Bureau of Customs and Border Protection

CBP Decisions

(CBP Dec. 05-28)

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

VARIANCES FROM QUARTERLY RATES FOR JULY, 2005

The following rates of exchange are based upon rates certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 5151, and reflect variances of 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rates published in CBP Decision 05–25 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following rates.

Holiday(s): July 4, 2005

There were no variances from the quarterly rates for July 2005.

Dated: August 1, 2005

MARGARET T. BLOM, Acting Chief, Customs Information Exchange.

(CBP Dec. 05-29)

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

DAILY RATES FOR COUNTRIES NOT ON QUARTERLY LIST FOR JULY, 2005

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 5151, has certified buying rates for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. The rates of exchange, based on these buying rates, are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159, Subpart C).

Holiday(s): July 4, 2005

$\label{lem:currencies} Foreign~Currencies—Daily~rates~for~Countries~not~on~quarterly~list~for~July~2005~(continued):$

European Union euro:	
July 01, 2005	1.195700
July 02, 2005	1.195700
July 03, 2005	1.195700
July 04, 2005	1.195700
July 05, 2005	1.191700
July 06, 2005	1.191800
July 07, 2005	1.192800
July 08, 2005	1.193400
July 09, 2005	1.193400
July 10, 2005	1.193400
July 11, 2005	1.206600
July 12, 2005	1.220000
July 13, 2005	1.209000 1.208900
July 14, 2005	1.203700
July 16, 2005	1.203700
July 17, 2005	1.203700
July 18, 2005	1.207700
July 19, 2005	1.200100
July 20, 2005	1.204600
July 21, 2005	1.211300
July 22, 2005	1.207900
July 23, 2005	1.207900
July 24, 2005	1.207900
July 25, 2005	1.205400
July 26, 2005	1.200700
July 27, 2005	1.204800
July 28, 2005	1.212100
July 29, 2005	1.212900
July 30, 2005	1.212900
July 31, 2005	1.212900
South Korea won:	
July 01, 2005	0.000968
July 02, 2005	0.000968
July 03, 2005	0.000968
July 04, 2005	0.000968
July 05, 2005	0.000952
July 06, 2005	0.000954
July 07, 2005	0.000951
July 08, 2005	0.000949
July 09, 2005	0.000949
July 10, 2005	0.000949
July 11, 2005	0.000961
July 12, 2005	0.000966 0.000962
July 14, 2005	0.000962
July 15, 2005	0.000963
July 16, 2005	0.000963
July 17, 2005	0.000963
July 18, 2005	0.000969
July 19, 2005 July 20, 2005	0.000958 0.000958
July 20, 2005	0.000958

$\label{lem:currencies} Foreign~Currencies—Daily~rates~for~Countries~not~on~quarterly~list~for~July~2005~(continued):$

South Korea won: (continued):

July 21, 2005 July 22, 2005 July 23, 2005 July 24, 2005 July 25, 2005 July 26, 2005 July 27, 2005 July 28, 2005 July 28, 2005 July 29, 2005 July 29, 2005 July 30, 2005 July 31, 2005	0.000966 0.000982 0.000982 0.000982 0.000977 0.000971 0.000972 0.000974 0.000974
Taiwan N.T. dollar:	
July 01, 2005	0.031606
July 02, 2005	0.031606
July 03, 2005	0.031606
July 04, 2005	0.031606
July 05, 2005	0.031299
July 06, 2005	0.031368
July 07, 2005	0.031240
July 08, 2005	0.031182
July 09, 2005	0.031182
July 10, 2005	0.031182
July 11, 2005	0.031319
July 12, 2005	0.031427
July 13, 2005	0.031368
July 14, 2005	0.031319
July 15, 2005	0.031299
July 16, 2005	0.031299
July 17, 2005	0.031299
July 18, 2005	0.031377
July 19, 2005	0.031250
July 20, 2005	0.031358
July 21, 2005	0.031309
July 22, 2005	0.031636
July 23, 2005	0.031636
July 24, 2005	0.031636
July 25, 2005	0.031526
July 26, 2005	0.031309
July 27, 2005	0.031338
July 28, 2005	0.031397
July 29, 2005	0.031328
July 30, 2005	0.031328
July 31, 2005	0.031328
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Dated: August 1, 2005

MARGARET T. BLOM, Acting Chief, Customs Information Exchange.

COPYRIGHT, TRADEMARK, AND TRADE NAME RECORDATIONS

(No. 6 2005)

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

SUMMARY: Presented herein are the copyrights, trademarks, and trade names recorded with U.S. Customs and Border Protection during the month of June 2005. The last notice was published in the CUSTOMS BULLETIN on June 29, 2005.

Corrections or updates may be sent to: Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Regulations and Rulings, IPR Branch, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Mint Annex, Washington, D.C. 20229.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Delois Johnson, Paralegal, Intellectual Property Rights Branch, (202) 572–8710.

