

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE****Antitrust Division****Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—ASTM International Standards**

Notice is hereby given that, on September 12, 2016, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (“the Act”), ASTM International (“ASTM”) has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing additions or changes to its standards development activities. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act’s provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, ASTM has provided an updated list of current, ongoing ASTM standards activities originating between May 2016 and September 2016 designated as Work Items. A complete list of ASTM Work Items, along with a description of each, is available at <http://www.astm.org>.

On September 15, 2004, ASTM filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on November 10, 2004 (69 FR 65226).

The last notification with the Attorney General was filed on May 18, 2016. A notice was filed in the **Federal Register** on June 21, 2016 (81 FR 40352).

**Patricia A. Brink,**

*Director of Civil Enforcement, Antitrust Division.*

[FR Doc. 2016–27405 Filed 11–14–16; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE****Antitrust Division****Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Cooperative Research Group on Energy Storage System Evaluation and Safety II**

Notice is hereby given that, on September 21, 2016, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (“the Act”), Southwest Research Institute—Cooperative Research Group on Energy Storage System Evaluation and Safety II (“EssES-II”) has filed written notifications simultaneously with the

Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing (1) the identities of the parties to the venture and (2) the nature and objectives of the venture. The notifications were filed for the purpose of invoking the Act’s provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances.

Pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act, the identities of the parties to the venture are: Allison Transmission, Inc., Indianapolis, IN; BAE Systems, Johnson City, NY; Deere & Company, Moline, IL; Tata Motors European Technical Centre (TMETC), London, United Kingdom; and Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Northbrook, IL. The general area of EssES-II’s planned activity is to develop detailed cell level data on current or near market technology across a diverse number of manufacturers to allow a relative comparison between available technologies. The program will provide performance, life, abuse and consistency of manufacturing test data for member-selected systems in a private, independent third party laboratory format (non-governmental). This will provide members with the data required to assess the pertinent performance characteristics of various battery topologies, chemistries and manufacturers to assist in the selection of cells for a vehicular or stationary energy storage system. Additionally, the level of data and the detail in which it is provided will be sufficient to aid in the development of models, pack integration work and thermal management strategy development.

**Patricia A. Brink,**

*Director of Civil Enforcement, Antitrust Division.*

[FR Doc. 2016–27406 Filed 11–14–16; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE****Antitrust Division****Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Vendor Security Alliance**

Notice is hereby given that, on October 19, 2016, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (“the Act”), Vendor Security Alliance (“VSA”) has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing (1) the identities of the parties to the venture and (2) the nature and objectives of the venture. The notifications were filed for the

purpose of invoking the Act’s provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances.

Pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act, the identities of the parties to the venture are: Airbnb, Inc., San Francisco, CA; Atlassian Pty Ltd., Sydney, NSW, Australia; Docker, Inc.; San Francisco, CA; GoDaddy.com, LLC, Scottsdale, AZ; Palantir Technologies, Inc., Palo Alto, CA; Square, Inc., San Francisco, CA; Twitter, Inc., San Francisco, CA; and Uber Technologies, Inc., San Francisco, CA.

The general area of VSA’s planned activity is: Improving Internet security and streamlining vendor security compliance by developing a standardized way for companies to assess cybersecurity practices.

**Patricia A. Brink,**

*Director of Civil Enforcement, Antitrust Division.*

[FR Doc. 2016–27402 Filed 11–14–16; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE****Office of Justice Programs**

[OJP (NIJ) Docket No. 1729]

**Baseline Specifications for Law Enforcement Service Pistols With Security Technology**

**AGENCY:** National Institute of Justice, Justice.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) announces the publication of *Baseline Specifications for Law Enforcement Service Pistols with Security Technology*, which defines baseline specifications for law enforcement service pistols with additional technology to enhance the security of the firearms, found here: <http://nij.gov/topics/technology/firearms/pages/welcome.aspx>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mark Greene, Office of Science and Technology, National Institute of Justice, 810 7th Street NW., Washington, DC 20531; telephone number: (202) 598–9412; email address: [mark.greene2@usdoj.gov](mailto:mark.greene2@usdoj.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On April 29, 2016, the U.S. Departments of Justice (DOJ), Homeland Security (DHS), and Defense (DoD) submitted a joint report to the President outlining a strategy to expedite deployment of gun safety technology, found here: <https://>

[www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/final\\_report-smart\\_gun\\_report.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/final_report-smart_gun_report.pdf).

