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-USDA-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 record [1] 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 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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[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.

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