

Secretary in carrying out the Department's trust responsibility for Indian lands.

(a) *General Information:* ONRR collects and uses this information to determine (i) the allowable direct, and allocable joint, costs and credits under § 1220.011 that are incurred during the lease term, (ii) the appropriate overhead allowance related to these costs permitted under § 1220.012, and (iii) the allowances for capital recovery calculated under § 1220.020. ONRR also collects this information to ensure that royalties or net profit share payments are accurately valued and appropriately paid. This ICR only effects oil and gas leases located on submerged Federal lands on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

(b) *Information Collections:* Title 30 CFR part 1220 covers the NPSL program and establishes reporting requirements to determine the net profit share base under § 1220.021 and calculate the net profit share payments due to the Federal government under § 1220.022.

(1) *NPSL Bidding System:* To encourage exploration and development of oil and gas leases on submerged Federal lands on the OCS, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) promulgated regulations under 30 CFR part 260—Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing. BOEM also promulgated specific implementing regulations for the NPSL bidding system under § 260.110(d). BOEM established the NPSL bidding system to balance a fair market return to the Federal government for the lease of its public lands with a fair profit to companies risking their investment capital. The system provides an incentive for early, expeditious exploration and development, and provides for risk sharing between the lessee and Federal government. The NPSL bidding system incorporates a fixed capital recovery system that allows a lessee to recover exploration and development costs from production revenues, including a reasonable return on investment.

(2) *NPSL Capital Account:* The Federal government does not receive a profit share payment from an NPSL until the lessee shows a credit balance in its capital account; that is, cumulative revenues and other credits exceed cumulative costs. Lessees multiply the credit balance by the net profit share rate (30 to 50 percent), which determines the amount of net profit share payment due to the Federal government.

ONRR requires lessees to maintain an NPSL capital account for each lease under § 1220.010, which transfers to a new owner if sold. Following the

cessation of production, ONRR also requires a lessee to provide either an annual or monthly report to the Federal government using data from the capital account until such time that the lease is terminated, expired, or relinquished.

(3) *NPSL Inventories:* A NPSL lessee must notify BOEM of its intent to take inventory so that BOEM's Director may be represented at the inventory taking under § 1220.032. The lessee must file a report after taking inventory, and report controllable material under § 1220.031.

(4) *NPSL Audits:* When a non-operator of an NPSL calls for an audit, it must notify ONRR. When ONRR calls for an audit, the lessee must notify all non-operators on the lease. These requirements are located under § 1220.033.

Title of Collection: 30 CFR part 1220, OCS Net Profit Share Payment Reporting.

OMB Control Number: 1012–0009.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Businesses.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 9 lessees.

All nine lessees report monthly because all current NPSLs are in producing status. Because the requirements to establish a capital account under § 1220.010(a) and the capital account annual reporting under § 1220.031(a) are necessary only during the non-producing status of a lease, ONRR included only one response annually for those requirements, in case a new NPSL is established. ONRR did not include estimates of certain requirements performed in the normal course of business that are considered usual and customary.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 180.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: 9 hours.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 1,584 hours.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Frequency of Collection: Annual, monthly, and on occasion.

Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost: None.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Kimbra G. Davis,
Director, Office of Natural Resources Revenue.

[FR Doc. 2020–06170 Filed 3–26–20; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–1143 (Second Review)]

Small Diameter Graphite Electrodes From China; Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year second review, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on small diameter graphite electrodes from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Background

The Commission instituted this review on May 1, 2019 (84 FR 18580) and determined on August 5, 2019 that it would conduct a full review (84 FR 43615, August 21, 2019). Notice of the scheduling of the Commission's review 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** on September 23, 2019 (84 FR 51619). Subsequently, the Commission cancelled its previously-scheduled hearing following a request on behalf of the domestic interested parties, the only parties to enter an appearance in this review (85 FR 4339, January 24, 2020).

The Commission made this determination pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determination in this review on March 23, 2020. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5035 (March 2020), entitled *Small Diameter Graphite Electrodes from China: Investigation No. 731–TA–1143 (Second Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

¹ The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

Issued: March 23, 2020.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2020-06375 Filed 3-26-20; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-638 and 731-TA-1473 (Preliminary)]

Corrosion Inhibitors From China; Determinations

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of corrosion inhibitors from China, provided for in subheading 2933.99.82 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") and to be subsidized by the government of China.²

Commencement of Final Phase Investigations

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. 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 U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under sections 703(b) or 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under sections 705(a) or 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. 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 investigations.

Background

On February 5, 2020, Wincom Incorporated, Blue Ash, Ohio filed petitions with the Commission and Commerce, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of corrosion inhibitors from China and LTFV imports of corrosion inhibitors from China. Accordingly, effective February 5, 2020, the Commission instituted countervailing duty investigation No. 701-TA-638 and antidumping duty investigation No. 731-TA-1473 (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 February 11, 2020 (85 FR 7784). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on February 26, 2020, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to sections 703(a) and 733(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on March 23, 2020. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5039 (March 2020), entitled *Corrosion Inhibitors from China: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-638 and 731-TA-1473 (Preliminary)*.

By order of the Commission.

Dated: March 23, 2020.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; 1,3- Butadiene Standard

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-sponsored information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that agency receives on or before April 27, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function.

Comments are invited on: (1) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) if the information will be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) the accuracy of the agency's estimates of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (4) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (5) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frederick Licari by telephone at 202-693-8073, TTY 202-693-8064, (these are not toll-free numbers) or by email at DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (the OSH Act) (29 U.S.C. 651 *et seq.*) authorizes information collection by employers as necessary or appropriate for enforcement of the OSH Act or for developing information regarding the causes and prevention of occupational injuries, illnesses, and accidents (29 U.S.C. 657). The OSH Act also requires that OSHA obtain such information with minimum burden upon employers, especially those operating small businesses, and to reduce to the maximum extent feasible unnecessary duplication of efforts in obtaining information (29 U.S.C. 657). The 1,3 Butadiene Standard requires employers to monitor employee exposure to 1,3-Butadiene; develop and maintain compliance and exposure goal

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 *Certain Corrosion Inhibitors from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 85 FR 12502 (March 3, 2020); and *Certain Corrosion Inhibitors from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation*, 85 FR 12506 (March 3, 2020).