

## The Month So Far: January 23 through 27, 2011

### ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

**LACEY ACT:** [Plant and Plant Product Declaration Form](#) – Completed Sample

[BLANK P & PP Declaration Form](#)

[BLANK Plant and Plant Product Declaration Supplemental Form](#)

**Guidance:** [F A Qs](#) [Clarification on Quantity and Unit of Measure](#)

[Lookup plant genus and species](#) [Plant and Plant Product Declaration Special Use Codes](#)

[Chart: Do I need to Declare my Shipment Under the Lacey Act?](#)

[Schedule of Enforcement of the Declaration Requirement for Goods of, or Containing, Plants or Plant Products](#)

[Complete List of Electronic Manuals](#)

### U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

**REMINDER: Customs Broker Triennial Status Report**

[Frequently Asked Questions Customs Broker Triennial 2012](#) – includes information such as:

**Q:** When is the status report due to Customs?

**A:** A report that is filed during the month of February 2012 is considered timely filed. CBP offices will begin accepting status reports and the corresponding fee on January 2, 2012.

[CBP INFO CENTER WHAT'S NEW IN TRADE](#)

[FOIA ELECTRONIC READING ROOM](#)

[WEEKLY EXCHANGE RATE MULTIPLIERS](#)

[INFORMED COMPLIANCE PUBLICATIONS](#)

[2011 OBTs](#) [2011 TBTs](#)

[http://www.CBP.gov/xp/cgov/trade/trade\\_programs/textiles and quotas/commodity/](http://www.CBP.gov/xp/cgov/trade/trade_programs/textiles_and_quotas/commodity/)

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### CBP BULLETIN NOTICES

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#### *General Notices*

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*Revocation of Ruling Letters and Revocation of Treatment Relating to Classification of*

► *Salad Spinners ..... 10*

*EFFECTIVE DATE: This action is effective for merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after March 26, 2012. [reduces duty from 2.5% to 1.3%]*

...

*In NY N047346 and NY N061380, CBP ruled that subject merchandise was classified in subheading 8479.89.98, HTSUS, which provides for "Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter; parts thereof: Other machines and mechanical appliances: Other: Other."*

*These rulings are incorrect because the subject salad spinners use centrifugal force to dry salad greens and are therefore classified eo nomine in subheading 8421.19.00, HTSUS, which provides for "Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers; filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus, for liquids or gases; parts thereof: Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers: Other."*

*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 (Customs Modernization) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103-182, 107 Stat. 2057), this notice advises interested parties that CBP is revoking two ruling letters pertaining to the classification of salad spinners. Although in this notice CBP is specifically*

referring to New York Ruling Letters (NY) N047346, dated January 14, 2009 and NY N061380, dated June 15, 2009, this notice covers any rulings on this merchandise which may exist but have not been specifically identified.

The subject salad spinners use centrifugal force to whisk water away from salad greens. Heading 8421 covers centrifuges, and includes centrifuges that remove the moisture from wet substances. See EN 84.21. It consists of a basket that revolves at great speed in a stationary cylindrical collector. The solid ingredients- i.e., the salad greens- are retained and the moisture is removed by centrifugal force. See EN 84.21. As such, the subject merchandise is described by the terms of heading 8421, HTSUS, and can be classified there *eo nomine*. The heading text does not limit the heading to industrial items. While the EN notes “great speed” is required, there is no indication that such speed could not be obtained manually. See EN 84.21.

Insofar as the subject merchandise is classified in Section XVI, HTSUS, and specifically in heading 8421, HTSUS, it cannot be classified in heading 3924, HTSUS, in accordance with Note 3 to Chapter 39, HTSUS.

**Notice of Revocation and Modification of Three Ruling Letters and Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of**

► **Plastic Beverage Bottles** ..... 17  
**EFFECTIVE DATE: This action is effective for merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after March 26, 2012. [no duty impact]**

In HQ 952264, NY D82348, and NY F80484, CBP classified the plastic beverage bottles in heading 3924, HTSUS, specifically in subheading 3924.90, HTSUS, which provides for other household articles of plastics. It is now CBP’s position that the plastic beverage bottles are properly classified in subheading 3924.10, HTSUS, which provides for tableware and kitchenware of plastics.

