

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), no new recordkeeping or reporting requirements have been included that are subject to approval from the Office of Management and Budget.

National School Lunch, School Breakfast, and Special Milk Programs are listed in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance under No. 10.555, No. 10.553, and No. 10.556, respectively, and are subject to the provisions of Executive Order 12372, which requires intergovernmental consultation with State and local officials (See 2 CFR 415.3–415.6).

Authority: Sections 4, 8, 11, and 17A of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 1753, 1757, 1759a, 1766a) and sections 3 and 4(b) of the Child Nutrition Act, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 1772 and 42 U.S.C. 1773(b)).

Cynthia Long,

Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service.

[FR Doc. 2023–14313 Filed 7–6–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–30–C

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals: Reactive Hazard Study Survey of Industry Practices

AGENCY: United States Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB).

ACTION: 60-Day notice of submission of information collection request (ICR) approval and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The proposed information collection request (ICR) described below will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The Chemical Safety Board (CSB) is soliciting public comments on this proposed collection approval.

DATES: Comments should be sent no later than September 5, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Requests for information, including copies of the information collection proposed and supporting documentation should be directed to: Tamara Qureshi, Assistant General Counsel, U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Suite 910, Washington, DC 20006 or at reactives@csb.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: CSB Reactive Hazard Study Survey of Industry Practices.

Type of Request: Approval.

Abstract: The enabling statute of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) provides that the CSB is “authorized to conduct research and studies with respect to the potential for accidental releases, whether or not an accidental release has occurred, where there is evidence which indicates the presence of a potential hazard or hazards.” 42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(6)(F).

In August 2000, the CSB initiated a review of reactive hazards nationwide. The purpose of the investigation was to develop recommendations to reduce the number and severity of such incidents. The CSB published Hazard Investigation: Improving Reactive Hazard Management on September 17, 2002. The CSB issued a total of 24 recommendations to 15 organizations. Only two recommendations remain.

This information collection request will assist the CSB in updating its 2002 study, “Hazard Investigation: Improving Reactive Hazard Management.” On behalf of the CSB, the Federal Research Division (FRD) within the Library of Congress is conducting the study to reflect the current research, data, and company safety policies concerning reactive chemical incidents.

For this study, FRD on behalf of CSB will collect survey data from 15 randomly selected small, medium, and large companies that use reactive chemicals. FRD will also conduct interviews with nine stakeholders, who may include industry representatives, regulatory agencies, professional safety organizations, trade associations, trade unions, and/or public advocacy groups.

Type of Respondents: All the respondents will be private sector businesses that use reactive chemicals that voluntarily submit to interviews or the survey.

Estimate Annual Number of Respondents: 24.

Frequency of Use: Once. This survey is part of a study.

Small Businesses or Organizations Affected: No. Although the CSB is contacting small businesses, this survey is voluntary. Additionally, the CSB anticipates a total of 15 companies will respond.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 24.

Estimated Average Burden Hours per Response: 3 hours. The survey should take a representative from each of the companies randomly selected two to four hours to complete. The estimated financial burden for one process safety manager to take this survey is \$144.45. For 15 surveys, the total cost of process safety managers’ time is estimated to be

\$2,166.75.¹ The interviews will take no longer than 90 minutes each. The estimated financial burden for one chemist to engage in an interview is \$64.28. For nine interviews, the total cost of chemists’ time is estimated to be \$578.48.² The combined total cost of this data collection on the American public is estimated to be \$2,745.23.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 45 hours.

Need for and Use of Information: This research is vital because safely conducting chemical reactions is essential for the chemical manufacturing industry. Chemical reactive hazards can rapidly release large quantities of heat, energy, and gaseous byproducts. Uncontrolled reactions have led to serious explosions, fires, and toxic emissions. The impacts may be severe in terms of death and injury to people, damage to physical property, and effects on the environment and surrounding communities. Since the publication of the 2002 report, incidents caused by uncontrolled chemical reactions have persisted. This fact suggests the need to continue to evaluate existing standards and improve the management of reactive hazards in response to changes within the chemical manufacturing industry over the past two decades.

Researchers will use quantitative and qualitative mixed methods to analyze the collected industry information. The analysis will identify trends and present insights which will enhance the CSB’s capacity to respond to future reactive chemical incidents and to inform industry stakeholders of the best practices in process safety protocols.

