

For entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by Hyundai and POSCO/PDW for which the producer did not know its merchandise was destined for the United States, or for any respondent for which we have a final determination of no shipments, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company (or companies) involved in the transaction.¹³

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the notice of final results of this administrative review for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for Hyundai and POSCO/PDW in the final results of review will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this administrative review; (2) for merchandise exported by producers or exporters not covered in this 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 in which they were reviewed; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this 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 merchandise; (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 5.55 percent,¹⁴ the all-others rate established in the less-than-fair-value investigation. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

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.

¹³ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 83 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

¹⁴ See *Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Australia, Brazil, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, the Republic of Turkey, and the United Kingdom: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determinations for Australia, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Turkey and Antidumping Duty Orders*, 81 FR 67962 (October 3, 2016) (*Order*).

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

Commerce is issuing and publishing these results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: November 2, 2018.

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 Preliminary Decision Memorandum

1. Summary
2. Background
3. Scope of the Order
4. Discussion of the Methodology
 - Comparison to Normal Value
 - A. Determination of the Comparison Method
 - B. Results of Differential Pricing Analysis
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 - Product Comparisons
 - Export Price/Constructed Export Price
 - Normal Value
 - A. Home Market Viability
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 1. Calculation of COP
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–560–829]

Certain Uncoated Paper From Indonesia: Rescission of 2017 Countervailing Duty Administrative Review

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is rescinding the administrative review of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on certain uncoated paper from Indonesia for the period of review (POR) January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2017.

DATES: Applicable November 14, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Goldberger or Darla Brown, 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) 482–4136 or (202) 482–1791, respectively.

Background

On March 5, 2018, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the CVD order on certain uncoated paper from Indonesia for the POR.¹ On April 2, 2018, Commerce received a timely request from PT Anugerah Kertas Utama, PT Riau Andalan Kertas, and APRIL Fine Paper Macao Offshore Limited (collectively, APRIL), in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) and 19 CFR 351.213(b), to conduct an administrative review of this CVD order.²

On May 2, 2018, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of initiation with respect to APRIL.³ On July 13, 2018, APRIL timely withdrew its request for an administrative review.⁴

Rescission of Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), the Secretary will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if a party who requested the review withdraws the request within 90 days of the date of publication of notice of initiation of the requested review. As noted above, APRIL withdrew its request for review by the 90-day deadline, and no other party requested an administrative review of this order. Therefore, we are rescinding the administrative review of the CVD order on certain uncoated paper from Indonesia covering the period January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2017.

Assessment

Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess countervailing duties on all appropriate entries. Countervailing duties shall be

¹ See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation: Opportunity to Request Administrative Review*, 83 FR 9284 (March 5, 2018).

² See Letter from APRIL, “Uncoated Paper from Indonesia,” dated April 2, 2018.

³ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 83 FR 19215 (May 2, 2018).

⁴ See Letter from APRIL, “Certain Uncoated Paper from Indonesia: APRIL—Withdraw of Request for Administrative Review,” dated July 13, 2018.

assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP 15 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction 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 terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with section 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: November 7, 2018.

James Maeder,

Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations performing the duties of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket Number 181101997-8997-01]

Developing a Privacy Framework

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; request for information (RFI).

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is developing a framework that can be used to improve organizations' management of privacy risk for individuals arising from the collection, storage, use, and sharing of their information.¹ The NIST Privacy

¹ While NIST requests information about how organizations define privacy risk in topic #3 below, for the purposes of this RFI, NIST references the privacy risk model set forth in NISTIR 8062, *An Introduction to Privacy Engineering and Risk Management in Federal Systems* at <https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/nistir/8062/final>,

Framework: An Enterprise Risk Management Tool ("Privacy Framework"), is intended for voluntary use and is envisioned to consist of outcomes and approaches that align policy, business, technological, and legal approaches to improve organizations' management of processes for incorporating privacy protections into products and services. This notice requests information to help identify, understand, refine, and guide development of the Privacy Framework. The Privacy Framework will be developed through a consensus-driven, open, and collaborative process that will include workshops and other opportunities to provide input.

DATES: Comments in response to this notice must be received by 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on December 31, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be submitted by mail to Katie MacFarland, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 2000, Gaithersburg, MD 20899. Electronic submissions may be sent to privacyframework@nist.gov, and may be in any of the following formats: HTML, ASCII, Word, RTF, or PDF. Please cite "Developing a Privacy Framework" in all correspondence. Comments received by the deadline will be posted at <http://www.nist.gov/privacyframework> without change or redaction, so commenters should not include information they do not wish to be posted (e.g., personal or confidential business information). Comments that contain profanity, vulgarity, threats, or other inappropriate language or content will not be posted or considered.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions about this RFI contact: Naomi Lefkovitz, U.S. Department of Commerce, NIST, MS 2000, 100 Bureau Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, telephone (301) 975-2924, email privacyframework@nist.gov. Please direct media inquiries to NIST's Public Affairs Office at (301) 975-NIST.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Genesis for the Privacy Framework's Development

It is a challenge to design, operate, or use technologies in ways that are mindful of diverse privacy needs in an increasingly connected and complex environment. Current and cutting-edge technologies such as mobile devices, social media, the Internet of Things and artificial intelligence are giving rise to increased concerns about their impacts

which analyzes the problems that individuals might experience as a result of the processing of their information, and the impact if they were to occur.

on individuals' privacy. Inside and outside the U.S., there are multiple visions for how to address these concerns. Accordingly, the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) is developing a forward-thinking approach that supports both business innovation and strong privacy protections. As part of this effort, NIST is developing a voluntary Privacy Framework to help organizations: better identify, assess, manage, and communicate privacy risks; foster the development of innovative approaches to protecting individuals' privacy; and increase trust in products and services.² The Privacy Framework is intended to be a tool that would assist with enterprise risk management.

Privacy Framework Development and Attributes

While good cybersecurity practices help manage privacy risk through the protection of personally identifiable information (PII),³ privacy risks also can arise from how organizations collect, store, use, and share PII to meet their mission or business objective, as well as how individuals interact with products and services. NIST seeks to understand whether organizations that design, operate, or use these products and services would be better able to address the full scope of privacy risk with more tools to support better implementation of privacy protections.

NIST will develop the Privacy Framework in a manner consistent with its mission to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness, and is seeking input from all interested stakeholders. NIST intends for the Framework to provide a prioritized, flexible, risk-based, outcome-based, and cost-effective approach that can be compatible with existing legal and regulatory regimes in order to be the most useful to organizations and enable widespread adoption. NIST expects that the Privacy Framework development process will involve several iterations to

² In parallel with this effort, the DOC's National Telecommunications and Information Administration is developing a set of privacy principles in support of a domestic policy approach that advances consumer privacy protections while protecting prosperity and innovation, in coordination with DOC's International Trade Administration to ensure consistency with international policy objectives: <https://www.ntia.doc.gov/federal-register-notice/2018/request-comments-developing-administration-s-approach-consumer-privacy>.

³ For the purposes of this RFI, NIST is using the definition from the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-130. PII is defined as "information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone or when combined with other information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual."