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THIRD PARTY TESTING is required to support a certification of compliance to the rules shown below for children's products that are manufactured after the effective dates listed with each rule. The laboratories in this list have been accepted as accredited to test products to one or more of these children's product safety rules, as identified in the accreditation scope for each laboratory. A manufacturer of a children's product that must comply with one or more of these rules must support its certification of compliance with test results from one of these laboratories. -CHECK THE: [List of Accredited Testing Laboratories](#)

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- includes tariff classification opinions and amendments to the Explanatory Notes interpreting the Harmonized Tariff System, as well as possible amendments to the legal text of the HTS such as, “Possible amendment to the Explanatory Notes to establish a dividing line between the products of headings 95.03 and 95.06”

Proposed Revocation of Three Ruling Letters and Proposed Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of Woven Polypropylene/Polyethylene Sheeting 20

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 26, 2016. Increase from 3.3 to 3.5% ad valorem
In NY N213335, NY N213337 and NY N213340, CBP classified woven polypropylene/polyethylene sheeting under subheading 4601.99.9000, HTSUSA, as “[p]laits and similar products of plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips; plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, bound together in parallel strands or woven, in sheet form, whether or not being finished articles (for example, mats, matting, screens): [o]ther: [o]ther: [o]ther.” Upon our review of these three rulings, we have determined that the merchandise described in the rulings are properly classified under subheading 4602.90.0000, HTSUSA, as “[b]asketwork, wickerwork and other articles, made directly to shape from plaiting materials or made up from articles of heading 4601; articles of loofah: [o]ther.”

...
ISSUE: *What is the proper classification of the woven polypropylene/polyethylene sheeting?*

...
The following HTSUS provisions are under consideration:
 4601 *Plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips; plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, bound together in parallel strands or woven, in sheet form, whether or not being finished articles (for example, mats, matting, screens):*
 4602 *Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles, made directly to shape from plaiting materials or made up from articles of heading 4601; articles of loofah:*

The relevant Legal Notes to Chapter 46, HTSUS, state in pertinent part:
 1. *In this chapter the expression “plaiting materials” means materials in a state or form suitable for plaiting, interlacing or similar processes; it includes straw, osier or willow, bamboos, rattans, rushes, reeds, strips of wood, strips of other vegetable material (for example, strips of bark, narrow*

leaves and raffia or other strips obtained from broad leaves), unspun natural textile fibers, monofilament and strip and the like of plastics and strips of paper, but not strips of leather or composition leather or of felt or nonwovens, human hair, horsehair, textile rovings or yarns, or monofilament and strip and the like of chapter 54.

- 3. For the purposes of heading 4601, the expression “plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, bound together in parallel strands” means plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting and similar products of plaiting materials, placed side by side and bound together, in the form of sheets, whether or not binding materials are of spun textile materials.

The merchandise at issue in NY N213335, NY N213337, and NY N213340, are all woven polypropylene/polyethylene sheeting that are coated on either one or two sides with a plastic film or laminated to a paper backing. The coating of such sheeting is a level of manufacturing that is beyond the scope of heading 4601. CBP has consistently classified such merchandise under heading 4602. See HQ 960304, dated November 10, 1997 (determining that plastic plaiting materials in sheet form that are reinforced with plastic are precluded from classification under heading 4601, HTSUS, but are classified under heading 4602, HTSUS). See also, NY B81776, dated February 21, 1997; and NY 860405, dated March 6, 1991.

Therefore, the woven polypropylene/polyethylene sheeting in rulings NY N213335, NY N213337, and NY N213340, are classified under heading 4602, HTSUS, as “[b]asketwork, wickerwork and other articles, made directly to shape from plaiting materials or made up from articles of heading 4601; articles of loofah.” **HOLDING: Pursuant to GRI 1, the woven polypropylene/polyethylene sheeting is classified under subheading 4602.90.0000, HTSUSA, as “[b]asketwork, wickerwork and other articles, made directly to shape from plaiting materials or made up from articles of heading 4601; articles of loofah: [o]ther.”** The general, column one, rate of duty is 3.5 percent ad valorem.

Proposed Modification of One Ruling Letter and Proposed Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of a Mobile Pumper31

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 26, 2016. No change, remains Free

In NY N049598, CBP classified the Mobile FRAC Pumper under subheading 8705.90.00, HTSUS, which provides for “Special purpose motor vehicles, other than those principally designed for the transport of persons or goods...: Other.”

