

requires any revocation of any other prior Order or Directive of the Secretary of the Treasury, such prior Order or Directive is hereby revoked.

5. This Delegation of Authority is effective May 15, 2003. This Delegation is subject to review on May 14, 2004. By March 15, 2004, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall consult with the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Ways and Means and the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Finance to discuss the upcoming review of this Delegation.

6. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to rescind or modify this Delegation of Authority, promulgate regulations, or exercise authority at any time based upon the statutory authority reserved to the Secretary by the Act.

John W. Snow, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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PART 4—VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1415, 1431, 1433, 1434, 1624, 2071 note; 46 U.S.C. 501, 60105.

Section 4.1 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1581(a); 46 U.S.C. 60101; 46 U.S.C. 70105.

Section 4.2 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1441, 1486;

Section 4.3 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 288, 1441;

Section 4.3a also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1433, 1436;

Section 4.5 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1441;

Section 4.7 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1581(a);

Section 4.7a also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1498, 1584;

Section 4.7b also issued under 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1221;

Sections 4.7c and 4.7d also issued under 6 U.S.C. 943.

Section 4.8 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1448, 1486;

Section 4.9 also issued under 42 U.S.C. 269;

Section 4.10 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1448, 1451;

Section 4.12 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1584;

Section 4.14 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1466, 1498; 31 U.S.C. 9701.

Section 4.20 also issued under 46 U.S.C. 2107(b), 8103, 14306, 14502, 14511-14513, 14701, 14702, 60301-60306, 60312;

Section 4.21 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1441; 46 U.S.C. 60301-60310, 60312;

Section 4.22 also issued under 46 U.S.C. 60301, 60302, 60303, 60304, 60305, 60306, 60312, 60503;

Section 4.24 also issued under 46 U.S.C. 2108;

Section 4.30 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 288, 1446, 1448, 1450-1454, 1490;

Section 4.31 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1453, 1586;

Section 4.32 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1449;

Section 4.35 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1447;

Section 4.36 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1431, 1457, 1458; 46 U.S.C. 60107;

Section 4.37 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1448, 1457, 1490;

Section 4.38 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1448, 1505;

Section 4.39 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1446;

Section 4.40 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1446;

Section 4.50 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1431; 46 U.S.C. 3502;

Section 4.51 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1433;

Section 4.52 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1433;

Section 4.61 also issued under 46 U.S.C. 12101, 12120, 12132, 55102, 55105-55108, 55110, 55115-55117, 55119;

Section 4.64 also issued under 8 U.S.C. 1221;

Section 4.65a also issued under 46 U.S.C. 5101-5102, 5106-5109, 5112-5114, 5116;

Section 4.66 also issued under 46 U.S.C. 60105;

Section 4.66a also issued under 33 U.S.C. 1321; 46 U.S.C. 60105;

Section 4.66b also issued under 33 U.S.C. 407, 1321;

Section 4.68 also issued under 46 U.S.C. 44101-44106;

Section 4.69 also issued under 46 U.S.C. 10301, 10302, 10314, and 10315.

Section 4.74 also issued under 46 U.S.C. 60105;

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Section 4.75 also issued under 46 U.S.C. 60105;

Sections 4.80, 4.80a, and 4.80b also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1706a; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note; 46 U.S.C. 12112, 12117, 12118, 50501-55106, 55107, 55108, 55110, 55114, 55115, 55116, 55117, 55119, 56101, 55121, 56101, 57109; Pub. L. 108-7, Division B, Title II, §211;

Section 4.81 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1442, 1486; 46 U.S.C. 12101, 12120, 12132, 55102, 55105-55108, 55110, 55114-55117, 55119;

Section 4.81a also issued under 46 U.S.C. 12101, 12120, 12132, 55102, 55105-55108, 55110, 55114-55117, 55119;

Section 4.82 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 293, 294; 46 U.S.C. 60308;

Section 4.83 also issued under 46 U.S.C. 60105, 60308;

Section 4.84 also issued under 46 U.S.C. 12118;

Section 4.85 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1442, 1623;

Section 4.86 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1442;

Section 4.88 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1442, 1622, 1623;

Section 4.92 also issued under 28 U.S.C. 2461 note; 46 U.S.C. 55111;

Section 4.93 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1322(a); 46 U.S.C. 12101, 12120, 12132, 55102, 55105-55108, 55110, 55114-55117, 55119;

Section 4.94 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1441; 46 U.S.C. 60504;

Section 4.94a also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1484b;

Section 4.96 also issued under 46 U.S.C. 12101(a)(1), 12108, 55114;

Section 4.98 also issued under 31 U.S.C. 9701;

Section 4.100 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1706.

SOURCE: 28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, unless otherwise noted.

ARRIVAL AND ENTRY OF VESSELS

§ 4.0 General definitions.

For the purposes of this part:

(a) *Vessel*. The word *vessel* includes every description of water craft or other contrivance used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, but does not include aircraft. (19 U.S.C. 1401.)

(b) *Vessel of the United States*. The term *vessel of the United States* means any vessel documented under the laws of the United States.

(c) *Documented*. The term *documented vessel* means a vessel for which a valid Certificate of Documentation, form CG 1270, issued by the U.S. Coast Guard is outstanding. Upon qualification and proper application to the appropriate

Coast Guard office, the Certificate of Documentation may be endorsed with a: (1) Registry endorsement (generally, available to a vessel to be employed in foreign trade, trade with Guam, American Samoa, Wake, Midway, or Kingman Reef, and other employments for which another endorsement is not required), (2) coastwise endorsement (generally, entitles a vessel to employment in the coastwise trade, and other employments for which another endorsement is not required), (3) fishery endorsement (generally, subject to federal and state laws regulating the fisheries, entitles a vessel to fish within the Exclusive Economic Zone (16 U.S.C. 1811) and landward of that zone and to land its catch) or (4) recreational endorsement (entitles a vessel to recreational use only). Any other terminology used elsewhere in this part to describe the particular documentation of a vessel shall be read as synonymous with the applicable terminology contained in this paragraph. Generally, any vessel of at least 5 net tons and wholly owned by a United States citizen or citizens is eligible for documentation except that for a coastwise, or fisheries endorsement a vessel must also be built in the United States. Detailed Coast Guard regulations on documentation are set forth in Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, §67.01-67.45.

(d) *Noncontiguous territory of the United States*. The term *noncontiguous territory of the United States* includes all the island territories and possessions of the United States, but does not include the Canal Zone.

(e) *Citizen*. The word *citizen* is as defined by the U.S. Coast Guard for purposes of vessel documentation (see subpart 67.03 of title 46, Code of Federal Regulations.)

(f) *Arrival of a vessel*. The phrase "arrival of a vessel" means that time when the vessel first comes to rest, whether at anchor or at a dock, in any harbor within the Customs territory of the U.S.

