

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–649 and 731–TA–1523 (Preliminary)]

Twist Ties 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 twist ties from China, provided for in statistical reporting numbers 8309.90.0000 and 5609.00.3000 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 § 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 §§ 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 §§ 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

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

² Subject merchandise may also enter under HTSUS statistical reporting numbers 3920.51.5000, 3923.90.0080, 3926.90.9990, 4811.59.6000, 4821.10.2000, 4821.10.4000, 4821.90.2000, 4821.90.4000, and 4823.90.8600. Twist Ties From the People’s Republic of China: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair Value Investigation 85 FR 45161, (July 27, 2020); and Twist Ties From the People’s Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation 85 FR 45188, (July 27, 2020).

the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations.

Background

On June 26, 2020, Bedford Industries Inc., Worthington, Minnesota 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 twist ties from China and LTFV imports of twist ties from China. Accordingly, effective June 26, the Commission instituted countervailing duty investigation No. 701–TA–649 and antidumping duty investigation No. 731–TA–1523 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission’s investigations and of a public conference through written submissions 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 July 2, 2020 (85 FR 39933). In light of the restrictions on access to the Commission building due to the COVID–19 pandemic, the Commission conducted its conference through written questions, submissions of opening remarks and written testimony, written responses to questions, and postconference briefs. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to §§ 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 August 10, 2020. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5104 (August 2020), entitled *Twist Ties from China: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–649 and 731–TA–1523 (Preliminary)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: August 10, 2020.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2020–17749 Filed 8–13–20; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–1020 (Third Review)]

Barium Carbonate From China**Determination**

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year 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 barium carbonate 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 January 2, 2020 (85 FR 125) and determined on April 6, 2020 that it would conduct an expedited review (85 FR 42918, July 15, 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 August 10, 2020. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5098 (August 2020), entitled *Barium Carbonate from China: Investigation No. 731–TA–1020 (Third Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: August 10, 2020.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2020–17769 Filed 8–13–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**Office of the Secretary****Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Application of the Employee Polygraph Protection Act**

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Wage and Hour Division (WHD)-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

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

(PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that agency receives on or before September 14, 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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anthony May by telephone at 202–693–4129 (this is not a toll-free number) or by email at 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 Wage and Hour Division (WHD) of the Department of Labor (DOL) administers the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 (EPPA), 29 U.S.C. 2001 *et seq.* The EPPA prohibits most private employers from using any lie detector tests either for pre-employment screening or during the course of employment. The Act contains an exemption applicable to Federal, State and local government employers. The EPPA also contains several limited exemptions authorizing polygraph tests under certain conditions, including testing: (1) By the Federal Government of experts, consultants, or employees of Federal contractors engaged in national security intelligence or counterintelligence functions; (2) of employees the employer reasonably suspects of involvement in a workplace incident resulting in economic loss or injury to the employer’s business; (3) of some prospective employees of private armored cars, security alarm and security guard firms; and (4) of some current and prospective employees of certain firms authorized to manufacture, distribute, or dispense controlled

substances. The WHD may assess civil money penalties against employers who violate any EPPA provision. This amount increases annually due to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015. On November 2, 2015, the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 was signed into law to advance the effectiveness of civil money penalties and to strengthen their deterrent effect. Outdated penalties are a problem because civil penalties are less effective when they do not keep pace with the cost of living. The law directs agencies across the federal government to adjust their penalties for inflation each year in January. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on November 20, 2019 (84 FR 64109).

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–WHD.

Title of Collection: Application of the Employee Polygraph Protection Act.

OMB Control Number: 1235–0005.

Affected Public: Private Sector: Businesses or other for-profits, farms, and not-for-profit institutions.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 299,900.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 757,400.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 68,739 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: \$0.

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

Dated: August 10, 2020.

Anthony May,

Management and Program Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2020–17792 Filed 8–13–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–27–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Gear Certification 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 September 14, 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: Crystal Rennie by telephone at 202–693–0456, or by email at DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Form OSHA–70 is used by applicants seeking accreditation from the OSHA to be able to test or examine certain equipment and material handling devices as required under the OSHA maritime regulations, 29 CFR part 1917 (Marine Terminals) and 29 CFR part 1918 (Longshoring). OSHA needs this information to accredit companies to inspect and provide certification for