

It is Konica Minolta's position that the country of origin of the Minerva SSBK MFPs will be Mexico, where the MFPs are substantially transformed upon final assembly involving what counsel describes as the skillful integration of several critical components, followed by numerous distinct physical and electronic testing, adjustment, and calibration procedures.

Before proceeding with our analysis, we note that CBP issued a final determination to Konica Minolta in HQ H263561, dated March 23, 2015, concerning the proposed manufacturing process of the bizhub C3850FS MFPs. There, the assembly process of the bizhub MFPs began in Thailand and finished in Japan, utilizing components from several countries. Specifically, four subassemblies—the print head, optical lens, charge coupled device board, and mechanical control board—were to be assembled into and permanently integrated within the MFP's frame in Thailand, while six subassemblies would be assembled and tested in Thailand, removed, and ultimately assembled into the final MFP frame in Japan for final testing—the latent image unit, image transfer belt unit, 2nd image transfer roller unit, fusing unit, hard disk drive, and power supply unit. Additionally, the MFP board was to be manufactured in Japan, installed with Japanese-developed software in Japan, and assembled into the final MFP in Japan. There, CBP held that the country of origin of the bizhub MFPs was Japan.

Based on the facts presented in the instant matter, we note that although the assembly of the Minerva SSBK MFP will take place in Mexico and China, there are also operations that contribute to this assembly that will take place in Japan. Thus, where no one country imparts the dominant portion of the work conducted, we will employ a totality of the circumstances approach in determining the country of origin of the finished Minerva SSBK MFPs. First, we note that all but two of the subassemblies will be assembled into and permanently installed into the MFPs in Mexico; only the developing unit and drum unit, both manufactured in China, will be assembled and permanently installed into the frame in China. Although the drum unit and developing unit are assembled and permanently installed into the frame in China, both of these subassemblies incorporate important Japanese subcomponents, including the OPC drum, toner and carrier. While the print head unit and 2nd image transfer roller unit will be assembled and installed into the frame in China, they will be removed from the frame following initial testing and shipped separately to Mexico for final assembly. Less critical subassemblies manufactured in China, including the sub hopper unit and waste toner box, are assembled onto the final product in Mexico following removal of the jig units.² More importantly, not only are some of the most critical subassemblies of the Minerva SSBK MFPs permanently integrated within the MFPs in Mexico, but they are also

² The jig units manufactured in China are not part of the final MFP. The toner cartridge manufactured in Japan and the copyholder manufactured in China are not part of the main body of the final MFP and are sold as an option.

manufactured there. While the MFP board, *i.e.*, the “brain” of the Minerva SSBK MFP, consists of subcomponents from various countries, its proprietary software that was majority developed and coded in Japan is loaded onto the MFP board in Mexico where that subassembly is also manufactured. In addition to the MFP board, not only are the image transfer belt unit, the fusing unit, and the 1500 paper feed unit manufactured in Mexico, but the versions that are integrated into the final MFP in Mexico have never left Mexico.

Compared to the Konica Minolta bizhub MFPs in HQ H263561, where four of the major subassemblies were permanently installed into the MFP frame when shipped from Thailand to Japan, only two major subassemblies will be permanently installed into the Minerva SSBK MFP frame in the instant matter when shipped from China to Mexico. In HQ H263561, CBP found that although several of the subassemblies were assembled and installed onto the frame in Thailand, those subassemblies included important components of Japanese origin. Here, more of the subassemblies are either finally integrated into the MFP in Mexico or are both manufactured in Mexico and finally integrated into the MFP in Mexico. Unlike in HQ H263561, four additional subassemblies—namely, the MFP board, the fusing unit, the image transfer belt unit, and the 1500 paper feed unit—are manufactured in Mexico. Moreover, final assembly in Mexico includes loading Konica Minolta's complex proprietary software onto the MFP board and other components in Mexico, along with numerous distinct physical and electronic testing, adjustment, and calibration procedures to ensure each machine's proper operation. Through final assembly of all the subassemblies onto the MFP—including the four subassemblies that will be manufactured in Mexico—as well as the testing and adjustment operations, the individual subassemblies and subcomponents of Mexican and foreign origin will be subsumed into a new and distinct article of commerce that has a new name, character, and use. Accordingly, under the totality of the circumstances, we find that the country of origin of the Minerva SSBK MFP will be Mexico for purposes of U.S. Government procurement.

