

Below are the retail form numbers along with a description of each form.

MRTS FORMS

Series	Description
SM-44(17)S	Non-Department Store/Sales Only/WO E-Commerce.
SM-44(17)SE	Non-Department Store/Sales Only W E-Commerce.
SM-44(17)SS	Non-Department Store/Sales Only/Screeners.
SM-44(17)B	Non-Department Store/Sales and Inventory/WO E-Comm.
SM-44(17)BE	Non-Department Store/Sales and Inventory/W E-Comm.
SM-44(17)BS	Non-Department Store/Sales and Inventory/Screeners.
SM-72(17)S	Food Services/Sales Only/WO E-Commerce.
SM-20(17)I	Non-Department and Department Store/Inventory Only.

MARTS FORMS

Series	Description
SM-44(17)A	Non-Department Store/Sales Only/WO E-Commerce.
SM-44(17)AE	Non-Department Store/Sales Only W E-Commerce.
SM-44(17)AS	Non-Department Store/Sales Only/Screeners.
SM-72(17)A	Food Services/Sales Only/WO E-Commerce.

Each MRS form has two versions: One with an “E” suffix and one with an “A” Suffix. The forms are identical, except that those with the “E” suffix are sent to smaller firms (which we refer to internally as “EINs”), while those with the “A” suffix are sent to larger firms, which we refer to internally as “alphas”. Thus, there are a total of 24 variants of forms along with their fax counterparts. Forms can be found at https://www.census.gov/retail/get_forms.html.

The U.S. Census Bureau tabulates the collected data to provide, with measured reliability, statistics on United States retail sales. These estimates are especially valued by data users because of their timeliness.

The sales estimates are used by the BEA, Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), Federal Reserve Board (FRB), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and other government agencies, as well as business users in formulating economic decisions.

BEA is the primary Federal user of data collected in the Monthly Retail Surveys. BEA uses the information in its preparation of the National Income and Products Accounts (NIPA), and its benchmark and annual input-output tables. Data on retail sales are used to prepare monthly estimates of the personal consumption expenditures (PCE) component of gross domestic product for all PCE goods categories, except tobacco, prescription drugs, motor vehicles, and gasoline and other motor fuel. These estimates are also published each month in the Personal Income and Outlays press release. If the survey were not conducted, BEA would

lack comprehensive data from the retail sector. This would adversely affect the reliability of the NIPA and GDP. Production of the NIPA figures also require inventory figures in order to publish the monthly inventory to sales ratios. Additionally, they use MRS inventory figures to measure changes in inventories for estimates of gross output in the annual Input-Output Accounts tables, as well as for computing annual and quarterly GDP-by-industry statistics.

BLS uses the data as input to their Producer Price Indexes and in developing productivity measurements. The data are also used for gauging current economic trends of the economy. BLS uses the estimates to develop consumer price indexes used in inflation and cost of living calculations.

CEA, other government agencies, and businesses use the survey results to formulate and make decisions. CEA reports the retail data, one of the principal federal economic indicators, to the President each month for awareness on the current picture on the “state of the economy”. In addition, CEA’s Macroeconomic Forecaster uses the retail sales data, one of the key monthly data releases each month, to keep track of real economic growth in the current quarter.

Policymakers such as the FRB need to have the timeliest estimates in order to anticipate economic trends and act accordingly.

Private businesses use the retail sales and inventories data to compute business activity indexes. The private sector also uses retail sales as a reliable indicator of consumer activity. In

addition, businesses use the estimates to measure how they are performing and predict future demand for their products.

Affected Public: Business and other for-profit.

Frequency: Monthly.

