

Total Burden Hours: 78.25 annual burden hours.

Total Burden Cost (capital/startup): None.

Total Burden Cost (operating/maintaining): None.

Scott Charbo,

Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. E8-1808 Filed 1-30-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-10-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection

Notice of Issuance of Final Determination Concerning Printers

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of final determination.

SUMMARY: This document provides notice that the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") has issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of certain printers which may be offered to the United States Government under an undesignated government procurement contract. CBP has concluded that the operations performed in each of two scenarios will result in the goods being considered products of the Netherlands.

DATES: The final determination was issued on January 25, 2008. 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 January 31, 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gerry O'Brien, Valuation and Special Programs Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade (202-572-8792).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that on January 25, 2008, pursuant to subpart B of part 177, CBP Regulations (19 CFR part 177, subpart B), CBP issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of certain printers which may be offered to the United States Government under an undesignated government procurement contract. This final determination, in HQ H013150, was issued at the request of Océ North America 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 operations performed in each of two

scenarios will result in the goods being considered products of the Netherlands.

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**.

Dated: January 25, 2008.

Sandra L. Bell,

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

HQ H013150

January 25, 2008

MAR-2-05 OT:RR:CTF:VS H013150 GOB

Category: Marking

David M. Murphy, Esq. Grunfeld, Desiderio, Lebowitz, Silverman & Klestadt LLP, 399 Park Avenue, 25th Floor, New York, NY 10022-4877

RE: U.S. Government Procurement; Title III, Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2511); Subpart B, Part 177, CBP Regulations; Country of Origin of Printers

Dear Mr. Murphy:

This is in response to your letter dated May 30, 2007, which we received by facsimile transmission on June 19, 2007, requesting a final determination on behalf of Océ North America ("Océ"), pursuant to subpart B of Part 177, Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") Regulations (19 CFR 177.21 et seq.). We received your revised submission on July 17, 2007. Pursuant to our request for additional information, you submitted correspondence of September 28, 2007, November 2, 2007, and November 26, 2007.

Under the pertinent 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 purpose of granting waivers of certain "Buy American" restrictions in U.S. law or practice for products offered for sale to the U.S. Government. You state that Océ will be the importer of the subject merchandise.

This final determination concerns the country of origin of certain "Cobalt" printers. We note that Océ is a party-at-interest within the meaning of 19 CFR 177.22(d)(1) and is entitled to request this final determination.

Facts:

You describe the pertinent facts as follows. The Cobalt printer is a newly-designed wide-format printer, incorporating revolutionary print technology which was developed by Océ Technologies BV in the Netherlands. The printer will be capable of printing wide format color documents using Océ's advanced imaging devices. The subassemblies for this printer are: Imaging devices; upper module; printer cartridges; cut

and receiving unit; frame lower unit; power supply unit; controller, including embedded software; and media drawer. Based upon customer needs, customized software options, developed in the Netherlands and France, will be available. Some of the printer subassemblies will be assembled in the Netherlands, some will be assembled in Malaysia. You state that, after the subassemblies are completed, they will undergo a "substantial configuration" in either the Netherlands or the United States.

You claim that the imaging devices and the printer cartridges are the most important components of the printer system. The imaging devices are claimed to be the printer's most complex component and are the key to its function and capabilities because this particular printer is designed to create wide format printed sheets. The printer functions by converting a computer image signal into numerous signals and then steering each of the imaging devices, which perform the actual print process. The printing unit is steered by the printed board assembly of the imaging devices, which creates a fixed print onto a sheet of paper. The process allows the movement of the paper under the imaging devices, which require the use of printer ink/toner which is replenished with ink/toner from the cartridges when the ink/toner level lowers. The imaging devices will be produced in Océ Technologies' new manufacturing site in the Netherlands from parts of European origin obtained from European suppliers, including a printed board assembly. Each imaging device is filled with blank ink/toner and tested in the Netherlands. You state that "Océ Technologies employs trained and highly skilled operators and technicians to manufacture the imaging devices in its high tech manufacturing facility." The imaging devices comprise fifty three percent (53%) of the printer's value.

The printer cartridges contain color ink/toner which is used to print the image. The ink/toner cartridge will be produced in Océ Technologies' manufacturing facility in the Netherlands, using plastic parts sourced in China. The cartridges will be filled with ink/toner and an EPROM (chip) inserted in the Netherlands. The chip controls communication with the engine controller.

