Name of Committee: National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders Special Emphasis Panel; NIDCD Clinical Research Center Grant (P50) Review.

Date: August 2, 2017.

Time: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852 (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Katherine Shim, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Division of Extramural Activities, NIH/NIDCD, 6001 Executive Blvd., Room 8351, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–496–8683, *katherine.shim@nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.173, Biological Research Related to Deafness and Communicative Disorders, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: July 3, 2017.

David Clary,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2017–14296 Filed 7–6–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Special Emphasis Panel; Development of Multipurpose Prevention Technologies (R61/R33).

Date: August 3, 2017.

Time: 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 5601 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20892 (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Brenda Lange-Gustafson, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer NIAID/NIH/DHHS, Scientific Review Program, 5601 Fishers Lane, Room 3G13, Rockville, MD 20852, 240–669–5047, *bgustafson@niaid.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.855, Allergy, Immunology, and Transplantation Research; 93.856, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: June 29, 2017.

Natasha M. Copeland,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2017–14229 Filed 7–6–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Notice of Issuance of Final Determination Concerning a Digital Radiography System

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

ACTION: Notice of final determination.

SUMMARY: This document provides notice that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (''CBP'') has issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of a digital radiography system, (also commonly referred to as an x-ray system), known as the Carestream DRX-Ascend Digital Radiography system. Based upon the facts presented for purposes of U.S. Government procurement, CBP has concluded that the United States is the country of origin of the fully assembled and installed DRX-Ascend Digital Radiography system.

DATES: The final determination was issued on June 30, 2017. 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 August 7, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Dinerstein, Valuation and Special Programs Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, at (202) 325–0132.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that on June 30, 2017 pursuant to subpart B of Part 177, U.S. Customs and Border Protection Regulations (19 CFR part 177, subpart B), CBP issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of a digital radiography system known as the Carestream DRX–Ascend Digital Radiography system, which may be offered to the U.S. Government under an undesignated government procurement contract. This final determination, HQ H283088, was issued 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 major components of the DRX-Ascend Digital Radiography system include a Chinese-origin high-voltage generator, a U.S.-origin wireless DRX detector, a Chinese-origin elevating float-top table, a Chinese-origin tubestand, a Chinese-origin wall stand, and either a U.S. or a Japanese-origin x-ray tube. These components are combined with software that is largely developed in the United States. In the final determination, CBP concluded that the components are substantially transformed in the United States when the fully functioning digital radiography system is completely assembled and installed at an on-site location. Thus, the fully assembled digital radiography system becomes a product of the United States. Therefore, for purposes of U.S. Government procurement, the United States is the country of origin of the installed and assembled Carestream DRX-Ascend Digital Radiography system.

Section 177.29, CBP Regulations (19 CFR 177.29), provides that a notice of final determination 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: June 30, 2017.

Alice A. Kipel,

Executive Director, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade.

HQ H283088

OT:RR:CTF:VS H283088 RSD

CATEGORY: Origin

Gunjan R. Talati, Esq. Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton 607 14th Street NW. Suite 900 Washington, DC 20005–2018

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

Dear Mr. Talati:

This is in response to your letter of January 11, 2017, forwarded to the National Commodity Specialist Division on behalf of Carestream Health, Inc. (Carestream), requesting a final determination concerning the country of origin of a Digital Radiography System, pursuant to subpart B of Part 177, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Regulations (19 CFR 177.21, *et seq.*). The National Commodity Specialist Division transmitted your request to the Office of

Trade, Regulations and Rulings Headquarters for a response. Under the pertinent regulations, which implement 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.

This final determination concerns the country of origin of a digital radiography system, which will be assembled on-site. As a U.S. importer, Carestream is a party-at-interest within the meaning of 19 CFR 177.22(d)(1) and is entitled to request this final determination.

