

for collection of R&D activities. Although NCSES conducted periodic data collections of state government R&D in 1995, 1988 and 1987, more frequent collection was necessary to account for the changing dynamic of state governments' role in performing and funding R&D and their role as fiduciary intermediaries of federal funds for R&D. The survey is a census of state government departments, agencies, commissions, public authorities, and other dependent entities as defined by the Census Bureau's Census of Governments program, that performed or funded R&D activities in a given fiscal year.

The Census Bureau, serving as collection agent, employs a methodology similar to the one used to collect information from state and local governments on other established censuses and surveys. This methodology involves identifying a central coordinator in each state who will assist Census Bureau staff in identifying appropriate state agencies to be surveyed. Since not all state agencies have the budget authority or operational capacity to perform or fund R&D, NCSES and Census Bureau staffs have identified those agencies most likely to perform or fund R&D based on state session laws, authorizing legislation, budget authority, previous R&D activities, and reports issued by state government agencies. The state coordinators, based on their knowledge of the state government's own activities and priorities, are asked to confirm which of the selected agencies identified should be sent the survey for a given fiscal year or to add additional agencies to the survey frame. These state coordinators also verify the final responses at the end of the data collection cycle and may assist with nonresponse follow-up with individual state agencies. The collection approach using a central state coordinator is used successfully at the Census Bureau in surveys of local school districts, as well as the annual surveys of state and local government finance.

The FY 2020 survey will include the same content that was collected during the FYs 2016–2019 survey cycles along with two new questions on R&D personnel at state agencies. The new questions are Questions 10 and 11 on the survey form.

Cognitive testing of the new questions was conducted by the NCSES and a report will be available for OMB upon their request.

Adding these new questions to the SGRD will improve measures of the national R&D workforce. The addition of these question will help the NCSES

fulfil its mandate to provide statistics on research and development for the benefit of U.S. policy makers and for international comparisons of R&D competitiveness.

Final survey results produced by NCSES contain state and national estimates and are useful to a variety of data users interested in R&D performance, including: The National Science Board; the OMB; the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) and other science policy makers; institutional researchers; and private organizations; and many state governments.

Legislators, policy officials, and researchers rely on statistics to make informed decisions about R&D investment at the Federal, state, and local level. These statistics are derived from the existing NCSES sponsored surveys of Federal agencies, higher education institutions, and private industry. The total picture of R&D expenditures, however, had been incomplete due to the lack of data from state governments prior to this implementation of the SGRD in 2006, which now fills that void.

State government officials and policy makers garner the most benefit from the results of this survey. Governors and legislatures need a reliable, comprehensive source of data to help in evaluating how best to attract the high-tech R&D industries to their state. Officials are able to evaluate their investment in R&D based on comparisons with other states. These comparisons include the sources of funding, the type of R&D being conducted, and the type of R&D performer.

State governments serve a unique role within the national portfolio of R&D. Not only are they both performers and funders of R&D like other sectors such as the Federal Government, higher education, or industry, but they also serve as fiduciary intermediaries between the Federal Government and other R&D performers while also providing state specific funds for R&D. The information collected from the SGRD provides data users with perspective on this complex flow of funds. Survey results are used at the Federal level to assess and direct investment in technology and economic issues. Congressional committees and the Congressional Research Service use results of the R&D surveys. The BEA uses these data to estimate the contribution of state agency-funded R&D to the overall impact of treating R&D as an investment in BEA's statistics of gross domestic product by state-area.

NSF also uses data from this survey in various publications produced about the state of R&D in the U.S. The Science and Engineering Indicators, for example, is a biennial report mandated by Congress and describes quantitatively the condition of the country's R&D efforts, and includes data from the SGRD. Survey results are also included in the National Patterns of Research and Development report's tabulations.

The availability of state R&D survey results are posted to NSF's web page allowing for public access from a variety of other data users as well. Media, university researchers, nonprofit organizations, and foreign government officials are also consumers of state R&D statistics. All users are able to utilize this information in an attempt to better understand the Nation's R&D resources.

Affected Public: State, local or tribal governments.

Frequency: Annually.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

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

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 either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0607–0933.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–017]

Countervailing Duty Order on Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2017

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers/exporters of passenger vehicle and light truck tires from the People's Republic of China (China) during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017.

DATES: Applicable April 23, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrew Huston, 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) 482-4261.

