

In this case, substantial manufacturing operations are performed in both China and Singapore. Chinese subassemblies are imported into Singapore where they are fitted with Singaporean-origin SYS Boards and LGC Boards and programmed with Japanese-origin system and engine firmware. The firmware controls the functions and mechanics of the MFPs. The HDD, which is manufactured in a third country, is also installed into the MFPs in Singapore and programmed with Japanese-origin application software. The boards assembled in Singapore are important to the function of the MFPs, as is the Japanese software. But the assembly in Singapore completes the MFPs. Therefore, we find that the last substantial transformation occurs in Singapore. See HQ 563012, dated May 4, 2004 (CBP found that Hong Kong was the country of origin of fabric switches assembled to completion in Hong Kong, where they were also configured and programmed with U.S.-origin software that transformed the switches from non-functional devices into fabric switches capable of performing various Storage Area Network related functions); HQ H170315, scenario III, dated July 28, 2011 (application and transceiver boards for satellite phones were assembled in Malaysia and programmed with U.K.-origin software in Singapore, where the phones were also assembled. CBP found that no one country's operations dominated the manufacturing operations of the phones and that the last substantial transformation occurred in Singapore.) Therefore, the country of origin of the e-Studio MFPs is Singapore.

HOLDING:

Based on the facts provided, the country where the last substantial transformation takes place is Singapore. As such, the Toshiba e-Studio MFPs described in this ruling are to be considered products of Singapore for purposes of U.S. Government procurement.

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 of 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. 2012-14214 Filed 6-11-12; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9111-14-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Notice of Issuance of Final Determination Concerning Digital Projectors

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 certain digital projectors. Based upon the facts presented, CBP has concluded in the final determination that the assembly and programming operations performed in the Taiwan substantially transform the non-TAA country components of the digital projectors. Therefore the country of origin of the digital projectors is Taiwan for purposes of U.S. Government procurement.

DATES: The final determination was issued on June 4, 2012. 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 July 12, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Dinerstein, Valuation and Special Programs Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade (202-325-0132).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that on June 4, 2012, pursuant to subpart B of part 177, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Regulations (19 CFR part 177, subpart B), CBP issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of digital projectors which may be offered to the United States Government under an undesignated government procurement contracts. This final determination, in HQ H193929, was issued at the request of the manufacturer of the digital projectors under the 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 concluded that based upon the facts

presented, the assembly and programming operations performed in Taiwan substantially transform the non-TAA country components. Therefore, the country of origin of the finished digital projectors is Taiwan 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: June 6, 2012.

Sandra L. Bell,

*Executive Director, Regulations and Rulings,
Office of International Trade.*

Attachment

HQ H193929

MAR-2 OT:RR:CTF:VS H193929 RSD

CATEGORY: Marking

Munford Page Hall, Esq.
William C. Sjoberg, Esq.
Adduci, Mastriani & Schaumberg LLP
1200 Seventeenth Street, New
Washington, DC 20036

RE: Final Determination regarding the Country of Origin of Digital Projectors, Substantial Transformation

Dear Mr. Hall and Mr. Sjoberg:

This is in response to your three letters dated November 15, 2011, November 22, 2011, and January 18, 2012, requesting final determinations on behalf of a foreign manufacturer of five digital projector models, pursuant to subpart B of part 177 of the U.S. Customs Border Protection (CBP) Regulations (19 C.F.R. Part 177). Under these regulations which implement Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (TAA), as amended (19 U.S.C. § 2511 et seq.), 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 purposes of granting waivers of certain "Buy American" restrictions in the U.S. law or practice for products offered for sale to the U.S. Government.

This final determination concerns the country of origin of five different models of digital projectors. We note that the manufacturer of the digital projectors, a foreign manufacturer, is a party-at-interest within the meaning of 19 C.F.R. § 177.22(d)(1), and, as such, is

entitled to request this final determination.

FACTS:

Five different models of digital projectors are at issue. One of the digital projectors uses light emitting diodes (LEDs) to project videos and images, while the other digital projectors are lamp based.