The following subassemblies will be assembled in Malaysia. The upper module, which is constructed from subunits consisting of various plates, guides, shafts, motors, printed circuit boards, and bundles, moves and guides the imaging devices along in a carriage. The upper module will be assembled in Malaysia from approximately 600 parts in a process primarily involving screwing operations using workers who are "low trained and low skilled." European parts constitute forty percent (40%) of the value of the upper module. The upper module comprises approximately twenty seven percent (27%) of the printer's value.

The controller, developed by Océ Technologies, converts the raw computer signal into specific signals to each imaging device. The keys to the controller are the mainboard, which will be sourced from a European supplier and of European origin, and its software, developed by Océ

Technologies. The controller is assembled in Malaysia.

In Malaysia, the cut and receiving unit, the frame lower unit, the power supply unit, the controller, and the media drawer will be assembled. In the near future, the two customer options—the roll holder and the roll loader—will be assembled in Malaysia. The Malaysian assembly costs are approximately one-half of one percent (0.5%) of the value of the printer. You state that “[a] ‘fool proof assembly design’ will be used by the Malaysian manufacturer in its assembly operations. Unskilled workers with minimal training will use simple tools to perform manufacturing operations involving mainly screwing and similarly simple processing.”

After the Malaysian operations, the subassemblies will either be sent to Océ Technologies’ configuration center in the Netherlands or to the United States for “substantial configuration.” The subassemblies will be unpacked and integrated into a printer. The first steps are the affixing and positioning of the imaging devices to the upper module and the mounting of the upper module on the frame lower unit. The controller unit, power supply unit, media drawers, and cut and receiving unit are added. Blank ink/toner is flushed out of the imaging devices, which are filled with colored ink/toner. The printer is precision adjusted using Océ Technologies’ calibration software. After testing and fine-tuning, the printer is packed and transported to the customer. The cost of this operation is approximately three percent (3%) of the value of the printer.

The values of the components relative to the finished printer are as follows: printer cartridge (includes toner and the chip)—one percent (1%); cut and receiving unit—four percent (4%); frame lower unit—three percent (3%); power supply unit—three percent (3%); media drawer—four percent (4%); imaging device—fifty three percent (53%); module upper—twenty seven percent (27%); and controller—five percent (5%).

You request an origin determination that the subject printer is either country of origin United States or country of origin Netherlands under the TAA, *i.e.*, if the “substantial configuration” is performed in the United States, you request that the United States is the country of origin and if the “substantial configuration” is performed in the Netherlands, you request that the Netherlands is the country of origin.

Issue:

What is the country of origin of the subject printers for the purpose 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 CFR 177.22(a).

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. 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.

The courts and CBP have also considered the essential character of the imported article in making these determinations. *See*, for example, *Uniroyal, Inc. v. United States*, 542 F. Supp. 1026, 3 CIT 220, 224–225 (1982) (where it was determined that imported uppers were the essence of a completed shoe) and *National Juice Products Association, et al v. United States*, 628 F. Supp. 978, 10 CIT 48, 61 (1986) (where the court addressed each of the factors (name, character, and use) in finding that no substantial transformation occurred in the production of retail juice products from manufacturing concentrate).

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, 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.

As stated above, there are eight subassemblies which form the completed printer: Imaging devices; upper module; cartridges; cut and receiving unit; frame lower unit; power supply unit; controller; and media drawer. The imaging devices and the cartridges will be assembled in the Netherlands; the other six subassemblies will be assembled in Malaysia.

After certain of the operations are performed in Malaysia, the subassemblies will either be sent to Océ Technologies’ configuration center in the Netherlands or to the United States. Under this procedure, the operations performed will be the same whether they are performed in the Netherlands or the United States. You request a determination with respect to each of these scenarios, *i.e.*, the country of origin if the configuration is performed in the Netherlands and the country of origin if the configuration is performed in the United States.

You state that the imaging devices and the cartridges are the most important components of the printer. You state that the imaging devices are the printer’s most complex component and are the heart of the printer’s function and capabilities. The printer functions by converting a computer image signal into numerous signals and then steering each of the imaging devices, which perform the actual print process. We have stated that the origin of components is a relevant factor in substantial transformation determinations and that the outcome may change depending on where the various components originate and where they are assembled. *See*, for example, HQ 734256, dated July 1, 1992. Based upon the description of the printer, which is designed to create wide format printed sheets, we agree that the essential character of the printer is imparted by the imaging device, which is produced in the Netherlands. Based upon this fact, in connection with the final assembly operations performed in the Netherlands, we find that the country of origin for government procurement purposes is the Netherlands, *i.e.*, the goods which are imported into the Netherlands from Malaysia and combined with the goods already in the Netherlands are substantially transformed in the Netherlands. The cumulative effect of the operations performed in the Netherlands and the fact that the imaging devices and the printer cartridges, both of which will be assembled in the Netherlands, are the most important components of the printer, allow us to conclude that the origin is the Netherlands. The imaging devices, which comprise approximately 53% of the printer’s value, are the key to the printer’s function and capabilities.

Further, we find that if the above-described operations are performed in the United States, the country of origin for government procurement purposes is the Netherlands, *i.e.*, a substantial transformation does not occur in the United States. We note that none of these subassemblies is produced in the United States. We find that the assembly

operations to be performed in the United States are not of such complexity and meaningfulness that they result in a substantial transformation of any of the subassemblies in the United States and that the origin of the printer will be imparted by the essential character of the printer, the imaging device.

Holdings:

In the situation in which the final assembly of the printer is performed in the Netherlands, the country of origin for government procurement purposes is the Netherlands, the country in which the imaging device and toner cartridge are produced and in which the final assembly is performed.

In the instance in which the final assembly of the printer is performed in the United States, the country of origin for government procurement purposes is the Netherlands, the country in which the imaging device and toner cartridge are produced.

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 the final determination may request, pursuant to 19 CFR 177.31, that CBP reexamine the matter anew and issue a new final determination. Any party-at-interest may, within 30 days after 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, Office of Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade.

[FR Doc. E8-1685 Filed 1-30-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-14-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-5193-N-03]

Notice of Proposed Information Collection for Public Comment: Housing Counseling Outcome Evaluation

AGENCY: Office of the Policy Development and Research, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The proposed information collection requirement described below will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act. The Department is soliciting public comments on the subject proposal.

DATES: *Comments Due Date:* March 31, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposal. Comments should refer to the proposal by name and/or OMB Control number and should be sent to: Reports Liaison Officer, Office of Policy

Development & Research, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW., Room 8226, Washington, DC 20410-5000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Marina L. Myhre, (202) 708-3700, extension 5705 for copies of the proposed forms and other available documents. (This is not a toll-free number.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department will submit the proposed information collection to OMB for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended). This Notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information to: (1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology (e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses).

This Notice also lists the following information:

Title of Proposal: Housing Counseling Outcome Evaluation.

Description of the need for the information and proposed use: This request is for the clearance of survey instruments designed to provide statistically accurate information on the outcomes realized by clients of housing counseling agencies seeking assistance to either purchase a home (pre-purchase clients) or to resolve or prevent mortgage delinquency (post-purchase clients). Up to 60 housing counseling agencies will be recruited to voluntarily participate in the study. These agencies will be asked to seek the voluntary participation of all of their pre-purchase, post-purchase, and mortgage foreclosure mitigation and prevention clients over an eight-week period, with the goal of enrolling up to 1,000 pre-purchase clients; up to 1,000 post-purchase clients; and up to 2,000 mortgage foreclosure mitigation and prevention clients. Participating clients will be asked to complete a baseline survey providing demographic and financial information on their household and their reasons for seeking

counseling. The participating counseling agencies will be asked to provide information on the characteristics of all counseling services provided to participating clients over a six-month period. Counseling agencies will also be asked to provide information on all of their educators and counselors providing services to these clients, including basic demographics and information on their experience and training as educators and counselors. The purpose of these surveys is to gather information needed to both document the share of clients realizing different outcomes following counseling and to analyze how these outcomes vary with the characteristics of clients and the services they receive.

OMB Approval Number: Pending.

Agency form numbers: None.

Members of Affected Public: Up to 60 housing Counseling Agencies and up to 4,000 counseling clients.

Estimation of the total number of hours needed to prepare the information collection including number of respondents, frequency of response, and hours of response: The average time per client for counseling agencies to document the services provided over a six-month period is two hours. The average time for counseling agencies to complete the survey on educator and counselor characteristics is one-quarter of an hour (with an expected average of eight counselors per agency). The average time for clients to complete the baseline survey instrument is one-half hour. Total burden hours are 8,120 for counseling agencies and 2,000 for counseling clients, or 10,120 total burden hours.

Status of the proposed information collection: Pending OMB approval.

Authority: Section 3506 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended.

Dated: January 24, 2008.

Darlene F. Williams,
Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research.

[FR Doc. E8-1699 Filed 1-30-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-67-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-5187-N-02]

Consolidated Plan and Annual Performance Report for Grantees

AGENCY: Office of the Chief Information Officer, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The proposed information collection requirement described below