

United States, 190 F. Supp. 3d 1308, 1318 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2016) (citations omitted).

In instances in which component production or assembly occurs in multiple countries and no single country's operations dominate the manufacturing operations, CBP has looked to the location at which final assembly occurs. In CBP Headquarters Ruling ("HQ") H170315, dated July 28, 2011, CBP was asked to determine the country of origin for an imported satellite telephone that contained Malaysian-origin circuit boards and U.K.-origin software and that underwent final assembly and programming in Singapore. In that matter, CBP noted, there existed "three countries under consideration where programming and/or assembly operations take place, the last of which is Singapore." Although the Malaysian-origin boards and U.K.-origin software were important to the function of the device, CBP determined Singapore to be the proper country of origin because it had been the site of the last substantial transformation. Similarly, in HQ H203555, dated April 23, 2012, CBP considered the country of origin of oscilloscopes containing Malaysian-origin circuit boards assembled in Singapore and programmed with U.S.-origin software. Once again, CBP observed that no one country's operations dominated the manufacturing process, but that the final assembly in Singapore completed the oscilloscopes and, therefore, the last substantial transformation occurred in that country.

In the present matter, you argue that the country of origin of the VMS is the United States because you believe that the last substantial transformation occurs in the United States. You state that hardware assembly and the installation of the U.S.-origin software into the U.S.-assembled system assembly results in a new article with a name, character, and use different from the original hardware components.

Here, a plurality of components is sourced from China, although a combined majority is sourced from Taiwan, Singapore, Costa Rica, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Thailand, and elsewhere. Importantly, the major components do not originate from one country, but are instead sourced from a variety of countries: the CPU will originate from either Costa Rica, Vietnam or Malaysia, the partial motherboard from China, and the cameras from either Taiwan, Korea, or China. The assembly in the United States, meanwhile, fully integrates the subassemblies and various component parts into the complete VMS, at which point the U.S.-origin software is

installed. No single country's operations dominate the manufacturing operations of the VMS. The CPU manufactured in Costa Rica, Vietnam or Malaysia is important to the function of the VMS, as is the Chinese-origin motherboard and U.S.-origin firmware and software. The assembly in the United States completes the VMS. This matter is therefore analogous to our determination in HQ H203555, dated April 23, 2012, in which we determined Singapore to be the country of origin for oscilloscope where "there are three countries under consideration where programming and/or assembly operations take place, the last of which is Singapore" but "[n]o one country's operations dominate[d] the manufacturing operations." See also, HQ H170315, dated July 28, 2011, scenario III.

Based on the foregoing, we find that the last substantial transformation occurs in the United States, and therefore, the VMS is not a product of a foreign country or instrumentality which is not designated pursuant to section 2511(b) of this title (*i.e.*, China, Vietnam, and Malaysia). As to whether the VMS assembled in the United States qualifies as a "U.S.-made end product," you may wish to consult with the relevant government procuring agency and review *Acetris Health, LLC v. United States*, 949 F.3d 719 (Fed. Cir. 2020).

Holding

Based on the information outlined above, we determine that the components imported into the United States undergo a substantial transformation when made into the subject video management system by Security Lab.

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. 2023-08768 Filed 4-25-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-14-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA-2023-0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-B-2329]

Proposed Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Comments are requested on proposed flood hazard determinations, which may include additions or modifications of any Base Flood Elevation (BFE), base flood depth, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundary or zone designation, or regulatory floodway on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and where applicable, in the supporting Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports for the communities listed in the table below. The purpose of this notice is to seek general information and comment regarding the preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has provided to the affected communities. The FIRM and FIS report are the basis of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

DATES: Comments are to be submitted on or before July 25, 2023.

ADDRESSES: The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location <https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload> and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables below. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov> for comparison.

You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA-B-2329, to Rick Sacbibit, Chief, Engineering Services Branch, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-7659, or (email) patrick.sacbibit@fema.dhs.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick Sacbibit, Chief, Engineering Services Branch, Federal Insurance and

Mitigation Administration, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-7659, or (email) patrick.sacbibit@fema.dhs.gov; or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FEMA proposes to make flood hazard determinations for each community listed below, in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed flood hazard determinations, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. These flood hazard determinations are

used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP.

The communities affected by the flood hazard determinations are provided in the tables below. Any request for reconsideration of the revised flood hazard information shown on the Preliminary FIRM and FIS report that satisfies the data requirements outlined in 44 CFR 67.6(b) is considered an appeal. Comments unrelated to the flood hazard determinations also will be considered before the FIRM and FIS report become effective.

Use of a Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP) is available to communities in support of the appeal resolution process. SRPs are independent panels of experts in hydrology, hydraulics, and other pertinent sciences established to review conflicting scientific and technical data and provide recommendations for resolution. Use of the SRP only may be exercised after FEMA and local communities have been engaged in a collaborative consultation process for at least 60 days without a mutually acceptable resolution of an appeal. Additional information

regarding the SRP process can be found online at https://www.floodsrp.org/pdfs/srp_overview.pdf.

The watersheds and/or communities affected are listed in the tables below. The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location <https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload> and the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the tables. For communities with multiple ongoing Preliminary studies, the studies can be identified by the unique project number and Preliminary FIRM date listed in the tables. Additionally, the current effective FIRM and FIS report for each community are accessible online through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov> for comparison.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 97.022, "Flood Insurance.")

Nicholas A. Shufro

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Risk Management, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

Community	Community map repository address
Marion County, Kansas and Incorporated Areas	
Project: 20-07-0019S Preliminary Date: January 13, 2023	
City of Burns	City Hall, 102 North Washington, Burns, KS 66840.
City of Durham	Marion County Offices, 200 South 3rd Street, Marion, KS 66861.
City of Florence	City Hall, 511 North Main Street, Florence, KS 66851.
City of Goessel	City Hall, 101 South Cedar Street, Goessel, KS 67053.
City of Hillsboro	City Hall, 118 East Grand Avenue, Hillsboro, KS 67063.
City of Marion	City Office, 208 East Santa Fe Street, Marion, KS 66861.
City of Peabody	City Hall, 300 North Walnut Street, Peabody, KS 66866.
City of Ramona	City Hall, 302 D Street, Ramona, KS 67475.
City of Tampa	Marion County Offices, 200 South 3rd Street, Marion, KS 66861.
Unincorporated Areas of Marion County	Marion County Offices, 200 South 3rd Street, Marion, KS 66861.

[FR Doc. 2023-08775 Filed 4-25-23; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9110-12-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA-2023-0002]

Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: New or modified Base (1-percent annual chance) Flood Elevations (BFEs), base flood depths,

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries or zone designations, and/or regulatory floodways (hereinafter referred to as flood hazard determinations) as shown on the indicated Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) for each of the communities listed in the table below are finalized. Each LOMR revises the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and in some cases the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, currently in effect for the listed communities.

DATES: Each LOMR was finalized as in the table below.

ADDRESSES: Each LOMR is available for inspection at both the respective Community Map Repository address listed in the table below and online

through the FEMA Map Service Center at <https://msc.fema.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick Sacbibit, Chief, Engineering Services Branch, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, FEMA, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-7659, or (email) patrick.sacbibit@fema.dhs.gov; or visit the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) online at https://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes the final flood hazard determinations as shown in the LOMRs for each community listed in the table below. Notice of these modified flood hazard determinations has been