It is now CBP’s position that the Mobile FRAC Pumper is properly classified as a reciprocating positive displacement pump for liquids, in subheading 8413.50.00, HTSUS, which provides, “Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with a measuring device; liquid elevators; parts thereof: Other reciprocating positive displacement pumps.” The remainder of the ruling which addresses whether the goods qualify for NAFTA preferential treatment remains intact and is not affected by this revocation.

... **ISSUE:** Whether the subject Mobile FRAC Pumper is a pump for liquids of heading 8413, HTSUS, or whether it is a special purpose motor vehicle of heading 8705, HTSUS.

... The HTSUS provisions under consideration in this case are as follows:

- 8413 Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with a measuring device; liquid elevators; parts thereof:
- 8413.50.00 Other reciprocating positive displacement pumps

- ***
- 8705 Special purpose motor vehicles, other than those principally designed for the transport of persons or goods (for example, wreckers, mobile cranes, fire fighting vehicles, concrete mixers, road sweepers, spraying vehicles, mobile workshops, mobile radiological units):
- 8705.90 Other

Note 1(l) to Section XVI, which covers Chapter 84 states that Articles of Section XVII, which covers For details or additional information please contact: bywierbicki@tdllp.com

Chapter 87, are not classified therein. Therefore, if the subject merchandise is classified in heading 8705, HTSUS, then it is precluded from classification in heading 8413, HTSUS. Note 3 to Section XVI, HTSUS, provides, in pertinent part, the following:

Unless the context otherwise requires, composite machines consisting of two or more machines fitted together to form a whole and other machines designed for the purpose of performing two or more complementary or alternative functions are to be classified as if consisting only of that component or as being that machine which performs the principal function.

*...
The main components of the subject merchandise are either one or two radiators, an engine, a torque converter, a transmission, diesel fuel tanks, on-board control systems, batteries and a pump. The pumper is permanently bolted or affixed to a chassis trailer. The trailer itself, is not self-propelled, rather it must be hitched to a truck tractor for travel to the site. The pumper does not have any of the following features: a propelling engine, gear box and controls for gear-changing, and steering and braking facilities. See EN 87.05, HTSUS, which states that goods classified therein have those features. Hence, the merchandise is not described by heading 8705, HTSUS, and Note 1(I) does not exclude it from classification in Chapter 84.*

The Mobile FRAC Pumper is used to pump chemical mixtures into an oil or gas well, which is mounted onto its prime mover, i.e. a diesel engine on a non-driven trailer chassis. Once the pumper is transported to a fracking site, it pumps chemical mixtures into the well. It relies on a reciprocating plunger to displace the liquid which is being pumped into the wells. This is a description of a positive displacement liquid pump. Under Note 3 to Section XVI, HTSUS, the merchandise is classified according to its principal function. Thus, the principal function of the subject merchandise is as a pump. It is described by the terms of heading 8413, HTSUS, as a pump for liquids. This is consistent with prior CBP rulings of similar goods. See NY N239029, dated March 26, 2013 (classifying a trailer mounted unit which pumps chemicals into the well service as a rotary positive displacement pump of heading 8413, HTSUS); NY E85413, dated August 17, 1999 (classifying axial piston pumps in heading 8413, HTSUS); and see NY 850742, dated April 26, 1990 (classifying a chassis mounted concrete pump in heading 8413, HTSUS).

HOLDING: *By application of GRI 1, the subject Mobile FRAC Pumper is classified in heading 8413, HTSUS, specifically subheading 8413.50.0090, HTSUS A (Annotated), which provides for: “Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with a measuring device; liquid elevators; part thereof: Other reciprocating positive displacement pumps: Other.” The general column one rate of duty is free.*

Revocation of a Ruling Letter and Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Classification of Automobile Cylinder Lock Sets 41

EFFECTIVE DATE: *This action is effective for merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after March 28, 2016. Increase from 2.7 to 5.7 % ad valorem*

In NY I84093, the components of automotive cylinder lock sets were separately classified. The lock assembly/ignition switch/wire harness was classified as a switch in heading 8536, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), as “Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in lectrical circuits (for example, switches, relays, fuses, surge suppressors, plugs, sockets, lamp-holders, junction boxes), for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V” and the actual locks and articles containing locks and keys were classified in heading 8301, which provides for “Padlocks and locks (key, combination or electrically operated), of base metal; clasps and frames with clasps, incorporating locks, of base metal; keys and parts of any of the foregoing articles, of base metal.” Since the issuance of that ruling, CBP has reviewed the classification of the automobile cylinder lock sets and has determined that the cited ruling is in error.

