emotional, and behavioral disorders among the children; improved parenting skills, family functioning, economic stability, and quality of life; decreased involvement in and exposure to crime, violence, and neglect; and decreased physical, emotional, and sexual abuse for all family members. Women, their adolescents/children (up to age 17), fathers, and other family members who are provided services through grant funds will inform the process to improve systems issues.

### ANNUAL DATA COLLECTION BURDEN

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Send comments to Summer King, SAMHSA Reports Clearance Officer, Room 2–1057, One Choke Cherry Road, Rockville, MD 20857 or email her a copy at summer.king@samhsa.hhs.gov. Written comments should be received by March 7, 2016.

Summer King, Statistician.

[FR Doc. 2015–33221 Filed 1–5–16; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4162–20–P

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection**

**Notice of Issuance of Final Determination Concerning Certain Multifunction Printer Products**

**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 multifunction printer products known as bizhub C3850FS multifunction digital printers, which may be offered to the U.S. Government under an undesignated government procurement contract. This final determination, HQ 263561, was issued 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 concluded that the processing in Japan resulted in a substantial transformation. Therefore, the country of origin of the bizhub MFP is Japan for purposes of U.S. Government procurement.

Section 177.29, CBP Regulations (19 CFR 177.29), provides that a notice of final determination 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:** December 23, 2015.

Myles B. Harmon,

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

**Attachment**

HQ H263561

December 23, 2015

OT:RR:CTF:VS H263561 AJR

**CATEGORYP: Origin**

Daniel E. Waltz, Esq., Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP, 2550 M Street, NW., Washington, DC 20037

**RE:** U.S. Government Procurement; Country of Origin of Multifunction Printers; Substantial Transformation

**Dear Mr. Waltz:** This is in response to your letter, dated March 23, 2015, requesting a final determination on behalf of Konica Minolta (“K/M”), pursuant to subpart B of part 177 of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) Regulations (19 CFR 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 U.S. law or practice for products offered for sale to the U.S. Government.

This final determination concerns the country of origin of K/M’s bizhub C3850FS multifunction digital printers (“bizhub MFP(s)”). We note that K/M is a party-at-interest within the meaning of 19 CFR 177.22(d)(1) and is entitled to request this final determination.

**FACTS:**

K/M plans to sell its bizhub MFPs to the U.S. government. The bizhub MFPs are multifunction color machines that perform printing, copying, scanning, and faxing functions. According to K/M’s counsel, the bizhub MFP was designed and developed in Japan, and its most important and complex components will be manufactured in Japan. The assembly process for the bizhub MFPs will start in Thailand and finish in Japan, assembling a total of 11 subassemblies into the final bizhub MFP product.

**Assembly Processes in Thailand:**

In Thailand, the following four subassemblies (collectively, “Subassemblies 1–4”) will be assembled into their final form within the bizhub MFP’s frame:

1. **The Print Head** will be produced in Thailand from five sub-components:
   - a G1 lens manufactured in Japan;
   - a G2 lens manufactured in Japan;
   - a polygonal motor manufactured in China;
   - a housing case manufactured in China; and
   - a laser diode manufactured in Taiwan.

   According to K/M’s counsel, while the quantity at which the G1 and G2 lenses are produced lowers their relative cost, the lenses are more complex than the other sub-components of the Print Head as noted by the higher skill and technology levels needed to produce them. The Print Head operates by reflecting a laser beam off of the lenses and onto the rotating polygonal mirrors in order to produce a copied image in the Latent Image Unit’s photodeveloper (“OPC”). The Print Head will be assembled into, and
permanently integrated within, each bizhub MFP in Thailand.

2. The Optical Lens will be manufactured in China from Chinese-origin materials. It operates by accurately collecting the light reflected from external documents onto its lens, and converts them into independent colors. It will be assembled into, and permanently integrated within, each bizhub MFP in Thailand.

3. The Charge Coupled Device ("CCD") Board will be manufactured in China. It separates the colors collected by the Optical Lens, and converts them into independent colors. It will be assembled into, and permanently integrated within, each bizhub MFP in Thailand.

4. The Mechanical Control Board will be manufactured in Thailand. It controls the bizhub MFP’s input and output process through an engine that feeds the paper. It will be assembled into, and permanently integrated within, each bizhub MFP in Thailand.

5. The Late Image Unit will be produced in Thailand from three sub-components:
   - OPC drums manufactured in Japan;
   - a developer, with toner and carrier developing materials, manufactured in Japan; and,
   - an electrostatic charging roller manufactured in Japan.

6. The Image Transfer Belt Unit will be manufactured in China from three sub-components:
   - an image transfer belt manufactured in China;
   - a 1st image transfer roller manufactured in China; and,
   - a cleaning blade manufactured in China.

7. The Fusing Unit will be produced in Thailand from three sub-components:
   - a fusing belt manufactured in Japan;
   - a fusing roller manufactured in China; and,
   - a pressure sub-component manufactured in China.

According to K/M’s counsel, the fusing belt accounts for a significant percentage of the Fusing Unit’s cost and is a key sub-component. The Fusing Unit will be installed within a bizhub MFP for testing purposes, and then removed, while in Thailand.

8. The Hard Disk Drive ("HDD") will be manufactured in China or Thailand. It will be assembled into, and permanently integrated within, each bizhub MFP in Thailand.

9. The Power Supply Unit will be manufactured in China. It is a key component for testing purposes, and then removed, while in Thailand.

10. Assembly Process in Japan:

Once the tested subassemblies are removed, the bizhub MFPs as assembled with Subassemblies 1–4 will be shipped to Japan for testing purposes, and then removed after testing, as follows:

5. The Latent Image Unit will be produced in Thailand from three sub-components:
   - OPC drums manufactured in Japan;
   - a developer, with toner and carrier developing materials, manufactured in Japan; and,
   - an electrostatic charging roller manufactured in Japan.

The OPC drums receive the laser beam. Then, the developing materials and electrostatic charging roller sense the image being transmitted by the laser, regulate its thickness and precision, and transfer it to the Image Transfer Belt. The Latent Image Unit will be installed within a bizhub MFP for testing purposes, and then removed, while in Thailand.

6. The Image Transfer Belt Unit will be manufactured in China from three sub-components:
   - an image transfer belt manufactured in China;
   - a 1st image transfer roller manufactured in China; and,
   - a cleaning blade manufactured in China.

It receives the single-color image from the Latent Image Unit and creates a multi-color image to transfer onto paper. The Image Transfer Belt Unit will be shipped to Thailand, where it will be installed within a bizhub MFP for testing purposes, and then removed.

7. The 2nd Image Transfer Roller Unit will be manufactured in China. It supports the Image Transfer Belt Unit. The 2nd Image Transfer Roller Unit will be shipped to Thailand, where it will be installed within a bizhub MFP for testing purposes, and then removed.

8. The Fusing Unit will be produced in Thailand from three sub-components:
   - a fusing belt manufactured in Japan;
   - a fusing roller manufactured in China; and,
   - a pressure sub-component manufactured in China.

According to K/M’s counsel, the fusing belt accounts for a significant percentage of the Fusing Unit’s cost and is a key sub-component. The Fusing Unit will be installed within a bizhub MFP for testing purposes, and then removed, while in Thailand.

The finished bizhub MFP will be tested, adjusted, and calibrated in Japan before shipment to the U.S. The testing conducted in Japan includes electronically adjusting the laser position and intensity of the laser diode’s beam in the Print Head, and electronically and physically adjusting the Latent Image Unit to calibrate the unit’s position and imaging accuracy. According to K/M’s counsel, the testing conducted in Japan requires skilled workmanship, involving more complex and precise tests than the initial testing and adjustments conducted in Thailand.

ISSUE:

What is the country of origin of the bizhub MFP 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 intended 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 CFR 177.22(a).

To determine 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. See C.S.D. 80–111, C.S.D. 85–25, C.S.D. 89–110, C.S.D. 89–118, C.S.D. 90–51, and C.S.D. 90–97. CBP will make these decisions on a case-by-case basis, considering the totality of the circumstances. The collapsing of the country’s elements, the extent of the processing that occurs within a given country, and whether such processing renders a product with a new name, character, and use are primary considerations in such cases. Additionally, facts such as resources expended on product design and development, extent and nature of post-assembly inspection procedures, and worker skill required during the actual manufacturing process will be considered when analyzing whether a substantial transformation has occurred; however, no one such factor is determinative.

In various cases concerning similar merchandise, CBP has held that complex and meaningful assembly operations involving a large number of components will generally result in a substantial transformation. In Headquarters Ruling Letter (“HQ”) 562936, dated March 17, 2004, CBP addressed the country of origin of certain MFPs assembled in Japan of various Japanese- and Chinese-origin parts. CBP determined that the MFP was a product of Japan based on the fact that a “substantial portion of the printer’s individual components and subassemblies [were] of Japanese origin.” Furthermore, CBP noted that some of the Japan components and subassemblies were essential parts of the finished article, and other Japanese parts, including the reader scanner unit and the control panel unit, were critical to the production of the printer. Finally, CBP noted that the Japanese processing operations were complex and meaningful, that required “the assembly of a large number of components, and render[ed] a new and distinct article of commerce that possess[e]d a new name, character, and use.”

