

Dated: May 30, 2013.

**Ronald K. Lorentzen,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

### Appendix—List of Issues in Decision Memorandum

Issue 1: Whether PYTCO Had Reviewable Sales

Issue 2: Treating PYTCO and Conduit as a Single Entity and Applying AFA

Issue 3: Whether To Inform CBP that PYTCO Misclassified Entries During the POR

Issue 4: Whether To Order Liquidation of Any Entries Produced and/or Exported by Respondents at the “All Others” Rate

[FR Doc. 2013–13557 Filed 6–6–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

#### Travel and Tourism Trade Mission to Taiwan, Japan and Korea

**AGENCY:** International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice.

#### Mission Description

The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service, is organizing a Trade Mission to Taiwan, Japan, and Korea March 10–14, 2014. The purpose of the mission is to help U.S. firms in the travel and tourism industry find business partners and sell services in Taipei, Taiwan; Seoul, Korea; and Tokyo, Japan. The targeted sector for participation in this mission is travel and tourism, including U.S.-based travel and tourism suppliers, destination marketing organizations (i.e., convention and visitors bureaus), travel promotion organizations and other travel and tourism entities promoting and selling travel to the United States including trade associations.

#### Commercial Setting

##### Taiwan

Each year, roughly 41% of Taiwan’s 23 million people travel abroad and an estimated 300,000 traveled to the United States in 2012. The forecast is that nearly 400,000 visitors from Taiwan (a 25% increase) will travel to the United States annually by 2015 as a result of Taiwan’s entry into the U.S. Visa Waiver Program on November 1, 2012. Taiwan is the only economy to receive visa-free status in the last three years, and it is an exciting time to promote U.S. travel destinations given the pent-

up demand for travel to the United States from Taiwan.

On average, a Taiwan visitor to the United States spends about \$4,000 per trip. This number translates to over \$1.1 billion yearly in travel and tourism spending by Taiwan outbound travelers to the United States. Taiwanese enjoy shopping, dining out, sightseeing in cities, experiencing amusement and theme parks, and visiting historic places.

For Taiwan nationals, outbound travel is both a vital part of doing business in this trade-oriented economy and a trendy form of leisure holidays. Taiwan’s GDP per capita is one of the highest in Asia at approximately \$20,400, which means that an increasing share of the population has the means to seek and enjoy leisure travel abroad. In the capital city, Taipei, it rains about 180 days each year, and Taiwan travelers are always searching for sunny and dry destinations for their holiday adventures. Taiwan is also the sixth-largest source of international students for the United States, many of whom have friends and family visiting them regularly and enjoying U.S. destinations and attractions.

The United States is among the top five destinations for Taiwan outbound travelers, and is the top non-Asian and long-haul destination. Despite its popularity with Taiwan outbound travelers, the United States faces strong competition from other destinations that also don’t require a visa, such as Australia, China, Japan, Thailand and European Union countries.

##### Korea

In 2012, over 13.7 million Koreans, roughly one fourth of the population, traveled abroad and over one million traveled to the United States. It is estimated that by 2014 nearly 1.5 million Koreans (a 23% increase) will travel to the United States annually. On average, a Korean visitor to the United States spends approximately \$3,500 per trip. This will translate to over \$5 billion in tourism spending by Korean outbound travelers to the United States in 2014.

Korea’s remarkable economic growth over the past 30 years has transformed the country, moving it from the ranks of developing nations to exclusive membership among the world’s most developed and richest economies. In 2012 Korea enjoyed a 2.1% increase in GDP, which now totals \$1.14 trillion. Korea’s per capita GDP in 1963 was just \$100. Today, it exceeds \$32,400. Increased income has given Koreans the means to seek and enjoy leisure travel abroad. Industry experts expect that the

number of outbound travelers will continue to increase for the next five years and that demand for sophisticated and niche market travel, such as for meetings, conventions and exhibitions; cruises and edu-tourism will grow significantly.

The United States remains one of the top five destinations for both Taiwan and Korean outbound travelers, and is the top non-Asian and long-haul destination for both countries. Despite its popularity with Taiwan and Korean outbound travelers, the United States faces strong competition from aggressive marketing from other destinations that also don’t require a visa, such as Australia, China, Japan, Thailand and the European Union.

##### Japan

Japan remains the world’s third-largest economy, after the United States and China, with a GDP of roughly \$5.8 trillion. Japan is the fourth largest export market for U.S. goods and services, and was our fourth largest trading partner overall in 2012.

Japan is a major source of travel to the United States, providing substantial economic benefits. An estimated 3.7 million Japanese visited the United States in 2012, ranking Japan 4th in number of travelers to the United States. Japan ranked second behind Canada, however, in the amount of total spending by travelers in the United States in 2012—close to \$15 billion.

The number of Japanese outbound travelers in 2012 was 18.5 million, an increase of 8.8 percent over the previous year. This is the highest in Japanese history. As of November 2012, 3.4 million Japanese visitors had traveled to the United States, a 14-percent increase over the same period last year. CS Japan projects that Japan should finish 2012 at around 3.7 million visitors to the United States. Projections for United States destinations remain good in 2013 regardless of any depreciation of the yen.

