Dated: August 16, 2000.

Dennis Puccinelli,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00–21809 Filed 8–24–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–580–601]

Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware From Korea: Extension of Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 25, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nova Daly at (202) 482–0989, Office of AD/CVD Enforcement Group 4, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Ave, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

Time Limits

Statutory Time Limits

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires the Department of Commerce (the Department) to make a preliminary determination within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order/finding for which a review is requested and a final determination within 120 days after the date on which the preliminary determination is published. However, if it is not practicable to complete the review within the time period, section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act allows the Department to extend the time limit for the preliminary determination to a maximum of 365 days and for the final determination to 180 days (or 300 days if the Department does not extend the time limit for the preliminary determination) from the date of publication of the preliminary determination.

Background

On February 28, 2000 the Department published a notice of initiation of administrative review of the antidumping duty order on Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware from Korea, covering the period January 1, 1999 through December 31, 1999 (65 FR 10466). The preliminary results are currently due no later than October 2, 2000.

Extension of Preliminary Results of Review

We determine that it is not practicable to complete the preliminary results of this review within the original time limit. Therefore, we are extending the time limit for completion of the preliminary results until no later than January 30, 2001. *See* Decision Memorandum from Acting Office Director Tom Futtner to Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary Holly Kuga, dated concurrently with this notice, which is on file in the Central Records Unit, Room B–099 of the main Commerce Building. We intend to issue the final determination no later than 120 days after the publication of the preliminary results of review notice.

This extension is in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.

Dated: August 10, 2000.

Holly A. Kuga,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 00–21807 Filed 8–24–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Applications 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; 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 filed within 20 days with the Statutory Import Programs Staff, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Applications may be examined between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. in Room 4211, Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC.

Docket Number: 00–024. *Applicant:* University of Washington, Department of Pathology, Box 356100, 1959 NE Pacific Street, Seattle, WA 98195–6100. *Instrument:* Laser Microdissection System. *Manufacturer:* P.A.L.M. Mikrolaser Technologie, Germany. *Intended Use:* The instrument is intended to be used for the study of human diseased and normal control tissues from surgical resections, autopsies and biopsy specimens, along with tissues and cells from animal and cell culture disease models. Two examples of specific experiments are: (1) Dissection of single neoplastic pancreatic cells from resection material systematically obtained from a single family inheriting autosomal dominant pancreatic cancer and (2) microdissection of cells and tissues with great accuracy and purity to generate cell-type-specific expression probes for genetic expression analysis using the recent advent of microarray DNA chip technology and proteomics. This instrument will be used by graduate and medical students for their various pathology research projects. *Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs:* August 2, 2000.

Docket Number: 00–025. *Applicant:* The Art Institute of Chicago, Conservation Department, 111 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60603–6110. *Instrument:* Low Pressure Conservation Table with Accessories. *Manufacturer:* Willard Fine Art Conservation Equipment, United Kingdom. *Intended Use:* The instrument is intended to be used to test materials and develop new techniques for the treatment of paintings during conservation. *Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs:* August 2, 2000.

Gerald A. Zerdy,

Program Manager, Statutory Import Programs Staff.

[FR Doc. 00–21808 Filed 8–24–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Announcement of Meeting and Opportunity to Join the Biometric Interoperability, Performance, and Assurance Working Group

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) invites interested parties to attend the kick-off meeting of the Biometric Interoperability, Performance, and Assurance Working Group on September 12, 2000 at NIST in Gaithersburg, Maryland from 8:30 AM to 4:00 PM. The Biometric Interoperability, Performance, and Assurance Working Group will operate under the umbrella of the US Biometric Consortium (BC). The goal of this Working Group is to provide a forum for

its members to address issues related to biometrics interoperability, performance metrics, user's requirements, and biometrics assurance. The Working Group is being formed to facilitate and encourage, under the Biometric Consortium, further exchange of information and collaborative efforts between users and private industry in all things biometric. It intends to support further advancement of technical efficient and compatible biometrics technology solutions on a national and international basis by addressing required issues and efforts other than current development already undertaken by other national or international organizations (e.g., formal standards, industrial consortium developments, on-going testing developments, etc.). NIST will make available the Working Group membership agreement at the US Biometric Consortium Web page: http://www.biometrics.org

DATES: The meeting will take place on September 12, 2000 from 8:30 AM to 4:00 PM in Gaithersburg, MD.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Administration Building, 100 Bureau Drive, Gaithersburg, MD, 20899.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Fernando Podio, Co-Chair, Biometric Consortium, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8951, Gaithersburg, MD, 20899; Telephone (301) 975–2947; Fax (301) 869–7429; E-mail: Podio@biometrics.org. The Working Group meeting will be co-located with the Biometric Consortium 2000 Conference to be held at NIST on September 13 and 14. Information on accommodations, transportation and an area map may be found on the World Wide Web at the biometric Consortium Conference Web page: http://www.nist.gov/bc2000.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Working Group Goals