(g) *Departure of a vessel*. The phrase "departure of a vessel" means that time when the vessel gets under way on its outward voyage and proceeds on the voyage without thereafter coming to

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rest in the harbor from which it is going.

[T.D. 69-266, 34 FR 20422, Dec. 31, 1969, as amended by T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 46511, Oct. 13, 1983; T.D. 93-78, 58 FR 50256, Sept. 27, 1993; T.D. 93-96, 58 FR 67315, Dec. 21, 1993; CBP Dec. 08-25, 73 FR 40725, July 16, 2008]

§ 4.1 Boarding of vessels.

(a) Every vessel arriving at a CBP port will be subject to such supervision while in port as the port director considers necessary. The port director may detail CBP officers to remain on board a vessel to secure enforcement of the requirements set forth in this part. CBP may determine to board as many vessels as considered necessary to ensure compliance with the laws it enforces.

(b)(1) No person, with or without the consent of the master, except a pilot in connection with the navigation of the vessel, personnel from another vessel in connection with the navigation of an unmanned barge, an officer of CBP or the Coast Guard, an immigration or health officer, an inspector of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, or an agent of the vessel or consular officer exclusively for purposes relating to customs formalities, shall go on board any vessel arriving from outside the customs territory of the United States without permission of the port director or the CBP officer in charge until the vessel has been taken in charge by a CBP officer.

(2) A person may leave the vessel for the purpose of reporting its arrival as required by law (see § 4.2), but no other person, except those designated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, shall leave any vessel arriving from outside the customs territory of the United States, with or without the consent of the master, without the permission of the port director or the CBP officer in charge until the vessel has been properly inspected by CBP and brought into the dock or anchorage at which cargo is to be unladen and until all passengers have been landed from the vessel (19 U.S.C. 1433).

(3) Every person permitted to go on board or to leave without the consent

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of a CBP officer under the provisions of this paragraph shall be subject to CBP and quarantine regulations.

(4) The master of any vessel shall not authorize the boarding or leaving of his vessel by any person in violation of this paragraph.

(c) Persons seeking to board an incoming vessel after it has been inspected by the quarantine authorities and taken in charge by a CBP officer must comply with any applicable Coast Guard regulations regarding the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC)/personal identification requirements as prescribed in 33 CFR 101.105 and 101.514-515.

(d) No person in charge of a tugboat, rowboat, or other vessel shall bring such conveyance alongside an incoming vessel heretofore described and put on board thereof any person, except as authorized by law or regulations.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 78-141, 43 FR 22174, May 24, 1978; T.D. 82-224, 47 FR 35475, Aug. 16, 1982; T.D. 92-74, 57 FR 35751, Aug. 11, 1992; T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50010, Sept. 27, 1995; T.D. 00-4, 65 FR 2872, Jan. 19, 2000; CBP Dec. 14-11, 79 FR 70464, Nov. 26, 2014]

§ 4.2 Reports of arrival of vessels.

(a) Upon arrival in any port or place within the U.S., including, for purposes of this section, the U.S. Virgin Islands, of any vessel from a foreign port or place, any foreign vessel from a port or place within the U.S., or any vessel of the U.S. carrying foreign merchandise for which entry has not been made, the master of the vessel must immediately report that arrival to the nearest CBP facility or other location designated by the port director. The report of arrival, except as supplemented in local instructions issued by the port director and made available to interested parties by posting in CBP offices, publication in a newspaper of general circulation, and other appropriate means, may be made by any means of communication to the port director or to a CBP officer assigned to board the vessel. The CBP officer may require the production of any documents or papers deemed necessary for the proper inspection/examination of the vessel, cargo, passenger, or crew.

¹⁻²⁷ [Reserved]

(b) For purposes of this part, “foreign port or place” includes a hovering vessel, as defined in 19 U.S.C. 1401(k), and any point in customs waters beyond the territorial sea or on the high seas at which a vessel arriving in a port or place in the U.S. has received merchandise.

(c) In the case of certain vessels arriving either in distress or for the limited purpose of taking on certain supplies and departing within a 24-hour time period without having landed or taken on any passengers or other merchandise (see section 441(4), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended), the report must be filed by either the master, owner, or agent, and must be in the form and give the information required by that statute, except that the report need not be under oath. A derelict vessel will be considered one in distress and any person bringing it into port must report its arrival.

(d) The report of baggage and merchandise required to be made by certain passenger vessels making three or more trips a week between U.S. and foreign ports and vessels used exclusively as ferryboats carrying passengers, baggage, or merchandise (see section 441(2), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended), is in addition to the required report of arrival, and must be made within 24 hours of arrival.

[T.D. 93-96, 58 FR 67315, Dec. 21, 1993, as amended by T.D. 94-44, 59 FR 23795, May 9, 1994; CBP Dec. 10-33, 75 FR 69585, Nov. 15, 2010]

§ 4.3 Vessels required to enter; place of entry.

(a) *Formal entry required.* Unless specifically excepted by law, within 48 hours after the arrival at any port or place in the United States, the following vessels are required to make formal entry:

- (1) Any vessel from a foreign port or place;
- (2) Any foreign vessel from a domestic port;
- (3) Any vessel of the United States having foreign merchandise on board for which entry has not been made; or
- (4) Any vessel which has visited a hovering vessel as defined in 19 U.S.C. 1401(k), or has delivered or received

merchandise or passengers while outside the territorial sea.

(b) *Completion of entry.* (1) When vessel entry is to be made at the customhouse, either the master, licensed deck officer, or purser may appear in person during regular working hours to complete preliminary or formal vessel entry; or necessary documents properly executed by the master or other authorized officer may be delivered at the customhouse by the vessel agent or other personal representative of the master.

(2) The appropriate CBP port director may permit the entry of vessels to be accomplished at locations other than the customhouse, and services may be requested outside of normal business hours. CBP may take local resources into consideration in allowing formal entry to be transacted on board vessels or at other mutually convenient approved sites and times within or outside of port limits. When services are requested to be provided outside the limits of a CBP port, the appropriate port director to whom an application must be submitted is the director of the port located nearest to the point where the proposed services would be provided. That port director must be satisfied that the place designated for formal entry will be sufficiently under CBP control at the time of entry, and that the expenses incurred by CBP will be reimbursed as authorized. It may be required that advance notice of vessel arrival be given as a condition for granting requests for optional entry locations. A master, owner, or agent of a vessel who desires that entry be made at an optional location will file with the appropriate port director an application on CBP Form 3171 and a single entry or continuous bond on CBP Form 301 containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.64 of this chapter, in such amount as that port director deems appropriate but not less than \$1,000. If the application is approved, the port director or a designated CBP officer will formally enter the vessel. Nothing in this paragraph relieves any person or vessel from any requirement as to how, when and where they are to report, be inspected or receive clearance from other

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Federal agencies upon arrival in the United States.

[T.D. 00-4, 65 FR 2872, Jan. 19, 2000, as amended at CBP Dec. 10-33, 75 FR 69585, Nov. 15, 2010]

§ 4.3a Penalties for violation of vessel reporting and entry requirements.

Violation of the arrival or entry reporting requirements provided for in this part may result in the master being liable for certain civil and criminal penalties, as provided under 19 U.S.C. 1436, in addition to other penalties applicable under other provisions of law. The penalties include civil monetary penalties for failure to report arrival or make entry, and any conveyance used in connection with any such violation is subject to seizure and forfeiture. Further, if any merchandise (other than sea stores or the equivalent for conveyances other than a vessel) is involved in the failure to report arrival or entry, additional penalties equal to the value of merchandise may be imposed, and the merchandise may be seized and forfeited unless properly entered by the importer or consignee. The criminal penalties, applicable upon conviction, include fines and imprisonment if the master intentionally commits any violation of these reporting and entry requirements or if prohibited merchandise is involved in the failure to report arrival or make entry.

[T.D. 93-96, 58 FR 67316, Dec. 21, 1993]

§ 4.4 Panama Canal; report of arrival required.

Vessels which merely transit the Panama Canal without transacting any business there shall be required to report their arrival because of such transit. The report of arrival shall be made in accordance with § 4.2(a).

[T.D. 79-276, 44 FR 61956, Oct. 29, 1979]

§ 4.5 Government vessels.

(a) No report of arrival or entry shall be required of any vessel owned by, or under the complete control and management of the United States or any of its agencies, if such vessel is manned wholly by members of the uniformed services of the United States, by personnel in the civil service of the United States, or by both, and is transporting

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only property of the United States or passengers traveling on official business of the United States, or it is ballast. In addition, any vessel chartered by, and transporting only cargo that is the property of, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) will be treated as a Government vessel for the purpose of being exempt from entry, where the DoD-chartered vessel is manned entirely by the civilian crew of the vessel carrier under contract to DoD. Notwithstanding § 4.60(b)(3) of this part, such DoD-chartered vessel is not exempt from vessel clearance requirements. However, if any cargo is on board, the master or commander of each such vessel arriving from abroad shall file a Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, or an equivalent form issued by the Department of Defense, in duplicate. The original of each Cargo Declaration or equivalent form required under this paragraph shall be filed with the port director within 48 hours after the arrival of the vessel. The other copy shall be made available for use by the discharging inspector at the pier. See § 148.73 of this chapter with respect to baggage on carriers operated by the Department of Defense.

(b) The arrival of every vessel owned or controlled and manned as described in paragraph (a) of this section but transporting other property or passengers, and every vessel so owned or controlled but not so manned, whether in ballast or transporting cargo or passengers, shall be reported in accordance with § 4.2 and the vessel shall be entered in accordance with § 4.9.

(c) Every vessel owned by, or under the complete control and management of, any foreign nation shall be exempt from or subject to the laws relating to report of arrival and entry under the same conditions as a vessel owned or controlled by the United States.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by 39 FR 10897, Mar. 22, 1974; T.D. 83-213, 48 FR 46978, Oct. 17, 1983; CBP Dec. 03-32, 68 FR 68168, Dec. 5, 2003]

§ 4.6 Departure or unloading before report or entry.

(a) No vessel which has arrived within the limits of any Customs port from a foreign port or place shall depart or attempt to depart, except from stress

of weather or other necessity, without reporting and making entry as required in this part. These requirements shall not apply to vessels merely passing through waters within the limits of a Customs port in the ordinary course of a voyage.

(b) The “limits of any Customs port” as used herein are those described in §101.3(b) of this chapter, including the marginal waters to the 3-mile limit on the seaboard and the waters to the boundary line on the northern and southern boundaries.

(c) Violation of this provision may result in the master being liable for certain civil penalties and the vessel to arrest and forfeiture, as provided under 19 U.S.C. 1436, in addition to other penalties applicable under other provisions of law.

[T.D. 93-96, 58 FR 67316, Dec. 21, 1993, as amended by T.D. 98-74, 63 FR 51287, Sept. 25, 1998]

§ 4.7 Inward foreign manifest; production on demand; contents and form; advance filing of cargo declaration.

(a) The master of every vessel arriving in the United States and required to make entry must have on board the vessel a manifest, as required by section 431, Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1431), and by this section. The manifest must be legible and complete. If it is in a foreign language, an English translation must be furnished with the original and with any required copies. The required manifest consists of a Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, CBP Form 1300, and the following documents: (1) Cargo Declaration, CBP Form 1302, (2) Ship’s Stores Declaration, CBP Form 1303, and (3) Crew’s Effects Declaration, CBP Form 1304, to which are attached crewmembers’ declarations on CBP Form 5129, if the articles will be landed in the United States. Unless the exception at 8 CFR 251.1(a)(6) applies and a paper form is submitted, the master must also electronically submit the data elements required on CBP Form I-418 via an electronic data interchange system approved by CBP, which will be considered part of the manifest. Any document which is not required may be omitted from the manifest provided the word “None” is inserted in items

16, 18, and/or 19 of the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, as appropriate. If a vessel arrives in ballast and therefore the Cargo Declaration is omitted, the legend “No merchandise on board” must be inserted in item 16 of the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement.

(b)(1) With the exception of any Cargo Declaration that has been filed in advance as prescribed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the original and one copy of the manifest must be ready for production on demand. The master shall deliver the original and one copy of the manifest to the CBP officer who shall first demand it. If the vessel is to proceed from the port of arrival to other United States ports with residue foreign cargo or passengers, an additional copy of the manifest shall be available for certification as a traveling manifest (see §4.85). The port director may require an additional copy or additional copies of the manifest, but a reasonable time shall be allowed for the preparation of any copy which may be required in addition to the original and one copy.

(2) In addition to the vessel stow plan requirements pursuant to §4.7c of this part and the container status message requirements pursuant to §4.7d of this part, and with the exception of any bulk or authorized break bulk cargo as prescribed in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) must receive from the incoming carrier, for any vessel covered under paragraph (a) of this section, the CBP-approved electronic equivalent of the vessel’s Cargo Declaration (CBP Form 1302), 24 hours before the cargo is laden aboard the vessel at the foreign port (see §4.30(n)). The electronic cargo declaration information must be transmitted through the CBP Automated Manifest System (AMS) or any electronic data interchange system approved by CBP to replace the AMS system for this purpose. Any such system change will be announced by notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(3)(i) Where a non-vessel operating common carrier (NVOCC), as defined in paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section, delivers cargo to the vessel carrier for lading aboard the vessel at the foreign

port, the NVOCC, if licensed by or registered with the Federal Maritime Commission and in possession of an International Carrier Bond containing the provisions of §113.64 of this chapter, may electronically transmit the corresponding required cargo declaration information directly to CBP through the vessel AMS system (or other system approved by CBP for this purpose). The information must be received 24 or more hours before the related cargo is laden aboard the vessel at the foreign port (see §113.64(c) of this chapter), as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, or in accordance with paragraph (b)(4) of this section applicable to exempted bulk and break bulk cargo. In the alternative, the NVOCC must fully disclose and present the required cargo declaration information for the related cargo to the vessel carrier which is required to present this information to CBP, in accordance with this section, via the vessel AMS system (or other CBP-approved system).