After more than two decades of stagnation, Japan’s travel industry is seen as growing. With the implementation of the Open Skies Agreement and the introduction of the Boeing 787 Dreamliner, new nonstop flights have begun between Boston, Seattle, San Diego, San Jose, and Denver with Tokyo. In addition, BrandUSA and the Japan Association of Travel Agents successfully implemented a “Japan-U.S. Tourism Exchange Year” in 2012/13. As a result, the United States has enjoyed high visibility in recent months, and now is an excellent time for the U.S. travel industry to capitalize on that groundwork to actively promote their

destinations and services in the Japanese market.

#### Other Products and Services

The foregoing analysis of travel and tourism opportunities in Taiwan, Japan, and Korea is not intended to be exhaustive, but illustrative of the many opportunities available to U.S. businesses. Applications from companies selling products or services within the scope of this mission, but not specifically identified, will be considered and evaluated by the Department of Commerce. Companies whose products or services do not fit the

scope of the mission may contact their local U.S. Export Assistance Center to learn about other business development missions and services that may provide more targeted export opportunities. Companies may call 1-800-872-8723, or go to <http://help.export.gov/> to obtain such information. This information also may be found on the Web site <http://www.export.gov>.

#### Mission Goals

The goal of this Trade Mission is to help U.S. destinations and tourism suppliers, including receptive tour operators, to develop their contacts and

generate exports in Taiwan, Japan and Korea by providing business-to-business introductions and market access information so they can position themselves to enter or expand their presence in the Taiwan, Japanese and Korean markets.

#### Mission Scenario

The Taiwan-Japan-Korea Travel and Tourism Trade Mission will visit Taipei, Tokyo and Seoul, allowing participants to access the largest markets and business centers in the three countries. In each city, participants will meet with potential business contacts.

#### PROPOSED TIME TABLE

Date	Day	Activity
March 9 .....	Sunday—Taipei .....	Arrive in Taipei.
March 10 .....	Monday—Taipei .....	Mission Meetings Officially Start; Breakfast briefing with U.S. Embassy Staff; One-on-one business appointments; Evening business reception.
March 11 .....	Tuesday Travel to Tokyo.	
March 12 .....	Wednesday—Tokyo ....	Briefing by U.S. Embassy Staff; One-on-one business meetings; Evening business reception.
March 13 .....	Thursday Travel to Seoul.	
March 14 .....	Friday—Seoul .....	Briefing by U.S. Embassy Staff; One-on-one business meetings; Evening business reception; Mission ends.

\*Note: The final schedule and potential site visits will depend on the availability of local government and business officials, specific goals of mission participants, and air travel schedules.

#### Participation Requirements

All parties interested in participating in the trade mission to Japan, Korea and Taiwan must complete and submit an application package for consideration by DOC. All applicants will be evaluated on their ability to meet certain conditions and best satisfy the selection criteria as outlined below. U.S. companies or trade associations already doing business with Japan, Korea and Taiwan, as well as U.S. companies seeking to enter these markets for the first time, may apply. A minimum of fifteen, and a maximum of thirty, companies and/or trade associations will be selected from the applicant pool for participation in this mission.

#### Fees and Expenses

After a company has been selected to participate in the mission, a payment to the Department of Commerce in the form of a participation fee is required.

This Trade Mission is organized as three separate segments (Taiwan, Korea and Japan). Companies may choose to participate in one, two or all three segments. The fee for participating in more than one segment is the sum of the individual segments.

For business-to-business meetings in Taiwan only (not traveling to an additional trade mission country), the participation fee will be \$1,400 for a

small or medium-sized enterprise (SME)<sup>1</sup> and \$1,625 for large firms\*.

For business-to-business meetings in Japan only (not traveling to an additional trade mission country), the participation fee will be \$1,725 for a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME)<sup>1</sup> and \$1,925 for large firms\*.

For business-to-business meetings in Korea only (not traveling to an additional trade mission country), the participation fee will be \$1,275 for a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME)<sup>1</sup> and \$1,475 for large firms\*.

#### Conditions for Participation

- An applicant must submit a completed and signed mission application and supplemental application materials, including adequate information on the company's products and/or services, primary market objectives, and goals for participation. If the Department of Commerce receives an incomplete

<sup>1</sup> An SME is defined as a firm with 500 or fewer employees or that otherwise qualifies as a small business under SBA regulations (see [http://www.sba.gov/services/contracting\\_opportunities/sizestandardstoc/index.html](http://www.sba.gov/services/contracting_opportunities/sizestandardstoc/index.html)). Parent companies, affiliates, and subsidiaries will be considered when determining business size. The dual pricing reflects the Commercial Service's user fee schedule that became effective May 1, 2008 (see <http://www.export.gov/newsletter/march2008/initiatives.html> for additional information).

application, the Department may reject the application, request additional information, or take the lack of information into account when evaluating the application.

- Each applicant must also certify that it seeks to attract international travelers to the United States and that the travel and tourism products and services it seeks to export through the mission are located in the United States.