Modification of HQ 952264:

...

although the subject bottle is capable of being transported from point to point with liquids therein, the specific primary purpose of the bottle is to store or contain beverages. The bottle is thus *eiusdem generis* with the exemplars listed in heading 3924, HTSUS, and classifiable under that heading.

As pertains to the specific subheading under which the bottle is classifiable, EN 39.24 lists exemplars of “other household articles” that fall within subheading 3924.90, HTSUS. Those exemplars are ash trays, hot water bottles, matchbox holders, dustbins, buckets, watering cans, food storage containers, curtains, drapes, table covers and fitted furniture dust-covers. It is important to note that the only listed exemplar with any connection to foodstuffs – food storage containers – is used for storage, and is not used to dispense food or beverages. By contrast, many of the exemplars of “tableware” in EN 39.24, and classifiable under subheading 3924.10, HTSUS, are items from which the consumer can directly consume beverages or food, a primary characteristic shared with the bottle that is the subject of this ruling. It should also be noted that the expression “tableware” does not solely refer to items used in the home. Subheading 3924.10, HTSUS, provides for all tableware, regardless of whether it will be used inside or outside of the household, and CBP has consistently interpreted subheading 3924.10, HTSUS, to cover such goods.

Here, the primary purpose of the subject bottle is to dispense beverages that its user can directly consume, whether in a home or elsewhere. It is not used for storage. Accordingly, we find that the subject plastic sports beverage bottle constitutes “tableware” and is properly classifiable under subheading 3924.10.40, HTSUS, as tableware of plastics, other.

By application of GRI 1, the subject complete plastic sports beverage bottle is classifiable under heading 3924, HTSUS. Specifically, it is classifiable under subheading 3924.10.40, HTSUS, which provides for “Tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and hygienic and toilet articles, plastics: Tableware and kitchenware: Other.” The column one, general rate of duty is 3.4% *ad valorem*.

**Proposed Modification of Ruling Letters HQ 228508 & HQ H046995 Relating To Analysis Of Manufacture In CBP Bonded Warehouse . . . . . 29**

**EFFECTIVE DATE: Written comments should be received on or before February 24, 2012.**

*In HQ 228508, dated September 9, 1999, and HQ H046995, dated February 2, 2009, CBP used the “substantial transformation” analysis of Ferrostaal Metals Corp. v. United States, 11 C.I.T. 470 (1987), in determining whether an action would constitute ‘manufacture’ for purposes of 19 U.S.C. § 1562, the provision on permissible manipulation in CBP bonded warehouses. However, in 1992 the Court of International Trade held in Tropicana Products, Inc. v. United States that, the “substantial transformation” test was inapplicable for 19 U.S.C. § 1562 determinations of ‘manufacture’ and instead a “low threshold” may be used. 789 F. Supp. 1154, 1158 (1992). Based on our recent review of HQ 228508 and HQ H046995, we have concluded that the use of the ‘substantial transformation’ analysis in the context of §1562 is incorrect.*

*However, the proposed modification to HQ 228508 and HQ H046995 does not change their holding. Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1625(c)(1), CBP intends to modify HQ 228508 and HQ H046995 and any other ruling not specifically identified, in order to reflect the proper analysis as contained in proposed HQ H140895 (Attachment B) and HQ H141855 (Attachment D). Additionally, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1625(c)(2), CBP intends to modify 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.*

**[ATTACHMENT B - HQ H140895]**

*RE: Modification of HQ 228508; Request for Internal Advice concerning manufacture or manipulation of merchandise in a bonded warehouse; 19 U.S.C. §1562; broccoli.*

...

*The statute, in 19 U.S.C. §1562 provides that, imported “merchandise may [with customs permission and supervision] be cleaned, sorted, repacked, or otherwise changed in condition, but not manufactured, in bonded warehouses established for that purpose . . . .” “Manufacture” for purposes of 19 U.S.C. § 1562 does not require a substantial transformation, instead “a low threshold of ‘transformation’” satisfies the meaning of ‘manufactured’ for bonded warehouses purposes. Tropicana Products, Inc. v. U.S., 16 C.I.T. 155, 160 (1992). In Tropicana, the Court of International Trade (“CIT”) looked at the meaning of “manufacture” in 19 U.S.C. § 1562 and distinguished it from the meaning of “manufacture” when used in the context of drawback, classification, and a country of origin analysis. Id. (“the criterion of whether goods have been ‘manufactured’ serves different purposes under different statutes, particularly § 1562 on the one hand and statutes concerned with country-of origin marking, Generalized System of Preferences and drawback on the other. . .”). The CIT determined that:*