In HQ H025106, dated June 11, 2008, CBP addressed the country of origin of certain photocopiers, which had photocopier, printing, faxing, and scanning functions. The machines were comprised of a scanning unit, controller unit subassembly, laser scanning unit, photoconductor unit, developer unit, transfer unit, and fusing unit. Three of these components were assembled into the machine’s frame in China, and the rest were assembled into the frame in Japan,
where the machines were completed. CBP noted that though the developer unit and transfer unit were assembled in China, enough of the subassemblies and individual components (e.g. the transfer belt and photoductor unit, among others) were from Japan, and the transfector unit was from Japan. CBP noted that there were a large variety of adjustments that were made to the subassemblies in Japan, using advanced equipment and firmware. As a result, CBP held that the development of the machines was Japan because the Japanese and foreign-origin parts were substantially transformed into the machines through the products associated with the product assembly that took place in Japan. See also HQ H025106, dated November 7, 2008 (holding that the country of origin of certain MFPs was Japan, using the same reasoning as HQ H025106, and also noting that the MFPs were designed and developed in Japan).

Based on the facts presented, we note that though the assembly of the bizhub MFP will take place in Japan and Thailand, there are also operations that contribute to this assembly which will take place in China. In situations like these, no one country imports the dominant portion of the work conducted. Nonetheless, based upon the applicable legal standards, we determine that the frame and subassemblies of the bizhub MFP that will be imported into Japan will be substantially transformed into Japan such that Japan will be the country of origin for purposes of U.S. Government procurement. In making this determination, we note that only four of the bizhub MFP’s subassemblies (i.e. Subassemblies 1–4) will be assembled into the bizhub MFP’s frame in Thailand, while the remaining seven subassemblies (i.e. Subassemblies 5–10, plus the MFP Board) will be assembled into, and permanently integrated within, the bizhub MFP in Japan.

Further, we note that the MFP Board (the “brain” of the bizhub MFP) will be manufactured from all Japanese parts, will be integrated into the bizhub MFP in Japan, and accounts for a significant percentage of total subassemblies cost. Although many of the individual subassemblies will be assembled outside of Japan, we note sufficient use of Japanese sub-components in producing these subassemblies, such as the fusing belt that will be used to make the Fusing Unit, and the OPC drums, developer, and electrostatic roller that will be used to make the Latent Image Unit. As a result, the Japanese subassemblies and sub-components collectively attribute a significant percentage of the total subassemblies cost. Moreover, though we note the importance of the subassemblies and sub-components from Thailand and China, these subassemblies and sub-components will be integrated into a product that was designed and developed in Japan, and will be operated by Japanese-developed software that will also be installed onto the bizhub MFP in Japan. See HQ H198875, dated June 5, 2012 (noting that a foreign HDD that was integrated into an MFP in Singapore and installed with Japanese software in Singapore contributed to the reason that the HDD was substantially transformed into the MFP in Singapore). In this case, K/M incurred significant resources in Japan by developing and designing the MFP product, and its proprietary software, in Japan. Finally, the assembly operations that occur in Japan will be sufficiently complex and meaningful. Through the product assembly, as well as the testing and adjustment operations, the individual subassemblies and sub-components of Japanese and foreign-origin will be subsumed into a new and distinct article of commerce that has a new name, character, and use. Therefore, under the totality of the circumstances, we find that the country of origin of the bizhub MFP will be Japan for purposes of U.S. Government procurement.

HOLDING:

Based on the facts provided, the country where the last substantial transformation will take place is Japan. As such, the bizhub MFPs will be considered products of Japan for purposes of U.S. Government procurement. 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 the Court of International Trade to review this determination before the Court of International Trade.

Sincerely,

Myles B. Harmon,
Acting Executive Director
Regulations and Rulings
Office of International Trade

BILING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Notice of Revocation of Customs Brokers’ Licenses


ACTION: Revocation of customs brokers’ licenses.

SUMMARY: This document provides notice of the revocation of customs brokers’ licenses by operation of law.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julia D. Peterson, Branch Chief, Broker Management, Office of International Trade, (202) 863–6601, julia.peterson@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document provides notice that, pursuant to section 641 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (19 U.S.C. 1641) and section 111.30(d) of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR 111.30(d)), the following customs brokers’ licenses were revoked by operation of law, without prejudice, for failure to file a triennial status report. A list of revoked customs brokers’ licenses appears, below, in alphabetical order by name, and the names are grouped according to the ports of issuance.

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