

transactions. If either respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis* in the final results of review, or if an importer-specific or customer-specific assessment rate is zero or *de minimis*, we will instruct CBP to liquidate appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties. The final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by this review, and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.<sup>18</sup>

For any respondent that was not selected for individual examination in this administrative review, including the Vietnam-wide entity, Commerce will instruct, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise at the rate of \$0.14 per kilogram.

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the 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The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the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 margins established in the final results of this review, except if the rate is *de minimis*, in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for previously-examined Vietnamese and non-Vietnamese exporters not listed above that at the time of entry are eligible for a separate rate base on a prior completed segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the existing exporter-specific cash deposit rate; (3) for all non-Vietnamese exporters of subject merchandise which at the time of entry do not have a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the Vietnamese exporter that supplied the non-Vietnamese exporter. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

### Final Results of Review

Unless otherwise extended, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of the issues raised in any written briefs, no later than 120 days after the date of publication of this notice, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.

### Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a preliminary 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 POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

### Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing the preliminary results of this review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: August 31, 2023.

**Lisa W. Wang,**

*Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

### Appendix I

#### List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Standing
- V. Intent To Rescind the Review, In Part
- VI. Preliminary Determination of No Shipments
- VII. Discussion of the Methodology
- VIII. Recommendation

### Appendix II

#### Companies for Which Commerce Intends To Rescind the Review

Bien Dong Seafood Company Ltd. (also known as Bien Dong, Bien Dong Seafood, Bien Dong Seafood Co., Ltd., Biendong Seafood Co., Ltd., Bien Dong Seafood Limited Liability Company or Bien Dong Seafoods Co., Ltd.)  
 C.P. Vietnam Corporation (also known as C.P. Vietnam Corp.)  
 Dai Thanh Seafoods Company Limited (also known as DATHACO, Dai Thanh Seafoods or Dai Thanh Seafoods Co., Ltd.)  
 East Sea Seafoods LLC (also known as East Sea Seafoods Limited Liability Company, ESS LLC, ESS, ESS JVC, or East Sea Seafoods Joint Venture Co., Ltd.)  
 Hai Huong Seafood Joint Stock Company (also known as HHFish, HH Fish, or Hai Huong Seafood)

NTSF Seafoods Joint Stock Company (also known as NTSF, NTSF Seafoods or Ntsf Seafoods Jsc)

PREFCO Distribution, LLC.

Vinh Quang Fisheries Corporation (also known as Vinh Quang, Vinh Quang Fisheries Corp., Vinh Quang Fisheries Joint Stock Company, or Vinh Quang Fisheries Co., Ltd.)

### Appendix III

#### Companies With No Shipments During the POR

Fatfish Company Limited (also known as FATIFISH or FATIFISHCO or Fatfish Co., Ltd.)

GF Seafood Corp.

Green Farms Seafood JSC

GODACO Seafood Joint Stock Company (also known as GODACO, GODACO Seafood, GODACO SEAFOOD, GODACO SEAFOOD, or GODACO Seafood J.S.C.)

Golden Quality Seafood Corporation (also known as Golden Quality, GoldenQuality, GOLDENQUALITY, or GoldenQuality Seafood Corporation)

Green Farms Seafood Joint Stock Company (also known as Green Farms, Green Farms Seafood JSC, GreenFarm SeaFoods Joint Stock Company, or Green Farms Seafoods Joint Stock Company)

Nam Viet Corporation (also known as NAVICO)

Nha Trang Seafoods, Inc. (also known as Nha Trang Seafoods-F89, Nha Trang Seafoods, or Nha Trang Seaproduct Company)

QMC Foods, Inc.

QVD Food Co., Ltd.\*

\*This is a collapsed entity comprised of QVD Food Co., Ltd, QVD Dong Thap Food Co., Ltd. (also known as Dong Thap or QVD DT), and Thuan Hung Co., Ltd. (also known as THUFICO).

[FR Doc. 2023-19337 Filed 9-6-23; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket No.: 230818-0199]

#### Request for Information on Implementation of the United States Government National Standards Strategy for Critical and Emerging Technology (USG NSSCET)

**AGENCY:** National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice; request for information.

**SUMMARY:** NIST is seeking information on behalf of the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Government to support the development of an implementation plan for the United States Government National Standards Strategy for Critical and Emerging Technology (USG NSSCET). The USG NSSCET is intended to support and complement existing private sector-led

<sup>18</sup> See section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

activities and plans, including the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) United States Standards Strategy (USSS), with a focus on critical and emerging technology(ies) (CET). The USG NSSCET reinforces the U.S. Government's support of a private sector-led, open, consensus-based international standards system, corresponding to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee decision that articulates and elaborates on principles that are fundamental to the development of an international standards: transparency; openness; impartiality and consensus; effectiveness and relevance; and coherence.