#### Selection Criteria for Participation

- Suitability of the company's (or, in the case of a trade association or trade organization, represented companies') products or services to the market.
- Company's (or, in the case of a trade association or trade organization, represented companies') potential for conducting business in the country and region, including likelihood of exports resulting from the mission.
- Consistency of the applicant's goals and objectives with the stated scope of the mission.

Diversity of company size, sector or subsector, and location may also be considered during the review process.

Referrals from political organizations and any documents containing references to partisan political activities (including political contributions) will be removed from an applicant's

submission and not considered during the selection process.

### Timeframe for Recruitment and Applications

Mission recruitment will be conducted in an open and public manner, including publication in the **Federal Register**, posting on the Department of Commerce trade mission calendar ([www.export.gov/trademissions](http://www.export.gov/trademissions)) and other Internet Web sites, press releases to general and trade media, notices by industry trade associations and other multiplier groups, and publicity at industry meetings, symposia, conferences, and trade shows.

Recruitment for the mission will conclude no later than February 7, 2014. The U.S. Department of Commerce will review applications and make selection decisions on a rolling basis until the maximum of thirty participants is reached. We will inform all applicants of selection decisions as soon as possible after the applications are reviewed. Applications received after February 7, 2014 will be considered only if space and scheduling constraints permit.

### How To Apply

Applications can be downloaded from the trade mission Web site or can be obtained by contacting the Department of Commerce staff listed below. Completed applications should be submitted to Frank Spector at [Frank.Spector@trade.gov](mailto:Frank.Spector@trade.gov).

#### Contacts

Commercial Service Trade Missions Program, Frank Spector, Senior, International Trade Specialist, Tel: 202-482-2054, Email: [Frank.Spector@trade.gov](mailto:Frank.Spector@trade.gov)

U.S. Commercial Service (U.S.), Anastasia Xenias, 212-809-2685, Email: [Anastasia.Xenias@trade.gov](mailto:Anastasia.Xenias@trade.gov)

U.S. Commercial Service Japan, Stephen Anderson, Commercial Attaché, Tel: 81-3-3224-5058, Email: [Stephen.Anderson@trade.gov](mailto:Stephen.Anderson@trade.gov)

U.S. Commercial Service Korea, Keenton Chiang, Commercial Attache, Tel: 82-2-397-4908, Email: [Keenton.Chiang@trade.gov](mailto:Keenton.Chiang@trade.gov)

American Institute in Taiwan, Scott Pozil, Deputy Commercial Section Chief, Ph: 886-2-2720-1550 ext. 381, Email: [Scott.Pozil@trade.gov](mailto:Scott.Pozil@trade.gov)

#### Frank Spector,

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[FR Doc. 2013-13489 Filed 6-6-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-FF-P

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Institute of Standards and Technology

#### Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; NIST MEP Advanced Manufacturing Jobs and Innovation Accelerator Challenge (AMJIAC) Client Impact Survey

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

**DATES:** Written comments must be submitted on or before August 6, 2013.

**ADDRESSES:** Direct all written comments to Jennifer Jessup, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6616, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at [jjessup@doc.gov](mailto:jjessup@doc.gov)).

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to: Dede McMahon, NIST MEP, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 4800, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899-4800; (301-975-8328); [deirdre.mcmahon@nist.gov](mailto:deirdre.mcmahon@nist.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Abstract

This is a request for a new information collection.

The purpose of the Advanced Manufacturing Jobs and Innovation Accelerator Challenge (AMJIAC) is to provide strategic, catalytic funding for regional partnerships that have the potential to accelerate innovation and strengthen capacity in advanced manufacturing. The objectives of the challenge are to support job creation, encourage economic development, and enhance the competitiveness of U.S. manufacturers in regions across the country. The AMJIAC is a partnership among the U.S. Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration, the U.S. Small Business Administration, and the National Science Foundation.

Ten Award Recipients were selected through a competitive multi-agency grant process announced in May 2012 to support initiatives that strengthen advanced manufacturing at the local and/or regional level. The funds help the ten partnerships support local and/or regional efforts to spur job creation through a variety of projects, including initiatives that connect innovative small suppliers with large companies, link research with start-up companies that can commercialize new ideas, and train workers with skills that firms need to capitalize on business opportunities.

The data collected from the companies served by the ten AMJIAC Award Recipients will provide all of the agencies with information about the outcomes and impacts of the AMJIAC program on U.S. manufacturers obtained from the companies. This information will include quantified impacts on their sales, cost savings, employment growth, and additional investment. These figures will be used to determine the effectiveness of the project work and to gauge the overall success of the AMJIAC project. The purpose of the survey is to collect data from the companies to display the effectiveness of the AMJIAC project.

##### II. Method of Collection

Information will be collected electronically.

##### III. Data

*OMB Control Number:* None.

*Form Number:* None.

*Type of Review:* Regular submission (new information collection).

*Affected Public:* Business or other for-profit organizations; Not for profit institutions.

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 200.

*Estimated Time per Response:* 15 minutes.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:* 50.

*Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public:* \$0.

##### IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the