

NAICS, is drawn from the Business Register (BR). The BR is the Census Bureau's master business list and contains basic economic information for more than 160,000 multi-establishment companies representing 1.8 million affiliated establishments, 5 million single establishment companies, and nearly 21 million non-employer businesses. The BR obtains information through direct data collections and administrative record information from other federal agencies. The ARTS sample is updated quarterly to reflect employer business "births" and "deaths", adding new employer businesses identified in the Business and Professional Classification Survey and deleting firms and subunits of firms identified by their Employer Identification Numbers (EINs) when it is determined they are no longer active. The sample is also updated to reflect mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, splits, and other changes to the business universe.

The data items requested in the ARTS include annual sales, annual e-commerce sales, year-end inventories, sales taxes, total operating expenses, detailed operating expenses in reference years ending in 2 and 7, purchases, accounts receivables, and, for selected industries, sales by merchandise line. These data are used to satisfy a variety of public and business needs such as economic market analysis, company performance, and forecasting future demands.

Data are collected electronically using the Census Bureau's secure online reporting instrument (Centurion). This electronic system of reporting is designed to allow respondents easier access, convenience and flexibility. Data are automatically stored and results are available immediately. In rare cases where the company has no access to the internet, the Census Bureau can arrange for the company to provide data to an analyst via telephone.

From survey year 2016 through survey year 2019, there were eight electronic form types (SA-44, SA-44A, SA-44C, SA-44D, SA-44E, SA-44N, SA-44S and SA-44T). Starting with survey year 2020 (which will be collected in 2021), there will only be four electronic form types (SA-44C, SA-44D, SA44-S and SA44-T). Forms SA-44A, SA-44E and SA-44N are being removed to streamline data collection operations.

Government agencies, private businesses, and researchers often use the estimates generated from the ARTS. For example, the ARTS serves as a benchmark for the estimates produced from the Census Bureau's Monthly

Retail Trade Survey (MRTS). The BEA utilizes the data when developing its gross domestic product (GDP) estimates and the national accounts' input-output tables. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) uses the data as an input to its producer price indices and in developing productivity measurements. Furthermore, business and industry groups utilize the data to forecast future demand.

Estimates generated from the ARTS are released to the public approximately 13 months after the reference year has concluded. These national-level estimates are published (for the various items collected) by NAICS code and type of operation. Currently, the data are disseminated through the ARTS website. In the future, however, the data will be released via the Census Bureau's dissemination platform, *data.census.gov*. The survey year 2020 data products are scheduled to be released through the U.S. Census Bureau enterprise dissemination platform, *data.census.gov*.

II. Method of Collection

The Census Bureau primarily collects this information via the internet. In the rare situation where a respondent does not have access to the internet, the data are collected by telephone.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0607-0013.

Form Number(s): SA-44C, SA-44D, SA44-S and SA44-T.

Type of Review: Regular submission, Request for a Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 17,297.

Estimated Time per Response: 39 minutes (2020 and 2021 survey years);

201 minutes (2022 survey year—additional items collected).

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 11,243 hours (2020 and 2021 survey years);

57,945 hours (2022 survey year—additional items collected).

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: \$0 (This is not the cost of respondents' time, but the indirect costs respondents may incur for such things as purchases of specialized software or hardware needed to report, or expenditures for accounting or records maintenance services required specifically by the collection.)

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Title 13 U.S.C. Sections 131 and 182.

IV. Request for Comments

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department/Bureau to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) Evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include, or summarize, each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may 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.

Sheleen Dumas,

Department PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Commerce Department.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census Bureau

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Management and Organizational Practices Survey-Hospitals

The Department of Commerce will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice. We invite the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize

the public's reporting burden. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on January 27, 2020 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

Agency: U.S. Census Bureau.

Title: Management and Organizational Practices Survey-Hospitals.

OMB Control Number: 0607–XXXX.

Form Number(s): MP–2000.

Type of Request: Regular submission, New Information Collection Request.

Number of Respondents: 4,500

Average Hours Per Response: 45 minutes.

Burden Hours: 3,375.

Needs and Uses: The Census Bureau proposes conducting the Management and Organizational Practices Survey-Hospitals (MOPS-HP) in order to provide critical information on the health sector to our many stakeholders in support of our mission to serve as “the leading source of quality data about the nation’s people and economy.” The MOPS-HP will collect information on the use of structured management practices from Chief Nursing Officers (CNOs) at approximately 4,500 hospitals with the goal of producing four publicly-available indices that measure key characteristics of these structured management practices. The proposed MOPS-HP will ask about performance monitoring, goals, staff management, the use of standardized clinical protocols, and medical record documentation. Some questions are adapted from the Management and Organizational Practices Survey (MOPS) (OMB Approval Number 0607–0963), conducted in the manufacturing sector, allowing for inter-sectoral comparisons.

