

with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation subject to sanction.

### Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: November 5, 2018.

#### Gary Taverman,

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

### Appendix I—Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is aluminum common alloy sheet (common alloy sheet), which is a flat-rolled aluminum product having a thickness of 6.3 mm or less, but greater than 0.2 mm, in coils or cut-to-length, regardless of width. Common alloy sheet within the scope of this investigation includes both not clad aluminum sheet, as well as multi-alloy, clad aluminum sheet. With respect to not clad aluminum sheet, common alloy sheet is manufactured from a 1XXX-, 3XXX-, or 5XXX-series alloy as designated by the Aluminum Association. With respect to multi-alloy, clad aluminum sheet, common alloy sheet is produced from a 3XXX-series core, to which cladding layers are applied to either one or both sides of the core.

Common alloy sheet may be made to ASTM specification B209–14, but can also be made to other specifications. Regardless of specification, however, all common alloy sheet meeting the scope description is included in the scope. Subject merchandise includes common alloy sheet that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to annealing, tempering, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching, and/or slitting, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the common alloy sheet.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation is aluminum can stock, which is suitable for use in the manufacture of aluminum beverage cans, lids of such cans, or tabs used to open such cans. Aluminum can stock is produced to gauges that range from 0.200 mm to 0.292 mm, and has an H–19, H–41, H–48, or H–391 temper. In addition, aluminum can stock has a lubricant applied to the flat surfaces of the can stock to facilitate its movement through machines used in the manufacture of beverage cans. Aluminum can stock is properly classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7606.12.3045 and 7606.12.3055.

Where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set for the above.

Common alloy sheet is currently classifiable under HTSUS subheadings

7606.11.3060, 7606.11.6000, 7606.12.3090, 7606.12.6000, 7606.91.3090, 7606.91.6080, 7606.92.3090, and 7606.92.6080. Further, merchandise that falls within the scope of this investigation may also be entered into the United States under HTSUS subheadings 7606.11.3030, 7606.12.3030, 7606.91.3060, 7606.91.6040, 7606.92.3060, 7606.92.6040, 7607.11.9090. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

### Appendix II—List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. List of Issues
- III. Background
- IV. Period of Investigation
- V. Scope of Investigation
- VI. Scope Comments
- VII. Changes from the Preliminary Determination
- VIII. Adjustment Under Section 777A(F) of the Act
- IX. Selection and Corroboration of the Adverse Facts Available Rate
- X. Discussion of the Issues
  - Comment 1: Application of Adverse Facts Available (AFA)
  - Comment 2: Critical Circumstances Determination
  - Comment 3: Surrogate Country
  - Comment 4: Surrogate Value for Aluminum Scrap
  - Comment 5: Surrogate Value for Argon
  - Comment 6: Mingtai's Aluminum Scrap
  - Comment 7: Separate Rate Status for Wanji Global and Luoyang Wanji
  - Comment 8: Separate Rate Status for Tianjin Zhongwang
- V. Recommendation

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[Application No. 10–4A001]

#### Export Trade Certificate of Review

**ACTION:** Notice of issuance of an amended Export Trade Certificate of Review to Alaska Longline Cod Commission (“ALCC”), Application No. 10–4A001.

**SUMMARY:** The Secretary of Commerce, through the Office of Trade and Economic Analysis (“OTEA”), issued an amended Export Trade Certificate of Review to ALCC on November 7, 2018.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Joseph Flynn, Director, OTEA, International Trade Administration, by telephone at (202) 482–5131 (this is not a toll-free number) or email at *etca@trade.gov*.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Title III of the Export Trading Company Act of 1982 (15 U.S.C. 4001–21) (“the Act”) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to issue Export Trade Certificates of Review. An Export Trade Certificate of Review protects the holder and the members identified in the Certificate from State and Federal government antitrust actions and from private treble damage antitrust actions for the export conduct specified in the Certificate and carried out in compliance with its terms and conditions. The regulations implementing Title III are found at 15 CFR part 325 (2018). OTEA is issuing this notice pursuant to 15 CFR 325.6(b), which requires the Secretary of Commerce to publish a summary of the certification in the **Federal Register**. Under Section 305(a) of the Act and 15 CFR 325.11(a), any person aggrieved by the Secretary’s determination may, within 30 days of the date of this notice, bring an action in any appropriate district court of the United States to set aside the determination on the ground that the determination is erroneous.

#### Description of Certified Conduct

ALCC’s Export Trade Certificate of Review has been amended to:

1. Add the following companies as new Members of the Certificate within the meaning of section 325.2(l) of the Regulations (15 CFR 325.2(l)):
  - a. Alaskan Leader Vessel LLC, Lynden, WA
  - b. Bristol Leader Fisheries LLC, Lynden, WA
  - c. Bering Leader Fisheries LLC, Lynden, WA
  - d. Northern Leader Fisheries LLC, Lynden, WA
  - e. Prowler Fisheries, LLC, Seattle, WA
2. Delete the following companies as Members of the Certificate:
  - a. Pathfinder Fisheries LLC, Seattle, WA
  - b. Bering Select Seafoods Company, Seattle, WA
  - c. Glacier Bay Fisheries LLC
3. Change/correct the name or location of the following Members of the Certificate:
  - a. Alaskan Leader Fisheries, Inc., Lynden, WA changes to Alaskan Leader Fisheries LLC, Lynden, WA
  - b. Coastal Villages Longline, LLC changes to Coastal Villages Longline LLC, Anchorage, AK
  - c. Romanzoff Fishing Company, Seattle, WA changes to Romanzof Fishing Company, L.L.C., Seattle, WA
  - d. Tatoosh Seafoods LLC, Seattle, WA changes to Tatoosh Seafoods, LLC, Edmonds, WA
  - e. Beauty Bay Washington, LLC, Seattle, WA changes to Beauty Bay Washington, LLC, Edmonds, WA

