excessive feedback. (See the PFMC GoToMeeting Audio Diagram for best practices). System Requirements for PC-based attendees: Windows® 7, Vista, or XP; for Mac®-based attendees: Mac OS® X 10.5 or newer; and for mobile attendees: iPhone®, iPad®, Android™ phone or Android tablet (See the GoToMeeting Webinar Apps).

You may send an email to kris.kleinschmidt@noaa.gov or contact him at (503) 820–2280, extension 425 for technical assistance. A public listening station will also be provided at the Pacific Council office.

Council address: Pacific Council, 7700 NE. Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, OR 97220–1384.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Mike Burner, Pacific Council; phone: (503) 820–2414.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The STT and MEW will discuss items on the Pacific Council’s September 2016 meeting agenda. Major topics include, but are not limited to, Salmon Methodology Review and the Sacramento River Winter Chinook Harvest Control Rule Update. The STT and MEW may also address one or more of the Council’s scheduled Administrative Matters. Public comments during the webinar will be received from attendees at the discretion of the STT and MEW Chairs.

Although nonemergency issues not contained in the meeting agenda may be discussed, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this document and any issues arising after publication of this document that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of the intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

The meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Mr. Kris Kleinschmidt at (503) 820–2425 at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.


Tracey L. Thompson,
Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
RIN 0648–XE676

Permanent Advisory Committee To Advise the U.S. Commissioners to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission; Meeting Announcement

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

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces a meeting of the Permanent Advisory Committee (PAC) to advise the U.S. Commissioners to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) on October 6–October 7, 2016. Meeting topics are provided under the SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION section of this notice.

DATES: The meeting of the PAC will be held on October 6, 2016, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. HST (or until business is concluded) and October 7, 2016, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. HST (or until business is concluded).

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Ala Moana Hotel, 410 Atkinson Drive, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814—in the Garden Lanai Meeting Room.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Emily Crigler, NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office; telephone: 808–725–5036; facsimile: 808–725–5215; email: emily.crigler@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Implementation Act (16 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), a Permanent Advisory Committee, or PAC, has been convened to advise the U.S. Commissioners to the WCPFC, certain members of which have been appointed by the Secretary of Commerce in consultation with the U.S. Commissioners to the WCPFC. The PAC supports the work of the U.S. National Section to the WCPFC in an advisory capacity. The U.S. National Section is made up of the U.S. Commissioners and the Department of State. NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office provides administrative and technical support to the PAC in cooperation with the Department of State. The next regular annual session of the WCPFC (WCPFC13) is scheduled to be held December 5–December 9, 2016, in Fiji. More information on this meeting and the WCPFC, established under the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, can be found on the WCPFC Web site: http://wcpfc.int/.

Meeting Topics

The PAC meeting topics may include the following: (1) Outcomes of the 2015 Annual Meeting and 2016 sessions of the WCPFC Scientific Committee, Northern Committee, and Technical and Compliance Committee; (2) conservation and management measures for bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, skipjack tuna and other species for 2017 and beyond; (3) potential U.S. proposals to WCPFC13; (4) input and advice from the PAC on issues that may arise at WCPFC13; (5) potential proposals from other WCPFC members; and (6) other issues.

Special Accommodations

The meeting location is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Emily Crigler at (808) 725–5036 by September 15, 2016.


Emily H. Menashes,
Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
RIN 0648–XE814

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC); Public Meetings

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

ACTION: Notice; public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council’s (Council) Spiny Dogfish Advisory Panel (AP) will meet to review recent fishery performance and develop a Fishery Performance Report and/or other recommendations in preparation for the Council’s review of specifications at the October 2016 Council meeting.

DATES: The meeting will be held Tuesday, September 6, 2016, from 2:30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via webinar, but anyone can also attend at the Council office address (see below). The webinar link is: http://
BACKGROUND:

The Internet address space is finite, and the exponential growth of the Internet has already led to the exhaustion of the supply of IPv4 addresses. New and emerging Internet-enabled technologies, such as the Internet of Things, require access to a high-quality and sustainable Internet infrastructure. IPv6 is the next-generation protocol which provides an identification and location system for computers on networks, and which routes traffic across the Internet.

PROPOSALS:

On March 8, 2016, NTIA published a Notice in the Federal Register (81 FR 16898), seeking input concerning the adoption of IPv6. Every device that connects to the Internet requires an IP address. However, the tremendous demand for Internet connections has, for all intents and purposes, exhausted the supply of IP addresses available under the legacy Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) system. IPv6 is the next-generation protocol which provides an identification and location system for computers on networks, and which routes traffic across the Internet.

