U.S. Customs and Border Protection, DHS; Treasury § 4.75

the exporter that the article is inedible.


§ 4.73 Neutrality; exportation of arms and munitions.

(a) Clearance shall not be granted to any vessel if the port director has reason to believe that her departure or intended voyage would be in violation of any provision of the Neutrality Act of 1939 or other neutrality law of the United States, or of any regulation or instruction issued pursuant to any such law.

(b) The port director shall refuse clearance for and detain any vessel manifestly built for warlike purposes and about to depart from the United States with a cargo consisting principally of arms and munitions of war when the number of men intending to sail or other circumstances render it probable that the vessel is intended to commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign country, with which the United States is at peace, until the decision of the President thereon is received, or until the owners shall have given bond or security in double the value of the vessel and its cargo that she will not be so employed.

(c) A port director shall promptly communicate all the facts to Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service, if he learns while the United States is at peace that any vessel of a belligerent power which has arrived as a merchant vessel is altering, or will attempt to alter, her status as a merchant vessel so as to become an armed vessel or an auxiliary to armed vessels of a foreign power.

(d) If a port director has reason to believe during the existence of a war to which the United States is not a party that any vessel at his port is about to carry arms, munitions, supplies, dispatches, information, or men to any warship or tender or supply ship of a belligerent nation, he shall withhold the clearance of such vessel and report the facts promptly to Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service.

§ 4.74 Transportation orders.

Clearance shall not be granted to any vessel if the port director has reason to believe that her departure or intended voyage would be in violation of any provision of any transportation order, regulation, or restriction issued under authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061–2066).

§ 4.75 Incomplete manifest; incomplete export declarations; bond.

(a) Pro forma manifest. Except as provided for in §4.75(c), if a master desiring to clear his vessel for a foreign port does not have available for filing with the port director a complete Cargo Declaration Outward with Commercial Forms, Customs Form 1302–A (see §4.63) in accordance with 46 U.S.C. 91, or all required shipper’s export declarations (see 15 CFR 30.24), the port director may accept in lieu thereof an incomplete manifest (referred to as a pro forma manifest) on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300, if there is on file in his office a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.64 of this chapter relating to international carriers, executed by the vessel owner or other person as attorney in fact of the vessel owner. The “Incomplete Manifest for Export” box in item 17 of the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement form must be checked.

(b) Time in which to file complete manifest and export declarations. Not later than the fourth business day after clearance from each port in the vessel’s itinerary, the master, or the vessel’s agent on behalf of the master, shall deliver to the director of each port a complete Cargo Declaration Outward with Commercial Forms, Customs Form 1302-A, in accordance with §4.63, of the cargo laden at such port together with duplicate copies of all required shipper’s export declarations for such cargo and a Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300. The statutory grace period of 4