

**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:

*Product Design and Development (United States)*

In the United States, Medline performs the design research, product development, and materials selection.

*Production of Nonwoven Fabric (Taiwan)*

The manufacturing of the synthetic nonwoven filament fabric takes place in Taiwan. This process consists of melting primary forms of polypropylene plastic polymer. The polymer is then extruded into filaments that are spun and bonded into a sheeted web of nonwoven filament fabric textile material that is formed into rolls.

*Cutting, Saturation, Packaging (China)*

In China, the fabric is unrolled and cut into individual rectangular pieces of fabric weighing 45 g/m<sup>2</sup> which are folded to create a two-ply pad. The individual pads are then saturated with a sterile solution consisting of 70% by weight isopropyl alcohol and 30% purified water, prepared in China. Lastly, the individual prep pads are packaged into individual packets and then boxed into cases containing either 1,000 or 3,000 individual prep pads.

**Issue**

What is the country of origin of the subject alcohol prep pads for purposes of U.S. Government procurement?

**Law & Analysis**

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).

CBP’s authority to issue advisory rulings and final determinations stems from 19 U.S.C. 2515(b)(1), which states:

For the purposes of this subchapter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide for the prompt issuance of advisory rulings and final determinations on whether, under section 2518(4)(B) of this title, *an article is or would be a product of a foreign country or instrumentality designated pursuant to section 2511(b) of this title.*

Emphasis added.

The Secretary of the Treasury’s authority mentioned above, along with other customs revenue functions, are delegated to the Secretary of Homeland Security via Treasury Department Order (TO) 100–20 “Delegation of Customs revenue functions to Homeland Security,” dated October 30, 2024, and are subject to further delegations to CBP (*see also* 19 CFR part 177, subpart B).

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 Acquisition Regulation (“FAR”). *See* 19 CFR 177.21. In this regard, CBP recognizes that the FAR restricts 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 FAR, 48 CFR 25.003, defines “designated country end product” as:

a 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.

Section 25.003 defines “WTO GPA country end product” 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.

Once again, we note that the fabric for the alcohol prep pads is produced in Taiwan while the cutting, saturation, and packaging takes place in China. Taiwan is a TAA-designated country, and China is not.

The rules of origin for textile and apparel products for purposes of the customs laws and the administration of quantitative restrictions are governed by 19 U.S.C. 3592, unless otherwise provided for by statute. These provisions are implemented in the CBP Regulations at 19 CFR 102.21. Section 3592 has been described as Congress’s expression of substantial transformation as it relates to textile and apparel products. A textile or apparel product, in relevant part, includes any good classifiable in Chapters 50 through 63, HTSUS. *See* 19 CFR 102.21(a)(5). Therefore, as the alcohol prep pads are classified under subheading 5603.12.00, HTSUS, the country of origin will be determined by sequential application of paragraphs (1) through (5) of section 102.21 (19 CFR 102.21(c)(1)–(5)).

Paragraph (c)(1) of section 102.21 (19 CFR 102.21(c)(1)) states that “[t]he country of origin of a textile or apparel product is the single country, territory, or insular possession in which the good was wholly obtained or produced.” The subject alcohol prep pads are produced in two different countries: (1) Taiwan (where the fabric is produced), and (2) China (where the fabrics

are cut, and solution is added). Therefore, 19 CFR 102.21(c)(1) is inapplicable.

Paragraph (c)(2) of section 102.21 (19 CFR 102.21(c)(2)) states that “the country of origin of the good is the single country, territory, or insular possession in which each foreign material incorporated in that good underwent an applicable change in tariff classification, and/or met any other requirement, specified for the good in paragraph (e) of this section.” Paragraph (e) of section 102.21 (19 CFR 102.21(e)) states, in relevant part, that “[t]he following rules will apply for purposes of determining the country of origin of a textile or apparel product under paragraph (c)(2) of this section:”

(1) Except for fabric of wool or of fine animal hair, a change from greige fabric of heading 5602 through 5603 to finished fabric of heading 5602 through 5603 by both dyeing and printing when accompanied by two or more of the following finishing operations: bleaching, shrinking, fulling, napping, decating, permanent stiffening, weighting, permanent embossing, or moireing; or

(2) If the country of origin cannot be determined under (1) above, a change to heading 5602 through 5603 from any heading outside that group, provided that the change is the result of a fabric-making process.

The term “[f]abric-making process” is defined in paragraph (b)(2) of Section 102.21 as:

. . . any manufacturing operation that begins with polymers, fibers, filaments (including strips), yarn, twine, cordage, rope, or fabric strips and results in a textile fabric.

The tariff shift rule in 19 CFR 102.21(e)(1) is inapplicable because there is no change from greige fabric. The tariff shift rule in 19 CFR 102.21(e)(2) requires a change to heading 5603 from any heading outside of headings 5602–5603, resulting from a fabric-making process. In Taiwan, polypropylene plastic polymer is melted and extruded into filaments. These filaments are spun and then bonded into a sheeted web of nonwoven filament textile fabric classified under subheading 5603.12.00, HTSUS. Hence, because the change to subheading 5603.12.00, HTSUS, is a result of a fabric-making process, the merchandise complies with the requisite tariff shift rule 19 CFR 102.21(e)(2). Accordingly, the country of origin of the alcohol prep pads is Taiwan, the country in which the fabric-making process occurs.

