DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Notice of Issuance of Final Determination Concerning Airlift PTTD Brace


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 Airlift PTTD Brace. CBP has concluded that the country of origin of the Airlift PTTD Brace is Mexico for the purpose of U.S. Government procurement.

DATES: The final determination was issued on November 23, 2018. 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 within January 2, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joy Marie Virga, Valuation and Special Programs Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade (202) 325–1511.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that on 11/23/18, CBP issued a final determination concerning Airlift PTTD Brace, which may be offered to the United States Government under an undesignated government procurement contract. The final determination, HQ H299701, was issued at the request of DJO, LLC, 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 aircell produced in Mexico imparts the final product with its essential character. Further, the assembly operations completed in Mexico permanently attach the various parts to each other so that they lose their individual identities and become part of the completed Airlift. Therefore, the country of origin for purposes of U.S. Government procurement of the Airlift PTTD Brace is Mexico.

A Section 177.29, CBP 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.


Alice A. Kipel,
Executive Director, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade.
HQ H299701
November 23, 2018

OT:RR:CTF:VS: H299701 JMV

CATEGORY: Origin
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laminate polyurethane from [country D], stuffing them with foam and sewing the sides closed. DJO places the pneumatic coupling on the fixture. DJO connects the tubing to the pneumatic coupling. DJO places the air cell on the fixture to assemble the side of pneumatic coupling in the air cell tubing. DJO then injects completed air cells into the wrap, ensuring that the tubing is exposed and open. DJO then places the elbow and valve into the pneumatic fixtures to create an assembly, which is also placed into the wrap and connected to the tubing. The Airlift is then packaged into a box along with the hand built and instructional information, which is labeled for shipping.

You state that the Airlift is classified under subheading 9021.10.00, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS"), which provides for "Orthopedic appliances, including crutches, surgical belts and trusses; splints and other fracture appliances; artificial parts of the body; hearing aids and other appliances which are worn or carried, or implanted in the body, to compensate for a defect or disability; parts and accessories thereof; Orthopedic or fracture appliances, and parts and accessories thereof." 19 C.F.R. § 2518(4)(B).

**ISSUE:**

What is the country of origin of the Airlift for purposes of U.S. Government Procurement?

**LAW AND 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 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, pursuant to subpart B of Part 177, 19 C.F.R. § 177.21 et seq., which implements Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 2511 et seq.). 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 grown, produced, or manufactured in 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 determining whether the combining of parts constitutes a substantial transformation, the determinative issue for CBP 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, 6 C.I.T. 204 (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 Headquarters Ruling Letter (“HQ”) H125975, dated January 19, 2011. CBP considers the totality of the circumstances and makes such determinations on a case-by-case basis. The Court of International Trade has also applied the “essence test” to determine whether the identity of an article is changed through assembly or processing. For example, in Uniroyal, Inc. v. United States, 3 C.I.T. 220, 225 (1982), aff’d, 702 F.2d 1022 (Fed. Cir. 1983), the court held that imported shoe uppers added to an outer sole in the United States were the “very essence of the finished shoe” and thus were not substantially transformed into a product of the United States. Further, the court noted that the attachment of the outsole to the upper was a minor manufacturing or combining process which left the identity of the upper intact.

Here, the manufacturing operations that combine the Airlift into a finished product are completed at DJO’s facility in Mexico and cause the various parts to lose their individual identities. In Mexico, DJO creates the tubing used to inflate the air cell, cuts the laminate polyurethane to size and shape for the air cell, fills the air cell with foam, and sews it closed. DJO then connects the tubing into the air cell using a coupler and plastic elbow, after which the air cell is sewn into the Airlift. This processing permanently attaches the various parts to each other so that they lose their individual identities and become part of the completed Airlift.

Further, similar to the shoe upper in Uniroyal, the air cell imports the essence of the brace as it is the part that provides arch support to prevent or reduce adult onset flat foot, and supports the ankle to treat PTTD. While the form assembly is imported with lateral stays that work to immobilize the ankle, it is not until the insertion of the air cell that the Airlift is suitable for treatment of these conditions. Therefore, a customer is likely to make the decision to purchase the Airlift based on the function of the air cell.

As such, we find the manufacture of the air cell in Mexico and additional processing to create a fully functioning brace results in a substantial transformation of the components such that the country of origin for government procurement purposes is Mexico.

**HOLDING:**

The country of origin of the Airlift for purposes of U.S. Government procurement is Mexico.

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 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 Court of International Trade.

Sincerely,
Alice A. Kipel,
Executive Director
Regulations & Rulings Office of Trade

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BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

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

**Notice of Issuance of Final Determination Concerning Certain Jet Fuel**

**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 jet fuel. Based upon the facts presented, CBP has concluded that the country of origin of this jet fuel is India for purposes of U.S. Government procurement.

**DATES:** The final determination was issued on November 23, 2018. 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 within January 2, 2019.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Teresa M. Frazier, Valuation and Special Programs Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade (202) 325–0139.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is hereby given that on 11/23/18, pursuant to subpart B of Part 177, U.S. Customs and Border Protection Regulations (19 CFR part 177, subpart B), CBP issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of certain jet fuel, which may be offered to the U.S. Government under an undesignated government procurement contract. This final determination, HQ H272678, 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 India results in a substantial transformation. Therefore, the country of origin of the jet fuel is India 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.