FACTS

The product at issue is a digital radiography system known as the DRX-Ascend Digital system that is assembled in the United States from U.S. and foreign origin components. According to the information that you have provided, the DRX-Ascend Digital system is a digital radiography system (also commonly known as an x-ray system) engineered, designed, and assembled (final assembly) in the United States from seven major U.S. and foreign-origin components. The seven components are (1) a diagnostic x-ray high voltage generator; (2) wireless DRX Detector; (3) an x-ray tube; (4) a tubestand; (5) an elevating float-top table; (6) a wall stand; and, (7) Carestream Health software.

The diagnostic x-ray high-voltage generator supplies and controls the electrical energy applied to a diagnostic x-ray tube for medical/veterinary radiographic examinations. The initial manufacturing of the generator occurs in China, where Chinese components of the generator are provided by Chinese suppliers. The generator goes through two hours of processing in China to produce an unfinished generator. Carestream imports the unfinished generators into the United States. When it is imported, the generator does not contain the necessary printed circuit boards, and it also needs to be programmed. The printed circuit boards are stated to be manufactured in the United States and will be programmed using software written by a company called Quantum Manufacturing located in New York. Adding the boards to the generator and programming in the United States take roughly one hour of manufacturing time. The generator then undergoes extensive testing (approximately 6.5 hours) in the United States. You maintain that this testing is critical to the generator manufacturing process of the DRX-Ascend Digital system and must be completed before Carestream delivers the system to the customer.

The wireless DRX Detector, produced in the United States, utilizes Directview software and facilitates diagnostic exams by capturing the x-ray images and wirelessly transmitting them to a capture console that allows for immediate viewing at the capture console and manipulation. The chief benefit of instant image access is that it can reduce exam time and recall, and improves patient satisfaction. The detector is integrated into the DRX-Ascend Digital system by both hardware and software and you indicate that the detectors are made in the United States by Carestream Health or an external supplier.

The x-ray tube converts power into x-rays that ultimately produce the image required for making a diagnosis. Carestream uses two suppliers to obtain the x-ray tubes, either from Japan or the United States.

Another component of the DRX-Ascend Digital system is an elevating float-top table made in China. The tubestand component of the table is assembled in the United States and holds three different parts. One of these parts is the x-ray tube, and the other two parts are an operator panel and the collimator, all of Chinese origin. Some of the tubestands have an overhead tube crane from Germany. These parts are installed on-site at the customer's location in the United States by a U.S. service provider. The time for manufacturing the basic stand is approximately six hours in China. The tubestand is then brought into the United States for final assembly. The final assembly takes about two hours. The DRX-Ascend Digital system can include a wall stand. The wall stand is fully assembled in China.

The final element of the DRX-Ascend Digital system is the Carestream Directview software, which is initially programmed and developed in the United States. While the software build is currently performed in China, substantial portions of the software are still developed in the United States. According to your submission, two percent of the Directview software involves research and 100 percent of that research was performed in the United States. The development/writing of the software specifications and architecture involve 15 percent of the project, with 90 percent of this work being done in the United States and 10 percent completed in China. Programming of the source code involved 40 percent of the creation of the software project, with 80 percent occurring in the United States and the remaining 20 percent done in China. Two percent of the product concerns the software build, with 100 percent of the software build done in China. Testing and validation involved 40 percent of the project of the software with 50 percent of this portion of the software done in United States and 50 percent done in China. The final one percent was preparing the software/burning media for distribution, with 50 percent done in United States and 50 percent done in China. The Directview software is installed onto an HP 5810 computer in China, and that computer with the loaded software is brought to the United States. This software has two primary functions: (1) allowing the operator to select the type of medical exam and selecting the generator and x-ray tube exposure settings (the computer then coordinates the timing between the detector and firing of the x-rays), and (2) the computer and software receive the image from the detector, process the image, and deliver the finished image.