Based on the analysis above, we find that the country of origin of the subject alcohol prep pads is Taiwan and, therefore, the subject merchandise would be the product of a foreign country or instrumentality designated pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2511(b)(1).

**Holding**

Based on the facts and analysis set forth above, the subject alcohol prep pads are a product of Taiwan, 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 & Rulings,  
Office of Trade.*

[FR Doc. 2025-05731 Filed 4-2-25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9111-14-P**

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 731-TA-1140-1142  
(Third Review)]

### Uncovered Innerspring Units From China, South Africa, and Vietnam Determinations

On the basis of the record<sup>1</sup> developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on uncovered innerspring units from China, South Africa, and Vietnam would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

#### Background

The Commission instituted these reviews on September 3, 2024 (89 FR 71414) and determined on December 9, 2024, that it would conduct expedited reviews (90 FR 8940, February 4, 2025).<sup>2</sup>

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determinations in these reviews on March 28, 2025. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5604 (March 2025), entitled *Uncovered Innerspring Units from China, South Africa, and Vietnam: Investigation Nos. 731-TA-1140-1142 (Third Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: March 28, 2025.

**Lisa Barton,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 2025-05697 Filed 4-2-25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7020-02-P**

<sup>1</sup> The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

<sup>2</sup> Commissioner David S. Johanson voted to conduct full reviews.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Federal Bureau of Investigation

#### Meeting of the Compact Council for the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact

**AGENCY:** Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.

**ACTION:** Meeting notice.

**SUMMARY:** The purpose of this notice is to announce a meeting of the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Council (Council) created by the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Act of 1998 (Compact).

**DATES:** The Council will meet virtually from 9 a.m. (EDT) until 5 p.m. (EDT) on Thursday, May 8, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** The meeting will take place virtually via Microsoft Teams. The public will be permitted to provide comments and/or questions related to matters of the Council prior to the meeting and attend upon registration. Please see registration details in the supplemental information.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Inquiries may be addressed to Ms. Chasity S. Anderson, FBI Compact Officer, Biometric Technology Center, 1000 Custer Hollow Road, Clarksburg, West Virginia 26306, telephone 304-625-2803.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Thus far, the Federal Government and 35 states are parties to the Compact which governs the exchange of criminal history records for licensing, employment, immigration and naturalization matters, and similar noncriminal justice purposes. The Compact also provides a legal framework for the establishment of a cooperative federal-state system to exchange such records.

The United States Attorney General appointed 15 persons from state and federal agencies to serve on the Council. The Council will prescribe system rules and procedures for the effective and proper operation of the Interstate Identification Index system for noncriminal justice purposes.

Matters for discussion are expected to include:

(1) Proposed Change to the Security and Management Control Outsourcing Standard for Non-Channeling.

(2) Proposed Revision to the Next Generation Identification Noncriminal Justice Rap Back Service Outsourcing Policy Implementation Guide.

(3) Proposed Changes to the Next Generation Identification Noncriminal Justice Rap Back Appendix 2.

The meeting will be conducted virtually. To register for participation,

individuals must provide their name, city, state, phone, email address and agency/organization to [compactmeetings@fbi.gov](mailto:compactmeetings@fbi.gov) by April 25, 2025. Information regarding virtual participation will be provided prior to the meeting to all registered individuals.

Any member of the public wishing to file a written statement with the Council or wishing to address this session of the Council should notify the FBI Compact Officer, Ms. Chasity S. Anderson at [compactoffice@fbi.gov](mailto:compactoffice@fbi.gov), at least 7 days prior to the start of the session. The notification should contain the individual’s name and corporate designation, consumer affiliation, or government designation, along with a short statement describing the topic to be addressed and the time needed for the presentation. Individuals will ordinarily be allowed up to 15 minutes to present a topic. The Compact Officer will compile all requests and submit to the Compact Council for consideration.

Individuals requiring special accommodations should contact Ms. Anderson at [compactoffice@fbi.gov](mailto:compactoffice@fbi.gov) no later than April 25, 2025. Please note all personal registration information may be made publicly available through a Freedom of Information Act request.

**Chasity S. Anderson,**

*FBI Compact Officer, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation.*

[FR Doc. 2025-05736 Filed 4-2-25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4410-02-P**

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## NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION

### Sunshine Act Meetings

**TIME AND DATE:** 1 p.m., Tuesday, April 15, 2025.

**PLACE:** via ZOOM.

**STATUS:** Parts of this meeting will be open to the public. The rest of the meeting will be closed to the public.

**MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:** Regular Board of Directors meeting.

The General Counsel of the Corporation has certified that in her opinion, one or more of the exemptions set forth in the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) permit closure of the following portion(s) of this meeting:

- Executive (Closed) Session

#### Agenda

I. Call to Order

II. Discussion Item: FY2024 External Audit Discussion with External Auditors