

Dated: December 1, 2022.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–840]

Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From India: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With the Final Results in the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; Notice of Amended Final Results

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

SUMMARY: On December 6, 2022, the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) issued its final judgment in *Z.A. Sea Foods Private Limited v. United States*, Consol. Court No. 21–00031, sustaining the Department of Commerce’s (Commerce’s) first remand results pertaining to the administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on certain frozen warmwater shrimp (shrimp) from India covering the period February 1, 2018, through January 31, 2019. Commerce is notifying the public that the CIT’s final judgment in this case is not in harmony with Commerce’s final results in the administrative review and that Commerce is amending the final results with respect to the dumping margin assigned to Z A Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd. (ZA Sea Foods), B-One Business House Pvt. Ltd., Hari Marine Private Limited, Magnum Export, Megaa Moda Pvt. Ltd., Milsha Agro Exports Private Limited, Sea Foods Private Limited, Shimpo Exports Private Limited, Five Star Marine Exports Private Limited, HN Indigos Private Limited, RSA Marines, and Zeal Aqua Limited.

DATES: Applicable December 16, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alice Maldonado, AD/CVD Operations Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC, 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4682.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 29, 2020, Commerce published its final results in the 2018–2019 AD administrative review of

shrimp from India.¹ Commerce calculated a weighted-average dumping margin of 3.06 percent for ZA Sea Foods and assigned a dumping margin of 3.06 percent to B-One Business House Pvt. Ltd., Hari Marine Private Limited, Magnum Export, Megaa Moda Pvt. Ltd., Milsha Agro Exports Private Limited, Sea Foods Private Limited, Shimpo Exports Private Limited, Five Star Marine Exports Private Limited, HN Indigos Private Limited, RSA Marines, and Zeal Aqua Limited (the other Indian shrimp respondents).²

ZA Sea Foods and the other Indian shrimp respondents appealed Commerce’s *Final Results*. On April 19, 2022, the CIT remanded the *Final Results*, finding that Commerce’s decision to reject ZA Sea Foods’ third country sales and rely on constructed value (CV) for the calculation of normal value (NV) was not supported by substantial evidence.³

In its final remand redetermination, issued in July 2022, Commerce determined that there was insufficient record evidence to find that ZA Sea Foods’ third country Vietnamese sales were unrepresentative and unsuitable for use in the calculation of NV and recalculated the weighted-average dumping margin for ZA Sea Foods by relying on ZA Sea Foods’ third country Vietnamese sales during the period of review.⁴ As a result, Commerce calculated a revised weighted-average dumping margin for ZA Sea Foods of 1.73 percent. Moreover, as a result of Commerce’s recalculation of the weighted-average dumping margin for ZA Sea Foods, Commerce revised the review-specific average rate assigned to the other Indian shrimp respondents to 1.73 percent. The CIT sustained Commerce’s Final Remand Results.⁵

Timken Notice

In its decision in *Timken*,⁶ as clarified by *Diamond Sawblades*,⁷ the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit held

¹ See *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2018–2019*, 85 FR 85580 (December 29, 2020) (*Final Results*).

² *Id.* at 85581.

³ See *Z.A. Sea Foods Private Ltd. v. United States*, Slip Op. 22–36, Consol. Court No. 21–00031 (CIT 2022).

⁴ See *Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand*, Consol. Court No. 21–00031, dated July 18, 2022 (*Final Remand Results*) at 1.

⁵ See *Z.A. Sea Foods Private Limited et al v. United States*, Slip Op. 22–136, Consol. Court No. 21–00031 (CIT 2022).

⁶ See *Timken Co. v. United States*, 893 F.2d 337, 341 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (*Timken*).

⁷ See *Diamond Sawblades Mfrs. Coal. v. United States*, 626 F.3d 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (*Diamond Sawblades*).

that, pursuant to section 516A(c) and (e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce must publish a notice of a court decision that is not “in harmony” with a Commerce determination and must suspend liquidation of entries pending a “conclusive” court decision.⁸ The CIT’s December 6, 2022, judgment in this case constitutes a final decision of that court that is not in harmony with Commerce’s *Final Results*. This notice is published in fulfillment of the publication requirements of *Timken*.

Amended Final Results

Because there is now a final court judgment, Commerce is amending its *Final Results* with respect to ZA Sea Foods and the other Indian shrimp respondents as follows:

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Z.A. Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd	1.73
B-One Business House Pvt. Ltd	1.73
Hari Marine Private Limited	1.73
Magnum Export	1.73
Megaa Moda Pvt. Ltd	1.73
Milsha Agro Exports Private Limited	1.73
Sea Foods Private Limited	1.73
Shimpo Exports Private Limited	1.73
Five Star Marine Exports Private Limited	1.73
HN Indigos Private Limited	1.73
RSA Marines	1.73
Zeal Aqua Limited	1.73

Cash Deposit Requirements

Commerce will issue revised cash deposit instruction to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

Because Hari Marine Private Limited, HN Indigos Private Limited, Megaa Moda Pvt. Ltd., Milsha Agro Exports Private Limited, RSA Marines, Shimpo Exports Private Limited, and Zeal Aqua Limited have a superseding cash deposit rate, *i.e.*, there have been final results published in a subsequent administrative review, we will not issue revised cash deposit instructions to CBP for these those producers/exporters. This notice will not affect the current cash deposit rate for them. For all exporters/producers that do not have a superseding cash deposit rate, Commerce will issue revised cash deposit instructions to CBP.

