

Silicon Laboratories, Inc., 400 West Cesar Chavez Street, Austin, TX 78701.

Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongton-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea.

Samsung Electronics America, Inc., 85 Challenger Road, Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660.

LG Electronics, Inc., LG Twin Towers, 20 Yeouido-dong, Yeoungdeungpo-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea 150-7-21.

LG Electronics U.S.A., 1000 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632.

MaxLinear, Inc., 2051 Palomar Airport Road, Suite 100, Carlsbad, CA 92011.

Sharp Corporation, 22-22 Nagaike-cho, Abeno-ku, Osaka, 545-8522, Japan.

Sharp Electronics Corporation, 1 Sharp Plaza, Mahwah, NJ 07495-1163.

VIZIO, Inc., 39 Tesla, Irvine, CA 92618.

(c) The Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Suite 401, Washington, DC 20436; and
(4) For the investigation so instituted, the Chief Administrative Law Judge, U.S. International Trade Commission, shall designate 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(e) and 210.13(a), such responses will be considered by the Commission if received not later than 20 days after the date of service by the Commission of the complaint and the notice of investigation. Extensions of time for submitting responses to the complaint and the notice of investigation 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 respondents, to find the facts to be as alleged in the complaint and this notice and to enter an initial determination and a final determination containing such findings, and may result in the issuance of an exclusion order or a cease and desist order or both directed against the respondents.

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 (2013).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: February 27, 2014.

William R. Bishop,

Supervisory Hearings and Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2014-04801 Filed 3-4-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1105-0101]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comments Requested: Tribal Requests for Accelerated Exercise of Jurisdiction Under Section 204(a) of the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968, as Amended

ACTION: 60-Day Notice.

The Department of Justice, Office of Tribal Justice, 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. Initial approval was granted on November 20, 2013 under OMB control number 1105-0101. The information collection is published to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for "sixty days" until May 5, 2014. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.10.

If you have comments, especially on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need additional information, please contact Mr. Tracy Toulou, Director, Office of Tribal Justice, Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Room 2310, Washington, DC 20530.

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. 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 agency, 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;

—Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; 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:* Extension of approved collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Request for Accelerated Authority to Exercise Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Justice sponsoring the collection:* No form number.

Component: Office of Tribal Justice.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Primary: Tribal governments. Other: None.

Abstract: The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA 2013) was signed into law on March 7, 2013. Section 904 of VAWA 2013 recognizes the inherent power of "participating tribes" to exercise special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction over certain defendants, regardless of their Indian or non-Indian status, who commit acts of domestic violence or dating violence or violate certain protection orders in Indian country. Section 904 also specifies the rights that a participating tribe must provide to defendants in special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction cases. Section 908(b)(1) provides that tribes generally cannot exercise the special jurisdiction until March 7, 2015, but Section 908(b)(2) establishes a pilot project that authorizes the Attorney General, in the exercise of his discretion, to grant a tribe's request to be designed as a "participating tribe" on an accelerated basis and to commence exercising the special jurisdiction on a date (prior to March 7, 2015) set by the Attorney General, after coordinating with the Secretary of the Interior, consulting with affected tribes, and concluding that the tribe's criminal justice system has adequate safeguards in place to protect defendants' rights, consistent with Section 204 of the Indian Civil Rights Act, as amended, 25 U.S.C. 1304. The Department of Justice has published a notice seeking comments on procedures for an Indian tribe to request designation as a "participating tribe" on an accelerated basis, and for the

Attorney General to act on such requests, 78 Fed. Reg. 35961 (June 14, 2013). Pursuant to the notice, the Attorney General has delegated to the Associate Attorney General the authority to decide whether to grant the request of a tribe to be designated as a "participating tribe" prior to March 7, 2015. The purpose of the collection is to provide information from the requesting tribe sufficient for the Associate Attorney General to make that decision.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* Fewer than 40 respondents; average of 16 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* There are an estimated 640 annual total burden hours associated with this collection.

The Department of Justice anticipates responses from between 5 and 40 Tribes. The information collection requires Indian tribes seeking accelerated exercise of special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction to provide certain information relating to the tribe's criminal justice system and safeguards for victims' and defendants' rights.

If additional information is required, contact: Jerri Murray, Department Clearance Officer, Policy and Planning Staff, Justice Management Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street, NE., Room 1407B, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: February 28, 2014.

