special transportation, such as all-terrain vehicles or helicopters; equipment needed for acoustic, telemetry, or radar monitoring; and carcass storage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Annual number of respondents</th>
<th>Number of responses each</th>
<th>Total annual responses</th>
<th>Completion time per response (hours)</th>
<th>Total annual burden hours</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tier 1 (Desktop Analysis): Reporting</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tier 2 (Site characterization): Reporting</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>Tier 3 (Pre-construction studies): Reporting</td>
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<td>Tier 4 (Post-construction fatality monitoring and habitat studies): Reporting</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>Tier 5 (Other post-construction studies): Reporting</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>282,995</td>
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</table>

An agency may not conduct or sponsor 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.).


Madonna Baucum, Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

FR Doc. 2020–28259 Filed 12–21–20; 8:45 am
BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Draft Recovery Plan for the Ozark Hellbender

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability and request for public comment.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, announce the availability of the draft recovery plan for the Ozark hellbender, a salamander species. We request review and comment on this draft recovery plan from local, State, and Federal agencies, and the public.

DATES: We must receive comments by January 21, 2021.

ADDRESS:

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES; and (3) requirements of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), requires the development of recovery plans for listed species, unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species. Also pursuant to section 4(f) of the Act, a recovery plan must, to the maximum extent practicable, include (1) a description of site-specific management actions as may be necessary to achieve the plan’s goals for the conservation and survival of the species; (2) objective, measurable criteria that, when met, would support a determination under section 4(a)(1) that the species should be removed from the List of Endangered and Threatened Species; and (3) estimates of the time and costs required to carry out those measures needed to achieve the plan’s goals and to achieve intermediate steps toward that goal.

Recovery Planning

Section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), requires the development of recovery plans for listed species, unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species. Also pursuant to section 4(f) of the Act, a recovery plan must, to the maximum extent practicable, include (1) a description of site-specific management actions as may be necessary to achieve the plan’s goals for the conservation and survival of the species; (2) objective, measurable criteria that, when met, would support a determination under section 4(a)(1) that the species should be removed from the List of Endangered and Threatened Species; and (3) estimates of the time and costs required to carry out those measures needed to achieve the plan’s goals and to achieve intermediate steps toward that goal.

Species Background

The Ozark hellbender is endemic to the White River drainage in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri (Johnson 2000), historically occurring in portions of the Spring, White, Black, Eleven Point, and Current Rivers and some of their tributaries (Bryant Creek, the North Fork White River, and Jacks Fork) (LaClaire 1993). Currently, populations of Ozark hellbenders are known to occur in Bryant Creek, the North Fork White River, the Eleven Point River, and the Current River, with
The primary reason for Ozark hellbender population declines remains unclear. However, several potential factors have been identified and include degraded water quality, habitat loss resulting from impoundments and sedimentation, disease, illegal and/or scientific collection, and potential increased predation from some native and non-native species of stocked fish (Service 2011). Population declines have necessitated the use of captive propagation efforts to ensure the long-term survival of the species until threats are better understood and abated.

Under the Act, the Service added the Ozark hellbender to the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife as an endangered species on October 6, 2011 (76 FR 61956). This final rule took effect on November 7, 2011.

Recovery Criteria

The draft recovery criteria are summarized below. For the recovery strategy, management actions, and estimated time and costs associated with recovery, refer to the Draft Recovery Plan for the Ozark hellbender (see ADDRESSES for document availability).

The ultimate recovery goal is to remove the Ozark hellbender from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife (“delist”) by ensuring the long-term viability of the species in the wild. In the recovery plan, we define the following criteria for recategorization (“downlisting” from endangered to threatened) and delisting based on the best available information on the species.

Downlisting Criteria

Because each of the three extant Ozark hellbender populations is genetically unique, all three populations are necessary to maintain the evolutionary potential of the species. Given the small range of each population, the persistence of all three populations is also necessary to guard against extinction from catastrophic events such as extreme flooding, drought, and chemical spills. Therefore, to delist the Ozark hellbender, the following criteria should be achieved for each of three Ozark hellbender populations (the North Fork White River, Eleven Point River, and Current River):

1. There is a positive population trend for a 15 year period.
2. There is evidence of successful recruitment to maintain a sustaining population, with recruitment defined as attainment of sexual maturity by young.
3. Habitat quantity and quality are sufficient to support all life stages.
4. Within each watershed the number and distribution of occupied habitat patches and abundance of individuals within these patches is such that (1) the population is resilient to stochastic and catastrophic events and (2) connectivity and gene flow is sufficient to maintain genetic diversity and provide for natural re-establishment if a patch is extirpated.
5. Causes of population declines have been identified, and it is clear what actions are needed to address these threats.

Delisting Criteria

To delist the Ozark hellbender, the following criteria should be achieved for each of three Ozark hellbender populations (the North Fork White River, Eleven Point River, and Current River):

1. Downlisting criteria have been met.
2. Threats and causes of decline have been reduced or eliminated such that delisting criterion 1 will continue to be met into the foreseeable future.

Availability of Public Comments

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 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.

Authority

The authority for this action is section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1533(f).

Lori Nordstrom,
Assistant Regional Director, Ecological Services, Midwest Region.

[FR Doc. 2020–28172 Filed 12–21–20; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1145]

Certain Botulinum Toxin Products, Processes for Manufacturing or Relating to Same and Certain Products Containing Same Commission Final Determination Finding a Violation of Section 337; Issuance of a Limited Exclusion Order and a Cease and Desist Order; Termination of the Investigation


ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has found a violation of section 337 in the above-captioned investigation. The Commission has determined to issue a limited exclusion order (“LEO”) prohibiting the importation by respondents Daewoong Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd. (“Daewoong”) of Seoul, South Korea and Evolus, Inc. (“Evolus”) of Irvine, California (collectively, “Respondents”) of certain botulinum toxin products, processes for manufacturing or relating to same and certain products containing same. The Commission has also issued a cease and desist order (“CDO”) directed to respondent Evolus. The investigation is terminated.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Houda Morad, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 708–4716. 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. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission’s electronic docket (EDIS) at https://edis.usitc.gov. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission’s TDD terminal on (202) 205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 6, 2019, the Commission instituted this investigation under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337 (“section 337”), based on a complaint filed by Medytox Inc. of Seoul, South Korea; Allergan Limited of Dublin, Ireland; and Allergan, Inc. of