*To interpret “manufacturing” – an expressly prohibited manipulation under § 1562 – as requiring a high threshold of transformation (viz., a substantial transformation as stringently required in country of origin and drawback cases), would negate the evident legislative intent of the statute to permit only very minor or rudimentary manipulations in bonded warehouses – akin to the exemplars (cleaning, sorting and repacking).*

*Id. at 160. Therefore, the analysis to determine whether a procedure constitutes a “manufacture” for purposes of 19 U.S.C. § 1562 is a “low threshold.” Id.*

*In Tropicana, the CIT held that the process of diluting concentrated orange juice by adding water to be a manufacture for purposes of 19 U.S.C. § 1562. 16 C.I.T. at 162. SHF argues that its bonded warehouse operations will not result in a ‘substantial transformation’ of the imported merchandise and therefore, it will not constitute a “manufacture” in its bonded warehouse. However, SHF’s proposed operations of mixing totes of florets and stalks creates a new product, at a vastly different price, and thus, constitutes a manufacture.*

*SHF's proposed procedure involves mixing totes of broccoli florets and stalks. The broccoli florets and stalks will be blended together to create totes composed of 40% florets and 60% stalks. There are three main steps to SHF's proposed process: 1) the opening of the tote containers; 2) the blending of the florets and stalks; and 3) the repackaging of the blended mixture. Although, the broccoli remains broccoli, the nature of the merchandise has significantly changed. The broccoli florets are no longer solely broccoli florets. The broccoli stalks are no longer solely broccoli stalks. The blend is now known in the industry and in the marketplace there is a significant difference between totes of solely stalks or florets.*

*Additionally, the price of this new merchandise, broccoli cuts, is considerably different than the price of totes of stalks or totes of florets. This new product is priced twice as much as a stalks-only tote and half as much as a florets-only tote. This substantial difference in price for broccoli cuts, indicates there is a new product and that it is recognized as such, by not only the broccoli industry, but also, the public. The blended broccoli cuts have taken on a new name and price.*

*In Tropicana, where the blending of orange juice concentrates to achieve a desired Brix to acid ratios changed the fundamental character of the imported unblended concentrate, the CIT concluded that the blending operation was not a permitted manipulation. The CIT "analyzed the exemplars in the statute" and "blending" was not one of the permissible listed terms. The Court also held that, Tropicana's blending "was not. . . analogous to. . . [§1562's language of] 'cleaned, sorted, repacked,' and that therefore, it was "not within the scope of [§ 1562's] 'otherwise changed in condition.'" Tropicana, 161 C.I.T. at 162. Tropicana's analysis is applicable to this case.*

*The process of blending and diluting the orange juice concentrate in Tropicana was highly sophisticated and calibrated. While in the present case, the blending process is not as intricate, we must consider the sophistication of the process in question in relation to the sophistication of the merchandise itself. The manufacture and sale of orange juice concentrate is a highly complex trade. Broccoli, however, is fundamentally more basic. When dealing with a basic product such as broccoli, with only three forms (florets, stalks, and a broccoli cuts), the distinctiveness of each form is reflected by a substantial variance in the price. Thus, the process of transforming broccoli into a different form need not be complex and intricate to be deemed a manufacture.*

*According to the blending description provided by SHF, it appears that the broccoli will change substantially. The blending of the more expensive florets with the less expensive stalks, in a 40%-60% mix, produces a new product at a new price. This mixing is not performed for a decorative purpose. It appears to be performed for a marketing and a profit-building purpose. Further, on average, a tote of florets costs two hundred percent more than a tote of stalks. A mix of florets and stalks costs nearly 100% more than a tote of stalks, but nearly half as much as a tote of florets. This demonstrates that both SHF and consumers perceive a difference in these products, whether it is totes of florets, stalks, or cuts. Thus, we find that the operation described above would result in a manufacture of the subject merchandise and is therefore, not permitted under 19 U.S.C. §1562.*

*The blending of broccoli florets and stalks described above is considered to be a manufacture under 19 U.S.C. § 1562, for the purposes of admitting the subject merchandise to a CBP bonded warehouse.*

**[ATTACHMENT D - HQ H141855]**

*RE: Modification of HQ H046995; Class 8 Bonded Warehouse (Whether the proposed operation of adding and mixing salt to wine to create cooking wine is permissible manipulation for purposes of CBP bonded warehouses under title 19 U.S.C. § 1562.)*

...