(ii) A non-vessel operating common carrier (NVOCC) means a common carrier that does not operate the vessels by which the ocean transportation is provided, and is a shipper in its relationship with an ocean common carrier. The term “non-vessel operating common carrier” does not include freight forwarders as defined in part 112 of this chapter.

(iii) Where the party electronically presenting to CBP the cargo information required in §4.7a(c)(4) receives any of this information from another party, CBP will take into consideration how, in accordance with ordinary commercial practices, the presenting party acquired such information, and whether and how the presenting party is able to verify this information. Where the presenting party is not reasonably able to verify such information, CBP will permit the party to electronically present the information on the basis of what the party reasonably believes to be true.

(4) Carriers of bulk cargo as specified in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section and carriers of break bulk cargo to the extent provided in paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section are exempt, with respect only to the bulk or break bulk cargo

being transported, from the requirement set forth in paragraph (b)(2) of this section that an electronic cargo declaration be received by CBP 24 hours before such cargo is laden aboard the vessel at the foreign port. With respect to exempted carriers of bulk or break bulk cargo operating voyages to the United States, CBP must receive the electronic cargo declaration covering the bulk or break bulk cargo they are transporting 24 hours prior to the vessel’s arrival in the United States (see §4.30(n)). However, for any containerized or non-qualifying break bulk cargo these exempted carriers will be transporting, CBP must receive the electronic cargo declaration 24 hours in advance of loading.

(i) Bulk cargo is defined for purposes of this section as homogeneous cargo that is stowed loose in the hold and is not enclosed in any container such as a box, bale, bag, cask, or the like. Such cargo is also described as bulk freight. Specifically, bulk cargo is composed of either:

(A) Free flowing articles such as oil, grain, coal, ore, and the like, which can be pumped or run through a chute or handled by dumping; or

(B) Articles that require mechanical handling such as bricks, pig iron, lumber, steel beams, and the like.

(ii) A carrier of break bulk cargo may apply for an exemption from the filing requirement of paragraph (b)(2) of this section with respect to the break bulk cargo it will be transporting. For purposes of this section, break bulk cargo is cargo that is not containerized, but which is otherwise packaged or bundled.

(A) To apply for an exemption, the carrier must submit a written request for exemption to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, National Targeting Center, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20229. Until an application for an exemption is granted, the carrier must comply with the 24 hour advance cargo declaration requirement set out in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. The written request for exemption must clearly set forth information such that CBP may assess whether any security concerns exist, such as: The carrier’s IRS number; the source, identity and means of the packaging or

bundling of the commodities being shipped; the ports of call, both foreign and domestic; the number of vessels the carrier uses to transport break bulk cargo, along with the names of these vessels and their International Maritime Organization numbers; and the list of the carrier's importers and shippers, identifying any who are members of C-TPAT (The Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism).

(B) CBP will evaluate each application for an exemption on a case by case basis. If CBP, by written response, provides an exemption to a break bulk carrier, the exemption is only applicable under the circumstances clearly set forth in the application for exemption. If circumstances set forth in the approved application change, it will be necessary to submit a new application.

(C) CBP may rescind an exemption granted to a carrier at any time.

(c) No Passenger List or Crew List shall be required in the case of a vessel arriving from Canada, otherwise than by sea, at a port on the Great Lakes or their connecting or tributary waters.

(d)(1) The master or owner of—

(i) A vessel documented under the laws of the United States with a registry, coastwise license, or a vessel not so documented but intended to be employed in the foreign, or coastwise trade, or

(ii) A documented vessel with a fishery license endorsement which has a permit to touch and trade (see § 4.15) or a vessel with a fishery license endorsement lacking a permit to touch and trade but intended to engage in trade— at the port of first arrival from a foreign country shall declare on CBP Form 226 any equipment, repair parts, or materials purchased for the vessel, or any expense for repairs incurred, outside the United States, within the purview of section 466, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1466). If no equipment, repair parts, or materials have been purchased, or repairs made, a declaration to that effect shall be made on CBP Form 226.

(2) If the vessel is at least 500 gross tons, the declaration shall include a statement that no work in the nature of a rebuilding or alteration which might give rise to a reasonable belief that the vessel may have been rebuilt

within the meaning of the second proviso to section 27, Merchant Marine Act, 1920, as amended (46 U.S.C. 883), has been effected which has not been either previously reported or separately reported simultaneously with the filing of such declaration. The port director shall notify the U.S. Coast Guard vessel documentation officer at the home port of the vessel of any work in the nature of a rebuilding or alteration, including the construction of any major component of the hull or superstructure of the vessel, which comes to his attention unless the port director is satisfied that the owner of the vessel has filed an application for rebuilt determination as required by 46 CFR 67.27-3.

(3) The declaration shall be ready for production on demand for inspection and shall be presented as part of the original manifest when formal entry of the vessel is made.

(e) *Failure to provide manifest information; penalties/liquidated damages.* Any master who fails to provide manifest information as required by this section, or who presents or transmits electronically any document required by this section that is forged, altered or false, or who fails to present or transmit the information required by this section in a timely manner, may be liable for civil penalties as provided under 19 U.S.C. 1436, in addition to damages under the international carrier bond of \$5,000 for each violation discovered. In addition, if any non-vessel operating common carrier (NVOCC) as defined in paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section elects to transmit cargo declaration information to CBP electronically and fails to do so in the manner and in the time period required by paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section, or electronically transmits any false, forged or altered document, paper, cargo declaration information to CBP, such NVOCC may be liable for the payment of liquidated damages as provided in § 113.64(c) of this chapter, of \$5,000 for each violation discovered.

(f) *Inbound international mail shipments.* This section does not apply to the United States Postal Service's transmission of advance electronic information for inbound international

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mail shipments by vessel, see §145.74 of this chapter.

[T.D. 71-169, 36 FR 12602, July 2, 1971]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §4.7, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

§4.7a Inward manifest; information required; alternative forms.

The forms designated by §4.7(a) as comprising the inward manifest shall be completed as follows:

(a) *Ship's Stores Declaration*. Articles to be retained aboard as sea or ship's stores shall be listed on the Ship's Stores Declaration, CBP Form 1303. Less than whole packages of sea or ship's stores may be described as "sundry small and broken stores."

(b) *Crew's Effects Declaration*. (CBP Form 1304). (1) The declaration number of the Crew Member's Declaration, CBP Form 5129, prepared and signed by any officer or crewmember who intends to land articles in the United States, or the word "None," shall be shown in item No. 7 on the Crew's Effects Declaration, CBP Form 1304 opposite the respective crewmember's name.

(2) For requirements concerning the preparation of CBP Form 5129, see subpart G of part 148 of this chapter.

