regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Department's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

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

Dated: July 30, 2015.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Results Decision Memorandum

[FR Doc. 2015–19359 Filed 8–11–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket No. 150706577–5577–01]

RIN 0693–XC051

Government Use of Standards for Security and Conformance Requirements for Cryptographic Algorithm and Cryptographic Module Testing and Validation Programs

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

ACTION: Notice; Request for information.

SUMMARY: NIST is seeking public comment on the potential use of certain International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) standards for cryptographic algorithm and cryptographic module testing, conformance, and validation activities, currently specified by Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140–2. The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) directs federal agencies to adopt voluntary consensus standards wherever possible. The responses to this request for information will be used to plan possible changes to the FIPS or in a decision to use all or part of the ISO/IEC standards for testing, conformance and validation of cryptographic algorithms and modules.

DATES: Comments on the potential use of ISO/IEC 19790:2014 must be received no later than 5 p.m., EST on September 28, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Written comments concerning the potential use of ISO/IEC 19790:2014 should be sent to: Information Technology Laboratory, ATTN Use of ISO/IEC 19790, Mail Stop 7730, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20899.

Electronic comments should be sent to: *UseOfISO@nist.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Diane Honeycutt, telephone (301) 975–8443, MS 8930, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899 or via email at *DHoneycutt@nist.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA), Public Law 104–113, directs federal agencies with respect to their use of and participation in the development of voluntary consensus standards. The NTTAA's objective is for federal agencies to adopt voluntary consensus standards, wherever possible, in lieu of creating proprietary, non-consensus standards. As the implementation of commercial cryptography, which is used to protect U.S. non-national security information and information systems, is now commoditized and built, marketed and used globally, NIST is seeking comments on using the ISO/IEC 19790:2014 Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules standard as the U.S. Federal Standard for cryptographic modules (*http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=59142*).

The standards for cryptographic module testing, conformance, and validation activities are currently specified by Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140–2. This standard is used to ensure encryption technologies used by the U.S. Government meet minimally acceptable requirements and can demonstrate an acceptable level of conformance to the Standard that is commensurate with the risk the U.S. Government finds acceptable when using encryption technologies to protect U.S. Government information and information systems.

NIST is interested in the commercial and market effects to U.S. industry and the potential changes to visibility in cryptographic modules conformance to standards, as well as the ISO/IEC 19790:2014 standards ability to meet requirements for the U.S. Government. NIST is also interested in comments on the possible uses of ISO/IEC 19790:2014 that range from use of only selected sections, continuing with a FIPS requirement that cites a baseline version of the ISO/IEC 19790:2014, and/or full use of the ISO/IEC standard. NIST is also interested in feedback on the impacts of a potential U.S. Government requirement for use and conformance using a standard with a fee-based model where organizations must purchase copies of the ISO/IEC 19790:2014.

NIST is particularly interested in comments from commercial implementers of cryptography, testing and conformance organizations, users of cryptography, and organizations who currently require or cite FIPS 140–2 as a normative reference, on the benefits versus risks in using ISO/IEC 19790:2014 rather than FIPS 140–2 from perspectives of technology, implementations, risks and impacts to commercial IT markets. NIST requests comments on the following questions regarding the use of ISO/IEC 19790:2014, but comments on other cryptographic test and conformance issues will also be considered.

(1) Have your customers or users asked for either ISO/IEC 19790:2014 or FIPS 140–2 validations in cryptographic products?

(2) Have the markets you serve asked for either validation and have you noticed any changes in what the markets you serve are asking for?

(3) Do you think the ISO/IEC 19790:2014 standard specifies tests and provides evidence of conformance for cryptographic algorithms and modules better, equally or less as compared to FIPS 140–2 and in what areas?

(4) Is there a difference in risk that you perceive would be mitigated or accepted in use of one standard versus the other?

(5) Are the requirements in ISO/IEC 19790:2014 specific enough for your organization to develop a cryptographic module that can demonstrate conformance to this standard?

(6) Would the U.S. Government citation of an ISO standard that has a fee for access to the standard inhibit your use or implementation of this standard?

(7) Do either FIPS 140–2 or ISO/IEC 19790:2014 have a gap area that is not required for implementation, test or validation that presents an unacceptable risk to users of cryptographic modules?

The responses to this request for information will be used to plan possible changes to the FIPS or in a decision to use all or part of ISO/IEC 19790:2014 for testing, conformance and validation of cryptographic algorithms and modules. In any decision made, it is the intention of NIST to continue

specifying requirements for cryptography and cryptographic mechanisms used by the U.S. Government and a program for commercial products to demonstrate conformance to those requirements. It is also the intention of NIST to continue to specify the cryptographic modules, modes and key management schemes that are acceptable for use by the U.S. Government to protect its information and information systems regardless of any test, conformance or validation standards decision.

Authority: Federal Information Processing Standards Publications (FIPS PUBS) are issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology after approval by the Secretary of Commerce, pursuant to Section 5131 of the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–106), and the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–347).

Kevin Kimball,

Chief of Staff.

[FR Doc. 2015–19743 Filed 8–11–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

External RNA Controls Consortium—Call for Participation and Contributions to a Sequence Library

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards & Technology (NIST), Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: NIST is reconvening the *External RNA Controls Consortium (ERCC),* a public, private, and academic research collaboration to develop external RNA controls for gene expression assays (71 FR 10012 and *NIST Standard Reference Material 2374,* available at *http://www.nist.gov/mml/bbd/srm-2374.cfm*). ERCC products are being extended to accommodate recently emerged applications. This is a call for (1) participation in ERCC activities and (2) collection of nucleic acid sequences to extend the ERCC library.

The ERCC library is a tool for generating RNA controls; any party may disseminate such controls. Intellectual property rights may be maintained on submitted sequences, but submitted sequences must be declared to be free for use as RNA controls.

DATES: NIST will compile a library of sequences to be experimentally evaluated as RNA controls. Those sequences received by 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time September 30, 2015 will be considered for inclusion in this evaluation. Sequences submitted after this date may be considered in further evaluations.

ADDRESSES: Inquiries regarding ERCC participation and/or sequence submissions should be sent by email to *ERCCsequences@nist.gov*. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for file formats and other information about sequence submission.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sarah Munro, Jerod Parsons, or Marc Salit by email at *ERCCsequences@nist.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NIST is reconvening the *External RNA Controls Consortium (ERCC)* to develop external RNA controls for gene expression assays. This group has already established a set of 96 RNA control sequences, commonly referred to as the ERCC controls, which is maintained as *NIST Standard Reference Material 2374.* Participation in the ERCC is open to all. ERCC activities may include:

1. Design and contribution of RNA control sequences,
2. validation of RNA control molecules with multi-laboratory testing,
3. analysis of results, and
4. dissemination of ERCC products, such as validated sequences, methods, and analysis tools.

For further information on ERCC participation, please contact *ERCCsequences@nist.gov.*

NIST is collecting nucleic acid sequences to form an extended library of ERCC sequences suitable for the preparation of RNA controls. The RNA control sequences are intended to mimic endogenous RNA molecules, including mRNA, mRNA isoforms, microRNA, and other classes of biological RNA molecules. Intellectual property rights may be maintained on submitted sequences, but submitted sequences must be declared to be free for use as RNA controls. Selected sequence contributions will be experimentally evaluated based on testing of the following three RNA control hypotheses:

1. The RNA controls behave as mimics of endogenous RNA in assays
2. The RNA controls do not interfere with assays of endogenous RNA
3. Hypotheses 1 and 2 are valid in commonly used RNA assays

Sequence submissions should consist of (1) a single sequence fasta file or multi-fasta file and (2) a single text file containing the following metadata for each submitted sequence:

1. The class of RNA molecule the control(s) are intended to mimic
2. Source of the sequence(s)
3. Proposed use scenario for the control(s)
4. Physical form of nucleic acids submitted (if any)
5. Intellectual property rights status

To submit files or for further questions on sequence submission please contact *ERCCsequences@nist.gov.*

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 272(b) and (c).

Kevin Kimball,

Chief of Staff.

[FR Doc. 2015–19742 Filed 8–11–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XE071

Taking and Importing Marine Mammals: Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Navy Operations of Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System Low Frequency Active Sonar

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

ACTION: Notice; issuance of four Letters of Authorization.

SUMMARY: In accordance with regulations issued under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, as amended, we hereby give notification that we, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), have issued four 1-year Letters of Authorization (Authorizations) to the U.S. Navy (Navy) to take marine mammals by harassment incidental to their military readiness activities associated with the routine training, testing, and military operations of Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System Low Frequency Active (SURTASS LFA) sonar within the northwest Pacific Ocean and the north-central Pacific Ocean.

DATES: These Authorizations are effective from August 15, 2015, through August 14, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the Navy's March 31, 2015, application letter and the Authorizations are available by writing to Jolie Harrison, Chief, Permits and Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910–3225, by telephoning the contact listed here (See **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**), or online at: *http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/permits/incidental/military.htm#surtass.* The