See also, 19 C.F.R. § 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 Acquisition Regulations. See 19 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 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.

48 C.F.R. § 25.003.

In order to determine whether a substantial transformation occurs when components of various origins are assembled into completed products, CBP considers the totality of the circumstances and makes such determinations on a case-by-case basis. The country of origin of the item’s components, extent of the processing that occurs within a country, and whether such processing renders a product with a new name, character, and use are primary considerations in such cases. Additionally, factors such as the resources expended on product design and development, extent and nature of post-assembly inspection and testing procedures, and the degree of skill required during the actual manufacturing process may be relevant when determining whether a substantial transformation has occurred. No one factor is determinative.

In Headquarters Ruling Letter (“HQ”) H905239, dated June 2, 2010, CBP held that certain upright and recumbent exercise bikes, assembled in the U.S., were products of the U.S. for purposes of U.S. government procurement. The exercise bikes were assembled from a range of U.S. and foreign components and subassemblies. With the exception of the standard console assembly, all of the subassemblies, which were ultimately assembled to produce the final product, were produced in the U.S. In finding that the imported components were substantially transformed in the U.S., CBP stated that the assembly process that occurred in the U.S. was complex and meaningful, required the assembly of a large number of components, and rendered the final article with a new name, character, and use.

As in HQ H905239, the BREEZ patient transport chair comprises the assembly of a large number of components, namely, 481 components. The majority of the components are assembled in the U.S. into 26 subassemblies which are then assembled with the remaining components into the finished patient transport chair. It takes approximately six and a half hours to produce the finished patient transport chair. We find that under the described assembly process, the foreign components lose their individual identities and become an integral part of the article, the patient transport chair, possessing a new name, character and use. The assembly process that occurs in the U.S. is complex and meaningful, involving the assembly of components into subassemblies which are then made into the final product. Therefore, based upon the information before us, we find that the imported components that are used to manufacture the patient transport chair are substantially transformed as a result of the assembly operations performed in the U.S. and that the country of origin of the patient transport chair for government procurement purposes is the U.S.

HOLDING:

The imported components that are used to manufacture the BREEZ patient transport chair are substantially transformed as a result of the assembly operations performed in the U.S. Therefore, we find that the country of origin of the BREEZ patient transport chair for government procurement purposes is the U.S.

Notice of this final determination will be given in the Federal Register, as required by 19 C.F.R. § 177.29. Any party-at-interest other than the party which requested this final determination may request, pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 177.31, that CBP reexamine the matter anew and issue a new final determination. Pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 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,

Sandra L. Bell, Executive Director, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade

[FR Doc. 2011–19400 Filed 7–29–11; 8:45 am]
hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question with the above individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The USFS has filed an application requesting that the Secretary of the Interior withdraw, for a 5-year period, the following described National Forest System lands from location and entry under the United States mining laws (30 U.S.C. ch. 2), and operation of the mineral and geothermal leasing laws, subject to valid existing rights.

The application applies only to the Federal lands within the following described lands. The intent of this description is to follow the outer boundary of the Chetco Wild and Scenic River corridor, downstream of the western boundary of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness, as said corridor is described in the official boundary package certified by the USFS, Regional Forester, Region 6, on December 18, 1998, and available for public review at 333 SW. 1st Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204.

The wild and scenic corridor contains approximately 5,610 acres in Curry County and lies within the following sections:

**Willamette Meridian**

T. 38 S., R. 11 W.,

secs. 5 to 7, inclusive, and sec. 18.

T. 38 S., R. 12 W.,

secs. 9 to 16, inclusive, sec. 21, secs. 27 to 29, inclusive, secs. 32 and 33.

T. 39 S., R. 12 W.,

secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, 16, 17, 20, 29, 30, and 31.

The purpose of the withdrawal is to temporarily segregate the lands in aid of legislation.

No suitable alternative sites were considered, as the pending legislation is to protect the lands specified in this notice. The use of a right-of-way, interagency agreement, or cooperative agreement would not provide adequate protection. The USFS would not need to acquire water rights to fulfill the purpose of the requested withdrawal. Temporary land uses may be permitted during this segregative period, including licenses, permits, rights-of-way, and disposal of vegetative resources; however, the lands will be segregated from appropriation under the mining laws.

Records related to the application may be examined by contacting Charles R. Roy at the above address or phone number.

On or before October 31, 2011, all persons who wish to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in connection with the application may present their views in writing to the BLM State Director at the address indicated above.

Comments, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the address indicated above during regular business hours. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, be advised that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Notice is hereby given that a public meeting in connection with the application for withdrawal will be held on September 15, 2011 from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. at the USFS, Gold Beach District Office located at 539 SW. Chetco Avenue, Brookings, Oregon. Interested parties may make oral statements at the meeting and/or may file written statements with the BLM. All statements received will be considered before any recommendation concerning the withdrawal is submitted to the Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management for final action.

The application will be processed in accordance with the regulations set forth in 43 CFR part 2300.

Authority: 43 CFR 2310.3–1.

Fred O’Ferrall,
Chief, Branch of Land, Mineral, and Energy Resources.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**National Park Service**

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement on a Denali Park Road Vehicle Management Plan for Denali National Park and Preserve**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.


**SUMMARY:** The National Park Service announces the availability of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on a Denali Park Road Vehicle Management Plan for Denali National Park and Preserve. The document describes and analyzes the environmental impacts of a no action alternative and two action alternatives for management of vehicle use on the Denali Park Road. This notice