opened by the Customs officer. If any article is subject to duty, or any prohibited article is found upon opening by the Customs officer, the baggage shall be subject to forfeiture pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1462.


§ 123.64 Baggage in transit through the United States between ports in Canada or in Mexico.

(a) Procedure. Baggage in transit from point to point in Canada or Mexico through the United States may be transported in bond through the United States in accordance with the procedures set forth in §§18.13, 18.14, and 18.20 through 18.24 of this chapter except where those procedures are modified by this section.

(b) In-transit manifest. Three copies of the manifest on Customs Form 7512 shall be required. One copy of the Form 7512 shall be delivered to the person in charge of the carrier to accompany the baggage and shall be delivered by the carrier to the Customs officer at the port of departure from the United States.

(c) Consolidated train manifest. When the route is such that a train carrying baggage in bond will remain intact while proceeding through the United States, a consolidated train manifest containing the same information as is required on individual manifests may be used in lieu of individual manifest on Customs Form 7512.

(d) Baggage cards—(1) Baggage arriving from Mexico. For baggage arriving at a port on the Mexican border for in-transit movement through the United States in bond and return to Mexico, the in-transit baggage card described in §18.14 of this chapter shall be used.

(2) Baggage arriving from Canada. For baggage arriving at a port on the Canadian border for in-transit movement through the United States in bond and return to Canada, the joint United States-Canada in-transit baggage card, Customs Form 7512-B (Canada 8½x) or Customs Form 7533-C (Canada A4-½), shall be used. The baggage card will be filled out and securely attached to the baggage and the attachment verified by a Canadian Customs officer before the baggage leaves Canada. If the joint in-transit baggage card is found to be improperly prepared or attached upon arrival of the baggage in the United States for movement in bond, the carrier may be required to furnish the baggage card described in §18.14 of this chapter for attachment to the baggage before being allowed to proceed. At the port of exit from the United States the joint in-transit baggage card shall be allowed to remain on the baggage.


§ 123.65 Domestic baggage transiting Canada or Mexico between ports in the United States.

(a) General provision. Upon request of the carrier, checked baggage of domestic origin may be transported from one port in the United States to another through Canada or through Mexico in accord with the procedure set forth in this section. The provisions of this section shall not apply to domestic hand baggage crossing Canada or Mexico which, upon reentry into the United States, shall be examined in the same manner as baggage of foreign origin.

(b) Special in-transit tag manifest. The carrier shall complete and attach to each piece of baggage by wire or cord under Customs supervision a special in-transit tag manifest furnished by the carrier as follows:

(1) Baggage transiting Mexico. For baggage of domestic origin to be transported through Mexico between ports of the United States, the special in-transit tag manifest attached to each piece of baggage shall be on white card-board not less than 2½ x 4½ inches in size printed in substantially the following form:

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS
IN-TRANSIT BAGGAGE MANIFEST

Carrier's Baggageman: Destroy this tag if owner has access to baggage before its return to United States.

Check No._____

This baggage is in transit from_____ (Port of exit) through foreign territory to_____ (Port of reentry) in the United States.

This baggage was laden for transportation as above stated.

Date_____

§ 123.65

U.S. Customs and Border Protection, DHS; Treasury
§ 123.81 Merchandise found in building on the boundary.

When any merchandise on which the duty has not been paid or which was imported contrary to law is found in any building upon or within 10 feet of the boundary line between the United States and Canada or Mexico, such merchandise shall be seized and a report of the facts shall be made to the Commissioner. With the approval of the building or that portion thereof which is within the United States shall be taken down or removed. The provisions of subpart B of part 162, of this chapter shall be applicable to the search of any such building.


§ 123.82 Treatment of stolen vehicles returned from Mexico.

Port directors shall admit without entry and payment of duty allegedly stolen or embezzled vehicles, airplanes, or component parts of any of them, under the provisions of The Convention between the United States of America and the United Mexican States for the Recovery and Return of Stolen or Embezzled Vehicles and Aircraft (Treaties and Other International Acts Series [TIAS] 10653), of June 28, 1983, if accompanied by a letter from the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City containing:

(a) A statement that the Embassy is satisfied from information furnished it that the property is stolen property being returned to the U.S. under the provisions of the convention between the U.S. and Mexico concluded January 15, 1981, and

(b) An adequate description of the property for identification purposes.


Subpart J—Advance Information for Cargo Arriving by Rail or Truck


§ 123.91 Electronic information for rail cargo required in advance of arrival.

(a) General requirement. Pursuant to section 343(a), Trade Act of 2002, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2071 note), for any train requiring a train sheet under §123.6, that will have commercial cargo aboard, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) must electronically receive from the rail carrier certain information concerning the incoming cargo, as enumerated in paragraph (d) of this section, no later than 2 hours prior to the