

For the companies which were not selected for individual examination, we used as the assessment rate the cash deposit rate assigned to these exporters, in accordance with our practice.⁹

Commerce's "automatic assessment" practice will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by Devi or the Liberty Group for which these companies did not know that the merchandise was destined for the United States. In such instances, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.¹⁰

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after the date of publication of these final results of review.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the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) The cash deposit rates for the reviewed companies will be the rates shown above, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent (*de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1)), the cash deposit will be zero; (2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not listed above, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a previous review, or the original less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all-other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 10.17 percent, the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation.¹¹ These deposit requirements, when imposed,

shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as the only reminder to importers of their responsibility, under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2), to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping 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 antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), 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, which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. 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 violation subject to sanction.

We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h).

Dated: July 10, 2018.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the IDM

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Margin Calculations
- V. Discussion of the Issues
 1. Ministerial Errors for Devi
- VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2018–15115 Filed 7–13–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–580–837]

Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate From the Republic of Korea: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review, in Part

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that Hyundai Steel Co. (Hyundai Steel), a producer/exporter of certain cut-to-length carbon-quality steel plate (CTL plate) from the Republic of Korea (Korea), received countervailable subsidies during the period of review (POR), January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016, and that Dongkuk Steel Mill Co., Ltd. (DSM), a producer/exporter of CTL plate did not. We are also rescinding the review for 12 companies.

DATES: Applicable July 16, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Conniff at 202–482–1009 (for Hyundai Steel), or Jolanta Lawska at 202–482–8362 (for DSM), AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Commerce published the preliminary results of this administrative review of CTL plate from Korea on March 12, 2018.¹ We invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Results*. On April 11, 2018, we received a timely filed case brief from Nucor Corporation (the petitioner), and on April 16, 2018, Hyundai Steel submitted a timely filed rebuttal brief. Based on an analysis of the comments received, we made no changes to the subsidy rates determined for the respondents in the *Preliminary Results*.² The final subsidy rates are listed in the "Final Results of Administrative Review" section, below.

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the order are certain hot-rolled carbon-quality steel:

¹ See *Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; and Rescission of Review, in Part; Calendar Year 2016*; 83 FR 10661 (March 12, 2018) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See *Preliminary Results*, 83 FR at 10662.

⁹ See, e.g., *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2015–2016*, 82 FR 43517 (September 18, 2017) and *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India: Notice of Correction to the Final Results of the 2015–2016 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 82 FR 43740 (September 19, 2017).

¹⁰ For a full discussion of this practice, see *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

¹¹ See *Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India*, 70 FR 5147, 5148 (February 1, 2005).

(1) Universal mill plates (*i.e.*, flat-rolled products rolled on four faces or in a closed box pass, of a width exceeding 150 mm but not exceeding 1250 mm, and of a nominal or actual thickness of not less than 4 mm, which are cut-to-length (not in coils) and without patterns in relief), of iron or non-alloy-quality steel; and (2) flat-rolled products, hot-rolled, of a nominal or actual thickness of 4.75 mm or more and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness, and which are cut-to-length (not in coils).

The merchandise subject to the order is currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings: 7208.40.3030, 7208.40.3060, 7208.51.0030, 7208.51.0045, 7208.51.0060, 7208.52.0000, 7208.53.0000, 7208.90.0000, 7210.70.3000, 7210.90.9000, 7211.13.0000, 7211.14.0030, 7211.14.0045, 7211.90.0000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7225.40.3050, 7225.40.7000, 7225.50.6000, 7225.99.0090, 7226.91.5000, 7226.91.7000, 7226.91.8000, 7226.99.0000.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise covered by the order is dispositive.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in interested parties' case briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³ The issues are identified in the Appendix 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> and is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, room B8024 of the main 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 and electronic versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on the comments received from the petitioner and Hyundai Steel, we made no changes to the net subsidy rates calculated for the mandatory respondents. For a discussion of these issues, see 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 countervailable, we find that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a government-provided financial contribution that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁴ For a description of the methodology underlying all of Commerce's conclusions, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Rescission of the 2016 Administrative Review, in Part

Commerce initiated a review of 14 companies in this administrative review.⁵ The petitioner timely withdrew its request for an administrative review of Bookuk Steel, Daewoo International Corp., Hyundai Glovis Co., Ltd., Hyundai Mipo Dockyard Co., Ltd., Hyuosung Corporation, Samsung C&T Corporation, Samsung C&T Engineering & Construction Group, Samsung C&T Trading Investment Group, Samsung Heavy Industries, SK Networks, Steel N People Co Ltd., and Sung Jin Steel Co., Ltd.⁶ Therefore, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), we are rescinding this administrative review with respect to these companies.

Final Results of Administrative Review

In accordance with section 777A(e)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5), we determine the total estimated net countervailable subsidy rates for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016 to be:

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.

⁵ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 82 FR 17188, April 10, 2017.

⁶ See Letter from Petitioner, Certain Cut-To-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from South Korea: Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review in Part, dated July 10, 2017.

Company	Subsidy rate ad valorem (percent)
Dongkuk Steel Mill Co., Ltd ..	* 0.21
Hyundai Steel Co	0.54

* *De minimis*.