- f. Blue North Fisheries, Inc., Seattle, WA changes to Blue North Fisheries, Inc., Seattle, WA
- g. Clipper Group, Ltd, Seattle, WA changes to Clipper Group, Ltd., Seattle, WA
- h. Liberator Fisheries, LLC, Seattle, WA changes to Liberator Fisheries LLC, Seattle, WA
- i. Siberian Sea Fisheries, LLC, Seattle, WA changes to Siberian Sea Fisheries LLC, Seattle, WA

*ALCC's Membership, as amended, is below:* Alaskan Leader Fisheries LLC, Lynden, Washington; Alaskan Leader Seafoods LLC, Lynden, Washington; Alaskan Leader Vessel LLC, Lynden, Washington; Bristol Leader Fisheries LLC, Lynden, Washington; Bering Leader Fisheries LLC, Lynden, Washington; Northern Leader Fisheries LLC, Lynden, Washington; Gulf Mist, Inc., Everett, Washington; Deep Sea Fisheries, Inc., Everett, Washington; Aleutian Spray Fisheries, Inc., Seattle, Washington; Liberator Fisheries LLC, Seattle, Washington; Siberian Sea Fisheries LLC, Seattle, Washington; Akulurak LLC, Seattle, Washington; Romanzof Fishing Company, L.L.C., Seattle, Washington; Beauty Bay Washington, LLC, Edmonds, Washington; Tatoosh Seafoods, LLC, Edmonds, Washington; Blue North Fisheries, Inc., Seattle, Washington; Blue North Trading Company, LLC, Seattle, Washington; Clipper Group, Ltd., Seattle, Washington; Clipper Seafoods, Ltd., Seattle, Washington (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Clipper Group, Ltd.); Shelford's Boat, Ltd., Mill Creek, Washington; Siu Alaska Corporation, Anchorage, Alaska; Coastal Villages Longline LLC, Anchorage, Alaska; and Prowler Fisheries, LLC, Seattle, Washington.

The effective date of the amended Certificate is August 9, 2018, the date on which ALCC's application to amend was deemed submitted.

Dated: November 8, 2018.

**Joseph Flynn,**

*Director, Office of Trade and Economic Analysis, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**International Trade Administration**

**[A-570-900]**

**Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Circumvention**

**AGENCY:** Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that Diamond Tools Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (Diamond Tools) is circumventing the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades and parts thereof (diamond sawblades) from the People's Republic of China (China).

**DATES:** Applicable November 15, 2018.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Yang Jin Chun, AD/CVD Operations Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5760.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

On December 7, 2017, in response to a request from Diamond Sawblades Manufacturers' Coalition (the petitioner), Commerce published the initiation of the anti-circumvention inquiry to determine whether certain imports of diamond sawblades comprised of cores and segments produced in China and joined into diamond sawblades in, and exported from, Thailand by Diamond Tools are circumventing the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades from China.<sup>1</sup>

**Scope of the Order**

The merchandise subject to the order is diamond sawblades. The diamond sawblades subject to the order are currently classifiable under subheadings 8202 to 8206 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), and may also enter under subheading 6804.21.00. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes. A full description of the scope of the order is contained in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.<sup>2</sup> The written description is dispositive.

<sup>1</sup> See *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Anti-Circumvention Inquiry*, 82 FR 57709 (December 7, 2017) (*Initiation Notice*).

<sup>2</sup> See the Memorandum, "Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of

**Scope of the Anti-Circumvention Inquiry**

We initiated this anti-circumvention inquiry to cover diamond sawblades produced in Thailand by Diamond Tools with cores and segments produced in China and subsequently exported from Thailand to the United States.<sup>3</sup> During the conduct of this anti-circumvention inquiry, Diamond Tools reported that, in addition to diamond sawblades produced in Thailand with cores and segments produced in China, it also produced diamond sawblades with either Chinese cores and Thai segments or Thai cores and Chinese segments.<sup>4</sup> Based on the additional information we received from Diamond Tools, and as further discussed in the Preliminary Analysis Memorandum,<sup>5</sup> we are also examining whether diamond sawblades produced in Thailand by Diamond Tools with either cores or segments produced in China are circumventing the order.

**Methodology**

Commerce is conducting this anti-circumvention inquiry in accordance with section 781(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.225(h). Because China is a non-market economy country within the meaning of section 771(18) of the Act, Commerce relied on surrogate values to value the purchases of Chinese cores and Chinese segments, as discussed in section 773(c) of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <http://access.trade.gov> and to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a

China: Decision Memorandum for Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Circumvention," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum) at 2-3.

<sup>3</sup> See *Initiation Notice*, 82 FR at 57710 ("This anti-circumvention inquiry covers diamond sawblades exported from Thailand to the United States that are produced by Diamond Tools from cores and segments of {China} origin.')

<sup>4</sup> See, e.g., Diamond Tools' original response dated January 18, 2018, at 4.

<sup>5</sup> See the Memorandum, "Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Analysis Memorandum for Diamond Tools Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd." dated concurrently with this memorandum (Preliminary Analysis Memorandum) for more information containing Diamond Tools' business proprietary information.