

Producer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent)
Gold East Paper (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd., Gold Huasheng Paper Co., Ltd., Gold East Trading (Hong Kong) Company Ltd., Ningbo Zhonghua Paper Co., Ltd., and Ningbo Asia Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd	19.46
Shandong Sun Paper Industry Joint Stock Co., Ltd., and Yanzhou Tianzhang Paper Industry Co., Ltd	202.84
All Others	19.46

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Order (APO)

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

Notification to Interested Parties

Commerce is issuing and publishing these final results and this notice in accordance with sections 751(c), 752(b), and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218.

Dated: March 22, 2022.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
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- V. Legal Framework
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[FR Doc. 2022-06737 Filed 3-29-22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Foreign-Trade Zone Applications

The Department of Commerce will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice. We invite the general public and other Federal agencies to

comment on proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on December 21, 2021, during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

Agency: International Trade Administration, Commerce.

Title: Foreign-Trade Zone Applications.

OMB Control Number: 0625-0139.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Request: Regular submission, extension of a current information collection.

Number of Respondents: 288.

Average Hours per Response: 3.5 to 131 hours.

Burden Hours: 2,521 hours.

Needs and Uses: The Foreign-Trade Zone Application is the vehicle by which individual firms or organizations apply for foreign-trade zone (FTZ) status, for subzone status, production authority, or for expansion/reorganization of an existing zone. The FTZ Act and Regulations require that an application with a description of the proposed project be made to the FTZ Board (19 U.S.C. 81b and 81f; 15 CFR 400.24.26) before a license can be issued or a zone can be expanded. The Act and the Regulations require that applications contain detailed information on facilities, financing, operational plans, proposed production operations, need and economic impact. Production activity in zones or subzones can involve issues related to domestic industry and trade policy impact. Such applications must include specific information on the customs tariff-related savings that result from zone procedures and the economic consequences of permitting such savings. The FTZ Board needs complete and accurate information on the proposed operation and its economic effects because the Act and Regulations authorize the Board to restrict or prohibit operations that are detrimental to the public interest.

Affected Public: State, local, or tribal governments or not-for-profit institutions which are FTZ grantees, as well as private companies.

Frequency: As necessary to receive benefits.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: 19 U.S.C. 81b and 81f; 15 CFR 400.24.26.

This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view the 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 0625-0139.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

[FR Doc. 2022-06707 Filed 3-29-22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-580-867]

Large Power Transformers From the Republic of Korea: Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2019-2020

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is amending its final results in the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on large power transformers (LPTs) from the Republic of Korea (Korea) for the period August 1, 2019, through July 31, 2020, to correct a ministerial error.

DATES: Applicable March 30, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Drury, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401

Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0195.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 8, 2022, Commerce published the final results of the 2019–2020 administrative review of LPTs from Korea.¹ On March 7, 2022, Commerce received a timely filed allegation from Hitachi Energy USA, Inc. and Prolec-GE Waukesha, Inc. (the petitioners) that Commerce made a ministerial error in the *Final Results* of the above-referenced administrative review with regard to its calculation of the final dumping margin for respondent Hyosung Heavy Industries Corporation, Inc. (Hyosung).² Based on our analysis of the allegation, we determine that we made a ministerial error and we made changes to the calculation of the weighted-average dumping margin for Hyosung and for the non-individually examined respondents.³

Scope of the Order

The scope of this order covers large liquid dielectric power transformers (LPTs) having a top power handling capacity greater than or equal to 60,000 kilovolt amperes (60 megavolt amperes), whether assembled or unassembled, complete or incomplete.

Incomplete LPTs are subassemblies consisting of the active part and any other parts attached to, imported with or invoiced with the active parts of LPTs. The “active part” of the transformer consists of one or more of the following when attached to or otherwise assembled with one another: The steel core or shell, the windings, electrical insulation between the windings, the mechanical frame for an LPT.

The product definition encompasses all such LPTs regardless of name designation, including but not limited to step-up transformers, step-down transformers, autotransformers, interconnection transformers, voltage regulator transformers, rectifier

transformers, and power rectifier transformers.

The LPTs subject to this order are currently classifiable under subheadings 8504.23.0040, 8504.23.0080 and 8504.90.9540 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

Ministerial Error

Section 751(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.224(f) define a “ministerial error” as an error “in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical error resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other similar type of unintentional error which the Secretary considers ministerial.”

The petitioners argue that Commerce failed to fully implement certain changes that the record indicates, and Commerce recognized, were necessary for one U.S. sale, to account for the proper reporting of service-related revenues. We agree with the petitioners and, therefore, we have corrected the error.⁴ As a result, the weighted-average dumping margin for Hyosung changes from 7.92 percent to 9.09 percent. Furthermore, the rate for the respondents not selected for individual examination, which is based on the margin calculated for Hyosung, also changes from 7.92 percent to 9.09 percent.⁵

Amended Final Results of Review

Commerce determines that the following amended weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period August 1, 2019, through July 31, 2020:

Producer/exporter	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Hyosung Heavy Industries Corporation	9.09
Hyundai Electric & Energy Systems Co., Ltd	9.09
Iljin Electric Co., Ltd	9.09
Iljin	9.09

Disclosure

We will disclose the calculation memorandum used in our analysis to

parties to this segment of the proceeding within five days of the date of the publication of these amended final results pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rate

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce has determined, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with these amended final results of the administrative review.

