

highways." Like the applicant, NTEA was "unaware of any device that would meet the requirements of FMVSS 224 while allowing this particular type of trailer to perform its intended function." It reminded us that we have temporarily exempted similar types of trailers from compliance with Standard No. 224.

The Agency's Findings in Support of an Exemption

Columbia's present average production of only 12 trailers a year has been insufficient to generate a net profit for the company, and its net loss of over \$750,000 in 2001 reflects a severe downturn in the company's financial fortunes. It anticipates that it could realize \$750,000 in sales of 14 trailers of the type for which it has requested exemption, and for which potential customers have requested a price quotation. The company has investigated, unsuccessfully, means of compliance with Standard No. 224. There seems to be agreement, as indicated by NTEA's comment, that there is no feasible way for these trailers to be brought into compliance without compromising the function for which they were designed.

The public interest is served by allowing the production of these special-purpose road construction trailers, balanced against the limited number in which they are produced and the relatively limited time that they spend in transit on the public roads from one job site to another. Further, there is no substantial difference between Columbia Body's petition and other hardship applications that we have granted in the past (e.g., Red River Manufacturing, Inc. and Dan Hill & Associates, Inc., 66 FR 20028).

Accordingly, for the reasons set above, we hereby find that compliance with Standard No. 224 would cause substantial economic hardship to Columbia Body, which has tried in good faith to comply with Standard No. 224, and we further find that an exemption would be in the public interest and consistent with the objectives of traffic safety. We accordingly grant NHTSA Temporary Exemption No. 2003-1 to Columbia Body Manufacturing Co. for its dump body type trailer only, from 49 CFR 571.224 Standard No. 224, Rear Impact Protection, expiring February 1, 2006.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 30113; delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.50 and 501.4.

Issued on February 10, 2003.

Jeffrey W. Runge,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 03-3588 Filed 2-12-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-59-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Customs Service

Notice of Issuance of Final Determination Concerning Bowling Pinsetters

AGENCY: Customs Service, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of final determination.

SUMMARY: This document provides notice that Customs has issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of certain bowling pinsetters which are installed at military facilities in the United States and which will be offered to the United States Government. The final determination found that based upon the facts presented, the country of origin of the bowling pinsetters is the United States.

DATES: The final determination was issued on February 7, 2003. 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 30 days of February 13, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen S. Greene, Special Classification and Marking Branch, Office of Regulations and Rulings (202-572-8838).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that on February 7, 2003, pursuant to subpart B of part 177, Customs Regulations (19 CFR part 177, subpart B), Customs issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of certain bowling pinsetters offered to the United States Government. The U.S. Customs ruling number is HQ 562583. This final determination was issued at the request of Brunswick Corporation, 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). The final determination concluded that, based upon the facts presented, the assembly in the United States of numerous foreign and U.S. subassemblies and parts to create the pinsetters and the installation of the pinsetters in facilities in the United States result in a substantial transformation of the foreign subassemblies. Accordingly, the country of origin of the bowling pinsetters is the United States.

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, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 177.30), states 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**.

Any party-at-interest, as defined in 19 CFR 177.22(d), may seek judicial review of this final determination within 30 days of (date of publication in the **Federal Register**).

Dated: February 7, 2003.

Michael T. Schmitz,

Assistant Commissioner, Office of Regulations and Rulings.

Attachment.

HQ 562583

MAR-05 RR:CR:SM 562583 KSG

February 7, 2003.

Category: Marking

Richard M. Belanger, Esq.,
Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP, 1501 K Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005.

Re: Country of origin of bowling pinsetters; substantial transformation; 19 CFR 177.22; procurement.

Dear Mr. Belanger: This is in response to your letters dated November 18, 2002, and January 17, 2003, on behalf of Brunswick Corporation, requesting a final determination of origin pursuant to 19 CFR 177.22(c) regarding U.S. Government procurement of certain bowling pinsetters assembled in the United States.

Facts

Brunswick Corporation is the importer of the components of the bowling pinsetters and therefore, is a party-in-interest as defined in 19 CFR 177.22(d).

This case involves the GS-X model of bowling pinsetters, which are automated machines designed to return bowling balls, pick up standing bowling pins and clear the deck at bowling facilities. The pinsetters are sold to military installations and other U.S. Government entities. This request involves a contract for installation of the GS-X pinsetters at bowling alleys located inside the United States. Brunswick anticipates that it will enter into contracts in the future for facilities at U.S. military bases in foreign countries as well as in the United States.

The GS-X pinsetter is typically sold in sets of two mechanical subassemblies and one electrical controller assembly plus other parts, although Brunswick may occasionally sell a single mechanical assembly with an attached electrical controller. The electrical assembly is manufactured in the United States by Controls, Inc., an unrelated company.

The mechanical assemblies are comprised of seven subassemblies consisting of thousands of components from numerous countries. The mechanical assemblies consist of three major parts: (1) The central block; (2) the "six-pack"; and (3) the ball accelerator. The central block is a large steel box that contains four subassemblies: the sweep wagon subassembly; the setting table subassembly; the drive frame sub-assembly; and the distributor subassemblies. Included in the drive frame subassembly are three