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

[FR Doc. 2014-04829 Filed 3-4-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Labor Certification Process for the Temporary Employment of Aliens in Agriculture in the United States: 2014 Allowable Charges for Agricultural Workers' Meals and Travel Subsistence Reimbursement, Including Lodging

AGENCY: Employment and Training
Administration, Department of Labor.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) of the Department of Labor (Department) is issuing this Notice to announce (1) the allowable charges for 2014 that employers seeking H-2A workers may

charge their workers when the employer provides three meals a day, and (2) the maximum travel subsistence meal reimbursement that a worker with receipts may claim in 2014. The Notice also includes a reminder regarding employers' obligations with respect to overnight lodging costs as part of required subsistence.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This notice is effective on March 5, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
William L. Carlson, Ph.D.,
Administrator, Office of Foreign Labor
Certification (OFLC), U.S. Department of
Labor, Room C-4312, 200 Constitution
Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210.
Telephone: 202-693-3010 (this is not a
toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States (U.S.) Citizenship and Immigration Services of the Department of Homeland Security will not approve an employer's petition for the admission of H-2A nonimmigrant temporary agricultural workers in the U.S. unless the petitioner has received from the Department an H-2A labor certification. The H-2A labor certification provides that: (1) There are not sufficient U.S. workers who are able, willing, and qualified, and who will be available at the time and place needed to perform the labor or services involved in the petition; and (2) the employment of the foreign worker(s) in such labor or services will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of workers in the U.S. similarly employed. 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a), 1184(c)(1), and 1188(a); 8 CFR 214.2(h)(5).

Allowable Meal Charge

Among the minimum benefits and working conditions that the Department requires employers to offer their U.S. and H-2A workers are three meals a day or free and convenient cooking and kitchen facilities. 20 CFR 655.122(g). Where the employer provides the meals, the job offer must state the charge, if any, to the worker for such meals. *Id.*

The Department provides, at 20 CFR 655.173(a), the methodology for determining the maximum amounts that H-2A agricultural employers may charge their U.S. and foreign workers for providing them with three meals per day during employment. This methodology provides for annual adjustments of the previous year's maximum allowable charge based upon updated Consumer Price Index (CPI) data. The maximum charge allowed by 20 CFR 655.122(g) is adjusted by the same percentage as the 12-month percent change in the CPI for all Urban

Consumers for Food (CPI-U for Food).¹ The OFLC Certifying Officer may also permit an employer to charge workers a higher amount for providing them with three meals a day, if the higher amount is justified and sufficiently documented by the employer, as set forth in 20 CFR 655.173(b).

The Department has determined that the percentage change between December of 2012 and December of 2013 for the CPI-U for Food was 1.4 percent. Accordingly, the maximum allowable charge under 20 CFR 655.122(g) shall be no more than \$11.58 per day, unless the OFLC Certifying Officer approves a higher charge as authorized under 20 CFR 655.173(b).

Reimbursement for Daily Travel Subsistence

The regulations at 20 CFR 655.122(h) establish that the minimum daily travel subsistence expense for meals, for which a worker is entitled to reimbursement, must be at least as much as the employer would charge for providing the worker with three meals a day during employment (if applicable), but in no event less than the amount permitted under § 655.173(a), i.e. the charge annually adjusted by the 12-month percentage change in CPI for all Urban Consumers for food. The regulation is silent about the maximum amount to which a qualifying worker is entitled.

The Department bases the maximum meals component of the daily travel subsistence expense on the standard minimum Continental United States (CONUS) per diem rate as established by the General Services Administration (GSA) at 41 CFR part 301, formerly published in Appendix A, and now found at www.gsa.gov/perdiem. The CONUS minimum meals component remains \$46.00 per day for 2014.² Workers who qualify for travel reimbursement are entitled to reimbursement for meals up to the CONUS meal rate when they provide receipts. In determining the appropriate amount of reimbursement for meals for less than a full day, the employer may provide for meal expense reimbursement, with receipts, to 75 percent of the maximum reimbursement for meals of \$34.50, as provided for in the GSA per diem schedule. If a worker has no receipts, the employer is not obligated to reimburse above the

¹ Consumer Price Index—December 2013, published January 16, 2014 at <http://data.bls.gov/pdq/SurveyOutputServlet>.

² Maximum Per Diem Rates for the Continental United States (CONUS), 78 FR 54651 (Sept. 5, 2013); see also www.gsa.gov/perdiem.