To inform the USG NSSCET implementation, including how to best partner with relevant stakeholders, NIST is requesting information that will support the identification and prioritization of key activities that will optimize the USG NSSCET implementation and further enhance the U.S. Government's ability to support a private sector-led, open, consensus-based international standards system, to which the U.S. Government is an active stakeholder and participant.

**DATES:** Comments must be received by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on November 6, 2023.

**ADDRESSES:**

- *Electronic submission:* Submit electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal.

1. Go to [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) and enter NIST-2023-0005 in the search field.

2. Click the "Comment Now!" icon and complete the required fields.

3. Enter or attach your comments.

Comments containing references, studies, research, and other empirical data that are not widely published should include copies of the referenced materials. All submissions, including attachments and other supporting materials, will become part of the public record and subject to public disclosure.

All comments responding to this document will be a matter of public record. Relevant comments will generally be available on the Federal eRulemaking Portal at

[www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). After the comment period closes, relevant comments will generally be available on [www.standards.gov](http://www.standards.gov). NIST will not accept comments accompanied by a request that part or all of the material be treated confidentially because of its business proprietary nature or for any other reason. Therefore, do not submit confidential business information or

otherwise sensitive, protected, or personal information, such as account numbers, Social Security numbers, or names of other individuals.

*For Public Meetings/Webcast:* NIST may hold a series of "Listening Sessions" or "Stakeholder Events" in support of the USG NSSCET implementation. Information on these and any other NIST-sponsored events in connection with the USG NSSCET implementation will be announced at [www.standards.gov](http://www.standards.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For questions about this notice please contact: Jennifer L. Marshall, Deputy Director, Standards Coordination Office (SCO), NIST via email at [sco@nist.gov](mailto:sco@nist.gov) or by phone at (301) 975-3396. Please direct all media inquiries to Public Affairs Office (PAO), NIST via email at [inquires@nist.gov](mailto:inquires@nist.gov) or by phone at (301) 975-2762.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** NIST is seeking information on behalf of the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Government to support the development of an implementation plan for the United States Government National Standards Strategy for Critical and Emerging Technology (USG NSSCET). The USG NSSCET is intended to support and complement existing private sector-led activities and plans, including the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) United States Standards Strategy (USSS), with a focus on critical and emerging technology(ies) (CET). The U.S. standards development system is unique because it is built upon a wide variety of processes that are open, voluntary, decentralized, and led by the private sector. These processes feature openness to participation by materially interested stakeholders with consensus-based decision making. Finalized standards are primarily published by private sector standards organizations, not the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government supports standards development activities in accordance with the World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Barriers to Trade Committee decision that articulates principles including transparency, openness, impartiality and consensus, effectiveness, relevance, and coherence. The USG NSSCET reinforces the U.S. Government's support of a private sector-led, open, consensus-based international standards system, to which the U.S. Government is an active stakeholder and participant. To inform the USG NSSCET implementation, including how to best partner with relevant stakeholders, NIST is requesting information that will support the identification and

prioritization of key activities that will optimize the USG NSSCET implementation and further enhance the U.S. Government's ability to support a private sector-led, open, consensus-based international standards system. In addition to other agencies and Departments, bureaus across the U.S. Department of Commerce are involved in the USG NSSCET. They include the International Trade Administration (ITA), the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA).

CET covered under the USG NSSCET include, but are not limited to:

- Communication and Networking Technologies
- Semiconductors and Microelectronics, including Computing, Memory, and Storage Technologies
- Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning
- Biotechnologies
- Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Services
- Digital Identity Infrastructure and Distributed Ledger Technologies
- Clean Energy Generation and Storage
- Quantum Information Technologies

There are also specific applications of CET that departments and agencies have determined will impact our global economy and national security. These include, but are not limited to:

- Automated and Connected Infrastructure
- Biobanking
- Automated, Connected, and Electrified Transportation
- Critical Minerals Supply Chains
- Cybersecurity and Privacy
- Carbon Capture, Removal, Utilization, and Storage

A full list of CETs identified by the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) can be found <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/02-2022-Critical-and-Emerging-Technologies-List-Update.pdf>.