Dated: July 30, 2005

GEORGE FREDERICK McCray, Esq., Chief, Intellectual Property Rights Branch.

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SUBTOTAL RECORDATION TYPE	TION TYF	PE	37	

41 TOTAL RECORDATIONS ADDED THIS MONTH

COPYRIGHT, TRADEMARK, AND TRADE NAME RECORDATIONS

(No. 7 2005)

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

SUMMARY: Presented herein are the copyrights, trademarks, and trade names recorded with U.S. Customs and Border Protection during the month of July 2005. The last notice was published in the CUSTOMS BULLETIN on June 29, 2005.

Corrections or updates may be sent to: Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Regulations and Rulings, IPR Branch, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Mint Annex, Washington, D.C. 20229.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Delois Johnson, Paralegal, Intellectual Property Rights Branch, (202) 572–8710.

Dated: August 10, 2005

GEORGE FREDERICK McCray, Esq., Chief, Intellectual Property Rights Branch. S: XXXXXX

/01/2005 :28:26			U.S. CUSTONS SERVICE IPR RECORDATIONS ADDED IN JULY 2005	PAGE DETAIL	7
REC NUMBER	EFF DT	EXP DT	NAME OF COP, TMK, TNM OR MSK	DWNER NAME	RES
TMK0500610	20050725	20051017	CASUAL	ELIZABETH ARDEN, INC.	
TMK0500611	20050725	201100227	DESTGN	ELIZABETH ARDEN, INC. ELIZABETH ARDEN, INC.	zz
TMK 0500613	20050725	20060423	TRUE LOVE	ELIZABETH ARDEN, INC.	z
TMK0500614	20050725	20150326	FLAWLESS FINISH	FD MANAGEMENT, INC.	z
TMK 0500615	20050125	50014107	COLOR INTRIGUE	RAVEDICHE MOTOREN MERKE AKTIENS	z 2
TMK 0500617	20050725	20140210	AND	BAYERISCHE MOTOREN WERKE AKTIENG	z
TMK 0500618	20050725	20130902		BAYERISCHE MOTOREN WERKE AKTIENG	z
TMK0500619	20050725	20130805	INIE	BAYERISCHE MOTOREN WERKE AKTIENG	z 2
TMK 0500621	20050725	20150531	MINI CUUPEK DESIGN (CHARGERS LIGHTING BOLT)	BATERISCHE MUIDKEN WERNE ANIIENG CHARGERS FOOTBALL COMPANY LLC.	zz
TMK0500622	20050725	20150507	MINNESOTA VIKINGS	MINNESOTA VIKINGS FOOTBALL CLUB	z
TMK0500623	20050725	20150308	TORONTO RAPTORS AND DESIGN	MAPLE LEAF SPORTS & ENTERTAINMEN	z
TMK 0500624	20050725	20150308	HOUSTON ROCKETS AND DESIGN	ROCKET BALL LTD.	z 2
TMK0500625	20020129	20120201	CLEVELAND CAVALIERS AND DESIGN	EPITO-IAV NORTH AMERICA	z _
TMK0500627	20050725	20140621	TP TP	HEWLETT-PACKARD DEVELOPMENT CO.	z
TMK0500628	20050725	20141108	HEWLETT PACKARD		z
TMK 0500629	20050725	20110731	HP INVENT (DESIGN)	HEWLETT-PACKARD DEVELOPMENT CO.	z:
TMK0500630	20050726	20080721	SULTAN DESIGN	SYRIAN BAKERY COMPANY INC.	z 2
TMKOSOU631	20020726	200217	DACTET	STRIAN BAREKI CONTANT INC.	z z
TMK0500633	20050726	20131109	CORTIZONE: 10	PFIZER INC.	: z
TMK0500634	20050726	20150201	DRYVAP	HORIZON TECHNOLOGY	z
TMK0500635	20050726	20130413	TIGER DESIGN	DETROIT TIGERS INC.	z
TMK0500636	20050726	20140831	PEAS & CARROTS TRANSFORMING TRANSFILSTON MEDICINE	ST. EVE INTERNATIONAL INC.	z 2
TMK0500637	20020726	2010402	CHEERCOVER AND DESCRIPE	GITHY-RENKER CORPORATION	z z
TMK0500639	20050726	20140518	DESIGN ONLY	GUTHY-RENKER CORPORATION	z
TMK0500640	20050726	20130624	SHEER COVER	GUTHY-RENKER CORPORATION	z:
TMK0500641	20050726	20140511	MEANINGFUL BEAUTY	٠	z :
TMK 0500642	20020126	2020202	SU'S	FRITO-LAY NORTH AMERICA, INC.	z _
TMK0500644	20050726	20100125	CHEETOS LOGO - NO. 3	AMERICA, I	z
TMK0500645	20050726	20070512	CHESTER CHEETAH	AMERICA, I	z
TMK0500646	20050726	20071020	CHESTER CHEETAH CHARACTER	AMERICA, I	z.
THKU500647	97/05007	200000	CHUKKUMAIS	FRITO-LAY NORTH AMERICA, INC.	<u>.</u>
TMK0500646	20020126	20090219	CRACKER JACK	AMERICA, I	z z
TMK0500650	20050726	20130211	CRUJITOS	ICA, I	: z
TMK0500651	20050726	20130408	GLOBAL ORGANICS, LTD.	GLOBAL ORGANICS, LTD.	z
TMK0500652	20050726	20110112	LAY'S	NORTH AMERICA, I	z
TMK0500653	20050726	20070422	LAY'S (1995 LUGO)	٦,	z :
TMK 0500654	20050726	20100705	DESTEN ONLY	FRIIU-LAY NORTH AMERICA, INC. FRITO-LAY NORTH AMERICA, INC.	z z
TMK0500656	20050726	20131110	RUFFLES (STYLIZED)	AMERICA, I	z
TMK0500657	20050726	20090412	SABRITAS	NORTH AMERICA, I	_:
TMYOGOOGER	20050726	20130902	SABRITAS	FRITO-LAY NORTH AMERICA, INC.	z

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	EXP D1 2012 009 2010 1029 2010 1029 2010 1029 2010 1029 2010 1029 2010 1029 2010 1029 2010 1029 2010 1029 2010 1029 2010 1029 2010 1029 2010 1029 2010 1039 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019 2010 1019	PE D THIS MON
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08/01/2005 07:28:26	REC NUMBER THE COLOR OF STATE	SUBTOTAL RECORDATION TYPE TOTAL RECORDATIONS ADDED THIS MONTH

Notice of Cancellation of Customs Broker License Due to Death of the License Holder

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

ACTION: General Notice

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations § 111.51(a), the following individual Customs broker licenses and any and all permits have been cancelled due to the death of the broker:

<u>Name</u>	License #	Port Name
Rufus B. Lee	2825	Mobile
Walter M. Cline	06284	Tampa
Peter D. Alberdi	06272	Tampa

DATED: August 12, 2005

JAYSON P. AHERN, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations.

[Published in the Federal Register, August 18, 2005 (70 FR 48575)]

Notice of Cancellation of Customs Broker License

AGENCY: Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Depart-

ment of Homeland Security

ACTION: General Notice

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 641 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (19 USC 1641) and the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 111.51), the following Customs broker licenses are cancelled without prejudice.

Name	License #	Issuing Port
Open Harbor, Inc.	21902	San Francisco
Associated Customhouse	9706	Tampa
Brokers, Inc.		
World Broker Puerto Rico, Inc.	21326	San Juan
Sig M. Glukstad, Inc. dba		
Miami International Forwarders	6090	Miami

DATED: August 12, 2005

JAYSON P. AHERN. Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations.

[Published in the Federal Register, August 18, 2005 (70 FR 48575)]

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.
Washington, DC, August 17, 2005

The following documents of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection ("CBP"), Office of Regulations and Rulings, have been determined to be of sufficient interest to the public and CBP field offices to merit publication in the CUSTOMS BULLETIN.

Sandra L. Bell for MICHAEL T. SCHMITZ,

Assistant Commissioner,

Office of Regulations and Rulings.

19 CFR PART 177

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF RULING LETTER AND RE-VOCATION OF TREATMENT RELATING TO THE TARIFF CLASSIFICATION OF CERTAIN GLOVES WITH COATED OVERLAYS

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

ACTION: Notice of proposed modification of a tariff classification ruling letter and revocation of treatment relating to the classification of certain gloves.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 625(c), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1625(c)), as amended by section 623 of Title VI (Customs Modernization) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103–182,107 Stat. 2057), this notice advises interested parties that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) intends to modify one ruling letter relating to the tariff classification, under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), of certain gloves with coated overlays. Similarly, CBP proposes to revoke any treatment previously accorded by it to substantially identical transactions. Comments are invited on the correctness of the intended actions.

DATE: Comments must be received on or before September 30, 2005.

ADDRESS: Written comments are to be addressed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Regulations and Rulings, Attention: Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Mint Annex, Washington, D.C. 20229. Submitted com-

ments may be inspected at U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 799 9th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., during regular business hours. Arrangements to inspect submitted comments should be made in advance by calling Joseph Clark of the Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch at (202) 572–8768.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Barulich, Tariff Classification and Marking Branch, at (202) 572–8883.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

BACKGROUND

On December 8, 1993, Title VI (Customs Modernization), of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103-182, 107 Stat. 2057) (hereinafter "Title VI"), became effective. Title VI amended many sections of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and related laws. Two new concepts which emerge from the law are informed compliance and shared responsibility. These concepts are premised on the idea that in order to maximize voluntary compliance with customs laws and regulations, the trade community needs to be clearly and completely informed of its legal obligations. Accordingly, the law imposes a greater obligation on CBP to provide the public with improved information concerning the trade community's responsibilities and rights under the customs and related laws. In addition, both the trade and CBP share responsibility in carrying out import requirements. For example, under section 484 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1484), the importer of record is responsible for using reasonable care to enter, classify and value imported merchandise, and provide any other information necessary to enable CBP to properly assess duties, collect accurate statistics and determine whether any other applicable legal requirement is met.

