

your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: The Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior is responsible for mineral resource development on Federal and Indian lands and the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Under various laws, the Secretary's responsibility is to carry out a comprehensive inspection, collection, and fiscal and production accounting and auditing system that provides the capability to: (1) Accurately determine mineral royalties, interest, and other payments owed, (2) collect and account for such amounts in a timely manner, and (3) disburse the funds collected.

The Secretary also has a trust responsibility to seek advice and information from Indian beneficiaries. ONRR performs the minerals revenue management functions for the Secretary and assists the Secretary in carrying out the Department's trust responsibility for Indian lands.

The laws pertaining to mineral leases on Federal and Indian lands and the OCS are posted at http://www.onrr.gov/Laws_R_D/PubLaws/default.htm.

(a) *General Information:* When a company or an individual enters into a lease to explore, develop, produce, and dispose of minerals from Federal or Indian lands, that company or individual agrees to pay the lessor a royalty share in value or volume of production from the leased lands. The lessee also agrees to report certain information to the lessor related to the disposition of the minerals. This information is generally available within a lessee's records or others involved in developing, transporting, processing, purchasing, or selling Federal and Indian minerals. The information collected includes data necessary to ensure correct product valuation and royalty payments.

(b) *Information Collections:* This ICR covers unique reporting circumstances under 30 CFR part 1218 addressing (1) cross-lease netting in the calculation of late-payment interest; (2) a lessee's designation of designee; and (3) Tribal permission for recoupment on Indian oil and gas leases.

(1) *Cross-Lease Netting in Calculation of Late-Payment Interest:* Regulations under § 1218.54 require ONRR to assess interest on unpaid or underpaid amounts. ONRR distributes late-payment interest revenues to States, Indian Tribes, and the U.S. Treasury

based on financial lease distribution information. Current regulations under § 1218.42 provide that an overpayment on a lease or leases may be offset against an underpayment on a different lease or leases to determine the net payment subject to interest when certain conditions are met. ONRR calls this process cross-lease netting. The payor must demonstrate that a cross-lease netting exception exists by submitting production reports, pipeline allocation reports, or other similar documentary evidence. This information is necessary for ONRR to calculate the correct interest amount and ensure that it collects in full all monies owed to the Federal Government.

(2) *Designation of Designee:* The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act (FOGRMA) defines a "lessee" to include the record-title holder and also any operating-rights owners if those rights were severed from the record title. See 30 U.S.C. 1702(7). FOGRMA states that operating-rights owners are primarily liable and record-title owners are secondarily liable for payment obligations on Federal oil and gas leases. See 30 U.S.C. 1712(a). A lessee may designate a person to make payments on its behalf. To do so, FOGRMA requires the lessee to "notify the Secretary . . . in writing of such designation." ONRR created form ONRR-4425, Designation Form for Royalty Payment Responsibility, to request the information necessary for a lessee to comply with FOGRMA's requirement to designate a designee. ONRR requires this information to ensure proper mineral revenue collection.

(3) *Tribal Permission for Recoupment on Indian Oil and Gas Leases:* A lessee may recoup overpayments on Tribal Indian leases against royalties or other revenues owed in a month on other leases where that Tribe is the lessor. To do so, lessees must comply with § 1218.53(b), which requires a lessee to receive a Tribe's written permission to recoup overpayments on one lease against another lease where that Tribe is the lessor. The payor must provide ONRR with a copy of the Tribe's written permission.

Title: Collection of Monies Due the Federal Government.

OMB Control Number: 1012-0008.

Bureau Form Number: Form ONRR-4425.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Federal and Indian lessees.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 35.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 35.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: 1.68 hrs.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 59 hours.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Frequency of Collection: Occasion.

Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost: We have identified no "non-hour cost" burden associated with this collection of information.

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. 2020-12182 Filed 6-4-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4335-30-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-646 and 731-TA-1502-1516 (Preliminary)]

Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and United Arab Emirates

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 prestressed concrete steel wire strand ("PC strand") from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and United Arab Emirates ("UAE") provided for in subheading 7312.10.30 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 Turkey.²

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 *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South*

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 April 16, 2020, Insteel Wire Products Company, Mount Airy, North Carolina, Sumiden Wire Products Corporation, Dickson, Tennessee, and Wire Mesh Corporation, Houston, Texas, 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 PC strand from Turkey and LTFV imports of PC strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and UAE. Accordingly, effective April 16, 2020, the Commission instituted countervailing duty investigation No. 701-TA-646 and antidumping duty investigation Nos. 731-TA-1502-1516 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference to be held in

Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, the Republic of Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations; 85 FR 28605 (May 13, 2020), and *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From the Republic of Turkey: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation*; 85 FR 28610 (May 13, 2020).

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 April 23, 2020 (85 FR 22751). 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 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 June 1, 2020. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5062 (June 2020), entitled *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and United Arab Emirates: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-646 and 731-TA-1502-1516 (Preliminary)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: June 1, 2020.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2020-12153 Filed 6-4-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1138]

Certain LTE- and 3G-Compliant Cellular Communications Devices; Commission Determination To Review in Part a Final Initial Determination Finding No Violation of Section 337 and, on Review, To Affirm the Final Initial Determination's Finding of No Violation; Termination of the Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that, on February 18, 2020, the presiding administrative law judge ("ALJ") issued a final initial determination ("ID") finding no violation of section 337 in the above-captioned investigation. The Commission has determined to review the ID in part and, on review, has determined to affirm the final ID's

finding of no violation. The investigation is terminated.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard P. Hadorn, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-3179. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. For help accessing EDIS, please email EDIS3Help@usitc.gov. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at <https://www.usitc.gov>. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal, telephone (202) 205-1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this investigation on October 19, 2018, based on a complaint filed by INVT SPE LLC ("INVT") of San Francisco, California. 83 FR 53105 (Oct. 19, 2018). The complaint alleges violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337) ("Section 337"), in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain LTE- and 3G-compliant cellular communications devices by reason of infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 7,339,949 ("the '949 patent"); 7,848,439 ("the '439 patent"); 6,760,590 ("the '590 patent"); 7,206,587 ("the '587 patent"); and 7,764,711 ("the '711 patent"). *Id.* The complaint further alleges that a domestic industry exists. *Id.* The notice of investigation named as respondents Apple Inc. ("Apple") of Cupertino, California; HTC Corporation of Taoyuan City, Taiwan; HTC America, Inc. of Seattle, Washington; ZTE Corporation of Guangdong, China; and ZTE (USA) Inc. of Richardson, Texas (collectively, the "Respondents"). *Id.* at 53106. The Office of Unfair Import Investigations ("OUII") is also named as a party. *Id.*

The Commission later terminated the investigation as to: (1) The '711 patent, Order No. 20 (Mar. 11, 2019), *unreviewed* by Comm'n Notice (Mar. 25, 2019); and (2) the '949 patent and claim 3 of the '439 patent, Order No. 46 (July 31, 2019), *unreviewed* by Comm'n Notice (Aug. 20, 2019). Remaining in the investigation are claims 3 and 4 of the 055A;590 patent, claim 4 of the 055A;587 patent, and claims 1 and 2 of the 055A;439 patent.

On February 18, 2020, the ALJ issued the final ID finding no violation of