determines, pursuant to section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673b(a)) (the Act), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States producing certain folding metal chairs is materially injured, and that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States producing certain folding metal tables is materially injured, by reason of imports from China of certain folding metal tables and chairs, provided for in subheadings 9401.71.00, 9401.79.00, and 9403.20.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

Commencement of Final Phase Investigation

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigation. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in section 207.21 of the Commission's rules, upon notice from the Department of Commerce of an affirmative preliminary determination in the investigation under section 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determination is negative, upon notice of an affirmative final determination in that investigation under section 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigation need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigation. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigation.

Background

On April 27, 2001, a petition was filed with the Commission and Commerce by MECO Corp., Greeneville, TN, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of certain folding metal tables and chairs from China. Accordingly, effective April 27, 2001, the Commission instituted antidumping duty investigation No. 731–TA–932 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigation and of a public conference 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 4, 2001 (66 FR 22598). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on May 18, 2001, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determination in this investigation to the Secretary of Commerce on June 11, 2001. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3431 (June 2001), entitled *Certain Folding Metal Tables and Chairs: Investigation No. 731–TA–932 (Preliminary).*

Issued: June 11, 2001.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 01–15111 Filed 6–14–01; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 731–TA–926 and 927 (Preliminary)]

Spring Table Grapes From Chile and Mexico

Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (Commission) determines,[2] pursuant to section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673b(a)) (the Act), that there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports from Chile and Mexico of spring table grapes, provided for in subheading 0806.10.40 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

Background

On March 30, 2001, a petition was filed with the Commission and the United States Department of Commerce (Commerce) by the Desert Grape Growers League, Thermal, CA, and its producer-members, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of spring table grapes from Chile and Mexico. Accordingly, effective March 30, 2001, the Commission instituted antidumping duty investigations Nos. 731–TA–926 and 927 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference 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 April 5, 2001 (66 FR 18109). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on April 20, 2001, 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 June 11, 2001. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3432 (June 2001), entitled *Spring Table Grapes From Chile and Mexico: Investigations Nos. 731–TA–926 and 927 (Preliminary).*

Issued: June 12, 2001.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 01–15112 Filed 6–14–01; 8:45 am]

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[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 Dennis M. Devaney dissenting with respect to imports of spring table grapes from Chile and Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

State Quality Service Plan (SQSP) Handbook, Comment Request

ACTION: Notice; Request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden conducts a preclearance 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 a provision or the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 at 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