

chemical name of “bis (2-ethylhexyl) terephthalate” and has a Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) registry number of 6422–86–2. Regardless of the label, all DOTP is covered by this order.

Subject merchandise is currently classified under subheading 2917.39.2000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Subject merchandise may also enter under subheadings 2917.39.7000 or 3812.20.1000 of the HTSUS. While the CAS registry number and HTSUS classification are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

Antidumping Duty Order

As stated above, on August 9, 2017, in accordance with sections 735(b)(1)(A)(i) and 735(d) of the Act, the ITC has notified the Department of its final determination that the industry in the United States producing is materially injured by reason of the LTFV imports of DOTP from Korea.³ Therefore, in accordance with section 735(c)(2) of the Act, we are issuing this antidumping duty order. Because the ITC determined that imports of DOTP from Korea are materially injuring a U.S. industry, unliquidated entries of such merchandise from Korea, entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, are subject to the assessment of antidumping duties.

As a result of the ITC’s final affirmative determination, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, the Department will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess, upon further instruction by the Department, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price (or constructed export price) of the merchandise, for all relevant entries of DOTP from Korea. Antidumping duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries of DOTP from Korea entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after February 3, 2017, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination*,⁴ but will not include entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period and before publication of the ITC’s final injury determination in the **Federal Register**, should such entries exist, as further described below.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, we will instruct CBP to continue to suspend liquidation on all relevant entries of DOTP from Korea. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

The Department will also instruct CBP to require cash deposits equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margins indicated below. Accordingly, effective on the date of publication of the ITC’s final affirmative injury determination in the **Federal Register**, CBP will require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on this subject merchandise, a cash deposit rate equal to the estimated weighted-average antidumping duty margins listed below.⁵ The “all-others” rate applies to all producers or exporters not specifically listed.

Provisional Measures

Section 733(d) of the Act states that instructions issued pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months, except where exporters representing a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise request the Department to extend that four-month period to no more than six months. At the request of exporters that account for a significant proportion of DOTP from Korea, the Department extended the four-month period to six months.⁶ The Department published the *Preliminary Determination* in this investigation on February 3, 2017.⁷ Therefore, the extended period, beginning on the date of the publication of the *Preliminary Determination*, ended on August 1, 2017. Furthermore, section 737(b) of the Act states that definitive duties are to begin on the date of publication of the ITC’s final injury determination.

Therefore, in accordance with section 733(d) of the Act and our practice,⁸ the Department will instruct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to liquidate, without regard to antidumping duties, unliquidated entries of DOTP from Korea entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for

⁵ See Section 736(a)(3) of the Act.

⁶ See *Preliminary Determination*.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ See, e.g., *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From India, Italy, the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determination for India and Taiwan, and Antidumping Duty Orders*, 81 FR 48390 (July 25, 2016).

consumption after August 1, 2017, the date on which the provisional measures expired, until and through August 14, 2017, the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC’s final injury determination in the **Federal Register**.⁹

Estimated Weighted-Average Antidumping Duty Margins

The weighted-average antidumping duty margin percentages are as follows:

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average margins (percent)
Aekyung Petrochemical Co., Ltd	4.08
LG Chem, Ltd	2.71
All-Others	3.69

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty order with respect to DOTP from Korea pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of antidumping duty orders currently in effect at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html>.

This order is published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: August 15, 2017.

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.

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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 (the Department) has completed the administrative review of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on cut-to-length carbon-quality steel plate (CTL Plate) from the Republic of Korea (Korea) for the January 1, 2015, through December 31, 2015, period of review (POR). We have determined that

⁹ See *Diocetyl Terephthalate (DOTP) From Korea: Determination*, 82 FR 38708 (August 15, 2017).

³ *Id.*

⁴ See *Diocetyl Terephthalate from the Republic of Korea: Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Negative Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances, and Postponement of Final Determination*, 82 FR 9195 (February 3, 2017) (*Preliminary Determination*).

Hyundai Steel Co. (Hyundai Steel) received countervailable subsidies that are above *de minimis* and that Dongkuk Steel Mill Co., Ltd. (DSM) did not. We are applying to the five firms not selected for individual examination in this administrative review the rate calculated for Hyundai Steel. We are also rescinding the review for eight companies.

DATES: August 18, 2017.

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.

Background

On February 10, 2000, the Department published the CVD *Order* on CTL Plate from Korea.¹ The Department published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review in the **Federal Register** on March 15, 2017.² For a discussion of the events following the *Preliminary Results*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³

Scope of the Order

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

¹ See *Notice of Amended Final Determination: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from India and the Republic of Korea; and Notice of Countervailing Duty Orders: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from France, India, Indonesia, Italy, and the Republic of Korea*, 65 FR 6587 (February 10, 2000) (*Order*).

² See *Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review, and Preliminary Intent to Rescind in Part: Calendar Year 2015*, 82 FR 13792 (March 15, 2017) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

³ See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for Final Results of 2015 Countervailing Duty Administrative Review of Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from the Republic of Korea” (Issues and Decision Memorandum), dated concurrently with this notice and incorporated herein by reference.

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.⁴

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in interested parties’ case briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues raised by interested parties and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is provided 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.