Respondent’s Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Title 13 U.S.C., 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 sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov or fax to (202) 395-5806.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census Bureau

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Survey of State Government Research and Development

AGENCY: U.S. Census Bureau, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing

effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on a proposed revision and extension of the Survey of State Government Research and Development, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: To ensure consideration, written comments must be submitted on or before March 23, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Thomas Smith, PRA Liaison, U.S. Census Bureau, 4600 Silver Hill Road, Room 7K250A, Washington, DC 20233 (or via the internet at PRAComments@doc.gov). You may also submit comments, identified by Docket Number USBC-2019-0021, to the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. All comments received are part of the public record. No comments will be posted to <http://www.regulations.gov> for public viewing until after the comment period has closed. Comments will generally be posted without change. All Personally Identifiable Information (for example, name and address) voluntarily submitted by the commenter may be publicly accessible. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information. You may submit attachments to electronic comments in Microsoft Word, Excel, or Adobe PDF file formats.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument(s) and instructions should be directed to Michael Flaherty, U.S. Census Bureau, HQ-6H051, 4600 Silver Hill Rd., Suitland, MD 20746, (301) 763-7699 (or via the internet at michael.j.flaherty@census.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

I. Abstract

The United States Census Bureau plans to make revisions to the Survey of State Government Research and Development (SGRD). The Census Bureau conducts the SGRD to measure research and development performed and funded by state government agencies in the United States. The Census Bureau conducts the survey on behalf of the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES) within the National Science Foundation.

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, includes a statutory charge to “provide a central clearinghouse for the collection, interpretation, and analysis of data on scientific and engineering resources and

to provide a source of information for policy formulation by other agencies in the Federal Government.” This mandate was further codified in the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 § 505, which requires NCSES to “collect, acquire, analyze, report, and disseminate . . . statistical data on (A) research and development trends . . .” Under the aegis of these legislative mandates, NCSES has sponsored surveys of research and development (R&D) since 1951, including the SGRD since 2006. The Census Bureau’s authorization to undertake this work is found at 13 U.S.C. Section 8(b) which provides that the Census Bureau “may make special statistical compilations and surveys for departments, agencies, and establishments of the Federal government, the government of the District of Columbia, the government of any possession or area (including political subdivisions thereof) . . . State or local agencies, or other public and private persons and agencies.”

The SGRD is the only comprehensive source of state government research and development expenditure data collected on a nationwide scale using uniform definitions, concepts, and procedures. The collection covers the expenditures of all agencies in the fifty state governments, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that perform or fund R&D. The NCSES coordinates with the Census Bureau for the data collection. The NCSES uses this collection to satisfy, in part, its need to collect research and development expenditures data.

Fiscal data provided by respondents aid data users in measuring the effectiveness of resource allocation. The products of this data collection make it possible for data users to obtain information on such things as expenditures according to source of funding (e.g., federal funds or state funds), by performer of the work (e.g., intramural and extramural to state agencies), by function (e.g., agriculture, energy, health, transportation, etc.), by type of work (e.g., basic research, applied research, or experimental development) for intramural performance of R&D, and by R&D plant (e.g., construction projects). Final results produced by NCSES contain state and national estimates useful to a variety of data users interested in research and development performance including: The National Science Board; the Office of Management and Budget; the Office of Science and Technology Policy and other science policy makers; institutional researchers; and private organizations.

Beginning with the 2020 survey (planned launch late summer, 2020), we plan to ask for head counts and full-time equivalent (FTEs) for agency personnel who perform R&D. Adding these new questions to the SGRD will improve measures of the national R&D workforce. Based on record-keeping interviews with business respondents to similar questions, we do not anticipate that these two questions will add any substantive burden to respondents. We have added approximately 200 state agencies to the survey frame of agencies with the potential to perform or fund R&D activities. Adding these 200 agencies will result in a 400-hour increase in the survey’s total burden hour estimate.

The survey announcements and forms used in the SGRD are:

Survey Announcement. An introductory letter from the Directors of the NCSES and the Census Bureau is mailed to the Governor’s Office to announce the survey collection and to solicit assignment of a State Coordinator. The State Coordinator’s Announcement is sent electronically at the beginning of each survey period to solicit assistance in identifying state agencies which may perform or fund R&D activities.

Form SRD-1. This form contains item descriptions and definitions of the research and development items collected by the Census Bureau on behalf of the NCSES. All states supply their data by electronic means.