(3) Any articles which are required to be manifested and are not manifested shall be subject to forfeiture and the master shall be subjected to a penalty equal to the value thereof, as provided in section 584, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

(c) *Cargo Declaration*. (1) The Cargo Declaration (CBP Form 1302 submitted in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) or (b)(4) of this section) must list all the inward foreign cargo on board the vessel regardless of the U.S. port of discharge, and must separately list any other foreign cargo remaining on board ("FROB"). For the purposes of this part, "FROB" means cargo which is laden in a foreign port, is intended for discharge in a foreign port, and remains aboard a vessel during either direct or indirect stops at one or more intervening United States ports. The block designated "Arrival" at the top of the form shall be checked. The name of the shipper shall be set forth in the

column calling for such information and on the same line where the bill of lading is listed for that shipper's merchandise. When more than one bill of lading is listed for merchandise from the same shipper, ditto marks or the word "ditto" may be used to indicate the same shipper. The cargo described in column Nos. 6 and 7, and either column No. 8 or 9, shall refer to the respective bills of lading. Either column No. 8 or column No. 9 shall be used, as appropriate. The gross weight in column No. 8 shall be expressed in either pounds or kilograms. The measurement in column No. 9 shall be expressed according to the unit of measure specified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202).

(2)(i) When inward foreign cargo is being shipped by container, each bill of lading shall be listed in the column headed "B/L Nr." in numerical sequence according to the bill of lading number. The number of the container which contains the cargo covered by that bill of lading and the number of the container seal shall be listed in column No. 6 opposite the bill of lading number. The number of any other bill of lading for cargo in that container also shall be listed in column No. 6 immediately under the container and seal numbers. A description of the cargo shall be set forth in column No. 7 only if the covering bill of lading is listed in the column headed "B/L Nr."

(ii) As an alternative to the procedure described in paragraph (i), a separate list of the bills of lading covering each container on the vessel may be submitted on CBP Form 1302 or on a separate sheet. If this procedure is used:

(A) Each container number shall be listed in alphanumeric sequence by port of discharge in column No. 6 of CBP Form 1302, or on the separate sheet; and

(B) The number of each bill of lading covering cargo in a particular container, identifying the port of lading, shall be listed opposite the number of the container with that cargo in the column headed "B/L Nr." if CBP Form 1302 is used, or either opposite or under the number of the container if a separate sheet is used.

(iii) All bills of lading, whether issued by a carrier, freight forwarder, or other issuer, shall contain a unique identifier consisting of up to 16 characters in length. The unique bill of lading number will be composed of two elements. The first element will be the first four characters consisting of the carrier or issuer's four digit Standard Carrier Alpha Code (SCAC) assigned to the carrier in the National Motor Freight Traffic Association, Inc., Directory of Standard Multi-Modal Carrier and Tariff Agent Codes, applicable supplements thereto and reissues thereof. The second element may be up to 12 characters in length and may be either alpha and/or numeric. The unique identifier shall not be used by the carrier, freight forwarder or issuer for another bill of lading for a period of 3 years after issuance. CBP processing of the unique identifier will be limited to checking the validity of the Standard Carrier Alpha Codes (SCAC) and ensuring that the identifier has not been duplicated within a 3-year period. Carriers and broker/importers will be responsible for reconciliation of discrepancies between cargo declarations and entries. CBP will not perform any reconciliation except in a post-audit process.

(3) For shipment of containerized or palletized cargo, CBP officers shall accept a Cargo Declaration which indicates that it has been prepared on the basis of information furnished by the shipper. The use of words of qualification shall not limit the responsibility of a master to submit accurate Cargo Declarations or qualify the oath taken by the master as to the accuracy of his declaration.

(i) If Cargo Declaration covers only containerized or palletized cargo, the following statement may be placed on the declaration:

The information appearing on the declaration relating to the quantity and description of the cargo is in each instance based on the shipper's load and count. I have no knowledge or information which would lead me to believe or to suspect that the information furnished by the shipper is incomplete, inaccurate, or false in any way.

(ii) If the Cargo Declaration covers conventional cargo and containerized or palletized cargo, or both, the use of

the abbreviation "SLAC" for "shipper's load and count," or an appropriate abbreviation if similar words are used, is approved: *Provided*, That abbreviation is placed next to each containerized or palletized shipment on the declaration and the following statement is placed on the declaration:

The information appearing on this declaration relating to the quantity and description of cargo preceded by the abbreviation "SLAC" is in each instance based on the shipper's load and count. I have no information which would lead me to believe or to suspect that the information furnished by the shipper is incomplete, inaccurate, or false in any way.

(iii) The statements specified in paragraphs (c)(3) (i) and (ii) of this section shall be placed on the last page of the Cargo Declaration. Words similar to "the shipper's load and count" may be substituted for those words in the statements. Vague expressions such as "said to contain" or "accepted as containing" are not acceptable. The use of an asterisk or other character instead of appropriate abbreviations, such as "SLAC", is not acceptable.

(4) In addition to the cargo declaration information required in paragraphs (c)(1)-(c)(3) of this section, for all inward foreign cargo, the Cargo Declaration, must state the following:

(i) The last foreign port before the vessel departs for the United States;

(ii) The carrier SCAC code (the unique Standard Carrier Alpha Code assigned for each carrier; see paragraph (c)(2)(iii) of this section);

(iii) The carrier-assigned voyage number;

(iv) The date the vessel is scheduled to arrive at the first U.S. port in CBP territory;

(v) The numbers and quantities from the carrier's ocean bills of lading, either master or house, as applicable (this means that the carrier must transmit the quantity of the lowest external packaging unit; containers and pallets are not acceptable manifested quantities; for example, a container containing 10 pallets with 200 cartons should be manifested as 200 cartons);

(vi) The first foreign port where the carrier takes possession of the cargo destined to the United States;

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(vii) A precise description (or the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) numbers to the 6-digit level under which the cargo is classified if that information is received from the shipper) and weight of the cargo or, for a sealed container, the shipper's declared description and weight of the cargo. Generic descriptions, specifically those such as "FAK" ("freight of all kinds"), "general cargo", and "STC" ("said to contain") are not acceptable;

(viii) The shipper's complete name and address, or identification number, from all bills of lading. (At the master bill level, for consolidated shipments, the identity of the Non Vessel Operating Common Carrier (NVOCC), freight forwarder, container station or other carrier is sufficient; for non-consolidated shipments, and for each house bill in a consolidated shipment, the identity of the foreign vendor, supplier, manufacturer, or other similar party is acceptable (and the address of the foreign vendor, etc., must be a foreign address); by contrast, the identity of the carrier, NVOCC, freight forwarder or consolidator is not acceptable; the identification number will be a unique number assigned by CBP upon the implementation of the Automated Commercial Environment);

