(ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by the Department; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). 19 CFR 351.301(b) requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted [34] and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.[35] Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in this investigation.

**Extensions of Time Limits**

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by the Secretary. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301. For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, we may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in the letter or memorandum setting forth the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, stand-alone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely-filed requests for the extension of time limits. Parties should review *Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule,* 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013), available at *http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm,* prior to submitting factual information in this investigation.

[34] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b).

[35] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

**Certification Requirements**

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.[36] Parties are hereby reminded that revised certification requirements are in effect for company/government officials, as well as their representatives.[37] Investigations initiated on the basis of the petition filed on or after August 16, 2013, and other segments of any AD or CVD proceedings initiated on or after August 16, 2013, should use the formats for the revised certifications provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g). The Department intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable revised certification requirements.

**Notification to Interested Parties**

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. On January 22, 2008, the Department published *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Documents Submission Procedures; APO Procedures,* 73 FR 3634 (January 22, 2008). Parties wishing to participate in this investigation should ensure that they meet the requirements of these procedures (*e.g.,* the filing of letters of appearance as discussed at 19 CFR 351.103(d)).

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 702 and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: October 25, 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**

**Scope of the Investigation**

The merchandise covered by this investigation is carbon and alloy forged steel fittings, whether unfinished (commonly known as blanks or rough forgings) or finished. Such fittings are made in a variety of shapes including, but not limited to, elbows, tees, crosses, laterals, couplings, reducers, caps, plugs, bushings and unions. Forged steel fittings are covered regardless of end finish, whether threaded, socket-weld or other end connections.

While these fittings are generally manufactured to specifications ASME B16.11, MSS SP–79, and MSS SP–83, ASTM A105, ASTM A350 and ASTM A182, the scope is not limited to fittings made to these specifications.

The term forged is an industry term used to describe a class of products included in applicable standards, and does not reference an exclusive manufacturing process. Forged steel fittings are not manufactured from casting. Pursuant to the applicable standards, fittings may alsobe machined from bar stock or machined from seamless pipe and tube.

All types of fittings are included in the scope regardless of nominal pipe size (which may or may not be expressed in inches of nominal pipe size), pressure rating (usually, but not necessarily expressed in pounds of pressure, *e.g.,* 2,000 or 2M; 3,000 or 3M; 6,000 or 6M; 9,000 or 9M), wall thickness, and whether or not heat treated.

Excluded from this scope are all fittings entirely made of stainless steel. Also excluded are flanges, butt weld fittings, and nipples.

Subject carbon and alloy forged steel fittings are normally entered under HTSUS 7307.99.1000, 7307.99.3000, 7307.99.5045, and 7307.99.5060. They also may be entered under HTSUS 7307.92.3010, 7307.92.3030, 7307.92.9000, and 7326.19.0010.

The HTSUS subheadings and specifications are provided for convenience and customs purposes; the written description of the scope is dispositive.

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[36] *See* section 782(b) of the Act.

[37] *See Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (''*Final Rule*''); *see also* frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule,* available at *http://enforcement.trade.gov/tlei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.*

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Institute of Standards and Technology

### Notice of Localization and Tracking System Testing Consortium

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

**ACTION:** Notice of Research Consortium.

**SUMMARY:** The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), an agency of the United States Department of Commerce, is establishing the Localization and Tracking System (LTS) Testing Consortium and invites organizations to participate in this Consortium. Participants in this Consortium will have the opportunity to test their LTS leveraging a unique capability on the NIST Gaithersburg campus. The goals of the LTS Testing Consortium are to demonstrate and further develop standardized localization and tracking system testing procedures, and to assess current state of the art. The LTS Testing Consortium will not evaluate whether any individual system is commercially feasible. Participants in the Consortium will be required to sign a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA).

**DATES:** Letters of interest for participation in this LTS Testing Consortium will be accepted until December 15, 2017. LTS testing is expected to occur in April or May 2018, with a pre-event workshop in February, however dates are subject to change.

**ADDRESSES:** Letters of interest and requests for additional information can be directed to the NIST LTS Testing Consortium Manager, Nader Moayeri, of the Advanced Network Technologies Division of NIST's Information Technology Laboratory. Nader Moayeri's contact information are NIST, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8920, Gaithersburg, MD 20899–8920, USA, email: *nader.moayeri@nist.gov,* and telephone: +1 301–975–3767.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For further information regarding the terms and conditions of NIST's CRADA, please contact Jeffrey DiVietro, CRADA and License Officer, NIST's Technology Partnerships Office, by mail to 100 Bureau Drive, Mail Stop 2200, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899–2200, by email to *jeffrey.divietro@nist.gov,* or by telephone at +1 301–975–8779.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

Consortium Objectives: ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 31 [1] has developed the international standard, ISO/IEC 18305, ''Test and evaluation of localization and tracking systems'' that addresses test methods with performance metrics and considers environmental factors and usage scenarios expected in the field. NIST's objectives under this LTS Testing Consortium are to plan and conduct Test and Evaluation (T&E) activities based on ISO/IEC 18305. Goals of the T&E activities include:

1. Assessment of ISO/IEC 18305 to identify improvements that can be incorporated into the next version of the standard; and

2. Assessment of LTS technologies using the standardized test methods of ISO/IEC 18305 for the dual purposes of comparing technologies to identify strengths and weaknesses of various technological approaches and solutions, and to make it possible for Consortium Members to use that information as a basis for further developing their LTS. The results from the LTS Testing Consortium will allow the validation of ISO/IEC 18305. The results will also allow setting minimum performance requirements for various applications of LTS technology and enable comparisons based on common test methods. Results from this research are expected to improve the performance of LTS technologies.

*Background Information:* Indoor localization is the capability to determine/estimate the location of an entity to be localized or tracked (ELT), such as a person, a robot, or some other object equipped with an appropriate electronic device [2] in buildings and subterranean structures such as tunnels, caves, and underground mines. Tracking is the capability to estimate the location of such ELT on an ongoing basis and making the location information available to a tracking authority. Localization and tracking, whether indoors or outdoors, has applications in a wide range of domains including public safety, manufacturing, construction, health care, entertainment, social networking, building automation, and defense.

Testing a LTS is complicated for several reasons:

- There are many categories of LTS. Some rely on presence of electronic infrastructure in the environment (building/tunnel/cave/underground mine) to facilitate localization and tracking. Some systems require site-specific training and calibration before they can be used. Some systems need to have access to the floor plans of the building or need to know the global coordinates of its boundaries to operate. Therefore, one must be careful when comparing the performance of various systems to ensure the comparisons are fair.
- A LTS often has RF components. RF propagation can vary considerably from one building to another depending on the construction material used in the building, its floor plans, and objects present in the building. Therefore, the LTS must be tested in a variety of buildings, including a high rise, because a LTS typically has more difficulty in estimating the floor where the ELT is located than in estimating its horizontal location.
- Given that the inertial sensors present in ubiquitous smartphones and other devices used for localization suffer from ''drift'' that worsens over time, it is important to test the LTS using long test scenarios, complex paths, different modes of mobility (*e.g.,* walking, running, sidestepping, walking backwards, and crawling) and speeds of movement. Therefore, the use of large buildings is a prerequisite for a well-designed testing procedure.

Considering the complexities of indoor localization testing above, vendors may not have the opportunity to test their LTS in a thorough and comprehensive manner. Therefore, potential users may be unable to determine whether a given LTS meets their needs. These issues demonstrate the need for standardized testing procedures that can be used to test and compare localization and tracking systems.

*Test and Evaluation (T&E) Activities:* NIST intends to hold a pre-event workshop for participants of the Consortium to prepare for the T&E activities. NIST anticipates the test event will take place over a period of two weeks (ten business days) about two months after the workshop. Each LTS will be tested over the course of 3–5 days during one of the two weeks. During the two-week T&E event, each LTS will be tested under NIST supervision by the participating company staff members according to the procedures of ISO/IEC 18305. Lessons learned from testing will be used to make modifications to the testing procedures and corresponding future revisions in ISO/IEC 18305. Going forward, NIST intends to use the same set of buildings so that future testing will indicate the industry's improvements in performance of indoor localization and tracking systems. Participation in this LTS Testing Consortium does not guarantee participation in future testing activities.

*Methodology:* To the extent possible, NIST has chosen structures on its Gaithersburg, MD campus according to the guidelines specified in ISO/IEC 18305. NIST has instrumented the structures with one-inch diameter, circular floor markers. Locations of the floor markers have been surveyed by a professional surveying company using precision laser surveying equipment. In addition, the locations of ~200 Wi-Fi Access Points (APs) in these buildings have been surveyed and the Wi-Fi AP location information will be made available to Consortium Members solely for use in the Consortium and by each Consortium Member's LTS that will be tested at the T&E event. Multiple tracks, each consisting of a set of floor markers, will be used to test each LTS. By comparing the ground truth 3D coordinates of each floor marker with the estimate of the 3D location provided by the LTS under test, the estimation error can be computed and statistical analysis on the error done using the performance metrics specified in ISO/IEC 18305.

*Application Process:* Interested parties should contact NIST using the

[1] International Organization of Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission/Joint Technical Committee 1/Subcommittee 31.

[2] It is also possible to have such capability using cameras installed in the environment. In that case, there is no need for the person, robot, or other object to be equipped with an electronic device. However, such imaging-based techniques are beyond the scope of the LTS Testing Consortium.

information provided in the **ADDRESSES** section. NIST will then provide each interested party with a letter of interest template, which the party must complete and submit to NIST. Each party's letter of interest must include the following information:

1. Whether the LTS to be tested is commercially available now or at an advanced productization stages so that it would be commercially available by the end of 2018.
2. Market the indoor LTS is targeting.
3. Given that large buildings will be used for testing, whether the number of units available to install in these buildings is sufficient for the system to go through a suite of tests, one building at a time. (As a point of information, the largest building to be used for testing covers 100,000 square feet of space.)
4. The willingness and ability to send an adequate number of staff members to install and uninstall the indoor LTS in test buildings and operate the equipment to administer the tests under NIST supervision for a period of about 3 days. If for any reason a LTS runs into technical problems and cannot complete the tests in each building in the allotted time slot, NIST has designated the last two days of the week as ''make-up days'', where tests that were not completed in their allotted time slots can be redone. NIST will not be responsible for shipping equipment to NIST and back to your company.
5. Willingness to provide all data form T&E activities to the NIST Consortium Manager for purposes of this project.
6. A statement regarding whether the LTS requires deployment of equipment inside/outside a building in order to be tested; please specify the types of equipment that need to be deployed and how many per every 10,000 square feet of space.
7. If the LTS uses RF technology, please specify the frequency band(s) and power levels the LTS uses.
8. Whether the installation, uninstallation, or operation of the LTS is likely to cause damage of any type to the buildings or furnishing during testing.

Letters of interest may be submitted to the LTS Testing Consortium Manager electronically using the email address provided in the **ADDRESSES** section. Letters of interest must include the name of the organization and the name and contact information for an official representing the organization. Letters of interest must not include any confidential information. NIST will not treat any information provided in the letters of interest as confidential or proprietary. NIST will review the letters of interest from each organization received prior to the closing date provided in the **DATES** section. Eligibility will be determined based on the information provided by the organization in response to the above request for specific information. NIST will notify an applicant in writing of its eligibility to participate in the LTS Testing Consortium. To participate, the eligible applicant will be required to sign a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) with NIST. Each participant's CRADA will have identical terms and conditions that are consistent with the requirements of Title 15, United States Code, Chapter 63, Section 3710a (Cooperative Research and Development Agreements). NIST does not guarantee participation or any other collaboration to any organization submitting a Letter of Interest.

**Authority:** 15 U.S.C. 3710a.

**Kevin Kimball,**

*Chief of Staff.*

[FR Doc. 2017–23807 Filed 10–31–17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–13–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

**RIN 0648–XF574**

### Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to U.S. 101/ Chehalis River Bridge—Scour Repair in Washington State

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

**ACTION:** Notice; issuance of an incidental harassment authorization.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the regulations implementing the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) as amended, notification is hereby given that we have issued an incidental harassment authorization (IHA) to Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) to take small numbers of marine mammals, by harassment, incidental to U.S. 101/ Chehalis River Bridge—Scour Repair in Washington State.

**DATES:** This authorization is valid from July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Shane Guan, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427–8401. Electronic copies of the application and supporting documents, as well as the issued IHA, may be obtained online at: *www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/permits/incidental/construction.htm.* In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed above.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### Background

Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct the Secretary of Commerce to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings are made and either regulations are issued or, if the taking is limited to harassment, a notice of a proposed authorization is provided to the public for review.

An authorization for incidental takings shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s), will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses (where relevant), and if the permissible methods of taking and requirements pertaining to the mitigation, monitoring and reporting of such takings are set forth.

NMFS has defined ''negligible impact'' in 50 CFR 216.103 as an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival.

The MMPA states that the term ''take'' means to harass, hunt, capture, kill or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, or kill any marine mammal.

Except with respect to certain activities not pertinent here, the MMPA defines ''harassment'' as: Any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which (i) has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild (Level A harassment); or (ii) has the potential to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering (Level B harassment).

#### National Environmental Policy Act

Issuance of an MMPA 101(a)(5)(D) authorization requires compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

NMFS determined the issuance of the proposed IHA is consistent with categories of activities identified in CE B4 (issuance of incidental harassment authorizations under section 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA for which no serious injury or mortality is