Pursuant to section 625(c)(1), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1625(c)(1)), as amended by section 623 of Title VI, this notice advises interested parties that CBP intends to modify one ruling letter relating to the tariff classification of certain gloves with coated overlays. Although in this notice CBP is specifically referring to the modification of New York Ruling Letter (NY) L81297, dated January 11, 2005 (Attachment A), this notice covers any rulings on this merchandise which may exist but have not been specifically identified. CBP has undertaken reasonable efforts to search existing databases for rulings in addition to the one identified. No further rulings have been found. Any party who has received an interpretive ruling or decision (*i.e.*, ruling letter, internal advice memorandum or decision or protest review decision) on the merchandise subject to this notice, should advise CBP during this notice period.

Similarly, pursuant to section 625(c)(2), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1625 (c)(2)), as amended by section 623 of Title VI, CBP in-

tends to revoke any treatment previously accorded by CBP to substantially identical transactions. Any person involved with substantially identical transactions should advise CBP during this notice period. An importer's failure to advise CBP of substantially identical transactions or of a specific ruling not identified in this notice, may raise issues of reasonable care on the part of the importer or its agents for importations of merchandise subsequent to the effective date of the final decision on this notice.

In NY L81297, CBP classified three styles of gloves made in China. One of the styles, style #1510 or the "contractor's glove," was classified in subheading 6116.93.9400, HTSUS, which provides for: "Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted: Other: Of synthetic fibers: Other: With fourchettes."

However, based on our review of the ruling and a sample of the article, we now believe that style #1510 is classified in subheading 6116.10.7520, HTSUS, which provides for: "Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted: Impregnated, coated or covered with plastics or rubber: Other: With fourchettes: Containing 50 percent or more by weight of cotton, man-made fibers or other textile fibers, or any combination thereof, Subject to man-made fiber restraints."

Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1625(c)(1), CBP intends to modify NY L81297 and any other ruling not specifically identified that is contrary to the determination set forth in this notice to reflect the proper classification of the merchandise pursuant to the analysis set forth in proposed Headquarters Ruling Letter (HQ) 967658 (Attachment B). Additionally, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1625(c)(2), CBP intends to revoke any treatment previously accorded by CBP to substantially identical transactions that are contrary to the determination set forth in this notice. Before taking this action, consideration will be given to any written comments timely received.

DATED: August 11, 2005

Gail A. Hamill for MYLES B. HARMON,

Director,

Commercial and Trade Facilitation Division.

[ATTACHMENT A]

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION,

NY L81297 January 11, 2005 CLA-2-61:RR:NC:TAB:354 L81297 CATEGORY: Classification TARIFF NO.: 6116.10.7520, 6116.93.9400

MR. STEPHEN M. ZELMAN STEPHEN M. ZELMAN & ASSOCIATES 888 Seventh Avenue, Suite 4500 New York, N.Y. 10106

RE: The tariff classification of gloves from China.

DEAR MR. ZELMAN:

In your letter dated December 15, 2004, written on behalf of your client, Magla Worldwide, Ltd., you requested a tariff classification ruling. The samples have been destroyed during our analysis.

You have submitted samples for three styles of gloves. You state that style #1320 will be sold as a garden glove. It is unlined with knit nylon spandex fourchettes, without cuffs and features a side zipper closure. The palm side is made up of a coated knit nylon material that features overlays on the thumb tip, fingertips on both the palm and backside, and on a portion of the palm and fingers on the palm side. These overlays are also considered "coated fabrics," but the fabric used in their construction is other than knit material. You state that the plastic coating found on all areas of this glove is not of cellular plastic. The back side of the glove is made of a knit polyester fabric that features a minor amount of plastic designs adhered to the knuckles and in the center area. You state that this glove is over 50% by weight of man-made fibers.

You state that style #1420 will be sold as a mechanic's glove. It is unlined, with knit nylon spandex fourchettes, without cuffs and contains a hook and loop closure on the backside wrist. The palm side is made up of a coated knit nylon material that features overlays on the thumb tips, fingertips on both the palm and backside, and on the palm and fingers of the palm side. A second set of overlays is also featured on portions of the palm, base of the thumb, thumb tip, and fingertips of both the palm and backside of the glove. All overlays are made up of a coated fabric, with the fabric being other than knit material. You state that the plastic coating found on this glove is not cellular. The backside of this glove is made of a knit polyester fabric that is overlaid with some plastic designs on the back of the fingers and in the center area. You state that the glove is over 50% by weight of man-made fibers.