II. Method of Collection

The Census Bureau mails the 50 state governors, the mayor of DC, and the governor of Puerto Rico a letter requesting that they appoint a state coordinator for the survey. They are asked to respond within 30 days. The Census Bureau then emails the state coordinators a spreadsheet asking them to identify state agencies that may be active R&D performers. State coordinators are asked to respond within 30 days. The Census Bureau subsequently emails the survey form to each state agency identified by the respective state coordinators. The form contains embedded data checks and auto-summing functionality. Agencies are asked to complete and email back the form within 60 days. Alternatively, agencies are able to report to the Census Bureau by telephone.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0607-0933.

Form Number(s): SRD-1.

Type of Review: Regular submission.

Affected Public: State government agencies.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 51 governors, 1 mayor, 52 state coordinators, and approximately 700 state government agencies.

Estimated Time per Response: 5 minutes for each governor, 1 hour for each state coordinator, and 2 hours for each state agency surveyed.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 1,456.

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: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: National Science Foundation Act of 1950 as amended and the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010, Title 42 U.S.C. 1861–76; Title 13, U.S.C. Section 8(b).

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–560–826]

Monosodium Glutamate From the Republic of Indonesia: Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2016–2017

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is amending the final results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on monosodium glutamate (MSG) from the Republic of Indonesia (Indonesia) to correct two ministerial errors.

DATES: Applicable January 22, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gene H. Calvert, 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) 482–3586.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 1, 2019, Commerce published the *Final Results* of the administrative review of the AD order on MSG from Indonesia covering the November 1, 2016 through October 31, 2017 period of review (POR).¹ On August 6, 2019, Ajinomoto Health & Nutrition North America (Ajinomoto),² the petitioner in the underlying AD investigation, and PT. Cheil Jedang Indonesia and U.S. sales affiliate CJ America Inc. (collectively, CJ Indonesia), the sole respondent in this administrative review, each timely filed ministerial error allegations concerning the *Final Results*.³ On August 12, 2019, CJ Indonesia timely filed a rebuttal to Ajinomoto's allegation.⁴ No interested party commented on CJ Indonesia's allegation.

¹ See *Monosodium Glutamate from the Republic of Indonesia: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2016–2017*, 84 FR 37625 (August 1, 2019) (*Final Results*).

² Formerly known as Ajinomoto North America Inc.

³ See Ajinomoto's Letter, "MSG from Indonesia: Ministerial Error Comments," dated August 6, 2019; see also CJ Indonesia's Letter, "Monosodium Glutamate ("MSG") from Indonesia; 3rd Administrative Review; CJ Ministerial Error Comments," dated August 6, 2019.

⁴ See CJ Indonesia's Letter, "Monosodium Glutamate ("MSG") from Indonesia; Reply to Petitioner's Ministerial Error Comments," dated August 12, 2019.

Legal Framework

A ministerial error, as defined in section 751(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), includes "errors in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical errors resulting from the inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other type of unintentional error which the administering authority considers ministerial."⁵ With respect to final results of administrative reviews, 19 CFR 351.224(e) provides that Commerce "will analyze any comments received and, if appropriate, correct any ministerial error by amending . . . the final results of review . . ."

Ministerial Errors

Commerce committed two inadvertent errors in CJ Indonesia's final dumping margin within the meaning of section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f) by: (1) Failing to apply the average-to-transaction comparison method as a result of its "differential pricing" analysis when determining the appropriate comparison method to use in comparing weighted-average normal values to weighted-average export prices (or constructed export prices); and (2) making an error in a currency calculation when calculating the CEP Offset for CJ Indonesia. Accordingly, Commerce determines that, in accordance with section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f), it made two ministerial errors in the *Final Results*. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce is amending the *Final Results* to correct these two errors. These corrections result in a change to CJ Indonesia's weighted-average dumping margin. For a detailed discussion of Ajinomoto's and CJ Indonesia's ministerial error allegations, as well as Commerce's analysis, see the Ministerial Error Memorandum.⁶

Amended Final Results of Administrative Review

As a result of correcting the two ministerial errors described above, Commerce determines that the following weighted-average dumping margin for CJ Indonesia exists for the period November 1, 2016 through October 31, 2017:

⁵ See 19 CFR 351.224(f).

⁶ See Memorandum, "Ministerial Error Memorandum for the Final Results of the 2016–2017 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Monosodium Glutamate from the Republic of Indonesia," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Ministerial Error Memorandum).