biological macromolecule with and without its binding partner(s). Unique features of the instrument include disposable tips, which are essential to avoid cross contamination. *Justification for Duty-Free Entry:* There are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. *Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs:* July 25, 2017.

Docket Number: 17–018. *Applicant:* Brookhaven National Laboratory, P.O. Box 5000, Upton, NY 11973. *Instrument:* Solid State Klystron Modulator. *Manufacturer:* Scandinova Systems AB, Sweden. *Intended Use:* The instrument will be used to study the magnetization, structure and conductivity of various organic and inorganic specimens such as proteins, ferrite, and superconducting materials. This is the only instrument with specific electrical socket to connect to the klystron, a solenoid magnet with magnetic field contours specific to the Model E37302A. *Justification for Duty-Free Entry:* There are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. *Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs:* August 16, 2017.

Dated: November 20, 2017.

Gregory W. Campbell,

Director, Subsidies Enforcement, Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2017–26067 Filed 12–1–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Yale School of Medicine; Notice of Decision on Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

This is a decision pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89–651, as amended by Pub. L. 106–36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. in Room 3720, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC.

Docket Number: 15–061. Applicant: Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT 06510. Instrument: SuperK Extreme EXR–20 white light laser. Manufacturer: NKT Photonics, Denmark. Intended Use: See notice at 81 FR 71702, October 18, 2016. Comments: None received. Decision: Approved. We know of no instruments of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instruments described below, for such purposes as this is intended to be used, that was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order. Reasons: The instrument will be used as an excitation source for the study of intracellular processes and structures at super resolution. The experiments require a high power pulsed excitation source at a wavelength of 590 nm, and minimal after pulse tail and sub 100 ps pulse width.

Docket Number: 17–009. Applicant: UChicago Argonne, Lemont, IL 60439–4873. Instrument: Electron Beams Position Processors. Manufacturer: Instrumentation Technologies, Slovenia. Intended Use: See notice at 82 FR 34924, July 27, 2017. Comments: None received. Decision: Approved. We know of no instruments of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instruments described below, for such purposes as this is intended to be used, that was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order. Reasons: The instrument will be used to measure the precise position of the Advanced Photon Source (APS) storage ring electron beam with resolution of 50 to 100 nanometers from DC to 1000 kHz. It can also turn by turn position to the 1 micrometer level for fast 271 kHz (the turn by turn rate) beam position measurement, without which the required vertical beam stability of 400 = nm will not be met. The instrument also has a daisy chain capability to accumulate and send all data from several bpm processors to the fast-orbit-feedback processor, without which data cannot be sent at 32 bpms to the local fast-orbit feedback processors at the same time.

Docket Number: 17–010. Applicant: New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro, NM 87801. Instrument: Delay Line Trolley #2 (DLT2). Manufacturer: University of Cambridge/Cavendish Lab, United Kingdom. Intended Use: See notice at 82 FR 34924, July 27, 201. Comments: None received. Decision: Approved. We know of no instruments of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instruments described below, for such purposes as this is intended to be used, that was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order. Reasons: The instrument will be flexure-mounted and voice-coil actuated on a motorized wheeled carriage inside each delay line pipe of the Magdalena Ridge Observatory Interferometer. The instrument's unique specifications include a wavelength of operation that covers both the visible and near infrared, between 600 nm and 2400 nm, and a limiting group-delay tracking limiting magnitude of H = 14 to allow observations of extragalactic targets while tracking on the science object rather than a nearby reference star.

Docket Number: 17–011. Applicant: William Marsh Rice University, Houston, TX 77005. Instrument: 3D Laser Lithography System. Manufacturer: Nanoscribe GmbH, Germany. Intended Use: See notice at 82 FR 34924, July 27, 2017. Comments: None received. Decision: Approved. We know of no instruments of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instruments described below, for such purposes as this is intended to be used, that was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order. Reasons: The instrument will be used to prepare materials for investigations of the mechanical, optical, electronic, and thermal properties of substrates for cell culture growth to better understand cancer propagation and tumors, mechanical trusses with nanoscale structure to create and study light, strong composite materials and metal structures to understand and control optical properties of materials in new ways. The distinctive feature of the instrument is its computer control integrated with both sample-stage motion in three dimensions with nano-resolution, and longer-distance scanning mirror technology to cover large (hundreds of microns) distances quickly.

Docket Number: 17–012. Applicant: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA 94720. Instrument: Custom undulator magnetic system mfg'd. to LBNL spec., for an accelerator research facility: (1) 1st article & (21) production units. Manufacturer: Vacuumschemelze GmbH & Co., KG, Germany. Intended Use: See notice at 82 FR 34924–25, July 27, 2017. Comments: None received. Decision: Approved. We know of no instruments of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instruments described below, for such purposes as this is intended to be used, that was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order. Reasons: The instrument will be used as a core component of a free-electron-laser which produces x-rays for scientific discovery. To reach sufficiently high magnetic field values (1.3 Tesla) the instrument requires magnets with maximum field energy and poles with the highest saturation fields.

Docket Number: 17–013. Applicant: William Marsh Rice University, Houston, TX 77005. Instrument: Professional Lab-Device electrospraying/electrospinning Unit V2.0. Manufacturer: Yflow

Nanotechnology Solutions, Spain. Intended Use: See notice at 82 FR 34924–25, July 25, 2017. Comments: None received. Decision: Approved. We know of no instruments of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instruments described below, for such purposes as this is intended to be used, that was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order. Reasons: The instrument will be used to prepare samples and materials for experiments. The electrospinning and electrospraying capabilities of this instrument will allow studies of the mechanical, biodegradation, optical, architectural, drug elution, biocompatibility, and cell metabolism among other such properties as materials for basic science and engineering research. The instrument is unique in its capabilities to control climate, jet diameter, micro-droplet production, fibered core-shell capsule production, core-shell capsules, and co/multi-axial designs.

Dated: November 20, 2017.

Gregory W. Campbell,

Director, Subsidies Enforcement, Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2017–26066 Filed 12–1–17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–073, C–570–074]

Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value and Countervailing Duty Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable November 28, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erin Kearney, at (202) 482–0167, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, or Vicki Flynn, at (202) 482–1756, Office of Policy, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Initiation

On the basis of information available to the Department of Commerce (the Department), we are initiating an antidumping duty (AD) investigation, under section 732(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), to determine whether common alloy aluminum sheet (common alloy sheet) from the People's Republic of China (PRC) is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of section 731 of the Act. We are also initiating a countervailing duty (CVD) investigation, under section 702(a) of the Act, to determine whether the Government of the PRC is providing countervailable subsidies (within the meaning of sections 701 and 771(5) of the Act) with respect to imports of common alloy sheet from the PRC.

We have evidence indicating that the United States price of common alloy sheet from the PRC may be less than the normal value of such or similar merchandise and that imports of common alloy sheet from the PRC may be benefitting from countervailable subsidies. We also have evidence that imports of common alloy sheet from the PRC may be materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the domestic industry producing common alloy sheet in the United States.

U.S. law provides two mechanisms for the initiation of AD and CVD investigations. Normally, AD and/or CVD investigations are initiated under sections 702(b) and 732(b) of the Act, which specify that AD and/or CVD proceedings ''shall be initiated whenever an interested party described in subparagraph (C), (D), (E), (F), or (G) of section 771(9) files a petition with the administering authority, on behalf of an industry, which alleges the elements necessary for the imposition of the duty imposed by {section 701(a) (for CVD) or 731 (for AD)}, and which is accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting those allegations.'' Investigations may also be initiated under sections 702(a) and 732(a) of the Act, which specify that AD and/or CVD investigations ''shall be initiated whenever the administering authority determines, from information available to it, that a formal investigation is warranted into the question of whether the elements necessary for the imposition of a duty under {section 701 (CVD) or 731 (AD)} exist.'' Although the Department has rarely invoked this statutory authority, the Department intends to make use of all the tools available under U.S. unfair trade laws, where such action is warranted under the law, to ensure potential unfair trade practices are addressed. To that end, self-initiation of certain AD and CVD cases can address situations where industries are faced with potentially dumped and/or subsidized imports and where the Department received comprehensive detailed information. Although the Department expects that future investigations will normally proceed based on petitions filed by or on behalf of the industry, the Department will take action under Sections 702(a) and 732(a), where warranted, to facilitate the application of the appropriate trade remedy for U.S. industries.

In this instance, we have information warranting an investigation into whether (1) the United States price of common alloy sheet from the PRC may be less than the normal value of such or similar merchandise, (2) imports of common alloy sheet from the PRC may be benefitting from countervailable subsidies, and (3) imports of common alloy sheet from the PRC may be materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the domestic industry producing common alloy sheet in the United States. Imports of common alloy sheet from the PRC into the United States have been significant since 2005 and have increased rapidly in the last three years.[1] Furthermore, in light of the systemic and significant over-capacity in the Chinese aluminum industry, which has been extensively documented, including in a recent International Trade Commission (ITC) investigation conducted under section 332(g) of the Act,[2] the U.S. industry is faced with the potential for even further increases in exports from the PRC. In light of the above, among other considerations, the Department is self-initiating AD and CVD investigations of imports of common alloy sheet from the PRC as provided for under sections 702(a) and 732(a) of the Act.

Period of Investigation

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b), the proposed period of investigation (POI) for the CVD investigation is January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016 while the proposed POI for the AD investigation is April 1, 2017 through September 30, 2017.

[1] Department Memoranda: Supporting Memorandum for the Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation of Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People's Republic of China (AD Initiation Memo), at Exhibit 1A, at Attachment 9, and Supporting Memorandum for the Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation of Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People's Republic of China (CVD Initiation Memo), at Exhibit 1A, at Attachment 9. These memoranda are dated concurrently with this notice and on file electronically via Enforcement & Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). Access to documents filed via ACCESS is also available in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building.

[2] *See Aluminum: Competitive Conditions Affecting the U.S. Industry,* Inv. No. 332–557, USITC Pub. 4703 (June 2017), at 39, 68, 161, 241, and 465.