and strip from France pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1).

Assessment

The Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. Antidumping duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). The Department intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP 15 days after publication of this notice.

Notifications

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers for whom this review is being rescinded of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant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 review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of the antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

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, 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 terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: August 1, 2014.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2014–18956 Filed 8–8–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Application(s) for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

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), we invite comments on the question of whether instruments of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instruments shown below are intended to be used, are being manufactured in the United States.

Comments must comply with 15 CFR 301.5(a)(3) and (4) of the regulations and be postmarked on or before September 2, 2014. Address written comments to Statutory Import Programs Staff, Room 3720, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Applications may be examined between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. at the U.S. Department of Commerce in Room 3720.

Docket Number: 14–013. Applicant: Howard Hughes Medical University, 4000 Jones Bridge Road, Chevy Chase, MD 20815. Instrument: Vitrobot Vitrification Robot for Cryopreservation. Manufacturer: FEI, Czech Republic. Intended Use: The instrument is used to produce high-quality frozen-hydrated biological specimens for observation in cryo-TEM, to determine the structure of macromolecular biological complexes. It is equipped with an environmental chamber and fully automated control of blotting and plunge-freezing conditions. The computerized control of the humidity/temperature environment specimen chamber and blotting/freezing conditions is essential to reproducibly obtaining high quality samples for TEM, free of freezing artifacts. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: There are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: June 26, 2014.

Docket Number: 14–015. Applicant: South Dakota State University, Room 214 Daktronics Engineering Hall, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD 57007. Instrument: SUNALE R–150 Atomic Layer Deposition Reactor. Manufacturer: Picosun, Finland. Intended Use: The instrument will be used to obtain ultrathin dielectric films with full coverage of semiconductor device surface to prevent electric leakage, and fabricate amorphous metal thin films, by depositing oxide films onto metal layer surfaces and studying the effect of the diode, in order to study film uniformity, adhesion, dielectric constant, and optical constants. Unique features of the instrument include a dual vacuum chamber, which allows different reaction chambers to be fit into the same vacuum chamber, allowing easy scale up to batch process and deposition on different substrates, source lines that are pre-heated before entering the reactor chamber, improving the deposition quality, and the option of ultra-high vacuum system by using metal seal flanges. Another unique feature is the hot-wall reaction chamber, which allows a metal-metal sealing surface and pressure control that keeps all process gases inside the reaction chamber with no condensation occurring in the vacuum chamber walls. The reaction chamber walls are at the same temperature as the substrate which prevents secondary reaction routes inside the reaction chamber that would result in the loss of self-limited growth mechanism of ALD, ensures no corrosion occurs on the vacuum chamber walls, and ensures the best particle performance and long maintenance cycles, and a maximum deposition temperature of 500 degrees Celsius. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: There are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: July 1, 2014.

Docket Number: 14–019. Applicant: New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, 801 Leroy Place, Socorro, NM 87801. Instrument: Tip-Tilt/Narrow-field Acquisition System (FTT/NSA). Manufacturer: University of Cambridge—Cavendish Labs, United Kingdom. Intended Use: The instrument will be used to acquire the astronomical target by sensing its location in a moderate field of view image and using the position of the target relative to a pre-determined location in the sensor field of view to provide signals used to adjust the pointing of the telescope, and thereafter to detect and eliminate rapid tip-tilt (i.e. angle of arrival) fluctuations in the incoming light beam due to atmospheric turbulence—sensing these again by measuring the position of the target relative to a pre-determined location in the sensor field and using these measurements to send high frequency control signals to the active secondary mirror of the telescope and low frequency pointing corrections to the telescope mount. The unique features of the instrument are the interferometer system which is designed to fulfill the Science Reference Mission, including a focus on model-independent imaging as opposed to

astrometric or precision phase or visibility measurement, which implies the ability to relocate the telescope, in particular the provision of a close-packed array configuration with shortest inter-telescope separations of 7.8 m. Another unique feature is the ability to reach limiting magnitudes of H = 14 for group delay fringe tracking and V = 16 for tip-tilt sensing to allow observations of extragalactic targets (in particular AGN, which have red colors). Other unique features include a dual role as a tip-tilt (angle of arrival) correction system and target acquisition system, for which a 60'' field of view is required, a level of opto-mechanical stability such that the change in the effective tip-tilt zero point is less than 0.015'' on the sky for a 5 degree Celsius change in ambient temperature, which implies sub-micron stability of the components of the system over the course of a night, a limiting sensitivity of 16th magnitude at visual wavelengths (limiting magnitude V = 16 for target acquisition and residual tilt in fast tip-tilt mode < 0.060'' at V = 16), and the ability to maintain the surface temperature of FTT/MSA components close to the light beam path within 2 degrees Celsius of ambient, which, coupled with the wide operating temperature range, requires the camera to be housed in a special environmentally-controlled enclosure. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: There are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: July 3, 2014.