The final assembly, configuration and testing of the DRX-Ascend Digital system take place in the United States at Carestream's facilities or at its customers' sites. You describe the assembly process as consisting of nine steps before the DRX-Ascend Digital system can become a functioning x-ray system. You have provided a copy of an installation guide, which sets forth the step-by-step process of installing the DRX-Ascend Digital System at a customer's site. The installation guide consists of over 80 pages of detailed instructions for the installation technicians, describing how the DRX-Ascend Digital System is assembled and installed at an on-site location. The ancillary parts for the system from China, including the table, the wall stand, a tubestand and the computer with the Directview software loaded onto it are assembled together in the United States. The x-ray tube and generator are calibrated together in the United States so that they can work together to produce an image. The generator tube-calibration process works by having the generator send a signal to the tube, and the tube responds and fires x-rays. The tube is then removed and reinserted into the x-ray system. The generator and the detector use the same calibration process. Carestream integrates the digital detector. The x-ray tube, generator, and detector are added to the Chinese ancillary parts. The DRX-Ascend Digital system is then shipped to and installed at a customer's site. When the system is installed at the customer's site, all the components are connected and powered, at which time the DRX-Ascend Digital system becomes a functioning radiography x-ray system.

You indicate that individuals responsible for the on-site installation are either Carestream employees or Carestream dealer employees. All individuals responsible for installation receive formal classroom training through multiple courses at Carestream. The first course is a four-day-long class on x-ray fundamentals. The second course is a five-day class on Carestream's DRX systems. The third course is a certification course that is also four days and teaches the students to become proficient in installing, calibrating, and repairing the DRX-Ascend Digital system.

Some of the specialized tools and equipment that the x-ray installers use in performing the installation include a digital volt meter, x-ray measurement meter, mAS meter, dose meter, high voltage insulating kit, and ratchet hoists. You further state that it typically takes four to five days to install the system at a customer site depending on site readiness, but the system is designed for installation in four days.

ISSUE:

What is the country of origin of the DRX-Ascend Digital x-ray system for purposes 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 rendering advisory rulings and final determinations for purposes of U.S. government procurement, CBP applies the provisions of subpart B of part 177 consistent with the Federal Acquisition Regulations. *See* 19 CFR 177.21. In this regard, CBP recognizes that the Federal Acquisition Regulations restrict the U.S. Government's purchase of products to U.S.-made or designated country end products for acquisitions subject to the TAA. *See* 48 CFR 25.403(c)(1). The Federal Acquisition Regulations define ''U.S.-made end product'' as:

. . . an article that is mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States or that is substantially transformed in the United States 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 transformed.

48 CFR 25.003.

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, the 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. In *Texas Instruments* v. *United States,* 681 F.2d 778, 782 (CCPA 1982), the court observed that the substantial transformation issue is a ''mixed question of technology and customs law.''

Headquarters Ruling (HQ) H203555, dated April 23, 2012, concerned the country of origin of certain oscilloscopes. CBP considered five manufacturing scenarios. In the various scenarios, the motherboard and the power controller of either Malaysian or Singaporean origin were assembled in Singapore with subassemblies of Singaporean origin into oscilloscopes. CBP found that under the various scenarios, there were three countries under consideration where programming and/or assembly operations took place, the last of which was Singapore. CBP noted that no one country's operations dominated the manufacturing operations of the oscilloscopes. As a result, while the boards assembled in Malaysia were important to the function of the oscilloscopes, and the U.S. firmware and software were used to program the oscilloscopes in Singapore, the final programming and assembly of the oscilloscopes was in Singapore; hence, Singapore imparted the last substantial transformation, and the country of origin of the oscilloscopes was Singapore.

HQ H170315, dated July 28, 2011, concerned the country of origin of satellite telephones. CBP was asked to consider six scenarios involving the manufacture of PCBs in one country and the programming of the PCBs with second country software either in the first country or in a third country, where the phones were assembled. In the third scenario, the application and transceiver boards for satellite phones were assembled in Malaysia and programmed with U.K.-origin software in Singapore, where the phones were also assembled. CBP found that no one country's operations dominated the manufacturing operations of the phones and that the last substantial transformation occurred in Singapore. *See also* HQ H014068, dated October 9, 2007 (CBP determined that a cellular phone designed in Sweden, assembled in either China or Malaysia and shipped to Sweden, where it was loaded with software that enabled it to test equipment on wireless networks, was a product of Sweden. Once the software was installed on the phones in Sweden, they became devices with a new name, character and use: network testing equipment. As a result of the programming operations performed in Sweden, CBP found that the country of origin of the network testing equipment was Sweden).

In HQ H219597, dated April 3, 2013, ultrasound systems were engineered, designed and subject to final assembly in the United States from U.S. and foreign components. CBP noted that substantial manufacturing operations were performed in China, the United States, Korea, and Italy. The electronics module, which was partially assembled in China, was imported into the United States, where it was assembled with other core components, including Korean-origin transducers that sent and received acoustic signals, an Italian-origin monitor that displayed images, and a U.S.-origin control panel that served as the user interface. The completely assembled ultrasound systems were then uploaded with U.S. designed, developed, and written operating system software and application software. The information provided indicated that the software was necessary for the ultrasound systems to perform their intended function of providing diagnostic information (an observable image with related data). It took approximately 23–24 hours to produce the finished S2000 ultrasound system of which 13–14 hours took place in the United States. Approximately 24–25 hours of time were expended to produce the finished Antares ultrasound system of which 14–15 hours took place in the United States. In addition, the assembly, integration, and testing in the United States was conducted by specialized technicians. All of the research and development, product engineering and design investment occurred in the United States. Based on the totality of the circumstances, CBP found that the last substantial transformation occurred in the United States, the location where the final assembly and installation of the operating system software and application software occurred. Prior to the assembly and programming in the United States, the products were unable to carry out the functions of the ultrasound systems. However, the assembly and programming in the United States created a new product that was capable of providing diagnostic information. Consequently, CBP found that the country of origin of the ultrasound systems was the United States.

Similarly, in this case, it is noted that there is a significant amount of U.S. assembly involved in producing the complete x-ray system on-site. We note that Carestream has a detailed step-by-step instruction booklet for the installation technicians on how to properly install and assemble the x-ray system. We note that there are a series of complicated steps and operations that must be carefully followed in assembling the components of the x-ray system in order to make sure that the finished installed x-ray system works properly. In addition, we recognize that major safety issues could arise for future patients and operators, if the assembly and installation of an x-ray system is not done correctly. As such, the assembly requires the precise fitting, assembly, and calibration of the various components together in making the finished x-ray system. As previously noted, Carestream's technicians must undergo a series of intensive classroom training through multiple courses in order to obtain the necessary skills to be able to install and assemble the x-ray system. These technicians also use some highly specialized and sophisticated tools in completing the assembly and installation of an x-ray system.

While the x-ray system is comprised of various components mostly from China and the United States (in some cases a Japanese x-tube will be used), there is no one single component, which dominates and retains its own identity after the system is put together. We also note that while one of the more significant components, the system's high voltage generator, is of Chinese origin, it is unfinished when imported into the United States. The boards, which make the generator operational, are installed and programmed in the United States, and the finished generator undergoes significant testing in the United States before Carestream delivers the system to the customer in the United States.

Furthermore, while simply installing the U.S. developed software onto the x-ray system alone would not be sufficient to result in a substantial transformation of the foreign made components, we note that according to the information submitted, the U.S. origin software does play an integral role in the final product's proper functioning. More significantly, because a substantial assembly operation occurs in installing the x-ray system at the on-site location, more than just

loading of software is involved in making the finished x-ray systems in the United States. Until all of the components are put together into the completed system, it will not have the character of an x-ray system, and the individual components cannot carry out the functions of an x-ray system of producing radiographic images suitable for making a diagnosis. We also find it highly significant that the information provided indicates the assembly and installation of the x-ray system require a significant amount of time, in that it usually takes about 4 to 5 days on-site to complete. As in HQ H219597, after the assembly and programming of the U.S. and foreign made components are completed in the United States, the foreign made components all lose their individual identities and connected together will create a distinct new product, an x-ray system, which is capable of providing radiographic images for diagnostic purposes. Consequently, we find that a product with a new name, character, and use is produced by the operations performed in the United States to make the x-ray system, and thus the country of origin of the DRX-Ascend Digital x-ray system is the United States.

HOLDING:

Based on the information presented, the imported components that are used in the manufacture of the DRX-Ascend Digital x-ray system are substantially transformed as a result of the assembly operations and the software installation performed at an on-site location in the United States. Therefore, the country of origin of the DRX-Ascend Digital Radiography x-ray system for government procurement purposes is the United States.

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,

Alice A. Kipel,

Executive Director, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade

[FR Doc. 2017–14310 Filed 7–6–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–5999–N–01]

60-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Comment Request; Housing Discrimination Information Form; HUD–903.1, HUD–903.1A, HUD–903.1B, HUD–903.1C, HUD–903.1F, HUD–903.1CAM, HUD–903.1KOR, HUD–903.1RUS, HUD–903–1_Somali

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The proposed extension of the currently approved information collection for Housing Discrimination Information Form HUD–903.1, HUD–903.1A, HUD–903.1B, HUD–903.1C, HUD–903.1F, HUD–903.1CAM, HUD–903.1KOR, HUD–903.1RUS, and HUD–903–1_Somali will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. HUD is soliciting comments from all interested parties on the proposed extension of this information collection.

DATES: *Comment Due Date:* September 5, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposed information collection. Comments should refer to the proposal by name and/or OMB Control Number, and should be sent to Inez C. Downs, Departmental Paperwork Reduction Act Officer, QMAC, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW., Room 4186, Washington, DC 20410–2000; telephone number (202) 402–8046 (this is not a toll-free number), or email at *Inez.C.Downs@hud.gov* for a copy of the proposed forms or other available information; or to Colette Pollard, Departmental Paperwork Reduction Officer, QMAC, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW., Room 4186, Washington, DC 20410–2000; telephone number (202) 402–3400 (this is not a toll-free number), or email at *Colette.Pollard@hud.gov* for a copy of the proposed forms or other available information. Hearing or speech impaired individuals may access both numbers via TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at: 1 (800) 877–8339.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Turner Russell, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW., Room 5214, Washington, DC 20410–2000; telephone number (202) 402–6995 (this is not a toll-free number). Hearing or speech impaired individuals may access this number via TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at: 1 (800) 877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: HUD is submitting this proposed extension of a currently approved information collection to the 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 extension of the collection of information regarding alleged discriminatory housing practices under the Fair Housing Act [42 U.S.C. 3601 *et seq.*]. The Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, occupancy, advertising, and insuring of residential dwellings; and in residential real estate-related transactions; and in the provision of brokerage services, based on race, color, religion, sex, handicap [disability], familial status, or national origin.

Any person who claims to have been injured by a discriminatory housing practice, or who believes that he or she will be injured by a discriminatory housing practice that is about to occur, may file a complaint with HUD not later than one year after the alleged discriminatory housing practice occurred or terminated. HUD has designed Housing Discrimination Information Form HUD–903.1 to promote consistency in the documents that, by statute, must be provided to persons against whom complaints are filed, and for the convenience of the general public. Section 103.25 of HUD's Fair Housing Act regulation describes the information that must be included in each complaint filed with HUD. For purposes of meeting the Act's one-year time limitation for filing complaints with HUD, complaints need not be initially submitted on the Form that HUD provides. Housing Discrimination Information Form HUD–903.1 (English language), HUD–903.1A (Spanish language), HUD–903.1B (Chinese language), HUD–903.1C (Arabic language), HUD–903.1F (Vietnamese language), HUD–903.1CAM (Cambodian language), HUD–903.1KOR (Korean language), HUD–903.1RUS (Russian language), and HUD–903–1_(Somali language) may be submitted to HUD by mail, in person, by facsimile, by email, or via the Internet to HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO). FHEO staff uses the information provided on the Form to verify HUD's authority to investigate the