at: <http://www.doleta.gov/programs/lsa.cfm> and <https://>