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Teleconference

May 2, 2017

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May 3, 2017

Via WebEx: <https://doclibrary-events.webex.com/doclibrary-events/onstage/g.php?MTID=ed1e75ff9e9a7b9bf687494cb34088f35>.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Craig Buerstatte, Office of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Room 78018, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; email: nacie@doc.gov; telephone: +1 202 482 8001; fax: +1 202 273 4781. Please reference "NACIE May 2017 Meeting" in the subject line of your correspondence.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NACIE, established by Section 25(c) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980, as amended (15 U.S.C. 3720(c)), and managed by EDA's Office of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (OIE), is a Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA)

committee that provides advice directly to the Secretary of Commerce. NACIE's advice focuses on transformational policies and programs that aim to accelerate innovation and increase the rate at which research is translated into companies and jobs, including through entrepreneurship and the development of an increasingly skilled, globally competitive workforce. Comprised of successful entrepreneurs, innovators, angel investors, venture capitalists, and leaders from the nonprofit and academic sectors, NACIE has presented to the Secretary recommendations from throughout the research-to-jobs continuum regarding topics including improving access to capital, growing and connecting entrepreneurial ecosystems, increasing small business-driven research and development, and understanding the workforce of the

future. In its advisory capacity, NACIE also serves as a vehicle for ongoing dialogue with the innovation, entrepreneurship, and workforce development communities.

The final agenda for the meeting will be posted on the NACIE Web site at <http://www.eda.gov/oie/nacie/> prior to the meeting. Any member of the public may submit pertinent questions and comments concerning the NACIE's affairs at any time before or after the meeting. Comments may be submitted to the Office of Innovation and Entrepreneurship at the contact information below. Those unable to attend the meetings in person but wishing to listen to the proceedings can do so through a conference call line accessible via +1 650 479 3207 with passcode 395 802 029 on May 2, 2017, and +1 650 479 3207 with passcode 395 621 725 on May 3, 2017. Copies of the meeting minutes will be available by request within 90 days of the meeting date.

Dated: April 17, 2017.

Craig Buerstatte,

Acting Director, Office of Innovation and Entrepreneurship.

[FR Doc. 2017-08084 Filed 4-20-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-WH-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-912]

Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2014–2015

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

SUMMARY: On October 14, 2016, the Department of Commerce ("Department") published the preliminary results of the seventh administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain new pneumatic off-the-road tires ("OTR tires") from the People's Republic of China ("PRC") and provided to interested parties an opportunity to comment on these preliminary results. Based on our analysis of the comments received, we made certain changes in the margin calculation regarding one mandatory respondent, Xuzhou Xugong Tyres Co., Ltd. ("Xugong"). We also continue to find that the other mandatory respondent, Guizhou Tyre Co., Ltd. ("GTC"), is not eligible for separate rate status and, thus, is part of

the PRC-wide entity. The final dumping margins for this review are listed in the "Final Results" section of this notice, below.

DATES: Effective April 21, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Amanda Mallott or Keith Haynes, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-6430 and (202) 482-5139, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 14, 2016, the Department published its *Preliminary Results* of the antidumping duty administrative review of OTR tires from the PRC.¹ In accordance with 19 CFR 351.309, we invited interested parties to comment on the preliminary results. On December 22, 2016, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), the Department extended the period for issuing the final results of this review by sixty-days, to April 12, 2017.²

We received case briefs from Titan Tire Corporation and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO-CLC ("Petitioners"), the mandatory respondents Xuzhou Xugong Tyres Co., Ltd. ("Xugong")³ and Guizhou Tyre Co.,

¹ See *Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2014–2015*, 81 FR 71068 (October 14, 2016) ("Preliminary Results") and accompanying "Decision Memorandum for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from the People's Republic of China; 2014–2015," dated October 5, 2016 ("PDM").

² See Memorandum to Christian Marsh titled, *Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from the People's Republic of China: Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2014–2015*, dated December 22, 2016.

³ The Department previously collapsed Xugong and its affiliates Xuzhou Armour Rubber Company Ltd. ("Armour") and Xuzhou Hanbang Tyre Co., Ltd. ("Hanbang") into a single entity; see *Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2013–2014*, 80 FR 61166, 61167 (October 9, 2015), unchanged in *Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2013–2014*, 81 FR 23272 (April 20, 2016). This decision is unchallenged in the instant review; thus, the Department continues to treat Xugong, Armour, and Hanbang as a single entity (collectively, "Xugong").