(ix) The complete name and address of the consignee, or identification number, from all bills of lading. (For consolidated shipments, at the master bill level, the NVOCC, freight forwarder, container station or other carrier may be listed as the consignee. For non-consolidated shipments, and for each house bill in a consolidated shipment, the consignee is the party to whom the cargo will be delivered in the United States, with the exception of "FROB" (foreign cargo remaining on board). However, in the case of cargo shipped "to order of [a named party]," the carrier must report this named "to order" party as the consignee; and, if there is any other commercial party listed in the bill of lading for delivery or contact purposes, the carrier must also report this other commercial party's identity and contact information (address) in the "Notify Party" field of the advance electronic data transmission to CBP, to the extent that the CBP-approved electronic data inter-

change system is capable of receiving this data. The identification number will be a unique number assigned by CBP upon implementation of the Automated Commercial Environment);

(x) The vessel name, country of documentation, and official vessel number. (The vessel number is the International Maritime Organization number assigned to the vessel);

(xi) The foreign port where the cargo is laden on board;

(xii) Internationally recognized hazardous material code when such materials are being shipped;

(xiii) Container numbers (for containerized shipments);

(xiv) The seal numbers for all seals affixed to containers; and

(xv) Date of departure from foreign, as reflected in the vessel log (this element relates to the departure of the vessel from the foreign port with respect to which the advance cargo declaration is filed (see §4.7(b)(2) or §4.7(b)(4)); the time frame for reporting this data element will be either:

(A) No later than 24 hours after departure from the foreign port of lading, for those vessels that will arrive in the United States more than 24 hours after sailing from that foreign port; or

(B) No later than the presentation of the permit to unlade (CBP Form 3171, or electronic equivalent), for those vessels that will arrive less than 24 hours after sailing from the foreign port of lading); and

(xvi) Time of departure from foreign, as reflected in the vessel log (see §4.7a(c)(4)(xv) for the applicable foreign port and the time frame within which this data element must be reported to CBP).

(5) Unaccompanied baggage must be listed on CBP Form 1302, or transmitted via an electronic data interchange system approved by CBP.

(d) *Crew List*. The Crew List shall be completed in accordance with §4.7b and with the requirements of applicable Department of Homeland Security (DHS) regulations administered by CBP (8 CFR part 251).

(e) *Passenger List*. (1) The Passenger List must be completed in accordance with §§4.7b, 4.50, and with the requirements of applicable DHS regulations administered by CBP (8 CFR part 231).

(2) [Reserved]

(f) *Failure to provide manifest information; penalties/liquidated damages.* Any master who fails to provide manifest information as required by this section, or who presents or transmits electronically any document required by this section that is forged, altered or false, may be liable for civil penalties as provided under 19 U.S.C. 1436, in addition to damages under the international carrier bond of \$5,000 for each violation discovered. In addition, if any non-vessel operating common carrier (NVOCC) as defined in § 4.7(b)(3)(ii) elects to transmit cargo declaration information to CBP electronically, and fails to do so as required by this section, or transmits electronically any document required by this section that is forged, altered or false, such NVOCC may be liable for liquidated damages as provided in § 113.64(c) of this chapter of \$5,000 for each violation discovered.

[T.D. 71-169, 36 FR 12602, July 2, 1971]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 4.7a, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

§ 4.7b Electronic passenger and crew arrival manifests.

(a) *Definitions.* The following definitions apply for purposes of this section:

Appropriate official. “Appropriate official” means the master or commanding officer, or authorized agent, owner, or consignee, of a commercial vessel; this term and the term “carrier” are sometimes used interchangeably.

Carrier. See “Appropriate official.”

Commercial vessel. “Commercial vessel” means any civilian vessel being used to transport persons or property for compensation or hire.

Crew member. “Crew member” means a person serving on board a vessel in good faith in any capacity required for normal operation and service of the voyage. In addition, the definition of “crew member” applicable to this section should not be applied in the context of other customs laws, to the extent this definition differs from the meaning of “crew member” contemplated in such other customs laws.

Emergency. “Emergency” means, with respect to a vessel arriving at a

U.S. port due to an emergency, an urgent situation due to a mechanical, medical, or security problem affecting the voyage, or to an urgent situation affecting the non-U.S. port of destination that necessitates a detour to a U.S. port.

Ferry. “Ferry” means any vessel which is being used to provide transportation only between places that are no more than 300 miles apart and which is being used to transport only passengers and/or vehicles, or railroad cars, which are being used, or have been used, in transporting passengers or goods.

Passenger. “Passenger” means any person being transported on a commercial vessel who is not a crew member.

United States. “United States” means the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (beginning November 28, 2009).

(b) *Electronic arrival manifest—(1) General requirement.* Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, an appropriate official of each commercial vessel arriving in the United States from any place outside the United States must transmit to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) an electronic passenger arrival manifest and an electronic crew member arrival manifest. Each electronic arrival manifest:

(i) Must be transmitted to CPB at the place and time specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section by means of an electronic data interchange system approved by CBP. If the transmission is in US EDIFACT format, the passenger manifest and the crew member manifest must be transmitted separately; and

(ii) Must set forth the information specified in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(2) *Place and time for submission—(i) General requirement.* The appropriate official must transmit each electronic arrival manifest required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section to the CBP Data Center, CBP Headquarters:

(A) In the case of a voyage of 96 hours or more, at least 96 hours before entering the first United States port or place of destination;

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(B) In the case of a voyage of less than 96 hours but at least 24 hours, prior to departure of the vessel;

(C) In the case of a voyage of less than 24 hours, at least 24 hours before entering the first U.S. port or place of destination; and

(D) In the case of a vessel that was not destined to the United States but was diverted to a U.S. port due to an emergency, before the vessel enters the U.S. port or place to which diverted; in cases of non-compliance, CBP will take into consideration that the carrier was not equipped to make the transmission and the circumstances of the emergency situation.

(ii) *Amendment of crew member manifests.* In any instance where a crew member boards the vessel after initial submission of the manifest under paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, the appropriate official must transmit amended manifest information to CBP reflecting the data required under paragraph (b)(3) of this section for the additional crew member. The amended manifest information must be transmitted to the CBP data Center, CBP Headquarters:

(A) If the remaining voyage time after initial submission of the manifest is 24 hours or more, at least 24 hours before entering the first U.S. port or place of destination; or

(B) In any other case, at least 12 hours before the vessel enters the first U.S. port or place of destination.

