U.S. Customs and Border Protection

REVISED UNITED STATES – ISRAEL FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (ILFTA) CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN REQUIREMENTS

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: General notice.

SUMMARY: This document informs the public that the existing certificate of origin requirements are being phased out under the United States – Israel Free Trade Agreement ("ILFTA").

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 30, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Monika R. Brenner, Chief, Valuation & Special Programs Branch: (202) 325–0038.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

BACKGROUND

The United States – Israel Free Trade Agreement (ILFTA) contained a certificate of origin requirement, set forth in paragraph 9 of Annex 3 (commonly referred to as the "Form A" or "green form"), in order to comply with the country of origin requirements of the Agreement. On May 10, 2017, the Governments of Israel and the United States amended the ILFTA to eliminate the certificate of origin requirement in favor of an invoice declaration. This simplification was effective January 10, 2018 and is tied to a June 30, 2018 phase-out date. *See* https://ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements/israel-fta/joint-committee-executive-decision.

Therefore, for exportations from the United States, during the certificate of origin phase-out period (January 10, 2018 to June 30, 2018), U.S. exporters to Israel will be able to submit either the certificate or an invoice declaration. Following June 30, 2018, Israel will only accept invoice declarations. Further instructions are available from the Department of Commerce. *See* https://www.export.gov/article?id=Israel-Documenting-Origin.

The May 10, 2017 change, however, does not represent a change in the ILFTA requirements for importations into the United States. The reason is that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) eliminated the requirement for importers to submit the certificate of origin, effective May 20, 1994. Instead, CBP has allowed an importer to provide a signed affidavit upon request by CBP, acknowledging that the good meets the origination and the shipping requirements of the ILFTA. *See* CSMS #94–000504 *available at* https://csms.cbp.gov/.

Dated: May 1, 2018

MYLES B. HARMON,
Director
Commercial and Trade Facilitation Division

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF FINAL DETERMINATION CONCERNING AXION SERIES LED VIDEO DISPLAY CABINETS

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of final determination.

SUMMARY: This document provides notice that U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") has issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of Axion series LED video display cabinets. Based upon the facts presented, CBP has concluded in the final determination that Taiwan is the country of origin of the Axion series LED video display cabinets for purposes of U.S. Government procurement.

DATES: The final determination was issued on April 19, 2018. A copy of the final determination is attached. Any party-at-interest, as defined in 19 CFR 177.22(d), may seek judicial review of this final determination within May 29, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia Reese, Valuation and Special Programs Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade (202–325–0046).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that on April 19, 2018, CBP issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of Axion series LED video display cabinets which may be offered to the United States Government under an undesignated government procurement contract. This final determination, HQ H292849, was issued at the request of

Vanguard LED Displays, Inc., under procedures set forth at 19 CFR part 177, subpart B, which implements Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 2511–18). In the final determination, CBP has concluded that, based upon the facts presented, the assembly of imported components does not substantially transform the components into a product of the United States, and therefore, the assembled Axion series LED video display cabinets derive their origin from the imported components, nearly all of which originate in Taiwan. Therefore, Taiwan is the country of origin of the Axion series LED video display cabinets for purposes of U.S. Government procurement.

Section 177.29, CBP Regulations (19 CFR § 177.29), provides that notice of final determinations shall be published in the **Federal Register** within 60 days of the date the final determination is issued. Section 177.30, CBP Regulations (19 CFR 177.30), provides that any party-at-interest, as defined in 19 CFR 177.22(d), may seek judicial review of a final determination within 30 days of publication of such determination in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: April 19, 2018.

ALICE A. KIPEL,
Executive Director,
Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade.