The MOPS-HP will provide a deeper understanding of the business processes which impact an increasingly important sector of the economy; total national health expenditures represented almost 18 percent of U.S. gross domestic product in 2017 (National Center for Health Statistics). The MOPS-HP will provide a nationally representative sample, enabling stakeholders to understand the role of structured management practices in financial and clinical outcomes in U.S. hospitals. In much the same way that the MOPS allowed for the measurement of the importance of these structured management practices for productivity and growth in the manufacturing sector,¹ the MOPS-HP will inform our understanding of hospitals. Questions

developed and tested for the MOPS-HP instrument are adapted from the 2015 MOPS and the 2009 World Management Survey’s (WMS) healthcare instrument.^{2 3} The Census Bureau conducted the MOPS in 2010 and 2015 with approximately 35,000 manufacturing plants to measure management practices.^{4 5} These data show that management practices are strongly correlated with plant profitability and productivity.⁶ The WMS has collected data on 20 basic management practices for approximately 2,000 hospitals in nine countries, including 307 in the U.S.⁷ Interviewers ask open-ended questions and rate responses to indicate whether the management practices are more or less structured.^{8 9} Data from the WMS show large variations in these practices and their systematic relationship with clinical outcomes such as mortality rates from heart attacks.¹⁰

The current pandemic highlights the relevance of hospital management practices, especially as they relate to hospitals’ ability to respond to shocks to their organization and the health care system. The Census Bureau has included two questions in the MOPS-HP content to help improve measurement of hospital preparedness. These questions will provide information on two elements of responsiveness, hospitals’ coordinated

deployment of frontline clinical workers and hospitals’ ability to quickly respond to needed changes in standardized clinical protocols. In an effort to limit respondent burden while adding this content, adjustments were made to keep the total number of questions and estimated burden per response unchanged. Because the content changes were developed in response to the current pandemic, they were made after the pre-submission notice for the MOPS-HP was published in the **Federal Register**.

The MOPS-HP will be a supplement to the Service Annual Survey (SAS) and will utilize a subset of its mail-out sample. Its sample will consist of hospital locations for enterprises classified under General Medical and Surgical Hospitals (NAICS 6221) and sampled in the SAS. The survey will be mailed separately from the 2019 SAS and collected electronically through the Census Bureau’s Centurion online reporting system. Respondents will be sent an initial letter with instructions detailing how to log into the instrument and report their information. These letters will be addressed to the location’s Chief Nursing Officer (CNO). Collection is scheduled to begin in November 2020 and end in June 2021. Due to the nature of the respondents, this schedule may be impacted by the effects of the Coronavirus (COVID–19). The Census Bureau is monitoring the ongoing situation and will adjust dates as necessary as the collection start date approaches as we do not want to add burden to an overly burdened sector of the economy.

The Census Bureau will produce a publicly-available press release to describe the survey and discuss the results. The Census Bureau will also write at least one research paper describing the MOPS-HP collection, processing, and data findings. Conditional on quality, the Census Bureau will construct and publish in a research paper indices of management practices, which can be used in tabulations and empirical analyses for potential use by the public, clinicians, hospitals, and researchers. These indices as well as microdata will be available to approved Federal Statistical Research Data Centers (FSRDC) users and will provide benefits to other Federal agencies and the public.

Examining factors that impact clinical and financial outcomes is essential to understanding the health care industry, which makes up a large portion of the U.S. economy. The MOPS-HP will provide unique national-level estimates on management and organizational practices in hospitals that could

² 2015 MOPS’ Questionnaire <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/mops/technical-documentation/questionnaires.html> and an overview <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/mops.html>.

³ WMS’ 2009 instrument for healthcare <https://worldmanagementsurvey.org/survey-data/methodology/and-academic-research-papers> <https://worldmanagementsurvey.org/academic-research/healthcare/>.

⁴ Throughout this document, any reference to the “MOPS” refers to the surveys conducted for the manufacturing sector, while the hospital survey will always be denoted as the “MOPS-HP.”

⁵ Buffington, C., L. Foster, R. Jarmin, and S. Ohlmacher. 2017. “The Management and Organizational Practices Survey (MOPS): An Overview.” *Journal of Economic and Social Measurement*, 42(1), 1–26.

⁶ Bloom, N., E. Brynjolfsson, L. Foster, R. Jarmin, M. Patnaik, I. Saporta Eksten and J. Van Reenen. 2019. “What Drives Differences in Management Practices?” *American Economic Review*.