The report was published in response to Presidential Memorandum, *Promoting Smart Gun Technology*, found here: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/01/05/memorandum-promoting-smart-gun-technology>.

The report described the potential benefits of advanced gun safety technology, but noted that additional work was required before this technology is ready for widespread adoption by law enforcement agencies. In particular, the report stressed the importance of integrating this technology into a firearm's design without compromising the reliability, durability, and accuracy that officers expect from their service weapons.

To address these issues, the report called on law enforcement agencies to develop "baseline specifications," which would outline the agencies' operational requirements for any firearms equipped with gun safety technology. By developing baseline specifications, federal, state, and municipal law enforcement agencies can make clear to private manufacturers what they expect from this technology.

DOJ and DHS recently assembled a working group of experts in firearms technology to identify operational needs and prepare a draft document that defines generic baseline specifications for law enforcement service pistols with additional technology to enhance the security of firearms. The additional security specifications that may be addressed by smart gun technology are distinguished from more familiar firearm safety mechanisms. The distinction between safety and security can be nuanced, and the additional security specifications may also function as safety features under certain circumstances. However, this distinction forms the basis of the use of the different terminology. The working group was led by NIJ and was comprised of subject matter experts from various federal law enforcement agencies. The pistols defined by this document are semi-automatic, recoil-operated, magazine-fed, striker-fired, and fire 9 mm Luger or .40 S&W ammunition. The information detailed in this document is informed in part by specifications enumerated in recent handgun solicitations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), which are publicly available on FedBizOpps (<http://www.fbo.gov>) under solicitation numbers RFP-OSCU-DSU1503 and HSCEMS-16-R-00003, respectively.

NIJ published a **Federal Register** notice (<https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2016-16759>) on July 15, 2016, seeking feedback from the public on the draft document that defined generic baseline specifications for law enforcement service pistols with additional technology to enhance the security of the firearms. The 60-day public comment period closed on September 13, 2016. The working group made revisions to the draft document, and the final version of the document, *Baseline Specifications for Law Enforcement Service Pistols with Security Technology*, is published here: <http://nij.gov/topics/technology/firearms/pages/welcome.aspx>.

**Nancy Rodriguez,**

*Director, National Institute of Justice.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Mine Safety and Health Administration

[OMB Control No. 1219-0003]

#### **Proposed Extension of Information Collection; Radiation Sampling and Exposure Records (Pertains to Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines)**

**AGENCY:** Mine Safety and Health Administration, Labor.

**ACTION:** Request for public comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This program helps to assure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. Currently, the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) is soliciting comments on the information collection for Radiation Sampling and Exposure Records (pertains to underground metal and nonmetal mines).

**DATES:** All comments must be received on or before January 17, 2017.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments concerning the information collection requirements of this notice may be sent by any of the methods listed below.

- *Federal E-Rulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments for docket number MSHA-2016-0038.

- *Regular Mail:* Send comments to USDOL-MSHA, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, 201 12th Street South, Suite 4E401, Arlington, VA 22202-5452.

- *Hand Delivery:* USDOL-Mine Safety and Health Administration, 201 12th Street South, Suite 4E401, Arlington, VA 22202-5452. Sign in at the receptionist's desk on the 4th floor via the East elevator.

#### **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Sheila McConnell, Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, MSHA, at [MSHA.information.collections@dol.gov](mailto:MSHA.information.collections@dol.gov) (email); 202-693-9440 (voice); or 202-693-9441 (facsimile).

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **I. Background**

Under the authority of Section 103 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, MSHA is required to issue regulations requiring operators to maintain accurate records of employee exposures to potentially toxic materials or harmful physical agents which are required to be monitored or measured under any applicable mandatory health or safety standard promulgated under this Act.

Airborne radon and radon daughters exist in every uranium mine and in several other underground mining commodities. Radon is radioactive gas. It diffuses into the underground mine atmosphere through the rock and the ground water. Radon decays in a series of steps into other radioactive elements, which are solids, called radon daughters. Radon and radon daughters are invisible and odorless. Decay of radon and its daughters results in emissions of alpha energy.

Medical doctors and scientists have associated high radon daughter exposures with lung cancer. The health hazard arises from breathing air contaminated with radon daughters which are in turn deposited in the lungs. The lung tissues are sensitive to alpha radioactivity.

The amounts of airborne radon daughters to which most miners can be exposed with no adverse effects have been established and are expressed as working levels (WL). The current MSHA standard is a maximum personal exposure of 4 working level months (WLM) per year.

Excess lung cancer in uranium miners, just as coal workers'