

**Background:** The Travel Promotion Act of 2009 (TPA) was signed into law by President Obama on March 4, 2010. The TPA established the Corporation for Travel Promotion (the Corporation), as a non-profit corporation charged with the development and execution of a plan to (A) provide useful information to those interested in traveling to the United States; (B) identify and address perceptions regarding U.S. entry policies; (C) maximize economic and diplomatic benefits of travel to the United States through the use of various promotional tools; (D) ensure that international travel benefits all States and the District of Columbia, and (E) identify opportunities to promote tourism to rural and urban areas equally, including areas not traditionally visited by international travelers.

The Corporation is governed by a Board of Directors, consisting of 11 members with knowledge of international travel promotion or marketing, broadly representing various regions of the United States. The TPA directs the Secretary of Commerce (after consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State) to appoint the Board of Directors for the Corporation.

At this time, the Department will be selecting three individuals with the appropriate expertise and experience from specific sectors of the travel and tourism industry to serve on the Board as follows:

(A) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience in a city convention and visitors' bureau;

(B) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience in the restaurant industry; and

(C) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience as an official in a State tourism office.

To be eligible for Board membership, individuals must have international travel and tourism marketing experience, be a current or former chief executive officer, chief financial officer, or chief marketing officer or have held an equivalent management position. Additional consideration will be given to individuals who have experience working in U.S. multinational entities with marketing budgets, and who are audit committee financial experts as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission (in accordance with section 407 of Pub. L. 107-204 [15 U.S.C. 7265]). Individuals must be U.S. citizens, and in addition, cannot be federally registered lobbyists or registered as a foreign agent under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

Those selected for the Board must be able to meet the time and effort commitments of the Board.

Board members serve at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce (who may remove any member of the Board for good cause). The terms of office of each member of the Board appointed by the Secretary shall be 3 years. Board members can serve a maximum of two consecutive full three-year terms. Board members are not considered Federal government employees by virtue of their service as a member of the Board and will receive no compensation from the Federal government for their participation in Board activities. Members participating in Board meetings and events may be paid actual travel expenses and per diem when away from their usual places of residence by the Corporation.

To be considered for appointment, please provide the following:

1. Name, title, and personal resume of the individual requesting consideration, including address, email address and phone number; and

2. A brief statement of why the person should be considered for appointment to the Board. This statement should also address the individual's relevant international travel and tourism marketing experience and indicate clearly the sector or sectors enumerated above in which the individual has the requisite expertise and experience. Individuals who have the requisite expertise and experience in more than one sector can be appointed for only one of those sectors. Appointments of members to the Board will be made by the Secretary of Commerce.

Dated: June 17, 2015.

**Julie P. Heizer**

*Deputy Director, National Travel and Tourism Office.*

[FR Doc. 2015-15239 Filed 6-19-15; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-580-867]

#### Large Power Transformers From the Republic of Korea: Second Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2012-2013

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

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce (the Department) is amending its amended final results in the administrative review of the

antidumping duty order on large power transformers from the Republic of Korea (Korea) for the period February 16, 2012, through July 31, 2013, to correct certain ministerial errors.

**DATES:** Effective date June 22, 2015.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brian Davis (Hyosung) or David Cordell (Hyundai), AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-7924 or (202) 482-0408, respectively.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On May 6, 2015, the Department published its amended final results in the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on large power transformers from Korea.<sup>1</sup> On May 5, 2015,<sup>2</sup> Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. (HHI) and Hyundai Corporation, USA (Hyundai USA) (collectively, Hyundai) submitted a timely ministerial error allegation with respect to the programming language used in the *Amended Final Results*.<sup>3</sup> No other party commented on this allegation. Based on our analysis of this allegation, we made changes to the calculation of the weighted-average dumping margins for Hyundai, Hyosung and for the non-individually examined respondents.

##### Scope of the Order

The scope of this order covers large liquid dielectric power transformers (LPTs) having a top power handling capacity greater than or equal to 60,000 kilovolt amperes (60 megavolt amperes), whether assembled or unassembled, complete or incomplete.