HQ H292849
April 19, 2018
OT:RR:CTF:VS H292849 CMR
CATEGORY: Origin

FRANK S. MURRAY, ESQ.
FOLEY & LARDNER LLP
WASHINGTON HARBOUR
3000 K STREET, NW
SUITE 600
WASHINGTON, DC 20007

RE: U.S. Government Procurement; Title III, Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2511); subpart B, Part 177, CBP Regulations; Light Emitting Diode video display cabinets

DEAR MR. MURRAY:

This is in response to your request of December 15, 2017, on behalf of your client, Vanguard LED Displays, Inc. (hereinafter, Vanguard), requesting a final determination concerning Light Emitting Diode (LED) video display cabinets for purposes of government procurement under Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (TAA), as amended (19 U.S.C. § 2511 *et seq.*). Vanguard is a party-at-interest within the meaning of 19 CFR § 177.22(d)(1) and (d)(2), and is entitled to request this final determination under 19 CFR § 177.23(a) and (b).

FACTS:

Vanguard seeks a country of origin determination regarding its Axion series LED video display cabinets, model numbers P1 through P2.5. The video display cabinets are of a uniform size, 640 mm by 360 mm. There are 11 different models offering different degrees of "pixel pitch." This request is limited to the first nine models in the series, *i.e.,* P1, P1.2, P1.3, P1.4, P1.5, P1.6, P1.8, P2, P2.5.

You explain that:

The Axion series LED video display cabinets receive electronic signals and convert those signals into images that are displayed via the LEDs on the face of the cabinet. They are used by customers to display video images. The Axion series LED video cabinets can be used on a stand-alone basis, but are more commonly attached to other cabinets to create a much larger video screen, such as for the presentation of video images to large audiences.

Vanguard manufactures, sells and distributes LED video display cabinets for both indoor and outdoor use. With regard to the Axion series LED video display cabinets at issue, Vanguard imports the components of the video display cabinets and assembles the cabinets from the imported components at their facility in Lakeland, Florida. You indicate that the components of the Axion series LED video display cabinets (some of which are imported with pre-packaged screws for use in assembling the components to the display cabinet) are:

LED Modules—Manufactured in Taiwan. Each cabinet includes eight LED modules. Each LED module is composed of two subcomponents— LEDs and LED display drivers. These subcomponents are manufactured in Taiwan. The quantity of LEDs and LED display drivers in each LED module depends upon the desired pixel pitch of the video display.

Receiving Card—Manufactured in China.
Printed Circuit Board (PCB)—Manufactured in Taiwan.
Hub Card—Manufactured in Taiwan.
Power Supply—Manufactured in Taiwan.
Cabinet—Manufactured in China.

You indicate that the LED modules are specifically designed to be used in a particular LED video display, based upon the desired pixel pitch and the size of the cabinet, as ordered by a customer. The PCB is custom-made to meet the criteria specifically requested. While a particular PCB board could theoretically be used in another LED video display, it could not be used in other types of LED goods. The hub card is designed to specifically handle the particular receiving card designed to be used in the specific LED video display as ordered by the customer. In theory, it could be used in a different LED video display, but it could not be used in other types of LED goods. Similarly, the receiving card, power supply, and cabinet can be used in other LED video displays, but cannot be used in other types of LED goods.

You state that the LEDs constitute the majority of the component costs of the video display cabinets. You describe the function of the LEDs as "a type of semi-conductor that conveys electronic signals into infrared-rays or light." The LED display driver is described as "an integrated circuit that provides the circuitry necessary to interface most common microprocessors or digital systems to an LED display. [It] is an electrical device that regulates the power to an LED or a string (or strings) of LEDs." The receiving card "reads the program commands from the sending card or the computer transmitting the signals regulating the brightness/ chromaticity of the LEDs." The PCB "mechanically and electrically connects electronic components." Vanguard receives the PCB with the hub card integrated onto the PCB. The hub card "sends power to the LED modules, as well as instructions/information from the receiving card. The LED modules and the receiving card are attached to the PCB by Vanguard. The power supply component receives electrical power from an external source and provides power to the electrical components of the LED video cabinet. Finally, the cabinet, a die-cast aluminum cabinet, provides the structure into which the other components are installed to create a video display cabinet.