First Digital Projector Model

In your submission of November 15, 2011, you describe the subject merchandise as a digital LED portable projector referred to as "Model C". The dimensions of the LED projector are 22 cm × 4.25 cm × 17 cm, (W × H × D), and it weighs 1.1 kg. The digital light processing ("DLP") projector is designed to use LEDs as the light source for projecting images and videos from a computer or other video sources. The LED projector can produce an image size of up to 120 inches measured diagonally. According to your submission, the LED projector was designed and developed in Taiwan. The LED Projector uses four firmware files: (1) the system firmware, (2) the power control microcontroller firmware, (3) the Extended Display Identification Data ("EDID") firmware, and (4) multimedia firmware. These four firmware files are developed and coded in Taiwan and are programmed into the corresponding integrated circuits ("ICs") in Taiwan.

The LED projector contains components from several different countries. Two major functional parts including the digital micro-mirror device (DMD) and the DPP6401 data processor will originate from Taiwan. Other non-Taiwanese components are shipped to China where they are pre-assembled with the Taiwanese components to create modules or sub-assemblies. You list 16 modules that are assembled together to make the LED projectors. The modules are as follows:

- 1) Bottom casing module containing parts from China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan;
- 2) Top cover module with mechanical parts from China;
- 3 4) Two fan modules with mechanical parts from China;
- 5) Low voltage power supply (LVPS) containing parts from China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, and Taiwan;
- 6) Semi-finished optical engine module with parts and components from China, Taiwan, Philippines, and Japan;
- 7) Photo sensor module containing parts from China, Korea, and Taiwan;
- 8 9 10) Three LED modules with LED chips and circuit boards from the USA;

- 11) Heat sink for blue LED with mechanical parts from China;
- 12) Heat pipe module for green LED with mechanical parts from China;
- 13) Heat pipe module for red LED with mechanical parts from China;
- 14) Projection lens module with optical lens and mechanical parts from China
- 15) Main board module with parts and electronic components from China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, and a processor from Taiwan; and
- 16) LED driver board module with components and parts from China, Taiwan, Japan, and Malaysia.

After the components are assembled together in China to form the 16 different modules, they are shipped from China to Taiwan for assembly into the LED projectors. Other parts used in the assembly of the projector in Taiwan include screws, brackets which are mounted onto the LVPS sensor board, mylar cable ties, and an EMI gasket.

The assembly, firmware programming, testing and packing processes in Taiwan consist of at least 225 steps taking no less than 4 hours and 54 minutes to complete of which the Taiwanese assembly process consists of at least 71 steps taking approximately 15.6 minutes. The assembly process in producing the projectors in Taiwan includes the following steps:

- 1) The fan modules are screwed to the bottom casing modules.
- 2) The LVPS is screwed to the bottom casing module.
- 3) The semi-finished optical engine module is assembled with other components into the completed optical engine module by screwing, inserting and sticking the pieces together.
- 4) The completed optical engine module is screwed to the bottom casing module.
- 5) The main board module is assembled onto the completed optical engine module. The slot of the main board module must be aligned with the DMD board edge connector so as to plug the main board onto the DMD board incorporated into the optical engine module.
- 6) The wires from the different component and modules are connected to the main board module, by plugging the wires from different components and modules into the corresponding connectors, respectively, on the main board module.
- 7) The light source with the main board module is assembled by inserting the edge connector of the LED driver board module to the corresponding slot of the main board module.

- 8) The light source driver is connected with the LVPS and the wire from the LVPS is plugged into the corresponding connector on the light source driver; or the wire is plugged from the light source driver to the corresponding connector on the LVPS;
- 9) The top cover is screwed to the bottom casing module.

The light source driver in the Model C projectors is the LED driver module. The light source (LEDs) in the Model C projector is assembled with the semi-finished optical engine module to become the completed optical engine module.

The system firmware programming, power control firmware programming, and EDID programming consists of at least 42 steps taking approximately 11.6 minutes to complete. All functions of the LED projectors undergo testing prior to the LED projector being exported to the United States. The normal testing process includes 12 kinds of functions tests and consists of at least 97 steps taking approximately 137.8 minutes. After the whole projector is assembled, the next step is to program the firmware files into the integrated circuits (ICs) before function testing. The firmware programming process involves power control firmware programming, multimedia firmware programming, and system firmware programming.

Second and Third Digital Projector Models

In your submission of November 22, 2011, you provide a description of two other versions of similar digital projectors. You refer to these versions of the projectors as Model A. The two versions of the digital projector are very similar to each other. The two projectors have the same physical dimensions of 32.4 cm × 9.7 cm × 23.4 cm (W × H × D) and weigh 2.9 kg. The two models are DLP projectors designed to use a high-intensity discharge ("HID") arc lamp as the light source to project images and videos from computers or other video sources. The digital projectors can produce an image size of up to 362 inches in diagonal. The main difference between the two models of digital projectors are in the resolution of the projected image and the throw ratio, which is defined as the distance (D) measured from lens to screen that a projector is placed from the screen, divided by the width (W) of the image that it will project (D/W).

You state that the two digital projectors are designed and developed in Taiwan. They will also be ultimately assembled in Taiwan. Additionally, major functional parts, including the digital micro-mirror device ("DMD"),

and the DDP2431 data processor will originate from Taiwan. The digital projectors will also use five firmware files: (1) the system firmware, (2) the power control firmware (i.e. 8051 microcontroller firmware), (3) the extended display identification data ("EDID") firmware, (4) the network firmware, and (5) the lamp driver firmware which are developed and coded in Taiwan. In addition, the system firmware, power control firmware and EDID firmware are programmed into the corresponding ICs in Taiwan.

The manufacturing of the digital projector versions of Model A is very similar to the process used to manufacture the digital projector Model C described above. The components will be fabricated in China, Taiwan, USA, Korea, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, and the Czech Republic. In China the components are assembled into 13 different modules or sub-assemblies. The 13 modules are: 1) the bottom casing module, 2) top cover keypad module, 3,4) two fan modules (i.e. the blower module and system fan module), 5) lamp driver (ballast), 6) zoom ring module, 7) lamp module, 8) lamp cover module, 9) semi-finished optical engine module, 9) color wheel module, 10) main board module, 11) color wheel module, 12) main board module, and 13) LVPS. The modules/subassemblies are shipped to Taiwan where they are assembled into the digital projectors.

According to your submission, the assembly, firmware programming, testing, and packing operations in Taiwan will consist of at least 220 steps and take no less than 11 hours and 48 minutes to complete. The Taiwanese assembly process itself consists of at least 55 steps, taking approximately 15.5 minutes. The assembly of the second and third digital projectors in Taiwan consists of the same basic processing steps as the first digital projector described previously.

The light source driver in Model A projectors is the ballast (lamp driver). The light source (lamp) in the Model A projectors is installed into the system (projector) after the top cover is assembled with bottom casing module.

The system firmware programming, power control firmware programming and EDID programming consists of at least 35 steps taking approximately 9.3 minutes to complete. All functions of the projectors also undergo extensive testing prior to being exported to the United States. The normal testing process includes 11 kinds of function tests and consists of at least 97 steps

which will take approximately 11 hours and 13.6 minutes to perform.

Fourth and Fifth Digital Projector Models

In your submission of January 18, 2012, you provide a description of two other versions a digital projector, designated as Model B. The two versions of the digital projector Model B are substantially similar to Model C described above. The projectors have the same dimensions of 32.4 cm × 9.7 cm × 23.4 cm (W × H × D) and weigh 2.9 kg. The products are DLP projectors designed to use a HID arc lamp as the light source to project images and videos from computers or other video sources. One version of Model B can produce a diagonal image up to 303 inches, while the other version can produce a diagonal image up to 362 inches. Again, the main differences between the two digital projectors are the resolution of the projected image and the throw ratio which is defined as the distance (D) measured from lens to screen that a projector is placed from the screen, divided by the width (W) of the image that it will project (D/W).

There are five firmware files used in digital projectors: (1) the system firmware, (2) the power control firmware (i.e. 8051) microcontroller firmware (3) the EDID firmware, (4) the network firmware, and (5) the lamp driver firmware, which are developed and coded in Taiwan. The system firmware, power control firmware and EDID firmware are programmed into the corresponding ICs in Taiwan.