You state that style #1510 will be sold as a contractor's glove. It is unlined, with woven nylon spandex fourchettes, without cuffs and features a hook and loop closure on the backside wrist. The palm side is made up of knit nylon spandex, which has coated knit overlays on the palm side and palm side of the fingers and thumb. The thumb tip, and fingertips on both the palm and backsides also feature an additional set of overlays made up of a coated knit material. The backside is made of a knit polyester fabric with a few plastic designs running down the back of the knuckle area and backs of the

fingers. A "sweat wipe" made of cotton terry material makes up the backside at the base of the thumb. A plastic overlay is also featured on the backside bearing the trademark/trade name of the licensor.

We agree with your suggested classification of 6116.10.7520, HTS, for styles #1320 and #1420 since the essential character of these gloves is imparted by the coated knit material of the palm side which, based on a cursory examination, we believe contains 50% or more by weight of man-made fibers. Since the material that makes up the palm side of style #1510 is not a coated fabric for tariff purposes, we do not agree with your suggested classification of 6116.10.7520, HTS.

The applicable subheading for styles #1320 and #1420 will be 6116.10.7520, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), which provides for gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted: impregnated, coated or covered with plastics or rubber: other: with fourchettes: containing 50% or more by weight of cotton, man-made fibers or other textile fibers, or any combination thereof \dots subject to man-made fiber restraints. The rate of duty will be 13.2% ad valorem.

The applicable subheading for style #1510 will be 6116.93.9400, HTS, which provides for gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted: other: of synthetic fibers: other: with fourchettes. The rate of duty will be 18.6% ad valorem.

This ruling is being issued under the provisions of Part 177 of the Customs Regulations (19 C.F.R. 177).

A copy of the ruling or the control number indicated above should be provided with the entry documents filed at the time this merchandise is imported. If you have any questions regarding the ruling, contact National Import Specialist Deborah Marinucci at 646–733–3054.

Robert B. Swierupski, *Director, National Commodity Specialist Division.*

[ATTACHMENT B]

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION,

HQ 967658 CLA-2 RR:CTF:TCM 967658 BtB CATEGORY: Classification TARIFF NO.: 6116.10.7520

Stephen M. Zelman, Esq. Stephen M. Zelman & Associates 888 Seventh Avenue, Suite 4500 New York, N.Y. 10106

Re: Classification of gloves from China; NY L81297 modified

DEAR MR. ZELMAN:

This is in response to your letter dated February 25, 2005, on behalf of your client, Magla Worldwide, Ltd./Magla Products LLC, requesting reconsideration of one of the classifications set forth in New York Ruling Letter (NY) L81297, dated January 11, 2005.

In NY L81297, the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) classified three styles of gloves made in China (style #1320 or the "garden glove," style #1420 or the "mechanic's glove," and style #1510 or the "contractor's glove"). CBP classified style #1320 and style #1420 in subheading 6116.10.7520, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States Annotated (HTSUSA), which provides for: "Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted: Impregnated, coated or covered with plastics or rubber: Other: With fourchettes: Containing 50 percent or more by weight of cotton, man-made fibers or other textile fibers, or any combination thereof, Subject to manmade fiber restraints." However, CBP classified style #1510 in subheading 6116.93.9400, HTSUSA, which provides for: "Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted: Other: Of synthetic fibers: Other: Other: With fourchettes."

In the ruling, the palm side of each of the three styles was held to impart essential character to their respective gloves, and the gloves were classified pursuant to GRI 3(b), explained further below. CBP classified style #1510 differently than style #1320 and style #1420 because, while coated knit material covered the entire palm side of style #1320 and style #1420, it did not cover the entire palm side of style #1510. As a result, the palm side of style #1510 was held not to be a coated fabric for tariff purposes and the glove was therefore not classified as a coated glove.

In your letter dated February 25, 2005, you request reconsideration of the classification set forth for style #1510. Per your request, we have reviewed NY L81297 and have determined that the classification set forth for style #1510 is incorrect. Therefore, this ruling modifies NY L81297.

The sample of style #1510, along with the other glove samples that you submitted, will be returned to you under separate cover.

FACTS:

In NY L81297, CBP describes style #1510, the contractor's glove:

It is unlined, with woven nylon spandex fourchettes, without cuffs and features a hook and loop closure on the backside wrist. The palm side is

made up of knit nylon spandex, which has coated knit overlays on the palm side and palm side of the fingers and thumb. The thumb tip, and fingertips on both the palm and backsides also feature an additional set of overlays made up of a coated knit material. The backside is made of a knit polyester fabric with a few plastic designs running down the back of the knuckle area and backs of the fingers. A "sweat wipe" made of cotton terry material makes up the backside at the base of the thumb. A plastic overlay is also featured on the backside bearing the trademark/ trade name of the licensor.

While not stated in NY L81297, the coated knit overlays (on the palm side and the palm side of the fingers and thumb) cover over 90 percent of the surface area of that side of style #1510. The areas not covered by overlays appear to have been left uncovered to give the palm side more flexibility, thereby enabling the wearer to grasp and grip articles easier. The "plastic designs" on the backside of the glove are also small overlays. Most of these small overlays are in the shape of small arrows, extending from the top of the fingers to the knuckles.