You describe the assembly process in the United States as follows:

1. Attaching and affixing (via screws) the power cable to the cabinet frame.
2. Affixing the power supply to its mount via screws and connecting the power cable to the power supply's adapter.
3. Placing the integrated PCB/hub card assembly on top of the previously attached components, centered in the cabinet, and affixing the PCB/hub card assembly (via screws) to the power supply.
4. Affixing the integrated PCB/hub assembly (via screws) to the cabinet.
5. Affixing the receiving card to the integrated PCB/hub card assembly via a notch in the hub card. (The hub card . . . has a notch into which the receiving card is to be installed.)
6. Installing each of the eight magnetized LED modules into the cabinet by attaching them to their respective data/power slots in the integrated PCB/hub card assembly.

After the video display cabinets are assembled, Vanguard tests them to ensure they function properly. Then, the video display cabinets are packaged

for shipment to customers. You indicate that the processing in the United States, including the assembly, testing, and packaging generally requires no more than a day to complete, with the testing and packaging taking more time than the assembly.

You submit that the manufacturing processes which occur in Taiwan to create the Taiwanese components of the video display cabinet are more complex than the assembly process which occurs in the United States or the manufacturing processes which occur in China to create the two components of Chinese origin utilized in the assembly of the finished video display cabinets. In addition, you indicate that the collective value of the Taiwanese-manufactured components is overwhelmingly the majority of the component costs of the completed video display cabinets. Thus, you submit that the country of origin of the finished video display cabinets is Taiwan.

ISSUE:

What is the country of origin of the Axion series LED video display cabinets described herein for U.S. government procurement purposes?

LAW AND ANALYSIS:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) issues country of origin advisory rulings and final determinations as to whether an article is or would be a product of a designated country or instrumentality for the purpose of granting waivers of certain "Buy American" restrictions in U.S. law or practice for products offered for sale to the U.S. Government, pursuant to subpart B of Part 177, 19 CFR 177.21 *et seq.,* which implements Title III, Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2511–2518).

The rule of origin set forth in 19 U.S.C. 2518(4)(B) states:

An article is a product of a country or instrumentality only if (i) it is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of that country or instrumentality, or (ii) in the case of an article which consists in whole or in part of materials from another country or instrumentality, it has been substantially transformed into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was so transformed. *See also* 19 CFR 177.22(a).

In rendering advisory rulings and final determinations for purposes of U.S. Government procurement, CBP applies the provisions of subpart B of Part 177 consistent with the Federal Procurement Regulations. *See* 19 CFR 177.21. In this regard, CBP recognizes that the Federal Acquisition Regulations restrict the U.S. Government's purchase of products to U.S.-made or designated country end products for acquisitions subject to the TAA. *See* 48 CFR 25.403(c)(1). The Federal Acquisition Regulations define "U.S.-made end product" as:

. . . an article that is mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States or that is substantially transformed in the United States into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed.

The regulations define a "designated country end product" as:

WTO GPA [World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement] country end product, an FTA [Free Trade Agreement] country end product, a least developed country end product, or a Caribbean Basin country end product.

A "WTO GPA country end product" is defined as an article that:

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a WTO GPA country; or

(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a WTO GPA country into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

See 48 CFR 25.003.

Taiwan is a WTO GPA country; China is not.

In the Court of International Trade's decision in *Energizer Battery, Inc.* v. *United States,* 190 F. Supp. 3d 1308 (2016), the court interpreted the meaning of "substantial transformation" as used in the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 for purposes of government procurement. *Energizer* involved the determination of the country of origin of a flashlight, referred to as the Generation II flashlight, under the TAA. Other than a white LED and a hydrogen getter, all of the components of the Generation II flashlight were of Chinese origin. The components were imported into the United States where they were assembled into the finished Generation II flashlight.

The court reviewed the "name, character and use" test in determining whether a substantial transformation had occurred, and reviewed various court decisions involving substantial transformation determinations. The court noted, citing *Uniroyal, Inc.* v. *United States,* 3 CIT 220, 226, 542 F. Supp. 1026, 1031, *aff'd,* 702 F.2d 1022 (Fed. Cir. 1983), that when "the post-importation processing consists of assembly, courts have been reluctant to find a change in character, particularly when the imported articles do not undergo a physical change." *Energizer* at 1318. In addition, the court noted that "when the end-use was pre-determined at the time of importation, courts have generally not found a change in use." *Energizer* at 1319, citing as an example, *National Hand Tool Corp.* v. *United States,* 16 CIT 308, 310, *aff'd* 989 F.2d 1201 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Furthermore, courts have considered the nature of the assembly, *i.e.,* whether it is a simple assembly or more complex, such that individual parts lose their separate identities and become integral parts of a new article.

In reaching its decision in *Energizer,* the court expressed the question as one of whether the imported components retained their names after they were assembled into the finished Generation II flashlights. The court found "[t]he constitutive components of the Generation II flashlight do not lose their individual names as a result [of] the post-importation assembly." The court also found that the components had a pre-determined end-use as parts and components of a Generation II flashlight at the time of importation and did not undergo a change in use due to the post-importation assembly process. Finally, the court did not find the assembly process to be sufficiently complex as to constitute a substantial transformation. Thus, the court found that Energizer's imported components did not undergo a change in name, character, or use as a result of the post-importation assembly of the components into a finished Generation II flashlight. The court determined that China, the

source of all but two components, was the correct country of origin of the finished Generation II flashlights under the government procurement provisions of the TAA.

The production process of the Axion series LED video display cabinets is similar to that of the Generation II flashlight in *Energizer.* All but two components are sourced from Taiwan. The post-importation assembly process involves manual assembly of components that are dedicated for use as components of the LED video display cabinets. The individual components do not lose their separate identities as a result of the assembly process and do not undergo a change in their pre-determined uses. The assembly process, while more time consuming than that in *Energizer,* is not sufficiently complex as to amount to a substantial transformation of the imported components. Considering the totality of the information provided to CBP, and relying upon the court's application of substantial transformation in *Energizer,* we find that the country of origin of the assembled Axion series LED video display cabinets, produced as described herein, is Taiwan.

HOLDING:

Based on the information provided, and the analysis set forth above, the imported components of the Axion series LED video display cabinets are not substantially transformed as a result of their assembly in the United States. Therefore, the country of origin of the assembled Axion series LED video display cabinets at issue, is Taiwan, the country where all of the components of the Axion series LED video display cabinets, except two, are made.

Notice of this final determination will be given in the **Federal Register**, as required by 19 CFR 177.29. Any party-at-interest other than the party which requested this final determination may request, pursuant to 19 CFR 177.31, that CBP reexamine the matter anew and issue a new final determination. Pursuant to 19 CFR 177.30, any party-at-interest may, within 30 days after publication of the **Federal Register** notice referenced above, seek judicial review of this final determination before the Court of International Trade.

Sincerely,

ALICE A. KIPEL,
Executive Director
Regulations and Rulings Office of Trade.

[Published in the Federal Register, April 26, 2018 (83 FR 18321)]

ACCREDITATION AND APPROVAL OF INTERTEK USA, INC., AS A COMMERCIAL GAUGER AND LABORATORY

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of accreditation and approval of Intertek USA, Inc., as a commercial gauger and laboratory.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to CBP regulations, that Intertek USA, Inc., has been approved to gauge and accredited to test petroleum and petroleum products for customs purposes for the next three years as of June 13, 2017.

DATES: The accreditation and approval of Intertek USA, Inc., as commercial gauger and laboratory became effective on June 13, 2017. The next triennial inspection date will be scheduled for June 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Stephen Cassata, Laboratories and Scientific Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 1500N, Washington, DC 20229, tel. 202–344–1060.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given pursuant to 19 CFR 151.12 and 19 CFR 151.13, that Intertek USA, Inc., 149 Pintail St., St. Rose, LA 70087, has been approved to gauge and accredited to test petroleum and petroleum products for customs purposes, in accordance with the provisions of 19 CFR 151.12 and 19 CFR 151.13. Intertek USA, Inc., is approved for the following gauging procedures for petroleum and certain petroleum products set forth by the American Petroleum Institute (API):

API Chapters	Title
3	Tank gauging.
5	Metering.
7	Temperature Determination.
8	Sampling.
11	Volume Correction Factors.
12	Calculations.
17	Maritime Measurements.

Intertek USA, Inc., is accredited for the following laboratory analysis procedures and methods for petroleum and certain petroleum

products set forth by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Laboratory Methods (CBPL) and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):

CBPL No.	ASTM	Title
27–03	ASTM D–4006	Standard test method for water in crude oil by distillation.
27–04	ASTM D–95	Standard test method for water in petroleum products and bituminous materials by distillation.
27–05	ASTM D–4928	Standard Test Method for Water in Crude Oils by Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration.
27–06	ASTM D–473	Standard test method for sediment in crude oils and fuel oils by the extraction method.
27–08	ASTM D–86	Standard Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products.
27–11	ASTM D–445	Standard test method for kinematic viscosity of transparent and opaque liquids (and calculations of dynamic viscosity).
27–13	ASTM D–4294	Standard test method for sulfur in petroleum and petroleum products by energy-dispersive x-ray fluorescence spectrometry.
27–14	ASTM D–2622	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (X-Ray Spectrographic Methods).
27–46	ASTM D–5002	Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density of Crude Oils by Digital Density Analyzer.
27–48	ASTM D–4052	Standard test method for density and relative density of liquids by digital density meter.
27–50	ASTM D–93	Standard Test Methods for Flash-Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester.
27–54	ASTM D–1796	Standard test method for water and sediment in fuel oils by the centrifuge method (Laboratory procedure).
27–58	ASTM D–5191	Standard Test Method For Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Mini Method).

Anyone wishing to employ this entity to conduct laboratory analyses and gauger services should request and receive written assurances from the entity that it is accredited or approved by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to conduct the specific test or gauger service requested. Alternatively, inquiries regarding the specific test or gauger service this entity is accredited or approved to perform may be directed to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection by calling (202) 344–1060. The inquiry may also be sent to *cbp.labhq@dhs.gov.*

Please reference the website listed below for a complete listing of CBP approved gaugers and accredited laboratories: *http://www.cbp.gov/about/labs-scientific/commercial-gaugers-and-laboratories.*

Dated: May 2, 2018.

DAVE FLUTY,
Executive Director,
Laboratories and Scientific
Services Directorate.

[Published in the Federal Register, May 10, 2018 (83 FR 21786)]

ACCREDITATION AND APPROVAL OF SGS NORTH AMERICA, INC., AS A COMMERCIAL GAUGER AND LABORATORY

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of accreditation and approval of SGS North America, Inc., as a commercial gauger and laboratory.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to CBP regulations, that SGS North America, Inc., has been approved to gauge and accredited to test petroleum and petroleum products for customs purposes for the next three years as of May 19, 2016.

DATES: The accreditation and approval of SGS North America, Inc., as commercial gauger and laboratory became effective on May 19, 2016. The next triennial inspection date will be scheduled for May 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Stephen Cassata, Laboratories and Scientific Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 1500N, Washington, DC 20229, tel. 202–344–1060.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given pursuant to 19 CFR 151.12 and 19 CFR 151.13, that SGS North America, Inc., 15602 Jacintoport Blvd., Houston, TX 77015, has been approved to gauge and accredited to test petroleum and petroleum products for customs purposes, in accordance with the provisions of 19 CFR 151.12 and 19 CFR 151.13. SGS North America, Inc., is approved for the following gauging procedures for petroleum and certain petroleum products set forth by the American Petroleum Institute (API):

API Chapters	Title
3	Tank gauging.
7	Temperature Determination.
8	Sampling.
12	Calculations.
14	Natural Gas Fluids Measurement.
17	Maritime Measurements.