*In HQ 228508 (September 9, 1999), modified in HQ H140895, we held that the mixing of imported broccoli florets and stalks in a CBP bonded warehouse would be considered a manufacture, not a mere manipulation, and thus, impermissible under 19 U.S.C. § 1562. In HQ 228508, the proposed operation involved blending totes of broccoli florets and broccoli stalks. The broccoli florets and stalks were to be*

*blended on a 40/60 percent basis, and then placed in totes containing the blend, for export. There were essentially three steps to the process: 1) the opening of the tote containers; 2) the blending of the florets and the stalks; and 3) the repackaging of the blended mixture. In finding that the mixing of the florets and stalks was a manufacture, we reasoned that although, the broccoli remained broccoli, the nature of the merchandise had changed. The broccoli florets were no longer solely broccoli florets. The broccoli stalks were no longer solely broccoli stalks. After processing, the blend became known in the industry and in the marketplace as “broccoli cuts.” Additionally, the price of the new merchandise became significantly different as well. The new totes of broccoli cuts costs twice as much as totes carrying only stalks and half as much as totes carrying only florets. This substantial difference in price for broccoli cuts indicated that there was a new product, and that it was recognized as such by both the broccoli industry and the public. The broccoli cuts had taken on a new name and price.*

*In the case of the broccoli, the merchandise changed significantly in its condition. The mixing of the more expensive florets with the less expensive stalks, in a 40–60 percent mix, produced a new product at a new price. The mixing was performed for marketing and profit-related purposes. As evidenced by the price differential, both the company and consumers perceive a difference in the new product of broccoli cuts and hence, they attach to it a different value. Accordingly, in HQ 228508 we found this processing to be the kind of change in condition 19 U.S.C. § 1562 considered to be a manufacture and not a mere manipulation.*

*Likewise in the instant case, we find that the addition and mixing of salt to the drinking wine is the kind of change in condition that would be considered a manufacture and not a mere manipulation pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1562. Although, the only change to the wine is the addition of salt, it dramatically changes the wine from a beverage to a cooking ingredient. Once the salt is added to the wine, it is no longer fit for drinking and it becomes a cooking wine. While the value of the product does not change significantly, the purpose and marketing of the product changes completely. Therefore, the process of adding salt to the wine is impermissible manufacture pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1562.*

**Modification of Ruling Letter and Revocation of Treatment Relating to the Tariff Classification of**

**► EZ Tree Bar ..... 46**

***EFFECTIVE DATE: This action is effective for merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after March 26, 2012. [increases duty from 0% to 2.9%]***

*In NY N132377, CBP classified the EZ Tree Bar in subheading 7326.00.50, HTSUS, which provides for other articles of iron or steel, other, other, other, other. Based on our analysis, we continue to believe that this primary classification is correct. In N132377, CBP also ruled that the EZ Tree Bar is eligible for entry under subheading 9817.00.50, HTSUS, which provides for the duty-free entry of machinery, equipment and implements to be used for agricultural or horticultural purposes. We now believe that this determination is not correct. U.S. Note 2(ij) in Chapter 98 Subchapter XVII states that the provisions of 9817.00.50, HTSUS do not apply to articles classified in Chapter 73, HTSUS, with certain exceptions. Because subheading 7326.00.50, HTSUS, is not among the subheadings excepted from of the exclusion for articles of Chapter 73 HTSUS, set forth in U.S. note 2(ij), we now believe that the EZ Tree Bar is not eligible for duty-free entry under subheading 9817.00.50, HTSUS.*

...

*This is provision based on actual use. See Headquarters Ruling Letter (HQ) 953152, dated March 15, 1993. A tariff classification controlled by the actual use to which the imported goods are put in the United States is satisfied only if such use is intended at the time of importation, the goods are so used and proof thereof is furnished within three years after the goods are entered. See Additional U.S. Rule of Interpretation 1(b), HTSUS. U.S. Note 2(ij) to Chapter 98 Subchapter XVII states in part, that the provisions of subheading 9817.00.50, HTSUS does not apply to articles classified in Chapter 73, HTSUS, with certain exceptions. Subheading 7326.90, HTSUS is not one of the exceptions.*

We have held that before an article may be classified in subheading 9817.00.50, HTSUS, and qualify for the agricultural use duty exemption it must first satisfy each part of the following three-part test, taken in order. 1) the articles must not be among the long list of exclusions to subheading 9817.00.50 or 9817.00.60 under Section XXII, Chapter 98, Subchapter XVII, U.S. Note 2; 2) the terms of subheadings 9817.00.50 or 9817.00.60 must be met in accordance with GRI 1; and 3) the merchandise must meet the actual use conditions required in accordance with sections 10.131 10.139 of the CBP Regulations (19 CFR 10.131 10.139). If a good fails any part of the test, then recourse would have to be made to its primary classification. See HQ 086211, dated March 24, 1990.

Therefore, because the EZ Tree Bar is classified in subheading 7326.90 HTSUS, it is not eligible for duty-free entry under 9817.00.50, HTSUS. Thus, it will be classified according to its primary classification in subheading 7326.90.85, HTSUS.

The EZ Tree Bar is classified in subheading 7326.90.85, HTSUS which provides for articles of iron or steel, other, other, other, other. In accordance with U.S. Note 2(ij), articles classifiable in this provision are not eligible for duty-free entry under heading 9817.00.60, HTSUS. Therefore, the EZ Tree Bar is not eligible for duty-free entry under subheading 9817.00.60.

**Agency Information Collection Activities: Jade Act . . . . . 52**

**CARGO SYSTEMS MESSAGING SERVICE**

- CSMS #12-000023 – Title:** [ACE/Microsoft Security Patch Removal](#)
- CSMS #12-000022 – Title:** [New Address and Phone Numbers for the Miami Client Representative Office](#)
- CSMS #12-000021 – Title:** [Status on Release Date Issues](#)
- CSMS #12-000020 – Title:** [Harmonized System Update 1201 Changes to the 2012 Harmonized Tariff Schedule](#)
- CSMS #12-000019 – Title:** [Correction to Memorandum on Bond Requirements on Informal Entries](#)
- CSMS #12-000018 – Title:** [ATPA/ATPDEA Extension with Retroactivity Includes J\\* \(J Asterisk\) & HTSUS 9821](#)
- CSMS #12-000017 – Title:** [Snow Day for Seattle Area Ports January 18 and 19, 2012](#)
- CSMS #12-000016 – Title:** [Snow Days January 18 and 19, 2012 for Seattle Area Ports](#)

**CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION**

**NOTICES**

Provisional Acceptance of Settlement Agreements and Orders: Hewlett-Packard Co. [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

Meetings:

TIME AND DATE: Thursday, **February 2, 2012, 9 a.m.-12 p.m.** [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

PLACE: Room 420, Bethesda Towers, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland

Matters To Be Considered:

1. Decisional Matter: Infant Swings--Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.
2. Briefing Matter: ASTM F'963 '11.

A live webcast of the Meeting can be viewed at [www.cpsc.gov/webcast](http://www.cpsc.gov/webcast).

**Consumer Product Safety Information Database:** [www.SaferProducts.gov](http://www.SaferProducts.gov)

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**Third Party Testing and Firewalled Laboratories - Questions and Answers, December 2009**

*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](#)*

### **CPSC RECALLS & UPDATES**

- [Columbia ParCar Recalls for Repair Golf, Service, Utility Vehicles Due to Crash Hazard](#)
- [BJ's Recalls LED Flashlight Sets Due to Fire and Burn Hazards](#)
- [KYMCO Recalls Utility Vehicles Due to Fire Hazard](#)
- [Bicycle Handlebars Recalled by Euro Asia Imports; Handlebars Can Break Resulting in Loss of Control and Fall Hazard](#)
- [Blount International Recalls Replacement Blades Used with Ariens Lawnmowers Due to Laceration Hazard](#)
- [Infant Rattles Recalled by Lee Carter Co. Due to Choking Hazard](#)
- [Mexican Wrestling Action Figures Recalled by Lee Carter Co. Due to Violation of Lead Paint Standard](#)
- [Hewlett-Packard Agrees to \\$425,000 Civil Penalty for Failure to Immediately Report Lithium-Ion Battery Packs](#)
- [Food Carriers Recalled by California Innovations Due to Freezer Gel Pack Ingestion Hazard](#)
- [Expandable Lunch Boxes Recalled by California Innovations Due to Freezer Gel Pack Ingestion Hazard](#)
- [Steelcase Inc. Recalls Desk Chairs Due to Fall Hazard](#)

Search the [CPSC Recalls and Safety News Page](#)

### **FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION RULES**

Ophthalmic & Topical Dosage Form New Animal Drugs: Gentamicin & Betamethasone Spray	<a href="#">[TEXT]</a> <a href="#">[PDF]</a>
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Implantation or Injectable Dosage Form New Animal Drugs:	
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Gonadotropin Releasing Factor Analog-Diphtheria Toxoid Conjugate	<a href="#">[TEXT]</a> <a href="#">[PDF]</a>
New Animal Drugs for Use in Animal Feeds:	
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### **PROPOSED RULES**

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### **FDA RECALLS**

*After Clicking [HERE](#) Scroll Down A Bit And To The Right is the Search Box*

Recent FDA Recalls, Market Withdrawals, & Safety Alerts:

- [FDA's MedWatch Safety Alerts: December 2011](#)
- [M.E. Thompson, Inc. Recalls Anytime Deli Brand Turkey & Ham Footlong Sandwich Because Of Possible Health Risk](#)
- [Jones'™ Seasoning Voluntarily Recalls Original and Spicy Southwest Blend Mock Salt Because of Possible Health Risk](#)
- [Price Chopper Supermarkets Recalls Shredded Taco Cheese](#)
- [Kradjian Imp Co Is Doing An Expanded Recall Of Cedar Tree Brand Tresse Cheese And Cedar Tree Brand Shinglish Cheese Because Of Possible Health Risk](#)
- [Carefusion Provides Update on Voluntary Recall of Neurological Monitoring Software and Devices](#)
- [Perfect Image Solutions, LLC Issues Voluntary Recall of Unapproved Product Due to Potential Health Risk](#)
- [USA Far Ocean Group Inc. Issues Voluntary Nationwide Recall of Vagifresh Ball and Vagifresh Gel, Marketed Individually or Under a Mixed Package Named Female One](#)
- [Rich Products Corporation expanded its voluntary recall on January 12, 2012, of Vanilla Pre-Soaked Sponge Cake to include the 8" Vanilla Flavored Pre-Soaked Sponge Cake Artificially Flavored](#)
- [Kradjian Imp Co Is Doing An Extended Recall Of Cedar Tree Brand Tresse Cheese And Cedar Tree Brand Shinglish Cheese Because Of Possible Health Risk](#)

### **FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD**

#### **NOTICES**

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Epson Portland, Inc., Foreign-Trade Zone 45, Portland, OR

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

Grants of Authority for Subzone Status:

Delta Faucet Co., Jackson, TN

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### **INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION**

#### **NOTICES**

*Freshwater Crawfish Tail Meat from People's Republic of China* - Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews; Results, Extensions, Amendments, etc. [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

*Large Residential Washers from the Republic of Korea and Mexico* - Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigations [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

*Large Residential Washers from the Republic of Korea* - Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation [\[TEXT\]](#)[\[PDF\]](#)

*Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from Turkey* - Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews; Results, Extensions, Amendments, etc. [\[TEXT\]](#)[\[PDF\]](#)

*Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet and Strip from India* - Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews; Results, Extensions, Amendments, etc. [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

*Certain Stainless Steel Wire Rods from India* - Antidumping Duty Orders; Continuations [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

*Steel Wire Garment Hangers from Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Taiwan* - Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews; Results, Extensions, Amendments, etc. [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

*Steel Wire Garment Hangers from Socialist Republic of Vietnam* - Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews; Results, Extensions, Amendments, etc. [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

*Utility Scale Wind Towers from People's Republic of China and Socialist Republic of Vietnam* - Antidumping Duty Investigations [\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)

*Utility Scale Wind Towers from People's Republic of China* - Countervailing Duty Investigations

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

For details or additional information please contact: [bywierbicki@tdllp.com](mailto:bywierbicki@tdllp.com)

**Trade Missions:***Executive-led Aerospace and Defense Industry Trade Mission to Turkey*[\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)*India Infrastructure Business Development Mission; Clarification and Amendment*[\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)**INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION****NOTICES****Complaints:**

Certain Computing Devices with Associated Instruction Sets and Software

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

Certain Dimmable Compact Fluorescent Lamps and Products Containing Same

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

Certain Electronic Devices for Capturing &amp; Transmitting Images &amp; Components Thereof

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

Certain Electronic Devices with Graphics Data Processing Systems, Components Thereof, and Associated Software

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

Certain Toner Cartridges and Components Thereof

[\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)**Investigations:**

Countervailing Duty and Antidumping Investigations; Scheduling of Final Phases:

High Pressure Steel Cylinders from China

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

Certain Liquid Crystal Display Devices, Including Monitors, Televisions, and Modules, and Components Thereof

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

Certain Mobile Devices and Related Software

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

Investigations Relating to Global &amp; Bilateral Safeguards Actions, Market Disruption, etc.