(3) *Information required.* Each electronic arrival manifest required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section must contain the following information for all passengers and crew members, except that for commercial passenger vessels, the information specified in paragraphs (b)(3)(iv), (v), (x), (xii), (xiii), (xiv), (xvi), (xviii), and (xix) of this section must be included on the manifest only on or after October 4, 2005:

- (i) Full name (last, first, and, if available, middle);
- (ii) Date of birth;
- (iii) Gender (F = female; M = male);
- (iv) Citizenship;
- (v) Country of residence;
- (vi) Status on board the vessel;
- (vii) Travel document type (*e.g.*, P = passport, A = alien registration);

(viii) Passport number, if a passport is required;

(ix) Passport country of issuance, if a passport is required;

(x) Passport expiration date, if a passport is required;

(xi) Alien registration number, where applicable;

(xii) Address while in the United States (number and street, city, state, and zip code), except that this information is not required for U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents, crew members, or persons who are in transit to a location outside the United States;

(xiii) Passenger Name Record location, if available;

(xiv) Foreign port/place where transportation to the United States began (foreign port code);

(xv) Port/place of first arrival (CBP port code);

(xvi) Final foreign port/place of destination for in-transit passenger and crew member (foreign port code);

(xvii) Vessel name;

(xviii) Vessel country of registry/flag;

(xix) International Maritime Organization number or other official number of the vessel;

(xx) Voyage number (applicable only for multiple arrivals on the same calendar day); and

(xxi) Date of vessel arrival.

(c) *Exceptions.* The electronic arrival manifest requirement specified in paragraph (b) of this section is subject to the following conditions:

(1) No passenger or crew member manifest is required if the arriving commercial vessel is operating as a ferry;

(2) If the arriving commercial vessel is not transporting passengers, only a crew member manifest is required; and

(3) No passenger manifest is required for active duty U.S. military personnel onboard an arriving Department of Defense commercial chartered vessel.

(d) *Carrier responsibility for comparing information collected with travel document.* The carrier collecting the information described in paragraph (b)(3) of this section is responsible for comparing the travel document presented by the passenger or crew member with the travel document information it is transmitting to CBP in accordance with this section in order to ensure

that the information transmitted is correct, the document appears to be valid for travel to the United States, and the passenger or crew member is the person to whom the travel document was issued.

(e) *Sharing of manifest information.* Information contained in passenger and crew member manifests that is received by CBP electronically may, upon request, be shared with other Federal agencies for the purpose of protecting national security. CBP may also share such information as otherwise authorized by law.

[CBP Dec. 05-12, 70 FR 17850, Apr. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec.09-02, 74 FR 2836, Jan. 16, 2009; CBP Dec. 09-14, 74 FR 25388, May 28, 2009]

§ 4.7c Vessel stow plan.

Vessel stow plan required. In addition to the advance filing requirements pursuant to §§ 4.7 and 4.7a of this part and the container status message requirements pursuant to § 4.7d of this part, for all vessels subject to § 4.7(a) of this part, except for any vessel exclusively carrying break bulk cargo or bulk cargo as prescribed in § 4.7(b)(4) of this part, the incoming carrier must submit a vessel stow plan consisting of vessel and container information as specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section within the time prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section via the CBP-approved electronic data interchange system.

(a) *Time of transmission.* Customs and Border Protection (CBP) must receive the stow plan no later than 48 hours after the vessel departs from the last foreign port. For voyages less than 48 hours in duration, CBP must receive the stow plan prior to arrival at the first U.S. port.

(b) *Vessel information required to be reported.* The following information must be reported for each vessel:

- (1) Vessel name (including international maritime organization (IMO) number);
- (2) Vessel operator; and
- (3) Voyage number.

(c) *Container information required to be reported.* The following information must be reported for each container carried on each vessel:

- (1) Container operator;

- (2) Equipment number;
- (3) Equipment size and type;
- (4) Stow position;
- (5) Hazmat code (if applicable);
- (6) Port of lading; and
- (7) Port of discharge.

(d) *Compliance date of this section—(1) General.* Subject to paragraph (d)(2) of this section, all affected ocean carriers must comply with the requirements of this section on and after January 26, 2010.

(2) *Delay in compliance date of section.* CBP may, at its sole discretion, delay the general compliance date set forth in paragraph (d)(1) of this section in the event that any necessary modifications to the approved electronic data interchange system are not yet in place or for any other reason. Notice of any such delay will be provided in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[CBP Dec. 08-46, 73 FR 71779, Nov. 25, 2008]

§ 4.7d Container status messages.

(a) *Container status messages required.* In addition to the advance filing requirements pursuant to §§ 4.7 and 4.7a of this part and the vessel stow plan requirements pursuant to § 4.7c of this part, for all containers destined to arrive within the limits of a port in the United States from a foreign port by vessel, the incoming carrier must submit messages regarding the status of the events as specified in paragraph (b) of this section if the carrier creates or collects a container status message (CSM) in its equipment tracking system reporting that event. CSMs must be transmitted to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) within the time prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section via a CBP-approved electronic data interchange system. There is no requirement that a carrier create or collect any CSMs under this paragraph that the carrier does not otherwise create or collect on its own and maintain in its electronic equipment tracking system.

(b) *Events required to be reported.* The following events must be reported if the carrier creates or collects a container status message in its equipment tracking system reporting that event:

- (1) When the booking relating to a container which is destined to arrive

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within the limits of a port in the United States by vessel is confirmed;

(2) When a container which is destined to arrive within the limits of a port in the United States by vessel undergoes a terminal gate inspection;

(3) When a container, which is destined to arrive within the limits of a port in the United States by vessel, arrives or departs a facility (These events take place when a container enters or exits a port, container yard, or other facility. Generally, these CSMs are referred to as “gate-in” and “gate-out” messages.);

(4) When a container, which is destined to arrive within the limits of a port in the United States by vessel, is loaded on or unloaded from a conveyance (This includes vessel, feeder vessel, barge, rail and truck movements. Generally, these CSMs are referred to as “loaded on” and “unloaded from” messages);

(5) When a vessel transporting a container, which is destined to arrive within the limits of a port in the United States by vessel, departs from or arrives at a port (These events are commonly referred to as “vessel departure” and “vessel arrival” notices);

(6) When a container which is destined to arrive within the limits of a port in the United States by vessel undergoes an intra-terminal movement;

(7) When a container which is destined to arrive within the limits of a port in the United States by vessel is ordered stuffed or stripped;

(8) When a container which is destined to arrive within the limits of a port in the United States by vessel is confirmed stuffed or stripped; and

(9) When a container which is destined to arrive within the limits of a port in the United States by vessel is stopped for heavy repair.

(c) *Time of transmission.* For each event specified in paragraph (b) of this section that has occurred, and for which the carrier creates or collects a container status message (CSM) in its equipment tracking system reporting that event, the carrier must transmit the CSM to CBP no later than 24 hours after the CSM is entered into the equipment tracking system.

(d) *Contents of report.* The report of each event must include the following:

(1) Event code being reported, as defined in the ANSI X.12 or UN EDIFACT standards;

(2) Container number;

(3) Date and time of the event being reported;

(4) Status of the container (empty or full);

(5) Location where the event took place; and

(6) Vessel identification associated with the message if the container is associated with a specific vessel.

(e) A carrier may transmit other container status messages in addition to those required pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section. By transmitting additional container status messages, the carrier authorizes Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to access and use those data.