Background

Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review in the **Federal Register** on October 18, 2019.¹ We invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Results*. On December 2, 2019, we received case briefs from the following interested parties: Cooper (Kunshan) Tire Co., Ltd. (Cooper); Shandong Longyue Rubber Co., Ltd. (Longyue); the Government of China (GOC); and Vogue Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Sailun Jinyu Group Co., Ltd. and its affiliates, Sailun Jinyu Group (Hong Kong) Co., Limited, Sailun Tire International Corp., Shandong Jinyu Industrial Co., Ltd., Seatex International Inc., Seatex PTE. Ltd., Dynamic Tire Corp., and Husky Tire Corp., Shandong Wanda Boto Tyre Co., Ltd., and ITG Voma Corporation (collectively, Other Interested Parties). On December 13, 2019, the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers Union, AFL-CIO (the petitioner) submitted a rebuttal brief. On February 5, 2020, Commerce extended the period for issuing the final results of this review until April 15, 2020.²

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the order are certain passenger vehicle and light truck tires from the China. A full description of the scope of the order is contained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³

¹ See *Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and Rescission, in Part; 2017*, 84 FR 55913 (October 18, 2019) (*Preliminary Results*) and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See Memorandum, "Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from the People's Republic of China: Extension of Deadline for Final Results," dated February 15, 2020.

³ See "Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Administrative Review of the

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in interested parties' briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum accompanying this notice. A list of the issues raised by interested parties and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is provided in Appendix I to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>. The signed and electronic versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on case briefs and evidence on the record, we made certain changes from the *Preliminary Results*. Commerce has changed the carbon black benchmark for both respondents, adjusted the denominator used for subsidies received by Cooper's affiliate Qingdao Ge Rui Da Rubber Co., Ltd., and corrected various ministerial errors for both respondents. These changes are explained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, we find that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution from a government or public entity that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁴ For a full description of the methodology underlying all of Commerce's conclusions, including any determination that relied upon the use of adverse facts available pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Results of Administrative Review

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5), we calculated a countervailable subsidy rate for the mandatory respondents, Cooper and

Countervailing Duty Order on Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from the People's Republic of China; 2017," dated concurrently with this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum) and hereby adopted by this notice.

⁴ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

Longyue. For the non-selected companies subject to this review,⁵ we followed Commerce's practice, which is to base the subsidy rates on an average of the subsidy rates calculated for those companies selected for individual review, excluding *de minimis* rates or rates based entirely on adverse facts available.⁶ In this case, for the non-selected companies, we have calculated a rate by weight-averaging the calculated subsidy rates of Cooper and Longyue using their publicly-ranged sales data for exports of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR. We find the countervailable subsidy rates for the producers/exporters under review to be as follows:

Company	Subsidy rate (%)
Cooper (Kunshan) Tire Co., Ltd. (Cooper) ⁷	17.15
Shandong Longyue Rubber Co., Ltd. (Longyue)	27.00
Non-Selected Companies Under Review ⁸	20.05

Disclosure

We will disclose to the parties in this proceeding the calculations performed for these final results within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.⁹

Assessment Rates

Consistent with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), we intend to issue assessment instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) 15 days after the date of publication of these final results of review, to liquidate shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017, at the *ad valorem* rates listed above.

Cash Deposit Instructions

In accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act, we intend to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties in the amounts shown for each of the respective

⁵ See Appendix II.

⁶ See, *e.g.*, *Certain Pasta from Italy: Preliminary Results of the 13th (2008) Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*, 75 FR 18806, 18811 (April 13, 2010), unchanged in *Certain Pasta from Italy: Final Results of the 13th (2008) Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*, 75 FR 37386 (June 29, 2010).

⁷ As discussed in the *Preliminary Results* PDM, Cooper is cross-owned with Cooper Tire Asia-Pacific (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd., Cooper Tire (China) Investment Co. Ltd., and Qingdao Ge Rui Da Rubber Co., Ltd.

⁸ See Appendix II.