In your letter dated February 25, 2005, you assert that style #1510 is properly classified in subheading 6116.10.7520, HTSUSA, because the coated knit overlays on the palm side impart essential character to the glove.

ISSUE:

What is the classification of style #1510?

LAW AND ANALYSIS:

Classification under the HTSUSA is made in accordance with the General Rules of Interpretation (GRI). GRI 1 provides, in part, that classification decisions are to be "determined according to the terms of the headings and any relative section or chapter notes." If the goods cannot be classified solely on the basis of GRI 1, and if the headings and legal notes do not otherwise require, the remaining GRI may then be applied, in order.

The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System Explanatory Notes (EN) constitute the official interpretation of the Harmonized System at the international level (for the 4 digit headings and the 6 digit subheadings) and facilitate classification under the HTSUSA by offering guidance in understanding the scope of the headings and GRI. While neither legally binding nor dispositive of classification issues, the EN provide commentary on the scope of each heading of the HTSUSA and are generally indicative of the proper interpretation of the headings. See T.D. 89–80, 54 Fed. Reg. 35127–28 (Aug. 23, 1989).

General EN to Chapter 61 states that where the presence of parts or accessories, such as woven fabrics, furskin, feathers, leather, plastics or metal, constitutes more than mere trimming on goods classified in Chapter 61, the articles are classified in accordance with the relative Chapter Notes . . . , or failing that, according to the General Interpretative Rules.

As the overlays on the palm side of style #1510 comprise over 90 percent of the surface area of that side, we do not regard them as "mere trimming." Therefore, pursuant to the General EN cited above, the glove is classified in accordance with the General Interpretative Rules, as there are no relative Chapter Notes.

Style #1510 cannot be classified solely on the basis GRI 1 because the style is a composite good consisting of different materials classifiable in dif-

ferent headings and no single heading provides for it. Consequently, the remaining GRI are applied, in order. GRI 2(a) relates to articles presented unassembled or disassembled and, as style #1510 is imported in finished condition, GRI 2(a) is not applicable in this case. As a result, GRI 2(b) is applied. GRI 2(b), in pertinent part, states that: "[t]he classification of goods consisting of more than one material or substance shall be according to the principles of rule 3." Moving to rule 3, GRI 3(a) states that "[t]he heading which provides the most specific description shall be preferred to headings providing a more general description. However, when two or more headings each refer to part only of the materials..contained in...composite goods . . . , those headings are to be regarded as equally specific in relation to those goods, even if one of them gives a more complete or precise description of the goods." As GRI 3(a) fails to determine the classification, GRI 3(b) is applied. GRI 3(b) states, in relevant part, that: "composite goods consisting of different materials . . . which cannot be classified by reference to 3(a), shall be classified as if they consisted of the material or component which gives them their essential character, insofar as this criterion is applicable."

EN VIII to GRI 3(b) provides the following guidance in regard to identifying the essential character of composite goods consisting of different materials:

The 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 a constituent material in relation to the use of the goods.

When classifying gloves consisting of different materials pursuant to GRI 3(b), CBP reviews each of the factors set forth in the above EN. Generally, the materials on a glove's palm side (from fingertips to wrist) will be given greater consideration than those on the backside, as these materials are usually integral to a glove's functionality and use. In the instant case, the coated knit overlays on style #1510 predominate on the palm side and make the glove especially suited for its use as a contractor's glove. It is the palm side overlays that protect the hand and allow the wearer to grasp and grip articles easier. Without these overlays, the glove could not effectively function as a contractor's, or work glove, as it would offer only negligible protection and no assistance in gripping or grasping. Without the overlays, its palm side's knit nylon spandex base would likely snag, pull and/or rip in work environments.

Given that the coated knit overlays on the palm side of the glove cover over 90 percent of the surface area of that side and provide the glove with its key attributes, we find these coated overlays to be the material which gives style #1510 its essential character.

HOLDING:

Style #1510, also identified as the contractor's glove, is classified in subheading 6116.10.7520, HTSUSA, which provides for: "Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted: Impregnated, coated or covered with plastics or rubber: Other: With fourchettes: Containing 50 percent or more by weight of cotton, man-made fibers or other textile fibers, or any combination thereof, Subject to man-made fiber restraints." The applicable column one, general duty rate for the merchandise under the 2005 HTSUSA is 13.2% *ad valorem*. The textile category is 631.

Quota/visa requirements are no longer applicable for merchandise which is the product of World Trade Organization (WTO) member countries. The textile category number above applies to merchandise produced in non-WTO member countries. Quota and visa requirements are the result of international agreements that are subject to frequent renegotiations and changes. To obtain the most current information on quota and visa requirements applicable to this merchandise, we suggest you check, close to the time of shipment, the "Textile Status Report for Absolute Quotas" which is available on our web site at www.cbp.gov. For current information regarding possible textile safeguard actions on goods from China and related issues, we refer you to the web site of the Office of Textiles and Apparel of the Department of Commerce at otexa.ita.doc.gov.