It is now CBP’s position that the merchandise described in NYI84093, is properly classified, by application of GRI 3(b) in heading 8301, HTSUS. It is specifically provided for in subheading 8301.20.0060, HTSUS, which provides for: “Padlocks and locks (key, combination or electrically operated), of base metal; clasps and frames with clasps, incorporating locks, of base metal; keys and parts

of any of the foregoing articles, of base metal: Locks of a kind used on motor vehicles.....: Other.”

Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1625(c)(1), CBP is proposing to revoke I84093, dated July 25, 2002, and revoke or modify any other ruling not specifically identified, to reflect the classification of the automobile cylinder lock sets according to the analysis contained in proposed Headquarters Ruling Letter (HQ) H060579, set forth as Attachment B to this document.

...

As detailed in the diagrams and pictures contained in your letter, the merchandise at issue are two lock sets used in the Honda Accord and the Honda Prelude, which consist of a lock assembly/ignition switch/wire harness that is packaged together with lock cylinders used in various locations on the vehicle and three identical keys that operate each of these locks.

...

ISSUE: 1) *Is the merchandise a set under GRI 3(b)?*
 2) *If a set, is the essential character imparted by the locks and keys of heading 8301, HTSUS, or by the switch of heading 8436, HTSUS?*

...

..Inasmuch as the Lock Set is composed of goods that are prima facie classifiable in more than one heading, classification cannot be resolved under GRI 1. GRI 2(b) directs that the “classification of goods consisting of more than one material or substance shall be according to the principles of rule 3.”

...

..The headings at issue only refer to part of the items in the set put up for retail sale. As such, they are regarded as equally specific and resort must be made to GRI 3(b).

...

As previously explained, the items comprising the lock sets are prima facie classifiable under different headings of the HTSUS. In this regard, the circumstances of these lock sets are analogous to those of the lock set at issue in HQ H009850, dated January 15, 2009. In that ruling, CBP determined that the motorcycle lock set (comprised of an ignition cylinder attached to an ignition switch and contact base with wire harness, a locking gas cap, and a seat lock cylinder) met the requirements as a set as it “is intended for installation on a single motorcycle to meet the need of an owner to carry a single key that will operate multiple functions of the motorcycle, all of which require the use of a key,” explaining further that “[r]equiring the use of a key to access the ignition, gas tank and storage compartment provides the owner with security for the motorcycle,” and that “[t]he use of one key for accessing all three of these functions also fulfills the owner’s need for convenience, so that the owner is not obligated to carry multiple keys for each function.” CBP concluded that “[a]ccordingly, the Lock Set is put up together to meet an owner’s need for convenience and security, through the use of a single key.” In this regard, just like the motorcycle lock set, the instant lock sets are also put together to meet an owner’s need for convenience and security, through the use of a single key.

Finally, the lock sets satisfy the third requirement for treatment as “goods put up in sets for retail sale. At importation, the lock set is packaged in a box labeled with a singular part number which American Honda sells to Honda dealers in the same packaging. It has been a long-standing position of CBP that “there is no requirement that sets actually be sold at retail.” In HQ 083968, dated July 6, 1989, CBP found that an installation kit comprised of a variety of retaining clips, hoses, clamps, brackets, connectors, tee fittings, fuel line covers and valve covers with gaskets, and delivered directly to an automobile dealer for installation into a recalled vehicle free of charge was “put up in a manner suitable for sale directly to users” and was therefore classifiable as a set (all other conditions being satisfied). See, HQ H011015, dated July 28, 2008. In sum, as with the Lock Set at issue in HQ H009850, the Cylinder Lock Sets qualify as “goods put up in sets for retail sale” under GRI 3(b).

Because the three criteria under EN X to GRI 3(b) are satisfied, the three items are considered “goods put up in sets for retail sale” and will be “classified as if they consisted of the material or component which gives them their essential character, insofar as this criterion is applicable.”

Explanatory Note VIII to GRI 3(b) explains, “[t]he factor which determines essential character will vary

as between different kinds of goods. It may, for example, be determined by the nature of the material or component, its bulk, quantity, weight or value, or by the role of the constituent material in relation to the use of the goods.”

We stated in HQ H009850 that the principal reason for purchasing the lock set is to obtain three items that utilize the same key and that the common feature in all three “distinct articles” is the locking mechanism. In this regard, CBP classified the three articles incorporating the lock mechanism, rather than classifying divergent articles as locks. The reasoning in that ruling is that each of the distinct articles provide different purposes, none of which is more important than the others and, therefore, the set was not classifiable on the basis of its essential character by reference to GRI 3(b), but in accordance with GRI 3(c) under Heading 8714, HTSUS, which was last in numerical order.

Unlike the situation in HQ H009850, where the lock cylinders were integrated, each of the instant lock sets includes one wire harness assembly, six separate locks and three keys (which are classified with the locks). Therefore, taken together, the locks impart the essential character to these sets. They are greater in number, bulk and likely value. They also play a greater role in relation to the use of the good in that they are the actual lock.

...
HOLDING: By application of GRI 3(b), lock set 35010-SA6–674 for the 1982 Honda Accord and lock set 35010-SB0–67422 for the 1985 Honda Prelude the Cylinder Lock Sets are classified in heading 8301, HTSUS. It is specifically provided for in subheading 8301.20.0060, HTSUSA, which provides for: “Padlocks and locks (key, combination or electrically operated), of base metal; clasps and frames with clasps, incorporating locks, of base metal; keys and parts of any of the foregoing articles, of base metal: Locks of a kind used on motor vehicles.....: Other.” The general, column one rate of duty is 5.7, ad valorem.

Revocation of a Ruling Letter and Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of Knit Polyester Pants48

EFFECTIVE DATE: This action is effective for merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after March 28, 2016. **Decrease from 28.2% to 14.9% ad valorem**

In NY N071298, CBP classified knit polyester pants as loungewear under heading 6103, HTSUS, which provides for: “[m]en’s or boys’ suits, ensembles, suit-type jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear), knitted or crocheted.” Upon our review of NY N071298, we have determined that the merchandise described in that ruling is properly classified as sleepwear under heading 6107, HTSUS, which provides for: “[m]en’s or boys’ underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pajamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted.”

...
ISSUE:

1. Whether the subject merchandise is classified as loungewear, or as sleepwear.
2. If the merchandise is classified as sleepwear, whether the subject merchandise is classified under heading 6107, HTSUS, as boy’s sleepwear or under heading 6108, HTSUS, as unisex sleepwear.

Sleepwear versus Loungewear

In the determination of whether garments are classified as sleepwear, CBP considers factors discussed in several decisions by the United States Court of International Trade. In Mast Industries, Inc. v. United States, 9 C.I.T. 549, 552 (1985), aff’d 786 F. 2d 1144 (Fed. Cir. 1986), the Court cited several lexicographic sources; among them Webster’s Third New International Dictionary which defined “nightclothes” as “garments to be worn to bed.” Based on an examination of the garment, witness testimony, and other evidence concerning how it was marketed and advertised, the court determined that the garment at issue was designed, manufactured, and used as nightwear and, therefore, was classifiable as nightwear. Id. at 500–51. Likewise, in St. Eve International, Inc. v. United States, 11 C.I.T. 224 (1987), the court ruled that the garments at issue were manufactured, marketed and advertised as nightwear and were chiefly used as such. The court in St. Eve based its conclusion on an analysis of how the garment was advertised and marketed and on an examination of the garment itself. Similarly, in Inner Secrets/Secretly Yours, Inc. v. United States, 19 C.I.T. 496, 505–06 (1995), based upon an examination of the merchandise

at issue, witness testimony, and documentary evidence such as marketing and advertising materials, the court determined that the subject merchandise was classifiable as underwear and not outerwear.

Thus, the determination of the classification of an imported garment requires an analysis of the physical characteristics of the article and, if the article is ambiguous in design and not clearly recognizable, of the extrinsic evidence, such as marketing materials and invoices associated with the article. See HQ 967185, dated Oct. 8, 2004, (stating that CBP's policy is to carefully examine the physical characteristics of the garments in question and in some cases to consider other extrinsic evidence); HQ 962021, dated Sept. 19, 2001, (stating that for a garment not clearly recognizable as underwear or outerwear, CBP will consider other factors such as advertising, marketing, invoices, etc). **CBP considers these factors in totality and no single factor is determinative of classification as each viewed alone may be flawed.** See HQ 967185; HQ 964513, dated Feb. 11, 2002. Where the physical attributes of the garment do not lend support to the claim that the garment is sleepwear neither advertising nor marketing alone will be considered conclusive enough to substantiate classification for tariff purposes. See HQ 955341, dated May 12, 1994.

In classification of garments, evidence may be the merchandise itself. CBP has adopted that view as the crucial factor in the classification of a garment. Mast Industries, 9 C.I.T. at 552, (citing United States v. Bruce Duncan Co., 50 C.C.P.A. 43, 46 (1963)). ...

The sample provided has some of the characteristics that are features typically found on sleepwear, such as elasticized waistband, loose fit, brushed polyester fabric for softness, and motifs printed randomly all over the pants. See HQ H030421, dated May 10, 2010; HQ H040736, dated October 26, 2009; HQ 956663, dated November 30, 1994. Other characteristics of the sample are features which have been found on both sleepwear and loungewear, such as side seam pockets and a lack of a fly. Side seam pockets will not preclude a garment from being classified as sleepwear in as much as these pockets do not interfere with a garment's practical use for sleeping. See HQ H030421; HQ 963906, dated April 4, 2001. A lack of a fly is normally suggestive of modesty, which is a feature useful for loungewear. However, there is no requirement for boy's sleepwear pants to have some type of fly feature. In addition, there are no buttons, zippers, belt loops, pleats, or insets on the pants or any other useful design features one would associate with loungewear worn at informal social gatherings. Finally, the pants have a hangtag sewn into them that says "flame-retardant sleepwear." The labeling of the pants with hangtags that have the words "sleepwear" is highly suggestive that the pants are sleepwear. Overall, the physical characteristics of the pants are consistent with sleepwear.

...
Collectively, in consideration of the totality of factors, the extrinsic evidence coupled with an examination of the physical characteristics of the sample support finding that the instant pants should be classified as sleepwear and not loungewear. This finding is in accord with that in HQ H040736, dated October 26, 2009, wherein similar merchandise stylized for girls was classified as girls' pajamas in heading 6108, HTSUS.

Unisex versus Boys' Wear

General Note ("GN") 9 to Chapter 61 states in relevant part that "[g]arments which cannot be identified as either men's or boys' garments or as women's or girls' garments are to be classified in the headings covering women's or girls' garments."

In determining whether garments are identifiable as men's or boys' or as women's or girls', CBP considers the following factors: (1) sizing, (2) construction, (3) styling, and (4) other factors such as packaging, labeling, etc. [citations omitted]. Other factors may be considered and any factor may be determinative by itself or in combination with one or more factors. Id. Other factors to consider include examining how an article is marketed and advertised. [citations omitted].

...
 Although the importer did not include a catalogue for the type of pants at issue—garments with college team logos—one can deduce from the excerpts of the professional sports related sleepwear catalogues that there is an inconsistency on how the importer advertises similar garments to retailers in regard to being unisex versus boys' wear. There is no explanation provided as to why seemingly similar styled pants are labeled differently.

Even though the importer’s catalogues for the professional sports related garments are inconsistent in how they market similar styled pants, the fact that similar pants are considered boys’ wear coupled with the importer’s internal documentation demonstrating that the importer and manufacturer view the pants at issue as boys’ garments, all weigh in favor of a finding that the pants at issue are boys’ wear and not unisex wear.

Overall, an analysis of the factors provided in the Textile Guidelines and used in HQ 952241—the sizing, construction, styling, advertising and marketing of the garment—demonstrate that the instant pants are intended to be used by boys and, hence, are identifiable as boys’ garments. Therefore, the pants at issue are not classifiable as a unisex garment in heading 6108, HTSUS.

Therefore, the instant pants are properly classified as boys’ sleepwear in heading 6107, HTSUS, as [m]en’s or boys’ underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pajamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted.”

HOLDING: Pursuant to GRI 1, the instant pants are classified under subheading 6107.99.1030, HTSUSA, which provides for “[m]en’s or boys’ underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pajamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted: [o]ther: [o]f other textile materials: [o]f man-made fibers: [s]leepwear.” The general, column one, rate of duty is 14.9 percent, ad valorem.

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FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL OFFICE

RULES

Cuban Assets Control Regulations [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

NOTICES

Blocking or Unblocking of Persons and Properties

Publication of the names of eight individuals and three entities whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13382, "Blocking Property of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferators and Their Supporters." [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

[Specially Designated Nationals List](#) [Resource Center](#) [OFAC Recent Actions](#)

FOREIGN- TRADE ZONES BOARD

NOTICES

Subzone Applications:

Cabela's Inc., Foreign-Trade Zone 30, Salt Lake City, UT [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

CNH Industrial America, LLC, Benson, MN [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

FTZ Networks, Inc., Foreign-Trade Zone 287, Olive Branch, MS [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

NOTICES

Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Investigations, Orders, or Reviews:

Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from the People's Republic of China [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Seamless Refined Copper Pipe and Tube from the People's Republic of China & Mexico [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished and Unfinished, from the People's Republic of China

I [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

II [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

For details or additional information please contact: bywierbicki@tdllp.com

Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished and Unfinished, from the People's Republic of China;
Correction [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Sales at Less Than Fair Value:

Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Taiwan; Postponement of Final Determination

[\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

NOTICES

Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Investigations, Orders, or Reviews:

Certain Amorphous Silica Fabric from China

[\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Complaints:

Certain Diaper Disposal Systems and Components Thereof, Including Diaper Refill Cassettes [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

[Certain Computing or Graphics Systems, Components Thereof, and Vehicles Containing Same](#)

CALIFORNIA

[Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment](#)

[Proposition 65 List dated 08/25/15](#)

Latest 60 Day Notices

[AG Number 2016-00055\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Godiva Large 85% Extra Dark Santo Domingo Chocolate Bar

[AG Number 2016-00054\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Cadmium

Source: Ah!laska Unsweetened Baker's Cocoa

[AG Number 2016-00053\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Metal Wire

[AG Number 2016-00052\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Cadmium, Lead

Source: Lindt Excellence 85% Cocoa Extra Dark Chocolate Bar

[AG Number 2016-00051\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Three Way Valves

[AG Number 2016-00050\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Impulse Sprinklers

[AG Number 2016-00049\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Cumin and Turmeric Powders

[AG Number 2016-00048\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP)

Source: Sandals

[AG Number 2016-00047\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Seaweed

[AG Number 2016-00046\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate

Source: Turkey and Roast Lifters

[AG Number 2016-00045\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)

Source: Battery Booster Cables

For details or additional information please contact: bywierbicki@tdllp.com

[AG Number 2016-00044\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)

Source: Suction Cups

[AG Number 2016-00043\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)

Source: Electrical Tape

[AG Number 2016-00042\(View Details\)](#)

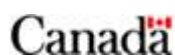
Chemical: Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP)

Source: Kitchen Sink Mat

[AG Number 2016-00041\(View Details\)](#)

Chemical: Cadmium, Lead

Source: Whole Foods 365 Organic Dark Chocolate Coconut 56% Cacao Bar, Whole Foods Market Organic Dark Chocolate Tanzania Schoolhouse Project Bar (72% Cacao), Whole Foods Market Organic Dark Chocolate & Almond Tanzania Schoolhouse Project Bar (72% Cacao)

[What's New](#)[HEALTH CANADA](#)[Search Database for Notices](#)[Consumer Product Safety](#) [Canada Consumer Product Safety Act Page](#)

Report an Incident Involving a Consumer Product or a Cosmetic

Incident report forms: www.healthcanada.gc.ca/reportaproduct ***Recalls & Safety Alerts:***

RECALLS:

♦ **Industrial Plastics & Paints Ltd recalls Hammerite® Rust Cap® Hammered Enamel Finish**

<http://healthycanadians.gc.ca/recall-alert-rappel-avis/hc-sc/2016/56854r-eng.php>

♦ **Lunera Lighting, Inc. recalls Lunera Lamp**

<http://healthycanadians.gc.ca/recall-alert-rappel-avis/hc-sc/2016/56838r-eng.php>

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[Thursday, January 28, 2016](#) [Friday, January 29, 2016](#)

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