The transition to IPv6, which was designed to expand the number of IP addresses, is critical for the continued, sustainable growth of the Internet. While IPv4 provides nearly 4.3 billion IP addresses, IPv6 offers 2**128 (or 340,282,366,920,938,463,463,374,374,607,431,768,211,456 IP addresses), a number more able to meet the rising demand for Internet connections and to support the expanding Internet of Things. This demand will continue to grow as more devices come online.

Even during the relatively early days of the Internet, its exponential growth soon exposed the limitations of IPv4. Once the Internet technical community realized in the early 1990s that there would be a shortage of IP addresses, the Internet Engineering Task Force began developing a new protocol to expand the Internet address space. The first specification of the IPv6 standard was published in 1995 and an updated draft followed closely thereafter in 1998. Despite the long history of IPv6, today only 32 percent of the Internet services in the United States are IPv6 capable. While the IPv6 adoption rate in the United States is growing at a quicker pace than in the past, companies and other organizations that have yet to plan for IPv6 should begin implementation now rather than later, in order to lay a solid foundation for the future of our digital economy.

NTIA IPv6 Promotional Efforts: NTIA is already engaged in IPv6 promotional efforts. NTIA held a public workshop on IPv6 in 2010, and in 2011 developed the IPv6 Readiness Tool for Businesses, a comprehensive checklist for businesses preparing to deploy IPv6. NTIA also joined a number of private and public organizations in 2011 for the Internet

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

[Notice No. 160810714–6714–01]

RIN 0660–XC092

The Incentives, Benefits, Costs, and Challenges to IPv6 Implementation

AGENCY: National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice, request for public comment.

SUMMARY: Recognizing the exhaustion of Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) address space and the imperative for Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) implementation and use, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) is seeking input to guide NTIA in future IPv6 promotional activities. Through this Notice, NTIA invites adopters and implementers of IPv6 as well as any other interested stakeholders to share information on the benefits, costs, and challenges they have experienced, as well as any insight into additional incentives that could aid future adoption, implementation, and support of IPv6. After analyzing the comments, the Department intends to aggregate input received into a report that will be used to inform domestic and global efforts focused on IPv6 promotion, including any potential NTIA initiatives.

DATES: Comments are due on or before 5 p.m. Eastern Time on October 3, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be submitted by email to ipv6@ntia.doc.gov. Comments submitted by email should be machine-readable and should not be copy-protected. Written comments also may be submitted by mail to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Room 4725, Attn: IPv6 RFC 2016, Washington, DC 20230. Responders should include the name of the person or organization submitting the comment, as well as a page number on each page of the submission. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted to https://www.ntia.doc.gov/federal-register-notice/2016/incentives-benefits-costs-and-challenges-ipv6-implementation without change. All personal identifying information (for example, name, address) voluntarily submitted by the commenter may be publicly accessible. Please do not submit business information that is confidential or otherwise protected. NTIA will accept anonymous comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ashley Heineman, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Room 4701, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482–0298; email aheineman@ntia.doc.gov. Please direct media inquiries to NTIA’s Office of Public Affairs, (202) 482–7002 or by email at press@ntia.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: NTIA regularly seeks public input to help guide future action and policy decisions that address today’s critical communications and technology issues. In this notice, NTIA seeks input concerning the adoption and deployment of Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6). Every device that connects to the Internet requires an IP address. However, the tremendous demand for Internet connections has, for all intents and purposes, exhausted the supply of IP addresses available under the legacy Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) system. IPv6 is the next-generation protocol which provides an identification and location system for computers on networks, and which routes traffic across the Internet.

The transition to IPv6, which was designed to expand the number of IP addresses, is critical for the continued, sustainable growth of the Internet. While IPv4 provides nearly 4.3 billion IP addresses, IPv6 offers 2**128 (or 340,282,366,920,938,463,463,374,374,607,431,768,211,456 IP addresses), a number more able to meet the rising demand for Internet connections and to support the expanding Internet of Things. This demand is expected to grow as more devices come online.

While the IPv6 adoption rate in the United States is growing at a quicker pace than in the past, companies and other organizations that have yet to plan for IPv6 should begin implementation now rather than later, in order to lay a solid foundation for the future of our digital economy.

NTIA IPv6 Promotional Efforts: NTIA is already engaged in IPv6 promotional efforts. NTIA held a public workshop on IPv6 in 2010, and in 2011 developed the IPv6 Readiness Tool for Businesses, a comprehensive checklist for businesses preparing to deploy IPv6. NTIA also joined a number of private and public organizations in 2011 for the Internet


2 According to measurements conducted by the Asia Pacific Network Information Center, available at: https://statistics.apnic.net/ipv6/.

3 NTIA also coauthored a study with the National Institute for Standards and Technology in 2006, entitled “A Technical and Economic Assessment of IPv6.” These and other resources are listed on the “Additional IPv6 Resources” page at NTIA’s Web site, available at: http://www.ntia.doc.gov/page/additional-ipv6-resources.