⁷ Bloom, N., R. Lemos, R. Sadun and J. Van Reenen. 2019. “Healthy Business? Managerial Education and Management in Healthcare.” *Review of Economics and Statistics*, forthcoming.

⁸ Bloom, N. and J. Van Reenen. 2007. “Measuring and Explaining Management Practices Across Firms and Countries.” *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 122(4): 1351–1408.

⁹ Bloom, N., R. Lemos, R. Sadun, D. Scur and J. Van Reenen. 2014. “The New Empirical Economics of Management.” *Journal of the European Economic Association*.

¹⁰ Bloom, N., R. Lemos, R. Sadun and J. Van Reenen. 2019. “Healthy Business? Managerial Education and Management in Healthcare.” *Review of Economics and Statistics*, forthcoming.

¹ Bloom, N., E. Brynjolfsson, L. Foster, R. Jarmin, M. Patnaik, I. Saporta Eksten and J. Van Reenen. 2019. “What Drives Differences in Management Practices?” *American Economic Review*.

improve our understanding of the hospital industry:

- The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' Hospital Compare data or the Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (HCAHPS) survey could be used in conjunction with the MOPS-HP to determine whether hospitals with more structured management practices have higher overall patient ratings and are more likely to be recommended.¹¹

- The National Hospital Care Survey from the National Center for Health Statistics could be used in combination with the MOPS-HP's index to evaluate how management practices relate to hospital utilization and patient care.

- Data from the Surveys on Patient Safety Culture-Hospital Survey from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality could be used to study whether hospitals with more structured management practices have fewer patient safety events.

- Policymakers could use the data to understand how management and organizational practices are evolving in hospitals, which can help understand changes in the industry.¹² The Census Bureau plans to use the data collected from the MOPS-HP's questions on medical record documentation to construct an index measuring the management of multiple objectives—clinical and financial—that would inform policymakers concerned with both aspects of hospital performance. By examining any links between the survey's measures of management practices and clinical outcomes, the survey may help to inform policymakers and to encourage practices that are beneficial to patients and our population as a whole.

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¹¹ More structured management practices are associated with more rather than less frequent reviews of performance, communication with all levels of staff and not just senior staff, and promotions based on performance and ability and not just tenure. See Question 2.c. in the Supporting Statement B for more details on measuring whether management practices are more or less structured.

¹² By collecting data for both 2019 and 2014, the MOPS-HP will help measure the evolution of management practices in hospitals over this five-year period.

practices that are beneficial to patients and our population as a whole.

- Hospital administrators could utilize planned public indices to benchmark their own practices, and subsequently make decisions or set policies to improve their financial and clinical outcomes.

- The MOPS-HP data could be used in combination with the Census Bureau's collected data on hospital finances, including revenues and expenses, to improve our understanding on how management practices may impact financial performance.

- In a letter of support, the Bureau of Economic Analysis expressed their interest in the MOPS-HP and noted that it will help aid their mission to promote “. . . a better understanding of the U.S. economy . . .” The letter states that the MOPS-HP will “fill a critical gap in our current understanding of how management systems affect patient health outcomes and healthcare expenditures.”

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit; State, local or Tribal government.

Frequency: One time.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Title 13, United States Code, Sections 131 and 182.

This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website 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 and entering the title of the collection.

Sheleen Dumas,

Department PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Commerce Department.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

RIN 0694-XC059

Publication of a Report on the Effect of Imports of Steel on the National Security: An Investigation Conducted Under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as Amended

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Publication of a report.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) in this notice is publishing a report that summarizes the findings of an investigation conducted by the U.S. Department of Commerce (the “Department”) pursuant to Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (“Section 232”), into the effect of imports of steel mill products (“steel”) on the national security of the United States. This report was completed on January 11, 2018 and posted on the BIS website on February 16, 2018. BIS has not published the appendices to the report in this notification of report findings, but they are available online at the BIS website, along with the rest of the report (*see the ADDRESSES section*).

DATES: The report was completed on January 11, 2018. The report was posted on the BIS website on February 16, 2018.

ADDRESSES: The full report, including the appendices to the report, are available online at <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2018/02/secretary-ross-releases-steel-and-aluminum-232-reports-coordination>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information about this report contact Erika Maynard, Special Projects Manager, (202) 482-5572; and David Boylan-Kolchin, Trade and Industry Analyst, (202) 482-7816. For more information about the Office of Technology Evaluation and the Section 232 Investigations, please visit: <http://www.bis.doc.gov/232>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: