

The modification clarifies that parties may request an extension of time limits before a time limit established under Part 351 expires, or as otherwise specified by the Secretary. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the time limit established under Part 351 expires. For submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. on the due date. Examples include, but are not limited to: (1) Case and rebuttal briefs, filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309; (2) factual information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c), or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2), filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3) and rebuttal, clarification and correction filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3)(iv); (3) comments concerning the selection of a surrogate country and surrogate values and rebuttal; (4) comments concerning U.S. Customs and Border Protection data; and (5) quantity and value questionnaires. Under certain circumstances, the Department 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, the Department 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. This modification also requires that an extension request must be made in a separate, stand-alone submission, and clarifies the circumstances under which the Department will grant untimely-filed requests for the extension of time limits. These modifications are effective for all segments initiated on or after October 21, 2013. Please review the final rule, available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>, prior to submitting factual information in these segments.

These initiations and this notice are in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)) and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i).

Dated: April 24, 2015.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2015-10134 Filed 4-29-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Harvard University, et al.; Notice of Consolidated Decision on Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Electron Microscope

This is a decision consolidated pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651, as amended by Pub. L. 106-36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. in Room 3720, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC.

Docket Number: 14-031. Applicant: Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138. Instrument: Electron Microscope.

Manufacturer: JEOL Ltd., Japan. Intended Use: See notice at 80 FR 2914-15, January 21, 2015.

Docket Number: 14-033. Applicant: University of South Carolina School of Medicine, Columbia, SC 29208. Instrument: Electron Microscope.

Manufacturer: JEOL Ltd., Japan. Intended Use: See notice at 80 FR 2914-15, January 21, 2015.

Docket Number: 14-036. Applicant: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2200. Instrument: Electron Microscope. Manufacturer: JEOL Ltd., Japan. Intended Use: See notice at 80 FR 2914-15, January 21, 2015.

Docket Number: 14-037. Applicant: University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. Instrument: Electron Microscope. Manufacturer: FEI Company, Czech Republic. Intended Use: See notice at 80 FR 2914-15, January 21, 2015.

Docket Number: 14-038. Applicant: University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202-8153. Instrument: Electron Microscope. Manufacturer: FEI Company, Czech Republic.

Intended Use: See notice at 80 FR 2914-15, January 21, 2015.

Comments: None received. Decision: Approved. No instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument, for such purposes as this instrument is intended to be used, is being manufactured in the United States at the time the instrument was ordered. Reasons: Each foreign instrument is an electron microscope and is intended for research or scientific educational uses requiring an electron microscope. We know of no electron microscope, or any other instrument suited to these purposes, which was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order of each instrument.

Dated: April 24, 2015.

Gregory W. Campbell,

Director, Subsidies Enforcement Office, Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2015-10132 Filed 4-29-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, et al.; Notice of Decision on Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

This is a decision pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651, as amended by Pub. L. 106-36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. in Room 3720, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC.

Docket Number: 14-032. Applicant: New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro, NM 87801. Instrument: Delay Line Trolley (DLT). Manufacturer: University of Cambridge/Cavendish Lab, United Kingdom. Intended Use: See notice at 80 FR 2914-15, January 21, 2015. Comments: None received. Decision: Approved. We know of no instruments of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instruments described below, for such purposes as this is intended to be used, that was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order. Reasons: The instrument will be used within the Magdalena Ridge Observatory Interferometer (MROI) to equalize path lengths traveled by the light from a target object, via the telescopes, to the point where interference takes place, by acting as a continuously movable retro-reflector. Each trolley moves continuously within an evacuated pipe in order to introduce the optical path delay appropriate for the target, time of observation, and inter-telescope separations in use. For most of the sky to be accessible, a delay range approximately equal to the longest inter-telescope separation must be available, requiring an unprecedented monolithic delay line length of almost 200m. The instrument is essentially a cat's-eye assembly that is flexure-mounted and voice coil actuated on a motorized wheeled carriage, which runs directly on the inner surface of the delay line pipe, not on pre-installed rails. Its position is precisely measured by a laser metrology system and computer controlled so as to introduce the

appropriate optical path compensation as a function of time. The following specifications are required for the research: A focus on model-independent imaging as opposed to astrometric or precision phase or visibility measurement, a wavelength of operation that covers both the visible and near infrared, between 600 nm and 2400 nm, accommodation for baseline lengths as long as 250m, a concern for polarization fidelity in the image, and a requirement to reach a limiting group-delay tracking magnitude of $H=14$ to allow observations of extragalactic targets while tracking on the science object rather than a nearby reference star.

Docket Number: 14–034. Applicant: National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892–8025. Instrument: Falcon II Direct Detection Camera. Manufacturer: FEI Company, the Netherlands. Intended Use: See notice at 80 FR 2914–15, January 21, 2015. Comments: None received. Decision: Approved. We know of no instruments of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instruments described below, for such purposes as this is intended to be used, that was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order. Reasons: The instrument will be used in cryo-electron microscopy experiments, to visualize biological specimens suspended in vitreous ice involving recording electron micrographs of the highest possible quality and subjecting them to digital image analysis to elicit the maximum amount of structural information and interpretation, taking into account all pertinent complimentary data. Sensor specifications required for this research include a pixel size of $\sim 14 \mu\text{m}$ which predicated a magnification of $\sim 100 \times$, optimal performance as measured by Detective Quantum Efficiency at a typical dose rate of 10–20 e/pixel/second, and protection of the sensor against accidental high-dose exposures to the microscope's electron beam.

Dated: April 24, 2015.

Gregory W. Campbell,

*Director, Subsidies Enforcement Office,
Enforcement and Compliance.*

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XD810

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Russian River Estuary Management Activities

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 NMFS has issued an incidental harassment authorization (IHA) to the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) to incidentally harass, by Level B harassment only, three species of marine mammals during estuary management activities conducted at the mouth of the Russian River, Sonoma County, California.

DATES: This IHA is effective for the period of one year, from April 21, 2015, through April 20, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ben Laws, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427–8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Availability

Electronic copies of SCWA's application and any supporting documents, as well as a list of the references cited in this document, may be obtained by visiting the Internet at: www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/permits/incidental/construction.htm. In the case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed above. NMFS' Environmental Assessment (2010) and associated Finding of No Significant Impact, prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, and NMFS' Biological Opinion (2008) on the effects of Russian River management activities on salmonids, prepared pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, are also available at the same site.

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 by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified area, the incidental, but not intentional,

taking of small numbers of marine mammals, providing that certain findings are made and the necessary prescriptions are established.

The incidental taking of small numbers of marine mammals may be allowed only if NMFS (through authority delegated by the Secretary) finds that the total taking by the specified activity during the specified time period will (i) have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s) and (ii) not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses (where relevant). Further, the permissible methods of taking and requirements pertaining to the mitigation, monitoring and reporting of such taking must be set forth.

The allowance of such incidental taking under section 101(a)(5)(A), by harassment, serious injury, death, or a combination thereof, requires that regulations be established. Subsequently, a Letter of Authorization may be issued pursuant to the prescriptions established in such regulations, providing that the level of taking will be consistent with the findings made for the total taking allowable under the specific regulations. Under section 101(a)(5)(D), NMFS may authorize such incidental taking by harassment only, for periods of not more than one year, pursuant to requirements and conditions contained within an IHA. The establishment of these prescriptions requires notice and opportunity for public comment.

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.” Except with respect to certain activities not pertinent here, section 3(18) of 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].”

Summary of Request

On January 21, 2015, we received an adequate and complete request from SCWA for authorization of the taking of marine mammals incidental to Russian River estuary management activities in