

encryption and the use of specific equipment, which is not readily available.⁶ Accordingly, you state that only when the pump is calibrated and flashed with specific firmware, it becomes a true medical device, as the flashing enables the pump to deliver calibrated, therapeutic negative pressure levels to the wound. In support of your positions you cite Headquarters Ruling (“HQ”) H034843, dated May 5, 2009; and HQ 968000, dated February 14, 2006.

HQ H034843 concerned the country of origin of USB flash drives that used software and firmware developed in Israel and an assembly process that began in China and ended in Israel or the United States. CBP noted that the assembly in Israel or the United States, mainly the installation and customization of the firmware and software, made the USB flash drives functional, permitted them to execute their security features, and increased their value. Therefore, the USB flash drives were substantially transformed in the countries where these operations took place, making the country of origin for the USB flash drives either Israel or the United States.

In HQ 968000, CBP ruled that the country of origin for marking purposes of a fabric switch for storage area networks was the United States. The assembly of the hardware for the switch occurred in China. Then, the resulting electromechanical assembly was shipped to the United States, where U.S.-origin software was installed, configured, and tested. *See also Data General v. United States*, 4 Ct. Int’l Trade 182 (1982).

As in HQ H034843 and HQ 968000, the firmware will be installed in a different country from where the majority of the product is assembled, thereby imparting the product (here, the pump) with an essential and required feature (here, enabling the pump to operate as a unique medical device). However, despite these similarities, HQ H034843 and HQ 968000 concerned a USB flash drive and a switch for network storage, which are instruments primarily associated with computer-related products, while in this case the product is primarily a medical instrument and serves separate functions apart from the programmed capabilities. For instance, in HQ H215657, dated April 29, 2013, CBP held that a flashlight originated from China despite the fact that it was programmed in the U.S. with U.S. software. HQ H215657 explained that the programming was not essential to the basic operation of the flashlight, as it only enhanced how the flashlight operated, without changing its fundamental nature. Though such programming provided the flashlight with some additional features, CBP held that the programming was not sufficiently complex to change the identity or characterize the device.

Nonetheless, to the extent that the programming process in the U.K. is integrated with the U.K.-origin dressing to produce a specific-use medical device, we find that the last substantial transformation

of the PICO NPWT System occurs in the U.K. The unique dressing is the “enabling technology” that provides the essential therapeutic elements for wound healing (e.g. fluid management, protecting against contaminants, and limiting wound bed disruption) to the instrument. Furthermore, the programmed pressure calibrations are critical to the pump’s function as a medical device, and can only tolerate a small margin for error since any programming error would devalue the pump for medical purposes and require correction via a difficult reprogramming technique.

Based on the information in your request, under the totality of the circumstances, considering the PICO NPWT System’s use as a single medical instrument, the origin of the dressings, and the flash programming and final assembly of the pump, which will be performed in the U.K., and will change the pump into a specialized pump that can only be used with its respective dressings, we find that the country of origin of the PICO NPWT System will be the United Kingdom for purposes of U.S. Government procurement.

HOLDING:

Based on the facts in this case, we find that the country of origin of the PICO NPWT System will be the United Kingdom 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 Court of International Trade.

Sincerely,

Harold Singer, Acting Executive
Director
Regulations and Rulings
Office of International Trade

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BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID FEMA–2015–0001; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–1515]

Proposed Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

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). In addition, the FIRM and FIS report, once effective, will be used by insurance agents and others to calculate appropriate flood insurance premium rates for new buildings and the contents of those buildings.

DATES: Comments are to be submitted on or before October 5, 2015

ADDRESSES: The Preliminary FIRM, and where applicable, the FIS report for each community are available for inspection at both the online location 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 www.msc.fema.gov for comparison.

You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA–B–1515, to Luis Rodriguez, Chief, Engineering Management Branch, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, FEMA, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–4064, or (email) Luis.Rodriguez3@fema.dhs.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Luis Rodriguez, Chief, Engineering Management Branch, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, FEMA, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–4064, or (email) Luis.Rodriguez3@fema.dhs.gov; or visit the FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX) online at 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).

⁶ EPROM is not easily reprogrammed because, even when the reprogramming change is minimal, the process requires erasing the memory by exposing the EPROM to ultraviolet light, and then reprogramming it byte by byte. *See id.*

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 and also are used to calculate the appropriate flood insurance premium rates for new buildings built after the FIRM and FIS report become effective.

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 http://floodsrp.org/pdfs/srp_fact_sheet.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 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 www.msc.fema.gov for comparison.

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

Dated: May 21, 2015.

Roy E. Wright,

Deputy Associate Administrator for Mitigation, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

I. Watershed-based studies:

Community	Community map repository address
Middle Coosa Watershed	
St. Clair County, AL and Incorporated Areas	
Maps Available for Inspection Online at: http://www.fema.gov/preliminaryfloodhazarddata	
Project:12-04-0857S Preliminary Date: March 26, 2015	
City of Argo	City Hall, 100 Blackjack Road, Argo, AL 35173.
City of Ashville	City Hall, 211 8th Street, Ashville, AL 35953.
City of Margaret	City Hall, 125 School Street, Margaret, AL 35112.
City of Moody	City Hall, 670 Park Avenue, Moody, AL 35004.
City of Odenville	City Hall, 183 Alabama Street, Odenville, AL 35120.
City of Pell City	City Hall, 1905 First Avenue North, Pell City, AL 35125.
City of Riverside	City Hall, 379 Depot Street, Riverside, AL 35135.
City of Springville	City Hall, 6327 U.S. Highway 11, Springville, AL 35146.
City of Trussville	City Hall, 131 Main Street, Trussville, AL 35173.
Town of Ragland	Town Hall, 220 Fredia Street, Suite 102, Ragland, AL 35131.
Town of Steele	Town Hall, 4025 Pope Avenue, Steele, AL 35987.
Unincorporated Areas of St. Clair County	St. Clair County Courthouse, 100 6th Avenue, Suite 400, Ashville, AL 35953.

II. Non-watershed-based studies:

Community	Community map repository address
Lafayette Parish, LA and Incorporated Areas	
Maps Available for Inspection Online at: http://www.fema.gov/preliminaryfloodhazarddata	
Project: MICS 15977 Preliminary Dates: September 6, 2011, December 19, 2014	
City of Broussard	City Hall, 310 East Main Street, Broussard, LA 70518.
City of Carencro	City Hall, Planning Department, 210 East St. Peter Street, Carencro, LA 70520.
City of Lafayette	Consolidated Government Building, 705 West University Avenue, Lafayette, LA 70506.
City of Scott	City Hall, 125 Lions Club Road, Scott, LA 70583.
City of Youngsville	City Hall, 305 Iberia Street, Youngsville, LA 70592.
Town of Duson	Town Hall, 498 Toby Mouton Road, Duson, LA 70529.
Unincorporated Areas of Lafayette Parish	Consolidated Government Building, 705 West University Avenue, Lafayette, LA 70506.

Community	Community map repository address
Loudoun County, Virginia and Incorporated Areas	
Maps Available for Inspection Online at: http://www.fema.gov/preliminaryfloodhazarddata	
Project:11-03-2001S Preliminary Dates: May 23, 2014, December 12, 2014, February 23, 2015	
Town of Hillsboro	Town Hall, 36966 Charles Town Pike, Hillsboro, VA 20132.
Town of Leesburg	Town Hall, 25 West Market Street, Leesburg, VA 20176.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency
[Docket ID FEMA-2015-0001]
Changes in Flood Hazard Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.
ACTION: Final 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. The flood hazard determinations modified by each LOMR will be used to calculate flood insurance premium rates for new buildings and their contents.

DATES: The effective date for each LOMR is indicated 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 www.msc.fema.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Luis Rodriguez, Chief, Engineering Management Branch, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, FEMA, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-4064, or (email) Luis.Rodriguez3@fema.dhs.gov; or visit the FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX) online at 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 published in newspapers of local circulation and 90 days have elapsed since that publication. The Deputy Associate Administrator for Mitigation has resolved any appeals resulting from this notification.

The modified flood hazard determinations are made pursuant to section 206 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4105, and are in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*, and with 44 CFR part 65.

For rating purposes, the currently effective community number is shown and must be used for all new policies and renewals.

The new or modified flood hazard information is the basis for the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to

adopt or to show evidence of being already in effect in order to remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

This new or modified flood hazard information, 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.

This new or modified flood hazard determinations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP and also are used to calculate the appropriate flood insurance premium rates for new buildings, and for the contents in those buildings. The changes in flood hazard determinations are in accordance with 44 CFR 65.4.

Interested lessees and owners of real property are encouraged to review the final flood hazard information available at the address cited below for each community or online through the FEMA Map Service Center at www.msc.fema.gov.

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

Date: June 16, 2015.

Roy E. Wright,
Deputy Associate Administrator for Insurance and Mitigation, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Effective date of modification	Community No.
Alabama: Montgomery (FEMA Docket No.: B-1474).	City of Montgomery (15-04-0687P).	The Honorable Todd Strange, Mayor, City of Montgomery, P.O. Box 1111, Montgomery, AL 36104.	City Hall, 103 North Perry Street, Montgomery, AL 36104.	April 30, 2015	010174
Montgomery (FEMA Docket No.: B-1474).	Unincorporated areas of Montgomery County (15-04-0687P).	The Honorable Elton Dean, Sr., Chairman, Montgomery County Board of Commissioners, 101 South Lawrence Street, Montgomery, AL 36104.	25 Aupuni Street, Hilo, HI 96720.	April 30, 2015	010278
Colorado: Arapahoe (FEMA Docket No.: B-1505).	City of Aurora (14-08-1180P).	The Honorable Steve Hogan, Mayor, City of Aurora, 15151 East Alameda Parkway, Aurora, CO 80012.	City Hall, 15151 East Alameda Parkway, Aurora, CO 80012.	May 22, 2015	080002