Ltd. (“GTC”),⁴ and separate rate applicants Aeolus Tyre Co., Ltd. (“Aeolus”) and Qingdao Free Trade Zone Full-World International Trading Co., Ltd. (“Qingdao FTZ”). We received rebuttal briefs from Petitioners, Xugong, GTC, and separate rate applicants Zhongce Rubber Group Company Limited (“Zhongce”) and Qingdao Jinhaoyang International Co., Ltd. (“Jinhaoyang”). On February 15, 2017, the Department held a public hearing at the request of interested parties. For a further discussion of the events that occurred in this investigation subsequent to the *Preliminary Results*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁵

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this order includes new pneumatic tires designed for off-the-road and off-highway use, subject to certain exceptions. The subject merchandise is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”) subheadings: 4011.20.10.25, 4011.20.10.35, 4011.20.50.30, 4011.20.50.50, 4011.61.00.00, 4011.62.00.00, 4011.63.00.00, 4011.69.00.00, 4011.92.00.00, 4011.93.40.00, 4011.93.80.00, 4011.94.40.00, and 4011.94.80.00. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; the written product description of the scope of the order is dispositive. For a complete description of the scope of the order, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs filed by parties in this review are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, which is hereby adopted by this notice. A list of the

issues that parties raised and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is attached as 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 <http://access.trade.gov> and it is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the Internet at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>. The signed Issues and Decision Memorandum and electronic version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Final Determination of No Shipments

As noted in the *Preliminary Results*, we received a no-shipment certification from Trelleborg Wheel Systems Hebei Co. (“TWS Hebei”).⁶ Consistent with its practice, the Department asked U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) to conduct a query on potential shipments made by TWS Hebei during the POR. CBP did not provide any evidence contradicting TWS Hebei’s no-shipment claim.⁷ No interested party provided comments on this issue. Thus, based on TWS Hebei’s certification and our analysis of information received from CBP, we determine that TWS Hebei did not have any reviewable transactions during the POR.

Separate Rates

In the *Preliminary Results*, we determined that Shiyan Desizheng Industry & Trade Co., Ltd. (“Desizheng”), Sailun Jinyu Group Co., Ltd. (“Sailun”), Weifang Jintongda Tyre Co., Ltd. (“Jintongda”), Trelleborg Wheel Systems (Xingtai) China, Co. Ltd. (“TWS Xingtai”), Weihai Zhongwei Rubber Co., Ltd. (“Zhongwei”), Zhongce, Qingdao Qihang Tyre Co. (“Qihang”), Jinhaoyang, and Qingdao FTZ are eligible for separate-rate status. We also preliminarily determined that Aeolus, Tianjin Leviathan International Trade Co., Ltd. (“Leviathan”), and GTC were not eligible for a separate rate, and are thus part of the PRC-wide entity.⁸ We made no changes to these determinations for the final results. For

further discussion, see Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1.

Rate for Non-Individually-Examined Separate Rate Companies

The statute and the Department’s regulations do not address the establishment of a rate to be assigned to respondents not selected for individual examination when the Department limits its examination of companies subject to the administrative review pursuant to section 777A(c)(2)(B) of the Act. Generally, the Department looks to section 735(c)(5) of the Act, which provides instructions for calculating the all-others rate in an investigation, for guidance when calculating the rate for respondents not individually examined in an administrative review. Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act articulates a preference for not calculating an all-others rate using rates which are zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts available.⁹ Accordingly, the Department’s usual practice has been to determine the dumping margin for companies not individually examined by averaging the weighted-average dumping margins for the individually examined respondents, excluding rates that are zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts available.¹⁰ In this review, we have calculated a weighted-average dumping margin for Xugong that is above *de minimis* and not based entirely on facts available. Therefore, consistent with the Department’s practice, we have assigned to Desizheng, Jinhaoyang, Jintongda, Sailun, Qingdao FTZ, Qihang, TWS Xingtai, Zhongwei, and Zhongce the weighted-average dumping margin calculated for Xugong as the separate rate for this review.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on an analysis of the comments received, we made certain calculation changes and revisions to the valuation of certain factors of production since the *Preliminary Results* with respect to Xugong’s margin calculation, and have updated Xugong’s margin accordingly. For further details on the changes made

⁴ In the initial investigation, the Department collapsed GTC and Guizhou Tyre Import and Export Corporation (“GTCIE”) into a single entity, see *Certain New Pneumatic Off-The-Road Tires From the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 73 FR 9278, 9283 (February 20, 2008), unchanged in *Certain New Pneumatic Off-The-Road Tires from the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Partial Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 73 FR 40485 (July 15, 2008). This decision is unchallenged in the instant review; thus, the Department continues to treat GTC and GTCIE as a single entity (collectively, “GTC”).

⁵ See Memorandum to Ronald K. Lorentzen, Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from the People’s Republic of China: 2014–2015,” adopted by and dated concurrently with this notice (“Issues and Decision Memorandum”).

⁶ See *Preliminary Results*, 81 FR at 71068.

⁷ See CBP Message Number 6207309, dated July 25, 2016.

⁸ See *Preliminary Results*, 81 FR at 71069–70, and accompanying PDM at the “Separate Rates” section.

⁹ See *Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof From France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews and Rescission of Reviews in Part*, 73 FR 52823, 52824 (September 11, 2008), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 16.

¹⁰ See, e.g., *Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Partial Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances: Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from the People’s Republic of China*, 71 FR 77373, 77377 (December 26, 2006), unchanged in *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Partial Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances: Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from the People’s Republic of China*, 72 FR 19690 (April 19, 2007).

since the *Preliminary Results*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.¹¹

In light of changes made since the *Preliminary Results* which altered Xugong's margin, we have updated the separate rate that was preliminarily

assigned to Desizheng, Jinhaoyang, Jintongda, Sailun, Qingdao FTZ, Qihang, TWS Xingtai, Zhongwei, and Zhongce to reflect Xugong's margin for the final results.

Final Results

As a result of this administrative review, we determine that the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period September 1, 2014, through August 31, 2015:

Exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Xuzhou Xugong Tyres Co., Ltd., Armour Rubber Company Ltd., or Xuzhou Hanbang Tyre Co., Ltd	33.08
Shiyan Desizheng Industry & Trade Co., Ltd	33.08
Qingdao Jinhaoyang International Co., Ltd	33.08
Sailun Jinyu Group Co., Ltd	33.08
Weifang Jintongda Tyre Co., Ltd	33.08
Zhongce Rubber Group Company Limited	33.08
Weihai Zhongwei Rubber Co., Ltd	33.08
Qingdao Qihang Tyre Co	33.08
Qingdao Free Trade Zone Full-World International Trading Co., Ltd	33.08
Trelleborg Wheel Systems (Xingtai) China, Co. Ltd	33.08

Additionally, as in the *Preliminary Results*, the Department determines that Guizhou Tyre Co., Ltd. and Guizhou Tyre Import and Export Corporation, Aeolus Tyre Co., Ltd., and Tianjin Leviathan International Trade Co., Ltd., are part of the PRC-wide entity.

Disclosure

We intend to disclose the calculations performed regarding these final results within five days of the date of publication of this notice to parties in this proceeding, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rates

The Department shall determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).¹² The Department intends to issue assessment instructions directly to CBP 15 days after the date of publication of these final results of administrative review.

For Xugong, the Department will calculate importer-specific assessment rates on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the importer's examined sales to the total entered value of sales, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1). For customers or importers of Xugong for which we do not have entered values, we calculated importer- (or customer-) specific antidumping duty assessment

amounts based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping duties calculated for the examined sales of subject merchandise to the total sales quantity of those same sales.¹³ For customers or importers of Xugong for which we received entered-value information, we have calculated importer- (or customer-) specific antidumping duty assessment rates based on importer- (or customer-) specific *ad valorem* rates.¹⁴ Where an importer- or (customer-) specific *ad valorem* rate is greater than *de minimis*, the Department will instruct CBP to collect the appropriate duties at the time of liquidation.¹⁵ For the non-examined separate rate companies, we will instruct CBP to liquidate all appropriate entries at 33.08 percent. For those entities that are subject to this review that the Department has determined are part of the PRC-wide entity (*i.e.*, GTC and GTCIE, Aeolus Tyre Co., Ltd., and Tianjin Leviathan International Trade Co., Ltd.), we will instruct CBP to liquidate all appropriate entries at the PRC-wide rate of 105.31 percent.¹⁶ Pursuant to a refinement in the Department's non-market economy ("NME") practice, for entries that were not reported in the U.S. sales databases submitted by companies individually examined during this review, the Department will instruct CBP to liquidate such entries at the PRC-wide rate.¹⁷ In addition, if the Department determines that an exporter under review had no shipments of subject

merchandise, any suspended entries that entered under that exporter's case number (*i.e.*, at that exporter's rate) will be liquidated at the PRC-wide rate.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) For the exporters listed above, the cash deposit rate will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin identified in the "Final Results" section of this notice, above; (2) for previously investigated or reviewed PRC and non-PRC exporters that are not under review in this segment of the proceeding but that received a separate rate in a previous segment, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the exporter-specific rate (or exporter-producer chain rate) published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding in which the exporter was reviewed; (3) for all PRC exporters of subject merchandise which have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the PRC-wide rate of 105.31 percent; and (4) for all non-PRC exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the PRC

¹¹ See also Memorandum to the File, "Final Results of the 2014–2015 Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Certain New Pneumatic off-The-Road Tires from the People's Republic of China: Surrogate Value Memorandum," dated concurrently with this notice; and Memorandum to the File, "2014–2015 Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from the People's Republic of China: Analysis

of the Final Results Margin Calculation for Xuzhou Xugong Tyres Co., Ltd.," dated concurrently with this notice.