As in the scenario for the Model B projectors the same 13 modules will be assembled in China from components made in various countries and similarly, they will be shipped to Taiwan for final assembly into the digital projectors. Additionally, major functional parts, including the digital micro-mirror device ("DMD"), and DDP2431 data processor will originate in Taiwan.

The power control firmware and system firmware will be programmed into the ICs. The complete digital projector will be subject to five function tests in what is designated as the "pre-test". In addition, the digital projectors will be subject to a series of other tests. After finishing the six function tests in the "post test", the EDID firmware is programmed into the digital projectors to provide the identification of the digital projectors. When the digital projectors pass the "post tests", they will be sent to the packing department, where they will be packed together with the accessory kits.

The assembly, firmware programming, testing, and packing

processes in Taiwan described consist of at least 211 steps taking no less than 2 hours and 59.6 minutes to complete, of which the assembly process consists of at least 68 steps taking approximately 10.6 minutes to complete. The assembly of the fourth and fifth digital projectors in Taiwan consists of the same basic processing steps as the other three digital projector described previously.

The light source driver in Model B projectors is the ballast (lamp driver). The light source (lamp) in the Models B projectors is installed into the system (projector) after the top cover is assembled with the bottom casing module.

The system firmware programming, power control firmware programming and EDID programming consist of at least 35 steps taking approximately 9.3 minutes to perform. All functions of the digital projectors undergo testing prior to exportation to the United States. The normal testing process includes 11 function tests and consists of at least 86 steps taking approximately 2 hours and 30.7 minutes.

ISSUE:

What is the country of origin of the digital projectors for purposes of U.S. government procurement?

LAW AND ANALYSIS:

Pursuant to Subpart B of Part 177, 19 CFR § 177.21 et seq., which implements Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 2511 et seq.), 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 purposes of granting waivers of certain "Buy American" restrictions in U.S. law or practice for products offered for sale to the U.S. Government.

Under the rule of origin set forth under 19 U.S.C. § 2518(4)(B):

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 C.F.R. § 177.22(a).

In determining whether the combining of parts or materials constitutes a substantial transformation, the determinative issue is the extent of operations performed and whether the parts lose their identity and become an integral part of the new article. *Belcrest Linens v. United States*, 573 F. Supp.

1149 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1983), *aff'd*, 741 F.2d 1368 (Fed. Cir. 1984). Assembly operations that are minimal or simple, as opposed to complex or meaningful, will generally not result in a substantial transformation.

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, the extent and nature of post-assembly inspection and testing procedures, and worker skill required during the actual manufacturing process will be considered when determining whether a substantial transformation has occurred. No one factor is determinative.

In *Data General v. United States*, 4 Ct. Int'l Trade 182 (1982), the court determined that for purposes of determining eligibility under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (predecessor to subheading 9802.00.80, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States), the programming of a foreign PROM (Programmable Read-Only Memory chip) in the United States substantially transformed the PROM into a U.S. article. In programming the imported PROMs, the U.S. engineers systematically caused various distinct electronic interconnections to be formed within each integrated circuit. The programming bestowed upon each circuit its electronic function, that is, its "memory" which could be retrieved. A distinct physical change was effected in the PROM by the opening or closing of the fuses, depending on the method of programming. This physical alteration, not visible to the naked eye, could be discerned by electronic testing of the PROM. The court noted that the programs were designed by a U.S. project engineer with many years of experience in "designing and building hardware." While replicating the program pattern from a "master" PROM may be a quick one-step process, the development of the pattern and the production of the "master" PROM required much time and expertise. The court noted that it was undisputed that programming altered the character of a PROM. The essence of the article, its interconnections or stored memory, was established by programming. The court

concluded that altering the non-functioning circuitry comprising a PROM through technological expertise in order to produce a functioning read only memory device, possessing a desired distinctive circuit pattern, was no less a "substantial transformation" than the manual interconnection of transistors, resistors and diodes upon a circuit board creating a similar pattern.