The national interest in CET and associated areas of standardization demands a new and urgent level of coordination and effort. National policy priorities, as expressed in legislation and other statements of policy, will require new ways for public sector and private sector (*i.e.*, industry, including start-ups and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), academic community, and civil society organizations) stakeholders to cooperate in order to advance U.S. economic competitiveness and national security.

NIST is seeking comments on the following questions and encourages

responses from the public, including key stakeholders from the private sector (*i.e.*, industry, including start-ups and SMEs, academic community, and civil society organizations), standards developing organizations (SDOs), and international partners. The questions reflect the four Objectives in the USG NSSCET. However, the questions are not intended to limit the topics that may be addressed. Responses may include any topic believed to have implications for the implementation of the USG NSSCET.

When responding, commenters may address the practices of their organization(s) or a group of organizations with which they are familiar. Commenters may also provide information about the type, size, and location of the organization(s). Provision of such information is optional and will not affect NIST's consideration.

### General Questions

1. Are there potential benefits, opportunities, or risks associated with increased U.S. participation in standards development activities for CET?

2. What are the potential risks or implications of decreased U.S. participation in standards development activities for CET?

3. What are the most important challenges faced by the private sector (*i.e.*, industry, including start-ups and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), academic community, and civil society organizations) when participating in standards development activities for CET, and how can these challenges be addressed?

### USG NSSCET Objective 1: Investment

4. How can the U.S. Government establish policies that promote standards development for CET as a critical component of U.S. innovation culture?

5. How can the U.S. Government utilize Federal spending on research and development to drive technical contributions for CET standards development activities?

6. How can the U.S. Government facilitate the adoption of standards-based CET by industry stakeholders, including start-ups and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)?

7. How can the U.S. Government better support publicly funded and private research in standards development activities for CET?

### USG NSSCET Objective 2: Participation

8. How can the U.S. Government increase the amount and consistency of private sector (*i.e.*, industry, including

start-ups and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), academic community, and civil society organizations) engagement in standards development activities for CET?

9. How can the U.S. Government improve communications among the public and private sector (*i.e.*, industry, including start-ups and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), academic community, and civil society organizations) to address potential participation gaps in standards development activities for CET?

10. How can the U.S. Government foster early collaboration with private sector (*i.e.*, industry, including start-ups and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), academic community, and civil society organizations) stakeholders to identify standards for CET that would encourage market and regulatory acceptance as needed? At what stage is early collaboration most effective?

11. What roles do the academic community and civil society organizations play in standards development activities for CET, and how can they increase their contributions to a private sector-led system?

12. How can the U.S. Government better support state, local, and tribal governments in participating in standards development activities for CET?

### USG NSSCET Objective 3: Workforce

13. How can the U.S. Government leverage existing or develop new digital tools and resources that facilitate access to standards development processes, and increase engagement by private sector (*i.e.*, industry, including start-ups and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), academic community, and civil society organizations) CET stakeholders?

14. How can the U.S. Government incentivize the modification of existing curricula and/or the creation of new curricula, to include faculty professional development, by educational institutions for pedagogy to support standards development activities for CET?

15. What standards development activities for CET can U.S. government and private sector (*i.e.*, industry, including start-ups and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), academic community, and civil society organizations) stakeholders promote or develop to encourage increased participation by students and trainees?

16. How can the U.S. Government support both private sector and public sector recognition for standards

development expertise and how can this recognition be utilized to increase standards development activities for CET?

### USG NSSCET Objective 4: Integrity and Inclusivity

17. How can the U.S. Government work with private sector (*i.e.*, industry, including start-ups and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), academic community, and civil society organizations) stakeholders to more effectively coordinate with international partners and reinforce private sector-led standards development activities for CET?

18. How should the U.S. Government share information on standards development activities for CET with like-minded partners and allies?

19. What standards information and tools can the U.S. government develop and promote to ensure U.S. exporters can compete in global markets for CET?

20. How can the U.S. Government further advance the design and implementation of technical assistance programs for CET that enable broad and inclusive participation by developing countries in international SDOs?

21. How can the U.S. Government work with international partners to ensure that standards for CET are developed in a way that supports U.S. interests, including a commitment to free and fair market competition in which the best technologies come to market?

22. How can the U.S. Government make the United States a more desirable location to hold international standards meetings, events, and activities for CET?

**Alicia Chambers,**

*NIST Executive Secretariat.*

[FR Doc. 2023-19245 Filed 9-6-23; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-13-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XD161]

### Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council; Public Hearings; Correction

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

**ACTION:** Notice of correction to public hearings and webinars.

**SUMMARY:** The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council) will hold two virtual/webinar public