The Working Group's goals will include: (1) Providing the users with further opportunities under the Biometric Consortium to interact with private industry on issues related to the development of the required performance metrics and standards that would reflect their needs; (2) Developing guidelines and tests to accomplish effective-enhancing and technically compatible technologies on a non-discriminatory, voluntary, multi-vendors basis; (3) Conducting appropriate research, including research prototype activities among its members, and informational activities as required; (4) Developing functional specifications, measurements, test sequences, demonstrations, corresponding publications and other activities as required; (5) Biometrics integration with other technologies (e.g., smart cards and PKI) may impose additional performance metrics and technical specifications (they will also be addressed as required); (6) in the absence of required formal standards, developing submissions to appropriate industry forums and standards bodies that facilitate the evolution of standards; and, (7) Task Forces to address specific issues will be formed as required.

The BC Working Group will seek strong coordination of its activities with other organizations to improve efficiency of operations and to avoid duplication of their efforts. It intends to establish liaisons with other organizations that are involved with biometric technology developments including industrial organizations and Government efforts.

More details on the planned activities are provided in the BC Working Group membership agreement. A preliminary list of topics that will be addressed in this forum include: (1) User requirements on interoperability, performance and standards; (2) Interoperability tests; (3) Performance metrology; (4) biometric data interchange; (5) Quality; and, (6) Biometrics Assurance.

Background

The US Biometric Consortium (BC) serves as the Government's focal point for research, development, testing, evaluation, and application of biometric-based personal identification and verification technology. It currently has over seven hundred members from private industry, Federal/State/local government, and academia. Sixty different federal agencies are represented in the Consortium. The BC, NIST and NSA sponsor research and other industry and user activities, as needed. The Biometric Consortium is co-chaired by Jeffrey S. Dunn and Fernando L. Podio.

As defined by the US Biometric Consortium, *biometrics* are automated methods of recognizing a person based on a physiological or behavioral characteristic. In the context of this Working Group, biometrics may be used for personal verification (one to one matching) applications and personal identification (one to many) applications.

The Biometric Consortium, NIST (through the Information Technology Laboratory (ITL)), and NSA (through the Research and Advance Development Group) collaborate in fostering and conducting research in biometrics technologies and small cards to assist users and these industries in developing new technology capabilities, testing methodologies and standards. These efforts are in support of information security, electronic commerce, and other identification and authentication applications.

NIST ITL's Biometrics and Smart Cards program is supporting the biometric and smart card industries and users by expanding ITL's role to new and challenging research and development (R&D), testing, standards and implementation efforts. These efforts include biometrics R&D, metrology and standards, biometrics and smart card integration, and the development of biometrics and smart cards experimental applications. NIST has a role in measurements and standards for Electronic Commerce. Through ITL's Biometrics and Smart Cards program, NIST is developing a biometric interface for electronic commerce. NIST is working with the biometrics industry on the development of the required biometric standards that will assure biometrics application developers, service providers, and users that the required interoperable biometric solutions will be available.

NSA conducts one of the U.S. Government's leading research and development programs. Some of the Agency's R&D projects have significantly advanced the state of the art in the scientific and business words. NSA's early interest in cryptanalytic research led to the first large-scale computer and the first solid-state computer, predecessors to the modern computer. NSA pioneered efforts in flexible storage capabilities, which led to the development of the tape cassette. NSA also made ground-breaking developments in semiconductor technology and remains a world leader in many technological fields. As part of the INFOSEC mission, NSA conducts research on new technologies that may be used to protect information technology systems. For several years, NSA has been researching biometric technologies that may be useful to prevent unauthorized access to critical systems.

The BC, NIST/ITL and NSA (INFOSEC) co-sponsor, organize, and participate in technical research and other industry/user's technical activities as required. Some of year 2000 efforts include:

- The development of a Common Biometric Exchange File Format (CBEFF)

• Co-sponsorship of a Bio API Users and Developers Seminar
• Co-sponsorship of a DoD PKI Target Class 4 Token Security Requirements Workshop
• Co-sponsorship of BioAPI Consortium meetings

The BC, NIST/ITL, and NSA (INFOSEC) are also supporting other government organizations and the entire community. They are currently advisors and working in collaboration with the Biometrics Management Office (operated by the U.S. Department of the Army), the GSA's Office of Smart Card Initiatives and UK's Biometrics Working Group. The BC co-chairs have recently provided testimony on biometrics to the Commission on Child Online Protection (COPA).