Liquidation of Suspended Entries

At this time, Commerce remains enjoined by CIT order from liquidating entries that were produced and exported

⁸ See sections 516A(c) and (e) of the Act.

by Z.A. Sea Foods, B-One Business House Pvt. Ltd., Hari Marine Private Limited, Magnum Export, Megaa Moda Pvt. Ltd., Milsha Agro Exports Private Limited, Sea Foods Private Limited, Shimpo Exports Private Limited, Five Star Marine Exports Private Limited, HN Indigos Private Limited, RSA Marines, and Zeal Aqua Limited, and were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after February 1, 2018, up to and including January 31, 2019. These entries will remain enjoined pursuant to the terms of the injunction during the pendency of any appeals process.

In the event that the CIT's final judgment is not appealed or, if appealed, is upheld by a final and conclusive court decision, Commerce will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on unliquidated entries of subject merchandise produced and exported by Z.A. Sea Foods, B-One Business House Pvt. Ltd., Hari Marine Private Limited, Magnum Export, Megaa Moda Pvt. Ltd., Milsha Agro Exports Private Limited, Sea Foods Private Limited, Shimpo Exports Private Limited, Five Star Marine Exports Private Limited, HN Indigos Private Limited, RSA Marines, and Zeal Aqua Limited, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b). We will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review when the importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is not zero or *de minimis*. Where an importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is zero or *de minimis*,⁹ we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 516A(c) and (e) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: December 8, 2022.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2022-27004 Filed 12-12-22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

[Docket No. 221202-0260]

RIN 0693-XC053

Public Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Fund Implementation

AGENCY: National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice, request for comment.

SUMMARY: The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) is requesting comment on the implementation of the Public Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Fund, as directed by the *CHIPS and Science Act of 2022*. Through this Notice and Request for Comment (Notice), NTIA seeks broad input and feedback from all interested stakeholders—including private industry, academia, civil society, and other experts—on this grant program to support the promotion and deployment of open, interoperable, and standards-based radio access networks (RAN).

DATES: Submit written comments on or before 5 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on January 27, 2023.

ADDRESSES: All electronic public comments on this action, identified by *Regulations.gov* docket number NTIA-2022-0003, may be submitted through the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>. The docket established for this rulemaking can be found at www.Regulations.gov, NTIA-2022-0003. Click the "Comment Now!" icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

In addition to inviting written submissions through this Notice, NTIA is hosting a public virtual listening session. More information about the listening session can be found at <https://www.ntia.doc.gov/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Please direct questions regarding this Notice to innovationfund@ntia.gov, indicating "Notice and Request for Comment" in the subject line, or, if by mail, addressed to National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; or by telephone to Sarah Skaluba, 202-482-3806. Please direct media inquiries to (202) 482-7002, or NTIA's Office of Public Affairs, press@ntia.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On August 9, 2022, President Biden signed the *CHIPS and Science Act of 2022* into law, appropriating \$1.5 billion for the Public Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Fund (referred to subsequently herein as the "Innovation Fund"), to support the promotion and deployment of open, interoperable, and standards-based radio access networks (RAN) (Pub. L. 117-167, Div. A, Sect. 106, 136 Stat. 1392). The Innovation Fund was previously authorized under section 9202(a)(1) of the *William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021* (Pub. L. 116-283; 47 U.S.C. 906(a)(1)).

With the passage of the *CHIPS and Science Act of 2022*, Congress has taken a proactive step in driving the adoption of open, interoperable, and standards-based RAN and supporting a more competitive and diverse telecommunications supply chain. This historic \$1.5 billion investment aims to support U.S. leadership in the global telecommunications ecosystem, foster competition, lower costs for consumers and network operators, and strengthen our supply chain.

Today's fifth generation wireless technology (known as "5G") infrastructure market is highly consolidated, with a small group of vendors making up the majority of the marketplace. This lack of competition can reduce supply chain resilience and security, contribute to higher prices, make it challenging for new, innovative U.S. companies to break into the market, and ultimately will exacerbate the digital divide. Additionally, certain equipment and services produced or provided by particular vendors in this marketplace have been deemed to pose an unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States.¹ Some of these vendors, including Chinese telecommunications companies Huawei Technologies Company and ZTE Corporation, have been shown to have links to the Chinese government and/or the Chinese Communist Party, giving rise to security risks.² Those risks are compounded by financial support from the government of China and preferential access to the Chinese

¹ See the Federal Communications Commission's List of Equipment and Services Covered by Section 2 of The Secure Networks Act, <https://www.fcc.gov/supplychain/coveredlist>.

² See, e.g., Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, U.S. House of Representatives, Investigative Report on the U.S. National Security Issues Posed by Chinese Telecommunications Companies Huawei and ZTE at iv (Oct. 8, 2012), [https://republicans-intelligence.house.gov/sites/intelligence.house.gov/files/documents/huaweizte%20investigative%20report%20\(final\).pdf](https://republicans-intelligence.house.gov/sites/intelligence.house.gov/files/documents/huaweizte%20investigative%20report%20(final).pdf).

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).