the Subject Country since the Order Date, and significant changes, if any, that are likely to occur within a reasonably foreseeable time. Supply conditions to consider include technology; production methods; development efforts; ability to increase production (including the shift of production facilities used for other products and the use, cost, or availability of major inputs into production); and factors related to the ability to shift supply among different national markets (including barriers to importation in foreign markets or changes in market demand abroad). Demand conditions to consider include end uses and applications; the existence and availability of substitute products; and the level of competition among the Domestic Like Product produced in the United States, Subject Merchandise produced in the Subject Country, and such merchandise from other countries.

(11) (Optional) A statement of whether you agree with the above definitions of the Domestic Like Product and Domestic Industry; if you disagree with either or both of these definitions, please explain why and provide alternative definitions.

Authority: This review is being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.61 of the Commission's rules.

Issued: August 25, 2008.

By order of the Commission.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.
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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-452 and 731-TA-1129-1130 (Final)]

Raw Flexible Magnets From China and Taiwan

Determinations

On the basis of the record ¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (Commission) determines, pursuant to section 705(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b)) (the Act), that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports from China of raw flexible magnets, provided for in subheadings 8505.19.10 and 8505.19.20 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of

the United States, that have been found by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) to be subsidized by the Government of China.² The Commission further determines, pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)), that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports from China and Taiwan of raw flexible magnets that have been found by Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).34 In addition, the Commission determines that it would not have found material injury but for the suspension of liquidation.

Background

The Commission instituted these investigations effective September 21, 2007, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by Magnum Magnetics Corp., Marietta, OH. The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of raw flexible magnets from China were being subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)), and that imports of raw flexible magnets from China and Taiwan 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 May 8, 2008 (73 FR 26145). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on July 10, 2008, 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 August 25, 2008. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4030 (August 2008), entitled Raw Flexible Magnets from China and Taiwan: Investigations No. 701–TA–452 and 731–TA–1129–1130 (Final).

Issued: August 25, 2008. By order of the Commission.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Proposed Collection, Comment Request

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA95) [44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)]. This program helps to ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is soliciting comments concerning the proposed extension of the "Mass Layoff Statistics Program." A copy of the proposed information collection request (ICR) can be obtained by contacting the individuals listed below in the Addresses section of this notice.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the Addresses section of this notice on or before November 3, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Carol Rowan, BLS Clearance Officer, Division of Management Systems, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 4080, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE., Washington, DC 20212, 202–691–7628. (This is not a toll free number.)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carol Rowan, BLS Clearance Officer, 202–691–7628. (See ADDRESSES section.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 309(2)(15)(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) states that the Secretary of Labor shall oversee development, maintenance, and continuous improvements of the program to measure the incidence of, industrial and geographical location of,

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 Commissioner Charlotte R. Lane determines that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of such imports.

³ Commissioner Charlotte R. Lane determines that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of such imports.

⁴ Vice Chairman Daniel R. Pearson and Commissioner Deanna Tanner Okun determine that an industry in the United States is neither materially injured nor threatened with material injury by reason of such imports from Taiwan.