EFFECT ON OTHER RULINGS:

NY L81297, dated January 11, 2005, is hereby modified.

Myles B. Harmon,

Director,

Commercial Trade and Facilitation Division.

MODIFICATION OF RULING LETTER AND REVOCATION OF TREATMENT RELATING TO THE TARIFF CLASSIFICATION OF CERTAIN RAYON FILAMENT YARN

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

ACTION: Notice of modification of a tariff classification ruling letter and revocation of treatment relating to the classification of certain rayon filament yarn.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 625(c), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1625(c)), as amended by section 623 of Title VI (Customs Modernization) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103–182,107 Stat. 2057), this notice advises interested parties that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is modifying one ruling letter relating to the tariff classification, under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), of certain rayon filament yarn. Similarly, CBP is revoking any treatment previously accorded by it to substantially identical transactions. Notice proposing these actions and inviting comments on their correctness was published in the *Customs Bulletin*, Volume 39, Number 29, on July 13, 2005. No comments were received in response to this notice.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This action is effective for merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after October 30, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Barulich, Tariff Classification and Marking Branch, at (202) 572–8883.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

BACKGROUND

On December 8, 1993, Title VI (Customs Modernization), of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103-182, 107 Stat. 2057) (hereinafter "Title VI"), became effective. Title VI amended many sections of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and related laws. Two new concepts which emerge from the law are informed compliance and shared responsibility. These concepts are premised on the idea that in order to maximize voluntary compliance with customs laws and regulations, the trade community needs to be clearly and completely informed of its legal obligations. Accordingly, the law imposes a greater obligation on CBP to provide the public with improved information concerning the trade community's responsibilities and rights under the customs and related laws. In addition, both the trade and CBP share responsibility in carrying out import requirements. For example, under section 484 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1484), the importer of record is responsible for using reasonable care to enter, classify and value imported merchandise, and provide any other information necessary to enable CBP to properly assess duties, collect accurate statistics and determine whether any other applicable legal requirement is met.

Pursuant to section 625(c)(1), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1625(c)(1)), as amended by section 623 of Title VI, notice proposing to modify New York Ruling Letter (NY) H86635 was published in the *Customs Bulletin*, Volume 39, Number 29, on July 13, 2005. No comments were received in response to this notice. As stated in the proposed notice, the modification will cover any rulings on this merchandise which may exist but have not been specifically identified. CBP has undertaken reasonable efforts to search existing databases for rulings in addition to the one identified. No further rulings have been found. Any party who has received an interpretive ruling or decision (*i.e.*, ruling letter, internal advice memorandum or decision or protest review decision) on the merchandise subject to this notice should have advised CBP during this notice period.

Similarly, pursuant to section 625(c)(2), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1625 (c)(2)), as amended by section 623 of Title VI, CBP is revoking any treatment previously accorded by CBP to substantially identical transactions. Any person involved with substantially identical transactions should have advised CBP during this notice period. An importer's failure to advise CBP of substantially identical transactions or of a specific ruling not identified in this notice, may raise issues of reasonable care on the part of the importer or its

agents for importations of merchandise subsequent to the effective date of the final decision on this notice.

In NY H86635, CBP classified six types of rayon filament yarns from France. One of the yarns, identified in the ruling as #3 or "Ref. 12765/212765" was classified in subheading 5403.32.0000, HTSUSA, which provides for: "Artificial filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including artificial monofilament of less than 67 decitex: Other yarn, single: Of viscose rayon, with a twist exceeding 120 turns/m." Based on our review of the ruling and the article's description, we now believe that the yarn identified as #3 or "Ref. 12765/212765" is classified in subheading 5403.39.0040, HTSUSA, as "Artificial filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including artificial monofilament of less than 67 decitex: Other yarn, single: Other, Multifilament, with twist of 5 turns or more per meter."

Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1625(c)(1), CBP is modifying NY H86635 and any other ruling not specifically identified that is contrary to the determination set forth in this notice to reflect the proper classification of the merchandise pursuant to the analysis set forth in Head-quarters Ruling Letter (HQ) 967717, which is set forth as the attachment to this document. Additionally, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1625(c)(2), CBP is revoking any treatment previously accorded by CBP to substantially identical transactions.

In accordance with 19 U.S.C. 1625(c), this ruling will become effective 60 days after its publication in the *Customs Bulletin*.

DATED: August 16, 2005

William G. Rosoff for MYLES B. HARMON,

Director,

Commercial and Trade Facilitation Division.