[\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)**Reviews:**

Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews; Results, Extensions, Amendments, etc.:

Light-walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from Taiwan

[\[TEXT\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#)**CALIFORNIA *Latest 60 Day Notices***

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AG Number: [2012-00018](#)

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

Source: Fitness/exercise balls

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00019](#)

Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP), Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP), Lead

Source: Water nozzles

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00020](#)

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

Source: Pencil case, keychain and rulers

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00021](#)

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

Source: Tools with vinyl grips

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00022](#)

Chemical: Lead

Source: Sandals

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00023](#)

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

Source: Tools with vinyl Grips

For details or additional information please contact: [bywierbicki@tdllp.com](mailto:bywierbicki@tdllp.com)

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00024](#)  
Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)  
Source: Pencil cases

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00025](#)  
Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)  
Source: Tools with vinyl grips

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00026](#)  
Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP), Lead  
Source: Tools with vinyl grips

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00027](#)  
Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)  
Source: Tools with vinyl grips

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00028](#)  
Chemical: Lead  
Source: Hats

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00029](#)  
Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)  
Source: Ottomans

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00030](#)  
Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)  
Source: Shoe horns

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00031](#)  
Chemical: Lead  
Source: Tools with vinyl grips

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00032](#)  
Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)  
Source: Shower curtain

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00033](#)  
Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)  
Source: Storage ottoman

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00034](#)  
Chemical: Lead  
Source: Table tennis sets

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00035](#)  
Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)  
Source: Kitchen tools with vinyl grips

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00036](#)  
Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)  
Source: Tools with vinyl grips

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00037](#)  
Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP), Lead  
Source: Art portfolio

\*\*\*\*\*

AG Number: [2012-00038](#)  
Chemical: Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)  
Source: Shower curtains, placemats and toiletries/cosmetic cases

\*\*\*\*\*

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

## RECALLS

- ▶ Tumblekins Wooden vehicles and playsets, Expansion of December 2011 Recall  
[http://cpsr-rspc hc-sc.gc.ca/PR-RP/recall-retrait-eng.jsp?re\\_id=1528](http://cpsr-rspc hc-sc.gc.ca/PR-RP/recall-retrait-eng.jsp?re_id=1528)
- ▶ Nitto Bicycle Handlebar - Joint Recall with Health Canada, the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission (US CPSC) and Euro Asia Imports.  
[http://cpsr-rspc hc-sc.gc.ca/PR-RP/recall-retrait-eng.jsp?re\\_id=1517](http://cpsr-rspc hc-sc.gc.ca/PR-RP/recall-retrait-eng.jsp?re_id=1517)
- ▶ Time 4 Crafts Kid's Apron  
[http://cpsr-rspc hc-sc.gc.ca/PR-RP/recall-retrait-eng.jsp?re\\_id=1523](http://cpsr-rspc hc-sc.gc.ca/PR-RP/recall-retrait-eng.jsp?re_id=1523)
- ▶ Fast Wheels Fun Car  
[http://cpsr-rspc hc-sc.gc.ca/PR-RP/recall-retrait-eng.jsp?re\\_id=1524](http://cpsr-rspc hc-sc.gc.ca/PR-RP/recall-retrait-eng.jsp?re_id=1524)
- Aqua Leisure Deluxe 6 Piece Swim Set  
[http://cpsr-rspc hc-sc.gc.ca/PR-RP/recall-retrait-eng.jsp?re\\_id=1515](http://cpsr-rspc hc-sc.gc.ca/PR-RP/recall-retrait-eng.jsp?re_id=1515)

## ANTIDUMPING

- ▶ Certain Stainless Steel Sinks - Notice of Preliminary Determinations - 2012-01-25  
<http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/menu-eng.html>

\* \* \*

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