Incomplete LPTs are subassemblies consisting of the active part and any other parts attached to, imported with or invoiced with the active parts of LPTs. The "active part" of the transformer consists of one or more of the following when attached to or otherwise assembled with one another: The steel core or shell, the windings, electrical

<sup>1</sup> See *Large Power Transformers From the Republic of Korea: Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2012-2013*, 80 FR 26001 (May 6, 2015) (*Amended Final Results*).

<sup>2</sup> May 5, 2015, was within 5 days of disclosure of the Department's calculations to all interested parties.

<sup>3</sup> See Letter from Hyundai to the Department, "Antidumping Administrative Review of Large Power Transformers from Korea—Ministerial Error Comments on the Amended Final Results of the First Antidumping Duty Administrative Review" dated May 5, 2015.

insulation between the windings, the mechanical frame for an LPT.

The product definition encompasses all such LPTs regardless of name designation, including but not limited to step-up transformers, step-down transformers, autotransformers, interconnection transformers, voltage regulator transformers, rectifier transformers, and power rectifier transformers.

The LPTs subject to this order are currently classifiable under subheadings 8504.23.0040, 8504.23.0080 and 8504.90.9540 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

### Ministerial Error

Section 751(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.224(f) define a “ministerial error” as an error “in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical error resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other similar type of unintentional error which the Secretary considers ministerial.”

We agree with Hyundai that in the Department’s amended final Margin Program, the Department erred by inadvertently removing the commission offset from the Margin Program. However, for reasons outlined in the accompanying ministerial error memorandum and in the calculation memoranda,<sup>4</sup> the Department does not agree with Hyundai’s suggested programming changes because it would revert the program back to the program used in the final results, which the Department determined to be incorrect in its amended final. As we explain in the Ministerial Error Memorandum and company-specific analysis memoranda, we continue to find that CEPOTHER is meant to capture any other CEP (incurred in the U.S.) direct selling, further manufacturing, *etc.* However, we

agree that by including commissions in the CEPOTHER field we inadvertently failed to account for the commission offset as we originally intended (and did) in the preliminary and final results. We are therefore making changes to the Margin Program and the Macros Program to account for the error. We find that we made an inadvertent error in not accounting for the commission offset, and therefore, are correcting and amending the amended final results of review in accordance with section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e).

### Amended Final Results of the Review

The Department determines that the following amended weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period February 16, 2012, through July 31, 2013:

Manufacturer/exporter	Weighted-average margin (percent)
Hyosung Corporation .....	8.23
Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. ....	12.36
ILJIN Electric Co., Ltd. ....	10.54
ILJIN .....	10.54
LSIS Co., Ltd. ....	10.54

### Duty Assessment

The Department shall determine and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries.<sup>5</sup> For any individually examined respondents whose weighted-average dumping margin is above *de minimis*, we calculated importer-specific *ad valorem* duty assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the importer’s examined sales to the total entered value of those same sales in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1). Upon issuance of the amended final results of this administrative review, if any importer-specific assessment rates calculated in the amended final results are above *de minimis* (*i.e.*, at or above 0.5 percent), the Department will issue instructions directly to CBP to assess antidumping duties on appropriate entries.

To determine whether the duty assessment rates covering the period were *de minimis*, in accordance with the requirement set forth in 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), for each respondent we calculated importer (or customer)-

specific *ad valorem* rates by aggregating the amount of dumping calculated for all U.S. sales to that importer or customer and dividing this amount by the total entered value of the sales to that importer (or customer). Where an importer (or customer)-specific *ad valorem* rate is greater than *de minimis*, and the respondent has reported reliable entered values, we apply the assessment rate to the entered value of the importer’s/customer’s entries during the review period.

The Department clarified its “automatic assessment” regulation on May 6, 2003.<sup>6</sup> This clarification will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the period of review (POR) produced by the respondent for which it did not know its merchandise was destined for the United States. In such instances, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction. For a full discussion of this clarification, *see the Automatic Assessment Clarification*.

We do not intend to issue assessment instructions to CBP at this time because of the preliminary injunction that was issued after the issuance of the *Final Results*. *See* CBP Message Number 5111304. We intend to issue assessment instructions directly to CBP after conclusion of the litigation and the ending of the injunction.

### Cash Deposit Instructions

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of this notice for all shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication of these amended final results, as provided by section 751(a)(2) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for respondents noted above will be the rate established in the *Amended Final Results* of this administrative review; (2) for merchandise exported by manufacturers or exporters not covered in this administrative 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; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most

<sup>4</sup> See Memoranda entitled “Second Amended Final Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Large Power Transformers From the Republic of Korea; 2012–2013: Allegations of Ministerial Errors” (Ministerial Error Memorandum); “Analysis of Data Submitted by Hyosung Corporation in the Second Amended Final Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Large Power Transformers From the Republic of Korea; 2012–2013”; and “Analysis of Data Submitted by Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. (HHI) and Hyundai Corporation, USA (Hyundai USA) (collectively, Hyundai) in the Second Amended Final Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Large Power Transformers From the Republic of Korea; 2012–2013,” dated concurrently with this notice.

<sup>5</sup> In these final results, the Department applied the assessment rate calculation method adopted in *Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings; Final Modification*, 77 FR 8101 (February 14, 2012).

<sup>6</sup> See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003) (*Automatic Assessment Clarification*).

recently completed segment of this proceeding for the manufacturer of the subject merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 22.00 percent, the all-others rate established in the antidumping investigation.<sup>7</sup> These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

#### Notification to Importers Regarding the Reimbursement of Duties

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during the POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Department's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

#### Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. 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.

#### Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these amended final results in accordance with section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f).

Dated: June 15, 2015.

**Paul Piquado,**

*Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Progress Report on Cooperative Halibut Prohibited Species Catch Minimization

**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 August 21, 2015.

**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 Patsy A. Bearden, (907) 586-7008 or [Patsy.Bearden@noaa.gov](mailto:Patsy.Bearden@noaa.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Abstract

This request is for revision of an existing information collection.

The purpose of this collection is for each sector in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area (BSAI) groundfish fisheries to inform the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council (Council) of their progress on voluntary, non-regulatory methods they are using within their fishery cooperatives to reduce halibut mortality and to report the effectiveness of those actions in absolute reductions in halibut mortality.

At the June 2015 meeting, the Council requested that, in addition to providing the BSAI Halibut Prohibited Species Catch (PSC) Progress Report, Amendment 80 cooperatives provide their 2016 Halibut PSC Management Plans at the December 2015 Council meeting. Since 2011, all vessels and companies participating in the Amendment 80 sector have been affiliated with one of two Amendment 80 cooperatives, the Alaska Seafood Cooperative or the Alaska Groundfish

Cooperative. The plans should be designed not just to accommodate the revised hard caps, but to bring savings to levels below the hard cap.

##### II. Method of Collection

Respondents have a choice of either electronic or paper forms. Methods of submittal include email of electronic forms, and mail and facsimile transmission of paper forms.

##### III. Data

*OMB Control Number:* 0648-0697.

*Form Number:* None.

*Type of Review:* Regular submission (revision of an existing information collection).

*Affected Public:* Business or other for-profit organizations.

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 8.

*Estimated Time per Response:* 40 hours for BSAI Halibut Bycatch Avoidance Progress report; 12 hours for Amendment 80 Halibut PSC Management Plan.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:* 264 hours.

*Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public:* \$4 in recordkeeping/reporting costs.

##### 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 use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: June 17, 2015.

**Sarah Brabson,**

*NOAA PRA Clearance Officer.*

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<sup>7</sup> See *Large Power Transformers From the Republic of Korea: Antidumping Duty Order*, 77 FR 53177 (August 31, 2012).