In *Texas Instruments v. United States*, 681 F.2d 778, 782 (CCPA 1982), the court observed that the substantial transformation issue is a "mixed question of technology and customs law." In Headquarters Ruling (HQ) 555578 dated June 11, 1990, overhead projectors were produced in Haiti from components of Belgian and U.S. origin, as well as from parts fabricated in Haiti. CBP concluded that the operations performed in Haiti constituted more than simple combining operations and resulted in a new and different article of commerce with a new name, character and use.

In HQ H114395, dated May 18, 2011, CBP considered the country of origin of a DLP projector that used LEDs as its light source for projecting photos and videos from mobile devices onto any surface. We were asked to consider two scenarios. In the first scenario, PCBA-ICs from Japan, Thailand, the U.S., Korea, and Malaysia; and fly eyes from Japan were shipped to China. Some Taiwanese origin components (DMDs, DPP 1505 chips, EPROM's, LEDs, and lenses) were also be shipped to China for assembly with Chinese-origin components (PCBs, projecting lenses, mirrors, and mechanical parts), the ICs, and fly eyes for making modules for the light engine and the PCBA main board. In China, two types of Taiwanese firmware for operating the projector were downloaded to memory chips located on the light engine and PCBA main board modules. The modules assembled in China were then shipped to Taiwan for quality inspections. In the second scenario, PCBA-ICs from Japan, Thailand, the U.S., Korea, and Malaysia; and fly eyes from Japan were shipped to Taiwan. The assembly and programming operations that took place in China, under the first scenario, were all performed in Taiwan. We determined that the light engine module and the PCBA main board were the essence of the projector, and it was at their production where the last substantial transformation occurred. Therefore, when the light engine module and PCBA main board module were assembled and programmed in China, the country of origin of the projectors was China for the purposes of U.S. government procurement.

However, we also ruled that if the light engine module and PCBAs main board modules were assembled and programmed in Taiwan, then the country of origin of the projectors was Taiwan for purposes of U.S. government procurement

HQ H146735, (July 29, 2011), concerned a determination of the country of origin of two models of a digital projector, which were very similar to the products under consideration here. In that case, Chinese modules were assembled together into a projector in Taiwan. However, the projectors were designed and developed in Taiwan. Many of the main parts of the projectors, including the data processors were also fabricated in Taiwan. CBP determined that for purposes of government procurement the country of origin of the digital projectors assembled in Taiwan using the Chinese modules was Taiwan. In making this determination, CBP considered that the bottom cover module, elevator module, right cover module, I/O cover module, cosmetic module, two fan modules, lamp driver module programmed in China with Chinese firmware, zoom ring module, lamp module, lamp cover module, LAN module programmed in China with Taiwanese origin firmware, and the LVPS module from China were assembled together in Taiwan with other Chinese components to form a completed projector. After assembly was performed, the projector was programmed in Taiwan with three types of Taiwanese developed firmware (power control firmware, system firmware, and EDID). We found that the assembly and programming operations performed in Taiwan were sufficiently complex and meaningful so as to create a new article with a distinct name, character, and use. In support of this determination, we further noted that some of Chinese modules were made using Taiwanese parts. Thus, through the operations undertaken in Taiwan, we concluded that the individual parts from various countries lost their separate identities to become a new and different article, *i.e.*, the projector.

In our judgment, the five versions of the different models of digital projectors involved in this case closely resemble the digital projectors that we considered in HQ H147365. In addition, in this case the processing steps and programming operations performed in Taiwan are very similar to the actions undertaken in Taiwan in HQ H147365. Moreover, as in HQ H147365, we recognize that the most essential components of the LED projectors, the DMD and data processors, will be made in Taiwan.

Furthermore, the important firmware files, namely, the system firmware, power control firmware, lamp driver firmware, and EDID firmware are developed and coded in Taiwan. The programming of the ICs, to make the digital projectors functional through the interaction of modules and via the firmware files after the digital projectors have been assembled, is also done in Taiwan. We also note that as in HQ H147365, a number of the Chinese modules contain some significant Taiwanese parts. Thus, as in HQ H147365, we find that the assembly processed previously described and the programming operations performed in Taiwan are sufficiently complex and meaningful so as to create new articles with a distinct name, character, and use.