Methodology

The Department conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For the subsidy programs found countervailable during the POR, we determine that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a government-provided financial contribution that confers a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁵ For a complete description of the methodology underlying the Department’s

⁴ For a complete description of the scope of the order, see Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁵ 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.

conclusions, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Rescission of the 2015 Administrative Review, in Part

As noted in the *Preliminary Results*, the Department received timely no shipment responses from GS Global Corp. (GS Global), Hyundai Glovis, Hyundai Mipo Dockyard Co., Ltd (Hyundai Mipo), Hyosung Corporation (Hyosung), Daewoo International Corp., Samsung C&T Corporation (Samsung C&T Corp.), SK Networks Co., Ltd. (SK Networks), and Samsung Heavy Industries. The Department inquired with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) whether GS Global, Hyundai Glovis, Hyundai Mipo, Hyosung, Daewoo International Corp., Samsung C&T Corp., SK Networks, and Samsung Heavy Industries had shipped merchandise to the United States during the POR, and CBP provided no evidence to contradict the no shipments claims made by these companies. Accordingly, the Department is rescinding the administrative review of with respect to these eight companies pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

Rate for Non-Selected Companies Under Review

There are five companies for which a review was requested and not rescinded, but were not selected as mandatory respondents: Bookuk Steel, BDP International, Samsung C&T Engineering and Construction Group (Samsung C&T Engineering), Sung Jin Steel Co., Ltd., and Samsung C&T Trading and Investment Group (Samsung C&T Trading). Consistent with the preliminary results, we are applying to the non-selected companies the rate calculated for Hyundai Steel, which is above *de minimis*.

Final Results of Review

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5), we determine the following net countervailable subsidy rates for the period January 1, 2015, through December 31, 2015:

Company	Subsidy rate <i>Ad Valorem</i> (%)
Dongkuk Steel Mill Co., Ltd ..	* 0.13
Hyundai Steel Co	0.54
Bookuk Steel	0.54
BDP International	0.54
Samsung C&T Engineering and Construction Group ...	0.54
Sung Jin Steel Co., Ltd	0.54
Samsung C&T Trading and Investment Group	0.54

* *de minimis*.

Disclosure

We intend to disclose to parties in this proceeding the calculations performed for these final results within five days of the date of the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.⁶

Assessment Rates

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), the Department intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after the date of publication of these final results. 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. For Hyundai Steel and the above listed companies, we will instruct CBP to assess countervailing duties on the value of the POR entries at the rate shown above.

Cash Deposit Instructions

In accordance with section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act, we intend to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties in the amounts shown above, for the companies listed 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. Because the countervailable subsidy rate for DSM is *de minimis*, the Department will instruct CBP to collect cash deposits at a rate of zero for DSM for all shipments of the subject merchandise that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative review. For all non-reviewed firms, we will instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties at the most recent company-specific or all-others rate applicable to the company. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Return or Destruction of Proprietary Information

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). 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.

We are issuing and publishing these final results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4) and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: August 11, 2017.

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. List of Interested Party Comments
- III. Period of Review
- IV. Scope of the Order
- V. Rescission of the 2015 Administrative Review, in Part
- VI. Non-Selected Rate
- VII. Subsidy Methodologies
- VIII. Analysis of Programs
- IX. Analysis of Comments

Comment 1: Whether the Department Should Initiate an Investigation into the GOK's Provision of Electricity for Less than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR)

Comment 2: Whether the Department Erred in not Initiating an Investigation into the GOK's Purchases of Electricity for More than Adequate Remuneration (MTAR)

Comment 3: Whether the Department's Finding that the Demand Response Resources (DRR) Program Constitutes a Countervailable Subsidy is in Accordance with the Requirements of the Statute or the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures

Comment 4: Whether the Department Erred in Finding that Various Restriction of Special Taxation Act (RSTA) Tax Programs are *De Facto* Specific

Comment 5: Whether the Department Should Find that Samsung C&T Engineering and Samsung C&T Trading Had No Reviewable Entries During the POR

- X. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Billfish Certificate of Eligibility

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), 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 October 17, 2017.

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 pracomments@doc.gov).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Margo Schulze-Haugen, (301) 427-8503 or margo.schulze-haugen@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This request is for an extension of a currently approved information collection. Under the provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), NOAA is responsible for management of the Nation's marine fisheries. In addition, NOAA must comply with the United States' (U.S.) obligations under the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975 (16 U.S.C. 971 *et seq.*). A Certificate of Eligibility (COE) for Billfishes is required under 50 CFR part 635 to accompany all billfish, except for a billfish landed in a Pacific state and remaining in the state of landing. This documentation certifies that the accompanying billfish was not harvested from the applicable Atlantic Ocean management unit (described on the NOAA sample certificate), and identifies the vessel landing the billfish, the vessel's homeport, the port of offloading, and the date of offloading. The certificate must accompany the billfish to any dealer or processor who subsequently receives or possesses the billfish. A standard certificate format is not currently required to document the necessary information, provided it contains all of the information required. The extension of this collection is necessary to implement the Consolidated Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan, which contains conservation and management

⁶ See 19 CFR 351.224(b).