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Hyosung reported the entered value of its U.S. sales such that we calculated importer-specific *ad valorem* antidumping duties assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the examined sales for each importer to the total entered value of the sales for each importer. Where an importer-specific antidumping duties assessment rate is zero or *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties. Commerce’s “automatic assessment” will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the period of review produced by companies included in these final results of review for which the reviewed companies did not know that the merchandise they sold to the intermediary (e.g., a reseller, trading company, or exporter) 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.⁶

For the companies which were not selected for individual examination, we will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties at an *ad valorem* assessment rate equal to the weighted-average dumping margins determined in these amended final results.

The amended final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the amended final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.⁷ Consistent with its recent notice,⁸ Commerce intends to

¹ See *Large Power Transformers from the Republic of Korea: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2019–2020*, 87 FR 12932 (March 8, 2022) (*Final Results*), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

² See Petitioners’ Letter, “Large Power Transformers from Korea—Petitioners’ Allegation of a Ministerial Error in the Final Results,” dated March 7, 2022 (Ministerial Allegation Letter).

³ See Memorandum “Ministerial Error Memorandum for the Amended Final Results of the 2019–2020 Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Large Power Transformers from the Republic of Korea,” dated concurrently with this notice (Ministerial Error Memorandum).

⁴ See Ministerial Error Memorandum at 3.

⁵ The rate applied to the non-selected companies is based on Hyosung’s dumping margin for the period August 1, 2019, through July 31, 2020, as no other company was selected for review. See *Final Results* at 12932.

⁶ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

⁷ See section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

⁸ See *Notice of Discontinuation of Policy to Issue Liquidation Instructions After 15 Days in Applicable Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Proceedings*, 86 FR 3995 (January 15, 2021).

issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the amended final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.*, within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective retroactively for all shipments of subject merchandise that entered, or were withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after March 8, 2022, the date of publication of the *Final Results* of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for respondents noted above will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margins established in the amended final results of this administrative review; (2) for merchandise exported by producers or exporters not covered in this administrative review but covered in a prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company specific rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original investigation, but the producer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding for the producer of the subject merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 22.00 percent, the all-others rate established in the less-than-fair-value investigation.⁹ These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers Regarding the Reimbursement of Duties

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

subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (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 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 the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(h) and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: March 23, 2022.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2022-06733 Filed 3-29-22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Extension of the Call for Nominations To Serve on the Internet of Things Advisory Board

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

ACTION: Extension of the call for nominations to serve on the Internet of Things Advisory Board.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST or Institute) is extending the call for nominations to serve on the inaugural Internet of Things Advisory Board. An earlier notice had requested nominations by February 28, 2022. Registered Federal lobbyists may not serve on NIST Federal Advisory Committees in an individual capacity. **DATES:** Nominations to serve on the inaugural IoTAB must be received by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on April 14, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Please submit nominations to Alicia Chambers, Committee Liaison Officer, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, MS

1000, Gaithersburg, MD 20899 and Barbara Cuthill, Designated Federal Officer, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, MS 2000, Gaithersburg, MD 20899. Nominations may also be submitted via email to alicia.chambers@nist.gov and barbara.cuthill@nist.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Alison Kahn, Electronics Engineer, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, MS 2000, Gaithersburg, MD 20899. Her email is alison.kahn@nist.gov, and her phone number is (303) 497-3523.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Committee Information: The Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) established the Internet of Things Advisory Board (IoTAB) in accordance with the requirements of 9204(b)(5) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Pub. L. 116-283), and in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (FACA), 5 U.S.C. App. The IoTAB shall submit to the IoTFWG a report that includes any findings or recommendations related to the specific scope below.

Objectives and Duties: The Board shall advise the Internet of Things Federal Working Group convened by the Secretary pursuant to Section 9204(b)(1) of the Act on matters related to the Federal Working Group's activities, as specified below.

The Board shall advise the Federal Working Group with respect to—

- a. the identification of any Federal regulations, statutes, grant practices, programs, budgetary or jurisdictional challenges, and other sector-specific policies that are inhibiting, or could inhibit, the development of the Internet of Things;

- b. situations in which the use of the Internet of Things is likely to deliver significant and scalable economic and societal benefits to the United States, including benefits from or to—

- i. smart traffic and transit technologies;
- ii. augmented logistics and supply chains;
- iii. sustainable infrastructure;
- iv. precision agriculture;
- v. environmental monitoring;
- vi. public safety; and
- vii. health care;

- c. whether adequate spectrum is available to support the growing Internet of Things and what legal or regulatory barriers may exist to providing any spectrum needed in the future;

- d. policies, programs, or multi-stakeholder activities that—

⁹ See *Large Power Transformers from the Republic of Korea: Antidumping Duty Order*, 77 FR 53177 (August 31, 2012).