SGS North America, Inc., is accredited for the following laboratory analysis procedures and methods for petroleum and certain petroleum products set forth by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Laboratory Methods (CBPL) and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):

CBPL No.	ASTM	Title
27–11	ASTM D–445	Standard test method for kinematic viscosity of transparent and opaque liquids (and calculations of dynamic viscosity).
27–48	ASTM D–4052	Standard test method for density and relative density of liquids by digital density meter.
27–50	ASTM D–93	Standard Test Methods for Flash-Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester.
N/A	ASTM D–92	Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup Tester.

Anyone wishing to employ this entity to conduct laboratory analyses and gauger services should request and receive written assurances from the entity that it is accredited or approved by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to conduct the specific test or gauger service requested. Alternatively, inquiries regarding the specific test or gauger service this entity is accredited or approved to perform may be directed to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection by calling (202) 344–1060. The inquiry may also be sent to *cbp.labhq@dhs.gov.* Please reference the website listed below for a complete listing of CBP approved gaugers and accredited laboratories: *http://www.cbp.gov/about/labs-scientific/commercial-gaugers-and-laboratories.*

Dated: May 2, 2018.

DAVE FLUTY,
Executive Director,
Laboratories and Scientific
Services Directorate.

[Published in the Federal Register, May 10, 2018 (83 FR 21787)]

ACCREDITATION AND APPROVAL OF AMSPEC LLC (FERNDALE, WA) AS A COMMERCIAL GAUGER AND LABORATORY

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of accreditation and approval of AmSpec LLC (Ferndale, WA) as a commercial gauger and laboratory.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to CBP regulations, that AmSpec LLC (Ferndale, WA) has been approved to gauge petroleum and certain petroleum products and accredited to test petroleum and certain petroleum products for customs purposes for the next three years as of August 24, 2017.

DATES: AmSpec LLC (Ferndale, WA) was approved and accredited as a commercial gauger and laboratory as of August 24, 2017. The next triennial inspection date will be scheduled for August 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher J. Mocella, Laboratories and Scientific Services Directorate, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 1500N, Washington, DC 20229, tel. 202–344–1060.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given pursuant to 19 CFR 151.12 and 19 CFR 151.13, that AmSpec LLC, 1350 Slater Rd., Unit 9, Ferndale, WA 98248, has been approved to gauge petroleum and certain petroleum products and accredited to test petroleum and certain petroleum products for customs purposes, in accordance with the provisions of 19 CFR 151.12 and 19 CFR 151.13. AmSpec LLC is approved for the following gauging procedures for petroleum and certain petroleum products from the American Petroleum Institute (API):

API Chapters	Title
3	Tank gauging.
7	Temperature determination.
8	Temperature determination.
11	Physical Properties Data.
12	Calculations.
17	Maritime measurement.

AmSpec LLC is accredited for the following laboratory analysis procedures and methods for petroleum and certain petroleum products set forth by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Laboratory Methods (CBPL) and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):

CBPL No.	ASTM	Title
27–02.....	D1298.	Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hydrometer Method.
27–05.....	D4928.	Standard Test Method for Water in Crude Oils by Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration.
27–13.....	D4294.	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Energy-Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry.
27–48.....	D4052.	Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density of Liquids by Digital Density Meter.

Anyone wishing to employ this entity to conduct laboratory analyses and gauger services should request and receive written assurances from the entity that it is accredited or approved by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to conduct the specific test or gauger service requested. Alternatively, inquiries regarding the specific test or gauger service this entity is accredited or approved to perform may be directed to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection by calling (202) 344–1060. The inquiry may also be sent to *CBPGaugersLabs@cbp.dhs.gov.* Please reference the website listed below for a complete listing of CBP approved gaugers and accredited laboratories. *http://www.cbp.gov/about/labs-scientific/commercial-gaugers-and-laboratories*

Dated: April 30, 2018.

DAVE FLUTY,
Executive Director,
Laboratories and Scientific Services.

[Published in the Federal Register, May 10, 2018 (83 FR 21786)]