

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Advisory Committee on Training in Primary Care Medicine and Dentistry; Notice of Meeting

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), notice is hereby given of the following meeting:

Name: Advisory Committee on Training in Primary Care, Medicine and Dentistry (ACTPCMD).

Date and Time: November 15, 2010, 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

November 16, 2010, 8 a.m.–2 p.m.

Place: Hilton Washington DC/Rockville Executive Meeting Center, 1750 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20910.

Status: The meeting will be open to the public.

Purpose: The Advisory Committee provides advice and recommendations on a broad range of issues dealing with programs and activities authorized under section 747 of the Public Health Service Act as amended by The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Public Law 111-148. At this meeting the Advisory Committee will work on its ninth report about the primary care pipeline. Reports are submitted to Congress and to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Agenda: The meeting on Monday, November 15 will begin with opening remarks from the Interim Chair of the Advisory Committee and welcoming comments from senior management of the Health Resources and Services Administration. The Advisory Committee will work on its ninth report about revitalizing primary care by priming the primary care pipeline. In both plenary sessions and in small groups, the Advisory Committee will focus on report recommendations and the content of the report. On the first day of the meeting, annual elections will be held for Chair and two Vice Chairs. On Tuesday, November 16, the Advisory Committee will finalize its ninth report and plan for the next Advisory Committee meeting. An opportunity will be provided for public comment.

For further information contact: Anyone interested in obtaining a roster of members or other relevant information should write or contact Jerilyn K. Glass, M.D., Ph.D., Advisory Committee Executive Secretary, Division of Medicine and Dentistry, Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration, Room 9A-27, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857, Telephone (301) 443-7271. The Web address for information on the Advisory Committee and the November 15–16, 2010 meeting agenda is <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/medicine/dentistry/actpcmd>.

Dated: October 12, 2010.

Wendy Ponton,

Director, Office of Management.

[FR Doc. 2010-26205 Filed 10-18-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4165-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

National Advisory Council on Nurse Education and Practice; Notice of Meeting

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), notice is hereby given of the following meetings:

Name: National Advisory Council on Nurse Education and Practice (NACNEP).

Dates and Times: November 17, 2010, 1 p.m.–5 p.m.

November 18, 2010, 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

November 19, 2010, 8:30 a.m.–4 p.m.

Place: Hilton Washington DC/Rockville Hotel & Executive Meeting Center, 1750 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852.

Status: The meeting will be open to the public.

Agenda: Agency and Bureau administrative updates will be provided.

Purpose: The purpose of this meeting is to address diversity in nurse education and practice. The objectives of the meeting are to: (1) Articulate the definition, goals and implications of diversification of the nursing workforce; (2) summarize the current data trends and existing information on diversity in the nursing workforce including nursing students; (3) examine existing policies, practices and legal constraints that influence or limit the recruitment of diverse students into the profession of nursing; (4) identify the key elements of successful programs in nursing education that have increased the recruitment and graduation of diverse individuals; and (5) identify the key elements of success in innovative models that have improved the retention, professional development and promotion of diverse individuals within the nursing profession. Experts from professional nursing, public and private organizations will make presentations on a range of issues related to diversity in the nursing workforce and health professions. Day one of the meeting will be devoted to new member orientation. During days two and three of the meeting, the NACNEP council members will deliberate on the content presented on diversity in nurse education and practice. This meeting will form the basis for NACNEP's mandated Eleventh Annual Report to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Congress. For further information regarding NACNEP, to obtain a roster of members, minutes of the meeting, or other relevant information, contact Lakisha Smith, Executive Secretary, National Advisory Council on Nurse Education and Practice, Parklawn Building, Room 9B-45, 5600

Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857, telephone (301) 443-5688. Information can also be found at the following Web site: <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/nursing/nacnep.htm>.

Dated: October 12, 2010.

Wendy Ponton,

Director, Office of Management.

[FR Doc. 2010-26204 Filed 10-18-10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Notice of Issuance of Final Determination Concerning Fairplay Legacy Electric Vehicles

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 the Fairplay Legacy line of golf and recreational electric vehicles. Based upon the facts presented, CBP has concluded in the final determination that the United States is the country of origin of the Fairplay Legacy line of electric vehicles for purposes of U.S. Government procurement.

DATES: The final determination was issued on October 13, 2010. 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 on or before November 18, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Heather K. Pinnock, Valuation and Special Programs Branch: (202) 325-0034.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that on October 13, 2010, pursuant to subpart B of part 177, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 177, subpart B), CBP issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of the Fairplay Legacy line of golf and recreational electric vehicles which may be offered to the U.S. Government under an undesignated government procurement contract. This final determination, in HQ H118435, was issued at the request of Fairplay Electric Cars, LLC ("Fairplay"), 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, based upon the facts presented, the

Fairplay Legacy line of electric vehicles, assembled to completion in the United States from parts made in non-TAA countries and TAA countries and/or the United States, are substantially transformed in the United States, such that the United States is the country of origin of the finished articles for purposes of U.S. Government procurement.

Section 177.29, Customs 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: October 13, 2010.

Sandra L. Bell,

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

Attachment

HQ H118435

October 13, 2010

CLA-2 OT:RR:CT:VS H118435 HkP

CATEGORY: Marking

Mr. Keith Andrews, President

Fairplay Electric Cars

743 Horizon Ct., Suite 333

Grand Junction, CO 81506

RE: Government Procurement; Country of Origin of Electric Vehicles; Substantial Transformation

Dear Mr. Andrews:

This is in response to your letter dated July 20, 2010, requesting a final determination on behalf of Fairplay Electric Cars, LLC ("Fairplay"), pursuant to subpart B of part 177 of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection 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 U.S. law or practice for products offered for sale to the U.S. Government.

This final determination concerns the country of origin of the Fairplay Legacy line of golf and recreational vehicles. We note that as a U.S. importer and manufacturer, Fairplay is a party-at-interest within the meaning of 19 C.F.R. § 177.22(d)(1) and is entitled to request this final determination. In reaching our decision, we have taken into account additional information submitted to this office on August 31, 2010.

FACTS:

The models of vehicles at issue are the following: Legacy Eco 2P, Legacy Eco 2P XR, Legacy Eco 4P, Legacy Deluxe 2P, Legacy

Deluxe XR 2P, Legacy Deluxe LTD 2P, Legacy Deluxe HP 2P, and the Legacy Transport.

According to the information submitted, Fairplay imports parts for these vehicles from China. These include chassis, plastic body parts and various miscellaneous pieces of plastic trim, which are assembled together in the United States with U.S.-made battery packs, motors, electronics, wiring assemblies, seats, and chargers. The bill of materials (BOM) submitted with the request indicates that, depending on the model, a vehicle may have between approximately 53 and 62 inputs, when items such as logos/decals, warranty registration cards, and labor are counted along with the parts. Of these, between 12 and 17 inputs are of U.S. origin or are performed in the U.S. Between 44.8% and 53.5% of actual manufacturing costs are attributed to U.S. or TAA country manufacturing operations.

Assembly in the U.S. takes place at five different stations and takes between 11 hours (660 minutes) and 14.25 hours (855 minutes). The operations performed at each assembly station are described as follows:

Station 0: The electronic controller plate is assembled and tested. Approximate assembly time: 90–135 minutes.

Station 1: The chassis is unloaded and given a vehicle identification number. Wheels, tires, and the steering column are installed on the chassis using rivets, nuts, bolts, screws, and plastic push-ins. Approximate assembly time: 180–240 minutes.

Station 2: The batteries, motor, controller, solenoid, wiring harness and other crucial electronic parts are installed using rivets, nuts, bolts, and screws or special Molex connectors and plastic push-ins that must be soldered. Approximate assembly time: 90–120 minutes.

Station 3: The plastic front and rear body, bumpers and dashboard are installed over the chassis and electronic assembly, which gives the vehicle its finished appearance. Parts are attached with rivets, nuts and bolts. The vehicle is then removed from the assembly rack. Approximate assembly time: 150–180 minutes.

Station 4: The deep cycle batteries, upright canopy supports, canopy top, seat bottom and back, seat belts, lights, reflectors, decals, logos and final wiring are installed and tested. The parts are installed using rivets, Molex connectors, nuts, bolts, screws, and/or plastic push-ins, as required. Approximate assembly time: 150–180 minutes.

Testing of the fully assembled vehicle lasts between 90 and 195 minutes, depending on the vehicle. In addition, quality control inspections are performed at each station as well as randomly. Packing and shipping operations last between 30 and 45 minutes. The Standard Operating Procedures to assemble the vehicles are designed by staff engineers, who also select, approve and advise on the appropriate parts to be used for the manufacture of the vehicles.