Attachment

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY. BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION,

HQ 967717 August 16, 2005 CLA-2 RR:CR:TE 967717 BtB CATEGORY: Classification TARIFF NO.: 5403.39.0040

MS. ELLEN A. DILAPI GRUNFELD, DESIDERIO, LEBOWITZ, SILVERMAN & KLESTADT LLP 399 Park Ave. 25th Floor New York, NY 10022-4877

Re: Classification of rayon filament yarns from France; NY H86635 Modified

DEAR MS. DILAPI:

On January 10, 2002, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) issued New York Ruling Letter (NY) H86635 to you on behalf of Jasco Fabrics, Inc. In NY H86635, CBP classified six types of rayon filament yarns from France (referred to as #'s 1–6) under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States Annotated (HTSUSA).

Upon review of that ruling, we have found that the classification provided for one type of rayon filament yarn (#3) is incorrect. This ruling, Headquarters Ruling Letter (HQ) 967717, hereby modifies NY H86635 in regard to that type of rayon filament yarn. The classifications set forth in NY H86635 for the other types of yarns are correct and this ruling does not modify them.

Pursuant to section 625(c), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1625(c)), as amended by section 623 of Title VI (Customs Modernization) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, Pub. L. 103–182, 107 Stat. 2057, 2186 (1993), notice of the proposed modification of NY H86635, as described below, was published in the *Customs Bulletin*, Volume 39, Number 29, on July 13, 2005. CBP received no comments during the notice and comment period that closed on August 12, 2005.

FACTS:

In NY H86635, rayon filament yarn #3 ("Yarn #3"), also identified as "Ref. 12765/212765" is described as: "100% Bemberg cuprammonium rayon; 110 decitex; 75 filament; twist of 1670 tpm."

In that ruling, CBP classified Yarn #3 in subheading 5403.32.0000, HTSUSA, which provides for: "Artificial filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including artificial monofilament of less than 67 decitex: Other yarn, single: Of viscose rayon, with a twist exceeding 120 turns/m."

ISSUE:

Whether Yarn #3 is classified in subheading 5403.32.0000, HTSUSA, or in subheading 5403.39.0040, HTSUSA, as "Artificial filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including artificial monofilament of less than 67 decitex: Other yarn, single: Other, Multifilament, with twist of 5 turns or more per meter."

LAW AND ANALYSIS:

Classification under the HTSUSA is made in accordance with the General Rules of Interpretation (GRI). GRI 1 provides, in part, that classification decisions are to be "determined according to the terms of the headings and any relative section or chapter notes." If the goods cannot be classified solely on the basis of GRI 1, and if the headings and legal notes do not otherwise require, the remaining GRI may then be applied, in order.

The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System Explanatory Notes (EN) constitute the official interpretation of the Harmonized System at the international level (for the 4 digit headings and the 6 digit subheadings) and facilitate classification under the HTSUSA by offering guidance in understanding the scope of the headings and GRI. While neither legally binding nor dispositive of classification issues, the EN provide commentary on the scope of each heading of the HTSUSA and are generally indicative of the proper interpretation of the headings. See T.D. 89–80, 54 Fed. Reg. 35127–28 (Aug. 23, 1989).

The ENs to Chapter 54, in pertinent part, state that:

The main **artificial fibres** are:

- (A) Cellulosic fibres, namely:
 - (1) **Viscose rayon**, which is produced by treating cellulose (generally in the form of sulphite wood pulp) with sodium hydroxide; the resulting alkali-cellulose is then treated with carbon disulphide and transformed into sodium cellulose xanthate. The latter is in turn transformed into a thick solution known as viscose by dissolving it in dilute sodium hydroxide. After purification and maturing, the viscose is then extruded through spinnerets into a coagulating acid bath to form filaments of regenerated cellulose. **Viscose rayon** also covers modal fibres, which are produced from regenerated cellulose by a modified viscose process.
 - (2) **Cuprammonium rayon (cupro)**, obtained by dissolving cellulose (generally in the form of linters or chemical wood pulp) in a cuprammonium solution; the resulting viscous solution is extruded into a bath where filaments of precipitated cellulose are formed.

As the ENs above illustrate, cuprammonium rayon varies from viscose rayon. In the case at hand, Yarn #3 is made of cuprammonium rayon, not viscose rayon. It should, therefore, not be classified as a yarn of viscose rayon, but should be classified in subheading 5403.39, HTSUSA, the provision covering cuprammonium rayon. As Yarn #3 has a twist of 5 turns or more per meter, it is classified in subheading 5403.39.0040, HTSUSA.

HOLDING:

Yarn #3, also identified as "Ref. 12765/212765," is classified in subheading 5403.39.0040, HTSUSA, as "Artificial filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including artificial monofilament of less than 67 decitex: Other yarn, single: Other, Multifilament, with twist of 5 turns or more per meter." The applicable column one, general rate of duty for the merchandise under the 2005 HTSUSA is 8% ad valorem.

NY H86635, dated January 10, 2002, is hereby modified. In accordance with 19 U.S.C. 1625(c), this ruling will become effective 60 days after its publication in the *Customs Bulletin*.

William G. Rosoff for Myles B. Harmon,

Director,

Commercial and Trade Facilitation Division.