¹² See *Antidumping Proceeding: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Duty Proceedings; Final Modification*, 77 FR 8103 (February 14, 2012) ("NME Antidumping Proceedings").

¹³ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

¹⁶ The PRC-wide rate was determined in *Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2012–2013*, 80 FR 20197 (April 15, 2015).

¹⁷ See *Non-Market Economy Antidumping Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 76 FR 65694 (October 24, 2011).

exporter(s) that supplied that non-PRC exporter. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of the antidumping and/or countervailing duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order ("APO") of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under the APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return/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 violation which is subject to sanction.

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

Dated: April 12, 2017.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Issues and Decision Memorandum

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- IV. Changes since the *Preliminary Results*
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- VI. Discussion of the Issues
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 - A. Whether to Grant Aeolus a Separate Rate
 - B. Whether to Grant GTC a Separate Rate
 - C. Whether to Grant Jinhaoyang a Separate Rate
 - D. Whether to Grant Zhongce a Separate Rate
 - Comment 2: Calculation of the Cost of Tube and Flap Inputs for Xugong
 - Comment 3: Surrogate Value for Smoked Sheet Natural Rubber
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- VII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2017-08011 Filed 4-20-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Impact of Long Term Evolution Signals on Global Positioning System Receivers

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) announces that National Advanced Spectrum and Communications Test Network (NASCTN) will hold a public meeting on May 4, 2017 to inform the public about the NASCTN project "Impact of Long Term Evolution (LTE) signals on Global Positioning System (GPS) Devices". At this meeting, the public will learn about this project, as described in the report released to the public on February 15, 2017, available at: <http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/TechnicalNotes/NIST.TN.1952.pdf>. A summary of NASCTN's test methodology and an overview of the test results will be provided as well.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Thursday, May 4, 2017, from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Eastern Time. To attend the meeting in person you must register in advance by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Tuesday, May 2, 2017. In order to access the WebEx you must register in advance by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Wednesday, May 3, 2017. For instructions on how to register to participate in the meeting, please see the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this notice.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at MITRE Campus, Building 1, 7525 Colshire Drive, McLean VA, 22102. Directions to the MITRE McLean Campus are available at: <https://www.mitre.org/sites/default/files/pdf/mclean-campus-map.pdf>. The meeting will also be accessible via WebEx.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions about this public meeting contact: Dr. Sheryl Genco,

Communications Technology Laboratory, NIST by email at sheryl.genco@nist.gov; telephone (303-497-3591) or fax (303-497-6665). Please direct media inquiries to the NIST Public Affairs Officer, Laura Ost by email at laura.ost@nist.gov or telephone (303-497-4880).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NASCTN provides a neutral forum for addressing spectrum-sharing challenges to accelerate the deployment of wireless technologies among commercial and federal users. NASCTN was created in 2015 and is a joint effort among NIST, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and the United States Department of Defense. NASCTN's mission is to provide robust test processes and validated measurement data necessary to develop, evaluate and deploy spectrum sharing technologies that can increase access to the spectrum by both Federal agencies and non-federal spectrum users. NASCTN conducts projects with private sector entities via Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADA).¹ NASCTN has completed the "Impacts of LTE Signals on GPS Receivers" project and released the NASCTN report "LTE Impacts on GPS" on February 15, 2017. The report describes the project, the test methodology and the test results and is available at: <http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/TechnicalNotes/NIST.TN.1952.pdf>.

The focus of this NASCTN project, proposed by Ligado Networks in 2016 and conducted under a CRADA between NIST and Ligado Networks, was the development of a test methodology to: (1) Investigate the impact of LTE signals on GPS devices that operate in the GPS L1 frequency band; and (2) perform radiated radio-frequency measurements on a representative set of GPS devices to validate the test methodology.

At the start of the project, NASCTN convened a panel of technical experts to develop a test plan with the following objectives: Develop a test plan that is transparent, reproducible, and well-calibrated; develop sound, statistically-valid data retrieval and processing techniques; provide a clear path from measurement setup, to data collection, to processed results; and provide data to inform discussions between different interested parties on proper measurement requirements. The goal

¹ A CRADA is the principal mechanism used by Federal laboratories to engage in collaborative efforts with non-Federal entities and allow the exchange of resources with private industry to advance technologies that can then be commercialized for the benefit of the public and the U.S. economy.