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. Alaskan Leader 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; Sui Alaska
Corporation, Anchorage, Alaska; Coastal
Villages Longline LLC, Anchorage,
Alaska; and Frowler 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.
[FR Doc. 2018–24947 Filed 11–14–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DR–P

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).


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 subsequently
exported from Thailand to the United
States.1 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.2 Based on the additional
information we received from Diamond
Tools, and as further discussed in the
Preliminary Analysis Memorandum,3 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 771(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of
1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR
351.225(b). 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

1 See Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Initiation of Anti-
2 See the Memorandum, “Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of
China: Decision Memorandum for Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Circumvention,”
3 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.
complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/.

Preliminary Determination
As detailed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce preliminarily determines that diamond sawblades produced by Diamond Tools in Thailand using cores and/or segments from China and exported from Thailand to the United States are circumventing the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades from China. We therefore preliminarily determine that it is appropriate to include this merchandise within the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades from China and to instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend entries of merchandise produced using Chinese cores and/or Chinese segments by Diamond Tools in Thailand and exported to the United States.

Suspension of Liquidation
As stated above, Commerce has made a preliminary affirmative finding of circumvention of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades from China for diamond sawblades assembled or completed using Chinese cores and/or Chinese segments as inputs by Diamond Tools in Thailand and exported to the United States. This preliminary circumvention finding applies to diamond sawblades assembled or completed using Chinese cores and/or Chinese segments as inputs by Diamond Tools in Thailand. In accordance with section 19 CFR 351.225(l)(2), Commerce will direct CBP to suspend liquidation and to require a cash deposit of estimated duties on unliquidated entries of diamond sawblades produced (i.e., assembled or completed) using Chinese cores and/or Chinese segments by Diamond Tools in Thailand that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after December 1, 2017, the date of initiation of this anti-circumvention inquiry. The suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice. For the reasons stated in the Preliminary Analysis Memorandum, which contains Diamond Tools’ business proprietary information, Commerce will instruct CBP to require antidumping duty cash deposits equal to the rate established for the China-wide entity. i.e., 82.05 percent, for entries of such merchandise produced by Diamond Tools.

Diamond sawblades assembled or completed in Thailand using both non-Chinese origin cores and non-Chinese origin segments are not subject to this anti-circumvention inquiry. However, for the reasons stated in the Preliminary Analysis Memorandum, Commerce finds that Diamond Tools is not currently able to identify diamond sawblades produced with non-Chinese origin cores and non-Chinese origin segments. Therefore, Commerce will not implement a certification process at this preliminary stage, and we will require cash deposits on all entries of diamond sawblades produced by Diamond Tools in Thailand. We invite parties to comment on this issue in their case briefs.

Public Comment
Commerce intends to disclose the analysis used in these preliminary findings within five days of publication of this notice. Interested parties are invited to comment on the preliminary determination of this anti-circumvention inquiry. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(b)(2), interested parties may submit case briefs not later than 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may not be filed later than five days after the time limit for filing case briefs. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), parties who submit case or rebuttal briefs in this anti-circumvention inquiry are encouraged to submit with each argument: (1) A statement of the issue; (2) a brief summary of the argument; and (3) a table of authorities.

Any interested party who wishes to request a hearing, or to participate if one is requested, must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance within 30 days after the day of publication of this notice pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c). A request should contain: (1) The party’s name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; (3) whether any participant is a foreign national; and (4) a list of issues to be discussed. If a request for a hearing is made, then Commerce intends to hold the hearing at the U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, at a time and date to be determined. Parties should confirm by telephone the date, time, and location of the hearing two days before the scheduled date. Issues raised in the hearing will be limited to those raised in case and rebuttal briefs.

International Trade Commission Notification
Consistent with section 781(e) of the Act, Commerce will notify the International Trade Commission (ITC) of this preliminary determination to include the merchandise subject to this anti-circumvention inquiry within the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades from China. Pursuant to section 781(e) of the Act, the ITC may request consultations concerning Commerce’s proposed inclusion of the subject merchandise. If, after consultations, the ITC believes that a significant injury issue is presented by the proposed inclusion, it will have 60 days from the date of notification by Commerce to provide written advice.

Final Determination
According to section 781(f) of the Act, Commerce shall, to the maximum extent practicable, make its anti-circumvention determination within 300 days from the date of the initiation of the inquiry. Due to the complicated nature of this anti-circumvention inquiry, we previously extended the deadline for the final determination of this anti-circumvention inquiry by 150 days. Therefore, Commerce intends to issue the final determination in this anti-circumvention inquiry by February 27, 2019.11 This preliminary affirmative circumvention determination is published in accordance with section 781(b) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.225(f).

Dated: November 8, 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
List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum
I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the Order
IV. Scope of the Anti-Circumvention Inquiry

8 See Preliminary Analysis Memorandum at 4 for Diamond Tools’ accounting and production system in its normal course of business.
6 See Preliminary Analysis Memorandum at 4 for Diamond Tools’ accounting and production system in its normal course of business. Some, but not all, of the reasons stated contain business proprietary information.
9 See 19 CFR 351.309(d)(1)–(2).

10 See also 19 CFR 351.225(f)(iii)(5) (explaining that Commerce will issue a final anticircumvention ruling “normally within 300 days from the date of the initiation of the . . . inquiry”).
V. The Period of Inquiry
VI. Surrogate Country and Valuation
Methodology for Inputs from China
VII. Statutory Framework
VIII. Statutory Analysis
IX. Other Statutory Criteria
X. Summary of Statutory Analysis
XI. Recommendation

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration

[ C–570–074 ]
Countervailing Duty Investigation of Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of common alloy aluminum sheet (common alloy sheet) from the People’s Republic of China (China) for the period of investigation (POI) January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Background

On April 23, 2018, Commerce published in the Federal Register the Preliminary Determination and invited interested parties to comment. A summary of the events that occurred since Commerce published Preliminary Determination, as well as a full discussion of the issues raised by parties for this final determination, may be found in the Issues and Decision Memorandum that is dated concurrently with this determination and hereby adopted by this notice.2

The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and 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 is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/. The signed Issues and Decision Memorandum and the electronic version are identical in content.

Scope Comments

We invited parties to comment on Commerce’s Scope Comments Preliminary Decision Memorandum.3 Commerce has reviewed the briefs submitted by interested parties, considered the arguments therein, and has made no changes to the scope of the investigation. For further discussion, see Commerce’s Scope Comments Final Decision Memorandum.4

Methodology

Commerce conducted this countervailing duty (CVD) investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (Act). For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, we determine that there is a subsidy (i.e., a financial contribution by an “authority” that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient) and that the subsidy is specific. For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decisions Memorandum.

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is common alloy sheet from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.6

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, in June 2018, we conducted verification of the questionnaire responses submitted by Henan Mingtai Industrial Co., Ltd. and Zhengzhou Mingtai (collectively, Mingtai); and Yong Jie New Material Co., Ltd. (Yong Jie New Material). We issued verification reports on July 3, 2018.8 We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant accounting and financial records, and original source documents provided by Mingtai and Yong Jie New Material.

Period of Investigation

The POI is January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016.

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation, and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs submitted by the parties, are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues that parties raised, and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, is attached to this notice at Appendix II.

Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances

In the Preliminary Determination, we found that critical circumstances exist for the Chalco companies and “all-others.” For this final determination, pursuant to section 705(a)(2) of the Act, we continue to find that critical circumstances exist for the Chalco companies and “all-others.” For a full description of the methodology and results of Commerce’s critical circumstances analysis, see Final Determination Critical Circumstances Analysis Memo and Issues and Decision Memorandum at “Final Determination of Critical

2 See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People’s Republic of China,” dated concurrently with this determination and hereby adopted by this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).
4 See Memorandum, “Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People’s Republic of China: Scope Comments Final Decision Memorandum,” dated concurrently with this memorandum.