ISSUE:

What is the country of origin of the Fairplay Legacy line of golf and recreational electric vehicles 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 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 Procurement Regulations. See 19 C.F.R. § 177.21. In this regard, CBP recognizes that the Federal Procurement Regulations restrict 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 C.F.R. § 25.403(c)(1). The Federal Procurement Regulations define "U.S.-made end product" as:

[A]n article that is mined, produces, or manufactured in the United States or that is substantially transformed in the United States 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.

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. 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. For example, in C.S.D. 85–25, 19 Cust. Bull. 844 (1985), CBP held that for purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences ("GSP"), the assembly of a large number of fabricated components onto a printed circuit board in a process involving a considerable amount of time and skill resulted in a substantial transformation. In that case, in excess of 50 discrete fabricated components (such as resistors, capacitors, diodes, integrated circuits, sockets, and connectors) were assembled. Whether an operation is complex and meaningful depends on the nature of the

operation, including the number of components assembled, number of different operations, time, skill level required, attention to detail, quality control, the value added to the article, and the overall employment generated by the manufacturing process.

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.

You believe that the assembly operations that take place in the U.S. result in a substantial transformation of the imported parts. You note that these parts, by themselves, cannot function and must be assembled with the U.S.-made parts to constitute a working electric self-propelled vehicle. Given these considerations, you argue that the U.S. content along with the fact that 100% of the assembly operations takes place in the U.S. warrants a determination that the U.S. is the country of origin of the vehicles. In support of your argument, you cite Headquarters Ruling Letter ("HQ") H022169 (May 2, 2008) and HQ 558919 (Mar. 20, 1995).

In HQ H022169, CBP found that an imported mini-truck glider was substantially transformed as a result of assembly operations performed in the United States to produce an electric mini-truck. Our decision was based on the fact that, under the described assembly process, the imported glider lost its individual identity and became an integral part of a new article possessing a new name, character and use. In addition, a substantial number of the components added to the imported glider were of U.S. origin.

In HQ 558919, a country of origin marking case relied upon in HQ H022169, U.S. Customs (now CBP) held that an extruder assembly manufactured in England was substantially transformed in the United States when it was wired and combined with U.S. components (motor, electric controls and extruder screw) to create a vertical extruder. In reaching that decision, Customs emphasized that the imported extruder subassembly and the U.S. components each had important attributes that were functionally necessary to the operation of the extruder. Consequently, we found that the imported subassemblies should be excepted from individual marking, provided that the cartons in which the U.S. manufacturer received them were properly marked with their country of origin.

In both HQ 558919 and HQ H022169, CBP found that assembly of the imported parts

together with the U.S. made components were "functionally necessary" to the operation of the finished product. The same is true in this situation. None of the imported parts, on their own, can function as an electric vehicle but must be assembled with other necessary U.S. components, such as the battery pack, motor, electronics, wiring assemblies and charger. Moreover, given the complexity and duration of the U.S. manufacturing process, we consider those operations to be more than mere assembly.

Based on the information before us, and consistent with the CBP rulings cited above, we find that the Chinese-origin chassis, plastic body parts and plastic pieces of trim are substantially transformed by the assembly operations performed in the United States to produce electric vehicles. Under the described assembly process, the imported parts lose their individual identities and become integral parts of a new article possessing a new name, character and use. Further, components crucial to the making of an electric vehicle (the battery pack, motor, electronics, wiring assemblies, and charger) are of U.S. origin. We conclude, based upon these specific facts, that the country of origin of the Fairplay Legacy line of electric vehicles for purposes of U.S. Government procurement is the United States.

HOLDING:

The chassis, plastic body parts and plastic pieces of trim imported from China are substantially transformed when they are assembled in the United States with domestic components. As a result, the country of origin of Fairplay's line of golf and recreational electric vehicles, specifically the Legacy Eco 2P, Legacy Eco 2P XR, Legacy Eco 4P, Legacy Deluxe 2P, Legacy Deluxe XR 2P, Legacy Deluxe LTD 2P, Legacy Deluxe HP 2P, and the Legacy Transport, for purposes of U.S. Government procurement is the United States.

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. 2010-26314 Filed 10-18-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-14-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-1940-DR; Docket ID FEMA-2010-0002]

Arizona; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Arizona (FEMA-1940-DR), dated October 4, 2010, and related determinations.

DATES: *Effective Date:* October 4, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peggy Miller, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3886.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated October 4, 2010, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the "Stafford Act"), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Arizona resulting from severe storms and flooding during the period of July 20 to August 7, 2010, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the "Stafford Act"). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Arizona.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Public Assistance in the designated areas and Hazard Mitigation throughout the State. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance is supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Sandy Coachman, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.