

4129 (this is not a toll-free number) or by email at [DOL\\_PRA\\_PUBLIC@dol.gov](mailto:DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** 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.

The Producer Price Index (PPI), one of the Nation's leading economic indicators, designated as a Principal Federal Economic Indicator. The PPI consists of a family of indexes that measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers of goods and services. About 10,000 PPIs for individual products and groups of products are released each month. PPIs are available for the output of nearly all industries in the goods-producing sectors of the U.S. economy—mining, manufacturing, agriculture, fishing, and forestry—as well as natural gas, electricity, construction, and goods competitive with those made in the producing sectors, such as waste and scrap materials. The PPI data are widely used by the business community as well as by government. In particular the data are used as an economic indicator playing a crucial role in market analysis, as a deflator of other economic series, the basis for the calculation of price adjustments for contracts and purchase agreements and as an input to economic research. These uses highlight the necessity of the PPI in order to understand the economy. PPI data meets a wide range of government needs by providing a description of the magnitude and composition of price changes within the economy. Government agencies view these indexes as sensitive indicators of the economic environment and closely follow each monthly release of statistics. PPI data are vital in helping the President and Congress set fiscal spending targets. The Federal Reserve Board Open Market Committee monitors producer prices to help determine monetary policy. Federal policy makers at the Department of the Treasury and

the Council of Economic Advisors utilize these statistics to help interpret the economic environment and make decisions based upon these interpretations. Many dollar denominated measurements of economic performance, such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), require accurate price data for the conversion of nominal dollars into real dollars. National income accounting figures must also be inflation free in order to remain relevant to fiscal and monetary policy makers setting objectives. Price adjustment clauses in government purchasing contracts commonly use one or more PPIs. According to a conservative estimate hundreds-of-billions of dollars' worth of contracts and purchase agreements employ PPIs as part of price adjustment clauses. Failure to calculate these price data would prolong the time frame needed for accurate recognition of and appropriate adaptation to economic events. The private sector also makes extensive use of PPI data. Researchers commonly use producer prices to probe and measure the interaction of market forces. Private firms use PPIs for contract escalation and price adjustment. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) recommends using PPI data for certain kinds of tax related inventory accounting, such as Last-In First-Out (LIFO). Private businesses extensively use PPIs for planning and operations. Firms often compare the prices they pay and receive with changes in appropriate PPIs. Economic researchers and forecasters also put PPIs to regular use. They use PPI data to better understand market forces. Research topics requiring producer price data include studying elasticities, potential lead and lag structures within price changes, and the identification of prices that demonstrate tremendous influence throughout the economy if they change. Policy-makers, businesses, and researchers all require complete descriptions of price change trends if they are to perform effectively and efficiently. The expansive coverage of PPIs makes it very valuable to the users described above as well as many others. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on June 5, 2020 (85 FR 34656).

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless the OMB approves it and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition,

notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid OMB Control Number. See 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

DOL seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOL notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

*Agency:* DOL–BLS.  
*Title of Collection:* Producer Price Index Survey.  
*OMB Control Number:* 1220–0008.  
*Affected Public:* Private Sector: Businesses or other for-profits.  
*Total Estimated Number of Respondents:* 15,945.  
*Total Estimated Number of Responses:* 739,645.  
*Total Estimated Annual Time Burden:* 69,945 hours.  
*Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden:* \$0.

**Authority:** 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D).

Dated: September 17, 2020.

**Anthony May,**

*Management and Program Analyst.*

[FR Doc. 2020–20950 Filed 9–22–20; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4510–24–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Office of the Secretary

#### Senior Executive Service; Appointment of Members to the Performance Review Board

Title 5 U.S.C. 4314(c)(4) provides that Notice of the Appointment of the individual to serve as a member of the Performance Review Board of the Senior Executive Service shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

The following individuals are hereby appointed to serve on the Department's Performance Review Board:

#### Permanent Membership

Chair—Deputy Secretary  
Vice-Chair—Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management  
Alternate Vice-Chair—Chief Human Capital Officer

#### Rotating Membership—Appointments Expire on 09/30/21

BLS Nancy Ruiz De Gamboa, Associate Commissioner for Administration  
EBSA Amy Turner, Deputy Assistant Secretary  
ETA Nicholas Lalpui, Regional Administrator, Dallas

MSHA Patricia Silvey, Deputy Assistant Secretary  
 OASAM Geoffrey Kenyon, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget  
 OSHA Galen Blanton, Regional Administrator, Boston  
 OSHA Loren Sweatt, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary  
 SOL Kate O’Scannlain, Solicitor of Labor  
 VETS Ivan Denton, Director, National Programs  
 WHD Patrice Torres, Associate Director, Administrative Operations

**Rotating Membership—Appointment Expires on 09/30/23**

ETA Debra Carr, Deputy Administrator, Office of Job Corps  
 OLMS Andrew Auerbach, Deputy Director  
 VETS John Lowry, Assistant Secretary

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Demeatric Gamble, Chief, Division of Executive Resources, Room N2453, U.S. Department of Labor, Frances Perkins Building, 200 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20210, telephone: (202) 693–7694.

Signed at Washington, DC, on the 18th day of September 2020.

**Bryan Slater,**  
*Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management.*

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**BILLING CODE 4510–04–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**Occupational Safety and Health Administration**

[Docket No. OSHA–2013–0017]

**QAI Laboratories, Ltd.: Grant of Expansion of Recognition**

**AGENCY:** Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In this notice, OSHA announces the final decision to expand the scope of recognition for QAI Laboratories, Ltd., as a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL).

**DATES:** The expansion of the scope of recognition becomes effective on September 23, 2020.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Information regarding this notice is available from the following sources:  
*Press inquiries:* Contact Mr. Frank Meilinger, Director, OSHA Office of Communications, phone: (202) 693–1999; email: [meilinger.francis@dol.gov](mailto:meilinger.francis@dol.gov).  
*General and technical information:* Contact Mr. Kevin Robinson, Director, Office of Technical Programs and Coordination Activities, Directorate of Technical Support and Emergency Management, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, phone: (202) 693–2110; email: [robinson.kevin@dol.gov](mailto:robinson.kevin@dol.gov). OSHA’s web page includes information about the NRTL Program (see <http://www.osha.gov/dts/otpca/nrtl/index.html>).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. Notice of Final Decision**

OSHA hereby gives notice of the expansion of the scope of recognition of QAI Laboratories, Ltd. (QAI), as a NRTL. QAI’s expansion covers the addition of one test standard to the scope of recognition.

OSHA recognition of a NRTL signifies that the organization meets the requirements specified by 29 CFR 1910.7. Recognition is an acknowledgment that the organization can perform independent safety testing and certification of the specific products covered within the scope of recognition and is not a delegation or grant of government authority. As a result of recognition, employers may use products properly approved by the NRTL to meet OSHA standards that require testing and certification of the products.

The agency processes applications by a NRTL for initial recognition, or for expansion or renewal of this recognition, following requirements in Appendix A to 29 CFR 1910.7. This appendix requires that the agency publish two notices in the **Federal Register** in processing an application. In the first notice, OSHA announces the application and provides a preliminary

finding and, in the second notice, the agency provides the final decision on the application. These notices set forth the NRTL’s scope of recognition or modifications of that scope. OSHA maintains an informational web page for each NRTL that details the scope of recognition. These pages are available from the agency’s website at <http://www.osha.gov/dts/otpca/nrtl/index.html>.

QAI submitted an application, dated November 8, 2017 (OSHA–2013–0017–0015), to expand their scope of recognition to include one additional test standard. OSHA staff performed a detailed analysis of the application packet and reviewed other pertinent information. OSHA did not perform any on-site reviews in relation to this application. OSHA published the preliminary notice announcing QAI’s expansion application in the **Federal Register** on February 26, 2020 (85 FR 11108). The agency requested comments by March 12, 2020, but it received no comments in response to this notice. OSHA now is proceeding with this final notice to grant expansion of QAI’s scope of recognition.

To obtain or review copies of all public documents pertaining to QAI’s application, go to [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or contact the Docket Office, Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Docket No. OSHA–2013–0017 contains all materials in the record concerning QAI’s recognition.

**II. Final Decision and Order**

OSHA staff examined QAI’s expansion application, the capability to meet the requirements of the test standards, and other pertinent information. Based on a review of this evidence, OSHA finds that QAI meets the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.7 for expansion of the scope of recognition, subject to the conditions listed below. OSHA, therefore, is proceeding with this final notice to grant the expansion of QAI’s scope of recognition. OSHA limits the expansion of QAI’s scope of recognition to testing and certification of products for demonstration of conformance to the test standards listed below in Table 1.

TABLE 1—APPROPRIATE TEST STANDARD FOR INCLUSION IN QAI’S NRTL SCOPE OF RECOGNITION

Test standard	Test standard title
AAMI ES60601–1 ..	Medical Electrical Equipment—Part 1: General Requirements for Basic Safety and Essential Performance (with amendments).

OSHA’s recognition of any NRTL for a particular test standard is limited to

equipment or materials for which OSHA standards require third-party testing and

certification before using them in the workplace. Consequently, if a test