from Thailand, 3 from China, and 24 from ''other'' countries) and eight subassemblies, each of which was assembled in Japan. It was further noted that the scanner unit (one of the eight subassemblies assembled in Japan) was characterized as ''the heart of the machine.'' *See also,* HRL 561568 dated March 22, 2001, 66 FR 17222.

In HRL 734050 dated June 17, 1991, on the other hand, we determined that the operations performed in China to assemble printers did not substantially transform the Japanese components utilized in those printers. The printers in that case were assembled within China from five main components identified as the ''head'', ''mechanism'', ''circuit'', ''power source'', and ''outer case.'' The circuit, power source and outer case units were entirely assembled or molded in Japan. The head and mechanical units were manufactured in Japan but exported to China in an unassembled state. All five units were exported to China where the head and mechanical units were assembled with screws and screwdrivers. Thereafter, the head, mechanism, circuit, and power source units were mounted onto the outer case, also with screws and screwdrivers. It was stated that the value of the Japanese-origin components utilized in the printers far exceeded that of the Chinese-origin components. Based upon the foregoing facts, we held that, even though the printers were assembled to completion in China, the country of origin of the completed printers for marking purposes was Japan. In making this determination, we noted that the vast majority of the printer's parts were of Japanese origin and that the operations performed in China were only simple assembly operations.

As the cases set forth above demonstrate, in order to determine whether a substantial transformation occurs when components of various origins are assembled to form completed printers, CBP considers the totality of the circumstances and makes such decisions on a case-by-case basis. The country of origin of the printer's components, extent of the processing that occurs within a given country, and whether such processing renders a product with a new name, character, or use are primary considerations in such cases. Additionally, facts such as resources expended on product design and development, extent and nature of post-assembly inspection procedures, and worker skill required during the actual manufacturing process will be considered when analyzing whether a substantial transformation has occurred; however, no one such factor is determinative.

As applied to the facts of this case, we find that the assembled Canon iRC3200 multi-function printer is a product of Japan for purposes of U.S. Government procurement. In making this determination, we note that a substantial portion of the printer's individual components and subassemblies are of Japanese origin. You have described a number of these individual components and subassemblies as the ''most complex'', ''key'', and ''essential'' of the printer. In this regard, we recognize that, in addition to the Japanese subassemblies, certain critical Japanese-origin parts are incorporated into the Chinese subassemblies, namely the reader scanner unit and the control panel unit. Furthermore, we find that the processing that occurs in Japan is complex and meaningful, requires the assembly of a large number of components, and renders a new and distinct article of commerce that possesses a new name, character, and use.

Holding

Based upon the facts of this case, we find that the processing in Japan substantially transforms the components of Chinese origin. Therefore, the country of origin of the Canon iRC3200 printer is Japan 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. 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,

Acting Assistant Commissioner, Office of Regulations and Rulings.

[FR Doc. 04–6290 Filed 3–22–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4820–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–4665–N–16]

Conference Call for the Manufactured Housing Consensus Committee

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, HUD.

ACTION: Notice of upcoming meeting via conference call.

SUMMARY: This notice sets forth the schedule and proposed agenda of an upcoming meeting of the Manufactured Housing Consensus Committee (the Committee) to be held via telephone conference. This meeting is open to the general public without participation.

DATES: The conference call will be held on Monday, April 5, 2004, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

ADDRESSES: Information concerning the conference call can be obtained from the Department's Consensus Committee Administering Organization, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Interested parties can log onto NFPA's Web site for instructions on how to participate and for contact information for the conference call: *http://www.nfpa.org/ECommittee/HUDManufacturedHousing/hudmanufacturedhousing.asp.* Alternately you may contact Jill McGovern of NFPA by phone at (617) 984–7404 (this is not a toll-free number) for conference call information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William W. Matchneer III, Administrator, Office of Manufactured Housing Programs, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Regulatory Affairs and Manufactured Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW., Washington, DC 20410, telephone (202) 708–6409 (this is not a toll-free number). Persons who have difficulty hearing or speaking may access this number via TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Information Relay Service at (800) 877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice of this meeting is provided in accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.2) and 41 CFR 102–3.150. The Manufactured Housing Consensus Committee was established under section 604(a)(3) of the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. 4503(a)(3). The Consensus Committee is charged with providing recommendations to the Secretary to adopt, revise, and interpret manufactured housing construction and safety standards and procedural and enforcement regulations, and with developing proposed model installation standards. The purpose of this conference call is to discuss the Consensus Committee's review and recommendations to the Secretary on the draft Proposed Installation Standards.

Tentative Agenda

A. Roll Call

B. Discussion of Minimum Payments to States

C. Discussion of Preamble to Subpart I

D. Adjournment

Dated: March 17, 2004.

John C. Weicher,

Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner.

[FR Doc. 04–6557 Filed 3–19–04; 1:30 pm]

BILLING CODE 4210–27–P