

Commissioner of Customs. The yield, as determined by such commercial test, shall be suitably adjusted to coincide with the definition of clean yield in §151.61(b). Such test shall be made under the supervision and direction of the port director at an establishment approved by him, and the expense thereof, including the actual expense of travel and subsistence of Customs officers but not their compensation, shall be paid by the importer.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17470, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 93-52, 58 FR 37854, July 14, 1993]

§ 151.74 Retest at port director's request.

If the port director is not satisfied with the results of any test provided for in §151.71 or §151.73, he may, within 14 calendar days after receiving the report of the results of such test, proceed to have another test made upon a suitable sample of the wool or hair at the expense of the Government. When the port director is proceeding to have another test made, he shall, within the 14-day period specified in this paragraph, notify the importer by mail of that fact.

§ 151.75 Final determination of clean yield.

The port director shall base his final determination of clean yield upon a consideration of all the tests made in connection with the wool or hair concerned.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17470, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 93-52, 58 FR 37854, July 14, 1993]

§ 151.76 Grading of wool.

(a) *Examination for grade.* The port director shall cause wool dutiable at a rate per clean kilogram to be examined for grade. The standards for determining grades of wool shall be those which are established from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to law and which are in effect on the date of importation of the wool, as provided by Chapter 51, Additional U.S. Note 2, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

(b) *Notification to importer.* If classification of the wool at the grade or

grades determined on the basis of the examination will result in the assessment of duty at a rate higher than the rate provided for wool of the grade stated in the entry, the port director shall promptly notify the importer by mail.

(c) *Importer's request for reexamination.* If the importer is dissatisfied with the port director's findings as to the grade or grades of the wool, he may, within 14 calendar days after the date of mailing of the notice of the port director's findings, file in duplicate a written request for another determination of grade or grades, stating the reason for the request. Notice of the port director's findings on the basis of the reexamination of the wool shall be mailed to the importer.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17470, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51269, Dec. 21, 1988]

Subpart F—Cotton

§ 151.81 Definition of staple length.

For the purposes of this subpart, "staple length" means the length of the fibers in a particular quantity of cotton designated in terms expressing the measurement by the millimeter or fraction thereof of a representative portion of the quantity in accordance with the Official Cotton Standards of the United States for length of staple, as established by the Secretary of Agriculture.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17470, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51269, Dec. 21, 1988]

§ 151.82 Information on invoices.

Invoices of cotton provided for in subheading 5201.00.10, 5201.00.20, 5201.00.50, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), shall show the following detailed information in addition to other required information:

(a) One of the following statements regarding each lot of cotton covered by the invoice:

(1) This is harsh or rough cotton under 19.05 millimeters in staple length;

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(2) The staple length of this cotton is under 28.58 millimeters. (This statement is not to be used if paragraph (a)(1) of this section is applicable);

(3) The staple length of this cotton is 28.58 millimeters or more and under 34.93 millimeters;

(4) This cotton is harsh or rough cotton (other than cotton of perished staple, and cotton pickings), white in color, and has a staple length of 29.37 millimeters or more and under 44.45 millimeters;

(5) The staple length of this cotton is 34.93 millimeters or more and under 42.86 millimeters; or

(6) The staple length of this cotton is 42.86 millimeters or more.

(b) The name of the country of origin and, if practicable, the name of the province or other subdivision of the country of origin in which the cotton was grown.

(c) The variety of the cotton, such as Karnak, Gisha, Pima, Tanguis, etc.

[T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51269, Dec. 21, 1988]

§ 151.83 Method of sampling.

For determining the staple length of any lot of cotton for any Customs purposes, samples of the lot shall be taken in accordance with commercial practice.

§ 151.84 Determination of staple length.

The port director shall have one or more samples of each sampled bale of cotton stapled by a qualified Customs officer, or a qualified employee of the Department of Agriculture designated by the Commissioner of Customs for the purpose, and shall promptly mail the importer a notice of the results determined.

§ 151.85 Importer's request for redetermination.

If the importer is dissatisfied with the port director's determination, he may file with the port director, within 14 calendar days after the mailing of the notice, a written request in duplicate for a redetermination of the staple length. Each such request shall include a statement of the claimed staple length for the cotton in question and a clear statement of the basis for the claim. The request shall be granted if

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it appears to the port director to be made in good faith. In making the redetermination of staple length, the port director may obtain an opinion of a board of cotton examiners from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, if he deems such action advisable. All expenses occasioned by any redetermination of staple length, exclusive of the compensation of Customs officers, shall be reimbursed to the Government by the importer.

Subpart G—Fruit Juices

§ 151.91 Brix values of unconcentrated natural fruit juices.

The following values have been determined to be the average Brix values of unconcentrated natural fruit juices in the trade and commerce of the United States, for the purposes of the provisions of the Additional U.S. Notes to Chapter 20, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202), and will be used in determining the dutiable quantity of imports of concentrated fruit juices, using the procedure set forth in Additional U.S. Note 2, Chapter 20, HTSUS:

Kind of fruit juice	Average Brix value (degrees)
Apple	13.3
Apricot	14.3
Bilberry (Whortleberry, Vaccinium Myrtillium)	13.4
Black currant	15.0
Blackberry	10.0
Black raspberry	11.1
Blueberry	14.1
Boysenberry	10.0
Carob	40.0
Cherry	14.3
Crabapple	15.4
Cranberry	10.5
Date	18.5
Dewberry	10.0
Elderberry	11.0
Fig	18.2
Gooseberry	8.3
Grape (Vitis Vinifera)	21.5
Grape (Slipskin varieties)	16.0
Grapefruit	10.2
Guava	7.7
Lemon	8.9
Lime	10.0
Loganberry	10.5
Mango	17.0
Naranja	10.5
Orange	11.8
Papaya	10.2
Passion Fruit	15.3
Peach	11.8
Pear	15.4
Pineapple	14.3
Plum	14.3