Holding

Based on the facts and analysis set forth above, the country of origin of the Minerva SSBK MFP will be considered Mexico 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, 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 of publication of the **Federal Register** Notice referenced above, seek judicial review of this final determination before the U.S. Court of International Trade.

Sincerely,
Alice A. Kipel,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–05733 Filed 4–2–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[OMB Control Number 1651–0067]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension; Documentation Requirements for Articles Entered Under Various Special Tariff Treatment Provisions

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

ACTION: 30-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). The information collection is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and must be submitted (no later than May 5, 2025) to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Please submit written comments and/or suggestions in English. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional PRA information should be directed to Seth Renkema, Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Trade, Regulations and Rulings, 90 K Street NE, 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20229–1177, telephone number 202–325–0056 or via email CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov. Please note that the contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. Individuals seeking information about other CBP programs should contact the CBP National Customer Service Center at 877–227–5511, (TTY) 1–800–877–8339, or CBP website at <https://www.cbp.gov/>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CBP invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on the proposed and/or continuing information collections pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). This proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 102153) on December 17, 2024, allowing for a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) suggestions to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) suggestions to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses. The comments that are submitted will be summarized and included in the request for approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Overview of This Information Collection

Title: Documentation Requirements for Articles Entered Under Various Special Tariff Treatment Provisions.

OMB Number: 1651-0067.

Form Number: N/A.

Current Actions: This submission will extend the expiration date without a change to the information collected or method of collection.

Type of Review: Extension (without change).

Affected Public: Businesses.

Abstract: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for determining whether imported articles that are classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 9801.00.10, 9802.00.20, 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, 9802.00.60 and 9817.00.40 are entitled to duty-free or reduced duty treatment. In order to file under these HTSUS provisions, importers, or their agents, must have the declarations that are

provided for in 19 CFR 10.1(a), 10.8(a), 10.9(a) and 10.121 in their possession at the time of entry and submit them to CBP upon request. These declarations enable CBP to ascertain whether the requirements of these HTSUS provisions have been satisfied.

These requirements apply to the trade community who are familiar with CBP regulations and the tariff schedules.

Type of Information Collection: Declarations under Chapter 98.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 19,445.

Estimated Number of Annual

Responses per Respondent: 3.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 58,335.

Estimated Time per Response: 1 minute.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 972.

Dated: March 31, 2025.

Robert F. Altneu,

Director, Regulations and Disclosure Law Division, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2025-05734 Filed 4-2-25; 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 Alcohol Prep Pads

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 alcohol prep pads. Based upon the facts presented, CBP has concluded that the subject alcohol prep pads would be the product of Taiwan.

DATES: The final determination was issued on January 17, 2025. 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 no later than May 5, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ani Mard, Valuation and Special Programs Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, at (202) 325-0727.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that on January 17, 2025, CBP issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of alcohol prep pads for purposes of title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979.

This final determination, HQ H340712, was issued at the request of Medline Industries, LP, 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 country of origin of the alcohol prep pads is Taiwan, the country in which the fabric-making process occurs.

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**.

Alice A. Kipel,

Executive Director, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade.

HQ H340712

January 17, 2025

OT:RR:CTF:VS H340712 a.m.

Category: Origin

Lawrence R. Pilon, Rock Trade Law LLC, 134 N LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL 60602

Re: U.S. Government Procurement; Title III, Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2511); Subpart B, Part 177, CBP Regulations; Country of Origin of Alcohol Prep Pads

Dear Mr. Pilon:

This is in response to your request, dated July 9, 2024, on behalf of Medline Industries, LP ("Medline"), for a final determination concerning the country of origin of alcohol prep pads pursuant to Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 ("TAA"), as amended (19 U.S.C. 2511 *et seq.*), and subpart B of Part 177, U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") Regulations (19 CFR 177.21, *et seq.*). Medline is a party-at-interest within the meaning of 19 CFR 177.22(d)(1) and 177.23(a) and is therefore entitled to request this final determination.

Facts

The merchandise at issue consists of disposable, sterile, single-use nonwoven textile alcohol prep pads, classified under subheading 5603.12.00, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS"), imported individually packaged, ready for use, and saturated with a sterile solution consisting of 70% isopropyl alcohol and 30% water. The prep pads will be imported in two sizes: medium measuring 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", and large measuring 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 3". The merchandise is designed and intended for use in hospitals, surgery centers, and similar settings where healthcare services are provided.

The manufacturing process is described as follows: