

§ 151.83

(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
Naranjilla	10.5
Orange	11.8
Papaya	10.2
Passion Fruit	15.3
Peach	11.8
Pear	15.4
Pineapple	14.3
Plum	14.3