cushions and minor parts. Further, no machining was done in the United States and no specialized training, skill, or equipment was required to assemble the exercise equipment. CBP thus held that no substantial transformation occurred in the United States.

Similarly, the Court of International Trade has 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 CIT 220, 225, 542 F. Supp. 1026, 1030 (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. Similarly, in *National Juice Products Association* v. *United States,* 10 CIT 48, 61, 628 F. Supp. 978, 991 (1986), the court held that imported orange juice concentrate ''imparts the essential character'' to the completed orange juice and thus was not substantially transformed into a product of the United States.

Here, with respect to Scenario One, although all or nearly all the parts will be of Chinese origin, the extent of U.S. assembly operations is sufficiently complex and meaningful to result in a substantial transformation. Unlike the exercise equipment at issue in HQ 733188, the G3 Dip and G3 Back Extension under Scenario One will not be essentially complete when their component parts are imported. To the contrary, they will require substantial additional work to create a functional article of commerce. Under Scenario 1 for the G3 Dip, U.S. workers will need to produce nine separate weldments and weld 49 seams to create the major components that comprise the finished equipment. Likewise, with respect to the G3 Back Extension, U.S. workers will need to produce three separate weldments and weld 22 seams to create the major components that comprise the finished equipment.

In addition to the extensive welding operations that U.S. workers will undertake in Wisconsin, the parts that make up the frame will need to be cleaned and degreased, ground down, and sprayed with paint and clear coat in the United States. Next, workers will assemble 200 to 500 individual parts that go into the final product in an assembly process that will involve 148 to 255 individual steps. The assembly process will involve fastening hardware; adding rubber grips; capping off tube ends; positioning pulleys; adding weights, cables, or belts; and placing warning placards. Together with the U.S. welding operations, this assembly will cause the individual parts to lose their separate identities and to become integral components of a product with a new name, character, and use.

In addition to the extent and complexity of the U.S. assembly operations, several additional factors weigh in favor of finding that a substantial transformation will occur in the United States. As noted above, CBP also considers the resources expended on product design and development in the United States and the degree of skill required during the actual manufacturing process. Here, Johnson will expend significant resources in the United States on product development when its U.S.-based engineers create 3D CAD models and 2D drawings for use as blueprints during the manufacturing process. Furthermore, these engineers and the workers who will weld the subassemblies together require significant education, skill, and attention to detail.

With respect to Scenario Two, however, three of the G3 Dip's weldments will be imported from China as pre-assembled components (the add-a-weight frame support, the add-a-weight weight stack support, and the belt termination). Under *Uniroyal,* 3 CIT 220, these critical components together impart the ''very essence'' of the finished product. The processing in the United States thus will not result in a substantial transformation. *See also National Juice Prods. Ass'n,* 10 CIT 48.

Based on the facts presented, the country of origin of the exercise equipment is the United States under Scenario One and China under Scenario Two.

HOLDING:

The country of origin of the finished exercise equipment under Scenario One is the United States for purposes of government procurement and China under Scenario Two.

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,

Myles B. Harmon,

Acting Executive Director Regulations & Rulings Office of Trade.

[FR Doc. 2016–11478 Filed 5–13–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID: FEMA–2016–0010; OMB No. 1660–0017

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Public Assistance Program

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Federal Emergency Management Agency, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on an extension, without change, of a currently approved information collection. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice seeks comments concerning information collected for the Public Assistance (PA) program eligibility determinations, grants management, and compliance with Federal laws and regulations.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 15, 2016.

ADDRESSES: To avoid duplicate submissions to the docket, please use only one of the following means to submit comments:

(1) *Online.* Submit comments at *www.regulations.gov* under Docket ID FEMA–2016–0010. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

(2) *Mail.* Submit written comments to Docket Manager, Office of Chief Counsel, DHS/FEMA, 500 C Street SW., 8NE, Washington, DC 20472–3100.

All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket ID. Regardless of the method used for submitting comments or material, all submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov,* and will include any personal information you provide. Therefore, submitting this information makes it public. You may wish to read the Privacy Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *www.regulations.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cliff Brown, Executive Officer, Recovery Directorate, Public Assistance Division, 202–646–4136. You may contact the Records Management Division for copies of the proposed collection of information at email address: *FEMA-Information-Collections-Management@fema.dhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121–5207 (the Stafford Act), authorizes grants to assist State, Tribal, and local governments and certain Private Non-Profit entities with the response to and recovery from disasters following Presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies. 44 CFR part 206 specifies the information collections necessary to facilitate the provision of assistance under the PA Program. 44 CFR 206.202 describes the general application procedures for the PA program.

Collection of Information

Title: Public Assistance Program.

Type of Information Collection: Extension, without change, of a currently approved information collection.

OMB Number: 1660–0017.

FEMA Forms: FEMA Form FEMA Form–009–0–49 Request for Public Assistance; FEMA Form 009–0–91 Project Worksheet (PW); FEMA Form 009–0–91A Project Worksheet (PW)—Damage Description and Scope of Work Continuation Sheet; FEMA Form 009–0–91B Project Worksheet (PW)—Cost Estimate Continuation Sheet; FEMA Form 009–0–91C Project Worksheet (PW)—Maps and Sketches Sheet; FEMA Form 009–0–91D Project Worksheet (PW)—Photo Sheet; FEMA Form 009–0–120 Special Considerations Questions; FEMA Form 009–0–121 PNP Facility Questionnaire; FEMA Form 009–0–123 Force Account Labor Summary Record; FEMA Form 009–0–124 Materials Summary Record; FEMA Form 009–0–125 Rented Equipment Summary Record; FEMA Form 009–0–126 Contract Work Summary Record; FEMA Form 009–0–127 Force Account Equipment Summary Record; FEMA Form 009–0–128 Applicant's Benefits Calculation Worksheet; FEMA Form 009–0–111, Quarterly Progress Reports and FEMA Form 055–0–0–1, Request for Arbitration resulting from Dispute Resolution Pilot Program.

Abstract: The information collected is utilized by FEMA to make determinations for Public Assistance grants based on the information supplied by the respondents.

Affected Public: State, Local or Tribal government.

Number of Respondents: 976.

Number of Responses: 346,960.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 359,186.

Estimated Cost: The estimated annual cost to respondents for the hour burden is $19,625,807. There are no record keeping, capital, start-up or maintenance costs associated with this information collection. The cost to the Federal Government is $750,458.

Comments

Comments may be submitted as indicated in the **ADDRESSES** caption above. Comments are solicited to (a) evaluate whether the proposed data collection is necessary for the proper performance of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) evaluate 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; (c) enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) 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.

Dated: May 10, 2016.

Richard W. Mattison

Records Management Branch Chief, Mission Support, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2016–11464 Filed 5–13–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–23–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[CIS No. 2583–16; DHS Docket No. USCIS–2014–0006]

RIN 1615–ZB51

Extension of the Designation of Nicaragua for Temporary Protected Status

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Through this Notice, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announces that the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) is extending the designation of Nicaragua for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for 18 months, from July 6, 2016 through January 5, 2018.

The extension allows currently eligible TPS beneficiaries to retain TPS through January 5, 2018, so long as they otherwise continue to meet the eligibility requirements for TPS. The Secretary has determined that an extension is warranted because conditions in Nicaragua supporting its designation for TPS continue to be met.

Through this Notice, DHS also sets forth procedures necessary for eligible nationals of Nicaragua (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Nicaragua) to re-register for TPS and to apply for renewal of their Employment Authorization Documents (EAD) with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Re-registration is limited to persons who have previously registered for TPS under the designation of Nicaragua and whose applications have been granted. Certain nationals of Nicaragua (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Nicaragua) who have not previously applied for TPS may be eligible to apply under the late initial registration provisions if they meet (1) at least one of the late initial filing criteria, and (2) all TPS eligibility criteria (including continuous residence in the United States since December 30, 1998, and continuous physical presence in the United States since January 5, 1999).

For individuals who have already been granted TPS under Nicaragua's designation, the 60-day re-registration period runs from May 16, 2016 through July 15, 2016. USCIS will issue new EADs with a January 5, 2018, expiration date to eligible Nicaragua TPS beneficiaries who timely re-register and apply for EADs under this extension. Given the timeframes involved with processing TPS re-registration applications, DHS recognizes that not all re-registrants will receive new EADs before their current EADs expire on July 5, 2016. Accordingly, through this Notice, DHS automatically extends the validity of EADs issued under the TPS designation of Nicaragua for 6 months, through January 5, 2017, and explains how TPS beneficiaries and their employers may determine which EADs are automatically extended and the impact on Employment Eligibility Verification (Form I–9) and the E-Verify processes.

DATES: The 18-month extension of the TPS designation of Nicaragua is effective July 6, 2016, and will remain in effect through January 5, 2018. The 60-day re-registration period runs from May 16, 2016 through July 15, 2016. (**Note:** It is important for re-registrants to timely re-register during this 60-day period and not to wait until their EADs expire.)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

- For further information on TPS, including guidance on the application process and additional information on eligibility, please visit the USCIS TPS Web page at *http://www.uscis.gov/tps.*

You can find specific information about Nicaragua's TPS extension by selecting ''Nicaragua'' from the menu on the left side of the TPS Web page.

- For questions concerning this Notice, you can also contact Jerry Rigdon, Chief of the Waivers and Temporary Services Branch, Service Center Operations Directorate, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, 20 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20529–2060; or by phone at 202–272–1533 (this is not a toll-free number). Note: The phone number provided here is solely for