We note that there are some distinctions among the five different versions of the digital projectors under consideration. The projector Model A and projector Model B are the same type of digital projector with different resolutions and some different features. These four versions of the projectors are similar because they are lamp based projectors. Model C is a slightly different type of projector in that it is an LED based projector and does not require a color wheel module. However, we do not believe that these differences in the projectors are relevant in determining their country of origin. Consequently, in accordance with our holding in HQ H147365, we find that the country of origin of the specified five models of the finished digital projectors is Taiwan.

HOLDING:

Based on the facts presented in this case, we find that the assembly and programming operations performed in Taiwan substantially transform the non-Taiwanese components into Taiwanese digital projectors. Therefore, the country of origin of the five different versions of digital projectors described above for purposes of government procurement is Taiwan.

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 of publication in 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. 2012-14182 Filed 6-11-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-14-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[Docket No. USCBP-2012-0015]

Request for Applicants for Appointment to the Advisory Committee on Commercial Operations of Customs and Border Protection (COAC)

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

ACTION: Committee Management; Request for Applicants for Appointment to COAC.

SUMMARY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is requesting individuals who are interested in serving on the Advisory Committee on Commercial Operations of Customs and Border Protection to apply for appointment (COAC). COAC provides advice and makes recommendations to the Commissioner of CBP, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of the Treasury on all matters involving the commercial operations of CBP and related DHS and Treasury functions.

DATES: Applications for membership should reach CBP at the address below on or before July 27, 2012.

ADDRESSES: If you wish to apply for membership, your application should be submitted by one of the following means:

- *Email:* Traderelations@dhs.gov.
- *Fax:* 202-325-4290.
- *Mail:* Ms. Wanda Tate, Management & Program Analyst, Office of Trade Relations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Room 5.2A, Washington, DC 20229.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Wanda Tate, Management & Program Analyst, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Room 5.2A, Wanda.Tate@dhs.gov, 202-344-1661, 202-325-4290.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Advisory Committee on Commercial Operations of Customs and Border Protection (COAC) is an advisory committee established in accordance with the provisions of the *Federal Advisory Committee Act* (FACA), 5 U.S.C. App. 2.

Balanced Membership Plans: The COAC consists of twenty members who are selected from representatives of the trade or transportation community served by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) or others who are directly affected by CBP commercial operations and related functions. The members shall represent the interests of either importers (and their agents) or those associated with the carriage of international freight. The members will be appointed by the Secretaries of the Department of Homeland Security and the Treasury from candidates recommended by the Commissioner of CBP. In addition, members will represent major regions of the country, and, by statute, not more than ten of the twenty Committee members may be affiliated with the same political party.

It is expected that, during its upcoming thirteenth two-year term, the Committee will consider issues relating to enhanced border and cargo supply chain security, CBP modernization and automation, informed compliance and compliance assessment, account-based processing, commercial enforcement and uniformity, international efforts to harmonize customs practices and procedures, strategic planning, northern border and southern border issues, and import safety.

Committee Meetings:

The Committee meets quarterly each year although additional meetings may be scheduled. Generally, every other meeting of the Committee is held outside of Washington, DC, usually at a CBP port of entry. The members are not reimbursed for travel and per diem.

Committee Membership:

Membership on the Committee is personal to the appointee and a member may not send an alternate to represent him or her at a Committee meeting. Appointees will serve a two-year term of office that will be concurrent with the duration of the charter.

No person who is required to register under the *Foreign Agents Registration Act* as an agent or representative of a foreign principal may serve on this advisory Committee. If you are Federal registered lobbyist you will not be eligible to apply for appointment.

Members who are currently serving on the Committee are eligible to re-apply for membership provided that they are not in their second consecutive term and that they have met attendance requirements. A new application letter (see **ADDRESSES** above) is required, but it may incorporate by reference materials previously filed (please attach courtesy copies). Members will not be paid compensation by the Federal