advance information is not timely received electronically, as specified in §122.48a or §192.14(b)(1)(ii) of this chapter

[T.D. 88–12, 53 FR 9292, Mar. 22, 1988, as amended by T.D. 94–2, 58 FR 68526, Dec. 28, 1993; CBP Dec. 03–32, 68 FR 68170, Dec. 5, 2003]

Subpart E—Aircraft Entry and Entry Documents; Electronic Manifest Requirements for Passengers, Crew Members, and Non-Crew Members Onboard Commercial Aircraft Arriving In, Continuing Within, and Overflying the United States

§ 122.41 Aircraft required to enter.

All aircraft coming into the United States from a foreign area must make entry under this subpart except:

- (a) Public and private aircraft;
- (b) Aircraft chartered by, and transporting only cargo that is the property of, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), where the DoD-chartered aircraft is manned entirely by the civilian crew of the air carrier under contract to DoD; and
- (c) Aircraft traveling from airport to airport in the U.S. under subpart I, relating to residue cargo procedures.

[T.D. 88–12, 53 FR 9292, Mar. 22, 1988, as amended by CBP Dec. 03–32, 68 FR 68170, Dec. 5, 2003]

§ 122.42 Aircraft entry.

- (a) By whom. Entry shall be made by the aircraft commander or an agent.
- (b) Place of entry—(1) First landing at international airport. Entry shall be made at the international airport at which first landing is made.
- (2) First landing at another airport. If the first landing is not at an international airport pursuant to §122.14, §122.15, or §122.35, the aircraft commander or agent shall make entry at the nearest international airport or port of entry, unless some other place is allowed for the purpose.
- (c) Delivery of forms. When the aircraft arrives, the aircraft commander or agent shall deliver any required forms to the Customs officer at the place of entry at once.
- (d) Exception to entry requirement. An aircraft of a scheduled airline which

stops only for refueling at the first place of arrival in the United States will not be required to enter provided:

- (1) That such aircraft departs within 24 hours after arrival;
- (2) No cargo, crew, or passengers are off-loaded; and
- (3) Landing rights at that airport as either a regular or alternate landing place shall have been previously secured.

[T.D. 88–12, 53 FR 9292, Mar. 22, 1988, as amended by CBP Dec. 10–29, 75 FR 52452, Aug. 26, 2010; CBP Dec. 16–06, 81 FR 14953, Mar. 21, 2016]

§122.43 General declaration.

- (a) When required. A general declaration, Customs Form 7507, shall be filed for all aircraft required to enter under § 122.41 (Aircraft required to enter).
- (b) Exception. Aircraft arriving directly from Canada on a flight beginning in Canada and ending in the U.S. need not file a general declaration to enter. Instead, an air cargo manifest (see §122.48) may be filed in place of the general declaration, regardless of whether cargo is on board. The air cargo manifest shall state the following:

I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that this manifest contains an exact and true account of all cargo on board this aircraft.

Signature ____

(Aircraft Commander or Agent)

(c) Form. The general declaration shall be on Customs Form 7507 or on a privately printed form prepared under §122.5. The form shall contain all required information, unless the information is given in some other manner under subpart E of this part.

§ 122.44 Crew baggage declaration.

If an aircraft enters the U.S. from a foreign area, aircraft crewmembers shall file a crew baggage declaration as provided in subpart G, part 148 of this chapter.

§122.45 Crew list.

(a) When required. A crew list shall be filed by all aircraft required to enter under §122.41.