Dated: August 4, 2014.

Gregory W. Campbell,

Director of Subsidies Enforcement, Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2014–18953 Filed 8–8–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Genome in a Bottle Consortium—Progress and Planning Workshop

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

ACTION: Notice of public workshop.

SUMMARY: NIST announces the Genome in a Bottle Consortium meeting to be held on Thursday and Friday, August 14 and 15, 2014. The Genome in a Bottle Consortium is developing the reference materials, reference methods, and reference data needed to assess confidence in human whole genome variant calls. A principal motivation for this consortium is to enable performance assessment of sequencing and science-based regulatory oversight of clinical sequencing. The purpose of this meeting is to update participants about progress of the consortium work, continue to get broad input from individual stakeholders to update or refine the consortium work plan, continue to broadly solicit consortium membership from interested stakeholders, and invite members to participate in work plan implementation. Topics of discussion at this meeting will include examples of laboratories using the pilot candidate NIST Reference Material, progress on the next set of NIST Reference Materials, structural variants, and potential Reference Materials for cancer genomics.

DATES: The Genome in a Bottle Consortium meeting will be held on Thursday, August 14, 2014 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Eastern Time and Friday, August 15, 2014 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. Eastern Time. Attendees must register by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Monday, August 11, 2014.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20899 in Room C103–C106, Building 215. Please note admittance instructions under the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information contact Justin Zook by email at *jzook@nist.gov* or by phone at (301) 975–4133 or Marc Salit by email at *salit@nist.gov* or by phone at (650) 350–2338. To register, go to: *https://www-s.nist.gov/CRS/conf_disclosure.cfm?conf_id=7372*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Clinical application of ultra high throughput sequencing (UHTS) for hereditary genetic diseases and oncology is rapidly growing. At present, there are no widely accepted genomic standards or quantitative performance metrics for confidence in variant calling. These standards and quantitative performance metrics are needed to achieve the confidence in measurement results expected for sound, reproducible research and regulated applications in the clinic. On April 13, 2012, NIST convened the workshop ''Genome in a Bottle'' to initiate a consortium to develop the reference materials, reference methods, and reference data needed to assess confidence in human whole genome variant calls (*www.genomeinabottle.org*). On August 16–17, 2012, NIST hosted the first large public meeting of the Genome in a Bottle Consortium, with about 100 participants from government, academic, and industry. This meeting was announced in the **Federal Register** (77 FR 43237) on July 24, 2012. A principal motivation for this consortium is to enable science-based regulatory oversight of clinical sequencing.

At the August 2012 meeting, the consortium established work plans for four technical working groups with the following responsibilities:

(1) Reference Material (RM) Selection and Design: Select appropriate sources for whole genome RMs and identify or design synthetic DNA constructs that could be spiked-in to samples for measurement assurance.

(2) Measurements for Reference Material Characterization: Design and carry out experiments to characterize the RMs using multiple sequencing methods, other methods, and validation of selected variants using orthogonal technologies.

(3) Bioinformatics, Data Integration, and Data Representation: Develop methods to analyze and integrate the data for each RM, as well as select appropriate formats to represent the data.

(4) Performance Metrics and Figures of Merit: Develop useful performance metrics and figures of merit that can be obtained through measurement of the RMs.

The products of these technical working groups will be a set of well-characterized whole genome and synthetic DNA RMs along with the methods (documentary standards) and reference data necessary for use of the RMs. These products will be designed to help enable translation of whole genome sequencing to regulated clinical applications. The consortium meets in workshops two times per year, in January at Stanford University in Palo Alto, CA, and in August at the National Institute of Standards and Technology in Gaithersburg, MD. At these workshops, including the last meeting at NIST in August 2013, participants in the consortium have discussed progress developing well-characterized genomes for NIST Reference Materials and planned future experiments and analysis of these genomes (see *https://federalregister.gov/a/2012-18064* and *https://federalregister.gov/a/2013-18934* for past workshops at NIST). The August 2013 meeting, which included meetings of each of the four working groups, was announced in the **Federal Register** (78 FR 47674) on August 6, 2013, and the meeting is summarized at *http://genomeinabottle.org/blog-entry/giab-workshop-summary-august-15-16-2013.*