Comment is Invited: Comment is invited on: (1) Whether this collection of information is necessary for the stated purposes and the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical or scientific utility; (2) the accuracy of the Agency’s estimate of the

¹ A 3-hour time burden for a process safety manager (which is a reasonable if not expected interviewee for a surveyed company) multiplied by the number of surveys; an average Process Safety Manager makes \$100,154 as of September 15, 2022, which in terms of hourly compensation is \$48.15. \$48.15 hourly pay * 3 hours to complete * 15 surveys = \$2,166.75. See “Process Safety Manager Salaries,” Glassdoor, Updated September 15, 2022, https://www.glassdoor.com/Salaries/process-safety-manager-salary-SRCH_K00,22.htm.

² A 90-minute time burden for a chemist (which is a reasonable representative for these stakeholders) multiplied by the number of planned interviews; a chemist’s average salary is \$89,130 as of May 2021, which is \$42.85 per hour. \$42.85 hourly pay * 1.5 hours to complete * 9 interviews = \$578.48. See “Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, May 2021, 19–2031 Chemists,” Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 31, 2022, <https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes192031.htm>.

burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology. To view the draft protocol, please see: [https://www.csb.gov/assets/1/6/csb_frd_reactivessurvey_draft_002\).pdf](https://www.csb.gov/assets/1/6/csb_frd_reactivessurvey_draft_002).pdf).

All comments received in response to this notice, including names and addresses when provided, will be a matter of public record. Comments will be summarized and included in the submission request toward Office of Management and Budget approval.

Dated: June 30, 2023.

Tamara Qureshi,
Assistant General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2023–14334 Filed 7–6–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6350–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–19–2023]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 138; Authorization of Production Activity; Intel Corporation; (Semiconductor Products); New Albany, Ohio

On March 2, 2023, Intel Corporation submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility within Subzone 138I in New Albany, Ohio.

The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (88 FR 14978, March 10, 2023). On May 4, 2023, the applicant amended its request to remove seven foreign-status components from the production notification: dimethyl sulfoxide based cleaning solvent; propylene glycol monomethyl ether based solvent; propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate; ethanolamine based wafer cleaning solution; triethanolamine based solution; silicon tetrachloride; and, butyl acetate.

On June 30, 2023, the applicant was notified of the FTZ Board's decision that no further review of the activity is warranted at this time. The production activity described in the notification was authorized, with the exception of the seven withdrawn foreign-status

components, subject to the FTZ Act and the FTZ Board's regulations, including section 400.14.

Dated: June 30, 2023.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2023–14364 Filed 7–6–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–18–2023]

Production Activity Not Authorized; Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 3; Phillips 66 Company; (Renewable Fuels and By-Products); Rodeo, California

On March 3, 2023, Phillips 66 Company submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility within Subzone 3E, in Rodeo, California.

The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (88 FR 14979, March 10, 2023). On July 3, 2023, the applicant was notified of the FTZ Board's decision that further review of the activity is warranted. The production activity described in the notification was not authorized. If the applicant wishes to seek authorization for this activity, it will need to submit an application for production authority, pursuant to section 400.23.

Dated: July 3, 2023.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2023–14363 Filed 7–6–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–898]

Chlorinated Isocyanurates From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2021–2022

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that chlorinated isocyanurates (chlorinated isos) from the People's Republic of China (China) were sold in the United States at less than normal value during the period of

review (POR), June 1, 2021, through May 31, 2022. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable July 7, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Carey, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3964.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 9, 2022, Commerce initiated the administrative review of the AD order on chlorinated isocyanurates (chlorinated isos) from China covering the period June 1, 2021, through May 31, 2022.¹ This review covers two producers/exporters: Heze Huayi Chemical Co., Ltd. (Heze Huayi); and Juancheng Kangtai Chemical Co., Ltd. (Kangtai). On February 17, 2023, Commerce extended the deadline for the preliminary results of this administrative review by 120 days, until June 30, 2023.²

For details regarding the events that occurred subsequent to the initiation of this review, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.³ A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included as the appendix to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the order are chlorinated isos, which are derivatives of cyanuric acid, described as chlorinated s-triazine triones. Chlorinated isos are currently

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 87 FR 48459 (August 9, 2022).

² See Memorandum, “Chlorinated Isocyanurates from the People's Republic of China: Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,” dated February 17, 2023.

³ See Memorandum, “Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the 2021–2022 Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Chlorinated Isocyanurates from the People's Republic of China,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).