Assessment and Cash Deposit Requirements

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), Commerce intends to issue appropriate instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) 15 days after publication of the final results of this review. For Hyundai Steel, Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate shipments of subject merchandise produced and/or exported by the company, entered or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption from January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016, at the percent rate of the entered value. Because we have calculated a *de minimis* countervailable subsidy rate for DSM in the final results of this review, we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to countervailing duties in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212.

Commerce intends also to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties, in the amounts shown above, with the exception of DSM, on shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this review. For all non-reviewed firms, we will instruct CBP to continue to collect cash deposits at the most-recent company-specific or all-others rate applicable to the company, as appropriate. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of 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.

These final results are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

³ See Memorandum for the Record from James Maeder, Senior Director performing the duties of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations to Gary Taverman, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance: "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and Partial Rescission: Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from the Republic of Korea," dated concurrently with this determination and hereby adopted by this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

Dated: July 10, 2018.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

I. Summary

II. Scope of the Order

III. Period of Review

IV. Subsidies Valuation Information

V. Analysis of Programs

VI. Analysis of Comments

Comment 1: Whether Hyundai Steel and Hyundai Green Power Are Cross-Owned Affiliates

Comment 2: Whether the Government of Korea Purchased Electricity From Hyundai Green Power for More Than Adequate Remuneration During the POR

VII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2018–15137 Filed 7–13–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket Number: 180404350–8350–01]

Current and Future Workforce Needs to Support a Strong Domestic Semiconductor Industry

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

ACTION: Notice; Request for Information (RFI).

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) on behalf of the Department of Commerce and the National Security Council is seeking information on the scope and sufficiency of efforts to educate, train, and attract the workforce necessary to meet the demands of the current and future semiconductor industry, in support of the President's National Security Strategy.

DATES: Comments must be received by 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on August 15, 2018. Written comments in response to this RFI should be submitted in accordance with the instructions in the **ADDRESSES** and **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** sections below. Submissions received after that date may not be considered.

ADDRESSES: To respond to this RFI, please submit written comments by email to semiworkforce@nist.gov in any of the following formats: ASCII; Word; RTF; or PDF. Please include your name, organization's name (if any), and cite

“Semiconductor Workforce RFI” in the subject line of all correspondence. Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered. All personal identifying information (e.g., name, address) submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. *Do not submit confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive or protected information.* Attachments to electronic comments will be accepted in Microsoft Word or Excel, or Adobe PDF formats only.

Comments containing references, studies, research, and other empirical data that are not widely published should include electronic copies of the referenced materials. Please do not submit additional materials.

All submissions, including attachments and other supporting materials, will become part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Sensitive personal information, such as account numbers or Social Security numbers, or names of other individuals, should not be included. Submissions will not be edited to remove any identifying or contact information. Do not submit confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive or protected information. Comments that contain profanity, vulgarity, threats, or other inappropriate language or content will not be considered.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions about this FRN contact: Jason Boehm or David Seiler, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, at 301–975–8678 or 301–975–2074.

Please direct media inquiries to Jennifer Huergo in the NIST Public Affairs Office at jennifer.huergo@nist.gov, (301) 975–6343.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: President Trump's National Security Strategy,¹ released in December of 2017, specifically highlights the importance of emerging technologies to economic growth and security, including advances in data science, encryption, autonomous technologies, new materials, advanced computing technologies, and artificial intelligence—all of which are powered by and dependent upon continued advances in semiconductor technology. Maintaining the technological edge of the United States in this critical industry area requires a robust domestic workforce. As part of the National Security Strategy, the United States will seek to maintain and develop the necessary workforce through a

multifaceted approach including enhanced support for K–12, undergraduate, and graduate STEM education (with a particular focus on semiconductor technology), targeted technical training, internship and apprenticeship programs, and cooperative education programs.

Responses to this RFI will inform recommendations to the National Security Council on steps the Administration can take to strengthen the technical workforce that supports the semiconductor and related industries. The report will assess the scope and sufficiency of efforts to educate and train the future American semiconductor workforce from primary through higher education, and provide recommendations and a plan on how the government will continue to support the growth and sustainment of this workforce to meet the needs of both the private and public sectors.

In this RFI, NIST seeks specific information from stakeholders of the semiconductor industry such as materials providers, equipment suppliers, manufacturers, designers, trade associations, educational institutions, government entities, and other interested parties about the workforce needs of the semiconductor industry, and potential efforts to strengthen the current and future workforce. In this request, the term “semiconductor” broadly refers to semiconductor materials, devices, sensors, integrated circuits, computing architectures, software tools, design, lithography, fabrication, testing, packaging, embedded software and firmware developers, and related technologies that, through a combination of materials processing, manufacturing, and application, form the foundation and basis for the semiconductor, memory, technology manufacturing, computing, and information technology industry sectors.

NIST seeks information that will assist U.S. Government efforts in developing recommendations for supporting the growth and sustainment of the Nation's semiconductor workforce to meet the current and future needs of the public and private sectors. Our goal is to gather input that will be utilized to refine and target relevant federal resources and programs to attract, educate, and train the necessary advanced technical workforce necessary to ensure that the U.S. maintains a robust semiconductor industrial base, including the fundamental research needed to continue to innovate in semiconductor technologies, that is necessary to drive future advances in transformational technologies including

¹ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/NSS-Final-12-18-2017-0905-2.pdf>.