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.224(b).

companies listed above. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: April 15, 2020.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. List of Comments From Interested Parties
- IV. Scope of the Order
- V. Changes Since the Preliminary Results
- VI. Non-Selected Companies Under Review
- VII. Subsidies Valuation Information
 - 1. Allocation Period
 - 2. Attribution of Subsidies
 - 3. Denominators
 - 4. Benchmarks and Discount Rates
- VIII. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- IX. Programs Determined To Be Countervailable
- X. Programs Determined Not To Be Used or Not To Confer Measurable Benefits During the POR
- XI. Analysis of Comments
 - Comment 1: Government Policy Lending Calculation
 - Comment 2: Uncreditworthy Benchmark Interest Rate
 - Comment 3: Export Buyer's Credit (EBC), Usage by Respondents

- Comment 4: Export Buyer's Credit, AFA Rate
- Comment 5: Carbon Black Market Distortion
- Comment 6: Carbon Black Benchmark, Tier 2 Data Issues
- Comment 7: Ocean Freight and Import Duties Added to Tier 1 or Tier 2 Benchmarks
- Comment 8: Other Subsidies
- Comment 9: Inland Freight Expenses for Cooper and GRT's Carbon Black Benchmark
- Comment 10: Cooper's Loan Benefit Calculation
- Comment 11: GRT's Subsidies
- Comment 12: GRT Land Benefit Calculation
- Comment 13: GRT's Grant Benefit Calculation
- Comment 14: Longyue's Loan Benchmarks
- Comment 15: Longyue's Land Benefit Calculation

XII. Recommendation
Appendix—Non-Selected Companies Under Review

Appendix II

Non-Selected Companies Under Review

1. Anhui Jichi Tire Co., Ltd.
2. Bridgestone (Tianjin) Tire Co., Ltd.
3. Bridgestone Corporation
4. Dynamic Tire Corp.
5. Hankook Tire China Co., Ltd.
6. Husky Tire Corp.
7. Jiangsu Hankook Tire Co., Ltd.
8. Mayrun Tyre (Hong Kong) Limited
9. Qingdao Fullrun Tyre Corp., Ltd.
10. Qingdao Sunfulcess Tyre Co., Ltd.¹⁰
11. Sailun Jinyu Group Co., Ltd.
12. Sailun Jinyu Group (Hong Kong) Co., Limited
13. Sailun Tire International Corp.
14. Seatex International Inc.
15. Seatex PTE, Ltd.
16. Shandong Achi Tyres Co., Ltd.
17. Shandong Anchi Tyres Co., Ltd.
18. Shandong Duratti Rubber Corporation Co., Ltd.
19. Shandong Haohua Tire Co., Ltd.
20. Shandong Hengyu Science & Technology Co., Ltd.
21. Shandong Jinyu Industrial Co., Ltd.
22. Shandong Province Sanli Tire Manufactured Co., Ltd.
23. Shandong Wanda Boto Tyre Co., Ltd.
24. Triangle Tyre Co., Ltd.
25. Winrun Tyre Co., Ltd.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XX051]

Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; Approved Industry-Funded Monitoring Service Providers; Correction

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of approved industry-funded monitoring service providers; correction.

SUMMARY: This action corrects an error in the notice of approved industry-funded monitoring service providers published in the **Federal Register** on April 14, 2020.

ADDRESSES: The list of NMFS-approved industry-funded monitoring service providers is available at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/new-england-mid-atlantic/fisheries-observers/industry-funded-monitoring-northeast>, or by sending a written request to: 55 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930, Attn: Maria Fenton.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maria Fenton, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281-9196.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 14, 2020, we published a notice announcing the names of approved industry-funded monitoring (IFM) service providers for the Atlantic herring fishery (85 FR 20677). That notice erroneously omitted "industry-funded observer" from the list of IFM services that East West Technical Services LLC is approved to provide.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of April 14, 2020, in FR Doc. 2020-07859, on page 20678, Table 1, is corrected to read as follows:

TABLE 1—COMPANIES APPROVED TO PROVIDE IFM SERVICES TO ATLANTIC HERRING VESSELS DURING IFM YEARS 2020–2021

Provider	Approved IFM service(s)	Contact information
Fathom Resources, LLC	Industry-funded observer, at-sea monitoring, portside sampling.	855 Aquidneck Ave., Unit 9, Middletown, RI 02842. 508-990-0997 (p); 508-991-7372 (f). www.fathomresources.com .

¹⁰ This company was mistakenly listed in the *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty*

Administrative Reviews, 83 FR 50077 (October 4,

2018), and *Preliminary Results* as Qingdao Sunfulcess Trye Co., Ltd.