Dated: August 21, 2000.

Karen H. Brown,

Deputy Director, NIST.

[FR Doc. 00–21775 Filed 8–24–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[Docket No. 000616180–0180–01]

RIN: 0648–ZA91

NOAA Climate and Global Change Program, Program Announcement

AGENCY: Office of Global Programs, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Climate and Global Change Program represents a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) contribution to evolving national and international programs designed to improve our ability to observe, understand, predict, and respond to changes in the global environment. This program builds on NOAA's mission requirements and longstanding capabilities in global change research and prediction. The NOAA Program is a key contributing element of the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), which is coordinated by the interagency Committee on Environmental and Natural Resources. NOAA's program is designed to complement other agency contributions to that national effort.

DATES: Unless otherwise noted, strict deadlines for submission to the FY 2001 process are: Letters of intent must be received at the Office of Global Programs (OGP) no later than September 24, 2000. Applicants who have not received a response to their letter of intent within four weeks should contact the Program Manager. Full proposals must be received at OGP no later than November 30, 2000. The time from receipt of proposals to grant award varies by program area. We anticipate that review of full proposals will occur during January 2001 through March 2001, and funding should begin during late spring of 2001 for most approved projects. Applicants should be notified of their status within six months. May 1, 2001, should be used as the proposed start date on proposals, unless otherwise directed by the appropriate Program Manager. All proposals must be submitted in accordance with the guidelines below. Failure to heed these guidelines may result in proposals being returned without review.

ADDRESSES: Letters of Intent and Proposals should be submitted to: Office of Global Programs; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; 1100 Wayne Avenue, Suite 1210; Silver Spring, MD 20910–5603.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irma duPree at the above address, or at (301) 427–2089 ext. 107, fax: (301) 427–2222, Internet: irma.duPree@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. Funding Availability

NOAA believes that the Climate and Global Change Program will benefit significantly from a strong partnership with outside investigators. Current Program plans assume that over 50% of the total resources provided through this announcement will support extramural efforts, particularly those involving the broad academic community. However, please be advised that actual funding levels will depend upon the final FY 2001 budget appropriations. This Program Announcement is for projects to be conducted by investigators both inside and outside of NOAA, primarily over a one, two or three year period. The NOAA Climate and Global Change Program has been approved for multi-year funding up to a three year duration. The funding instrument for extramural awards will be a grant unless it is anticipated that NOAA will be substantially involved in the implementation of the project, in which case the funding instrument should be a cooperative agreement. Examples of substantial involvement may include but are not limited to proposals for collaboration between NOAA or NOAA scientists and recipient scientist or technician and/or contemplation by NOAA of detailing Federal personnel to work on proposed projects. NOAA will make decisions regarding the use of a cooperative agreement on a case-by-case basis. Funding for contractual arrangements for services and products for delivery to NOAA is not available under this announcement. Matching share is not required by this program.

2. Program Authority

49 U.S.C. 44720(b); 33 U.S.C. 883d; 15 U.S.C. 2904; 15 U.S.C. 2931 et seq.; (CFDA No. 11.431)—Climate and Atmospheric Research.

3. Program Objectives

The long term objective of the Climate and Global Change Program is to provide reliable predictions of climate variability and change with associated regional implications on time scales ranging from seasons to a century or more. NOAA believes that climate variability across these time scales can be modeled with an acceptable probability of success and are the most relevant for fundamental social concerns. Predicting the behavior of the coupled ocean-atmosphere-land surface system will be NOAA's primary contribution to a successful national effort to deal with observed or anticipated changes in the global environment. NOAA has a range of unique facilities and capabilities that can be applied to Climate and Global Change investigations. Proposals that seek to exploit these resources in collaborative efforts between NOAA and extramural investigators are encouraged.

4. Program Priorities

In FY 2001, NOAA will give priority attention to individual proposals in the Main Program Elements listed below. The names, affiliations and phone numbers of relevant Climate and Global Change Program Managers are provided. Funding for some programs may be limited to ongoing projects or may be used to fund projects proposed in FY 2000 that were unable to be funded due to budgetary circumstances. Prospective applicants should communicate with Program Managers for information on priorities within program elements and prospects for funding.

(A) *Aerosols:* This program element focuses on field measurements and modeling of aerosol properties and distributions, with an emphasis on improving the predictive understanding of the role of aerosols in climate forcing. Due to budgetary limitations, funding may not be available for new grants in FY 2001; prospective investigators are urged to check the Climate & Global Change Program web page for current