(f) *Compliance date of this section—(1) General.* Subject to paragraph (f)(2) of this section, all affected ocean carriers must comply with the requirements of this section on and after January 26, 2010.

(2) *Delay in compliance date of section.* CBP may, at its sole discretion, delay the general compliance date set forth in paragraph (f)(1) of this section in the event that any necessary modifications to the approved electronic data interchange system are not yet in place or for any other reason. Notice of any such delay will be provided in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[CBP Dec. 08–46, 73 FR 71779, Nov. 25, 2008]

§ 4.8 Preliminary entry.

(a) *Generally.* Preliminary entry allows a U.S. or foreign vessel arriving under circumstances that require it to formally enter, to commence lading and unloading operations prior to making formal entry. Preliminary entry may be accomplished electronically pursuant to an authorized electronic data interchange system, or by any other means of communication approved by the Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

(b) *Requirements and conditions.* Preliminary entry must be made in compliance with § 4.30, and may be granted prior to, at, or subsequent to arrival of the vessel. The granting of preliminary

vessel entry by Customs at or subsequent to arrival of the vessel, is conditioned upon the presentation to and acceptance by Customs of all forms, electronically or otherwise, comprising a complete manifest as provided in § 4.7, except that the Cargo Declaration, CBP Form 1302, must be presented to Customs electronically in the manner provided in § 4.7(b)(2) or (4). Vessels seeking preliminary entry in advance of arrival must do so: By presenting to Customs the electronic equivalent of a complete CBP Form 1302 (Cargo Declaration), in the manner provided in § 4.7(b)(2) or (4), showing all cargo on board the vessel; and by presenting CBP Form 3171 electronically no less than 48 hours prior to vessel arrival. The CBP Form 3171 will also serve as notice of intended date of arrival. The port director may allow for the presentation of the CBP Form 1302 and CBP Form 3171 less than 48 hours prior to arrival in order to grant advanced preliminary entry if a vessel voyage takes less than 48 hours to complete from the last foreign port to the first U.S. port, or if other reasonable circumstances warrant. Preliminary entry granted in advance of arrival will become effective upon arrival at the port granting preliminary entry. Additionally, Customs must receive confirmation of a vessel's estimated time of arrival in a manner acceptable to the port director.

[T.D. 00-4, 65 FR 2872, Jan. 19, 2000, as amended by T.D. 02-62, 67 FR 66332, Oct. 31, 2002; CBP Dec. 11-10, 76 FR 27609, May 12, 2011]

§ 4.9 Formal entry.

(a) *General.* Section 4.3 provides which vessels are subject to formal entry and where and when entry must be made. The formal entry of an American vessel is governed by section 434, Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1434). The term "American vessel" means a vessel of the United States (see § 4.0(b)) as well as, when arriving by sea, a vessel entitled to be documented except for its size (see § 4.0(c)). The formal entry of a foreign vessel arriving within the limits of any CBP port is also governed by section 434, Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1434). Alternatively, information necessary for formal entry may be transmitted electronically pursuant to a system authorized by CBP.

(b) *Procedures for American vessels.* Under certain circumstances, American vessels arriving in ports of the United States directly from other United States ports must make entry. Entry of such vessels is required when they have unentered foreign merchandise aboard. Report of arrival as provided in § 4.2 of this part, together with presenting a completed CBP Form 1300 (Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement), satisfies all entry requirements for the subject vessels.

(c) *Delivery of foreign vessel document.* The master of any foreign vessel will exhibit the vessel's document to the port director on or before the entry of the vessel. After the net tonnage has been noted, the document may be delivered to the consul of the nation to which such vessel belongs, in which event the vessel master will certify to the port director the fact of such delivery (see section 434, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1434), as applied through section 438, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1438)). If not delivered to the consul, the document will be deposited in the customhouse. Whether delivered to the foreign consul or deposited at the customhouse, the document will not be delivered to the master of the foreign vessel until clearance is granted under § 4.61. It will not be lawful for any foreign consul to deliver to the master of any foreign vessel the register, or document in lieu thereof, deposited with him in accordance with the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1434 until such master will produce to him a clearance in due form from the director of the port where such vessel has been entered. Any consul violating the provisions of this section is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 (section 438, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1438).

(d) *Failure to make required entry; penalties.* Any master who fails to make entry as required by this section or who presents or transmits electronically any document required by this section that is forged, altered, or false, may be liable for certain civil penalties as provided under 19 U.S.C. 1436, in addition to penalties applicable under other provisions of law. Further, any vessel used in connection with any

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such violation is subject to seizure and forfeiture.

[T.D. 00-4, 65 FR 2873, Jan. 19, 2000; T.D. 00-22, 65 FR 16515, Mar. 29, 2000; CBP Dec. 10-33, 75 FR 69585, Nov. 15, 2010]

§ 4.10 Request for overtime services.

Request for overtime services in connection with entry or clearance of a vessel, including the boarding of a vessel in accordance with § 4.1 shall be made on Customs Form 3171. (See § 24.16 of this chapter regarding pleasure vessels.) Such request for overtime services must specify the nature of the services desired and the exact times when they will be needed, unless a term special license (unlimited or limited to the service requested) has been issued (see § 4.30(g)) and arrangements are made locally so that the proper Customs officer will be notified during official hours in advance of the rendering of the services as to the nature of the services desired and the exact times they will be needed. Such request shall not be approved (previously issued term special licenses shall be revoked) unless the carrier complies with the provisions of paragraphs (l) and (m) of § 4.30 regarding terminal facilities and employee lists, respectively, and the required cash deposit or bond, on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.64 of this chapter, has been received. Separate bonds shall be required if overtime services are requested by different principals.

[T.D. 72-189, 37 FR 13975, July 15, 1972, as amended by T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41163, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 92-74, 57 FR 35751, Aug. 11, 1992]

§ 4.11 Sealing of stores.

Upon the arrival of a vessel from a foreign port, or a vessel engaged in the foreign trade from a domestic port, sea stores and ship's stores not required for immediate use or consumption on board while the vessel is in port and articles acquired abroad by officers and members of the crew, for which no permit to land has been issued, shall be placed under seal, unless the Customs officer is of the opinion that the circumstances do not require such action. Customs inspectors in charge of the vessel, from time to time, as in their judgment the necessity of the case re-

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quires, may issue stores from under seal for consumption on board the vessel by its passengers and crew. (See § 4.39.)

§ 4.12 Explanation of manifest discrepancy.

(a)(1) Vessel masters or agents shall notify the port director on Customs Form 5931 of shortages (merchandise manifested, but not found) or overages (merchandise found, but not manifested) of merchandise.

(2) Shortages shall be reported to the port director by the master or agent of the vessel by endorsement on the importer's claim for shortage on Customs Form 5931 as provided for in § 158.3 of this chapter, or within 60 days after the date of entry of the vessel, whichever is later. Satisfactory evidence to support the claim of nonimportation or of proper disposition or other corrective action (see § 4.34) shall be obtained by the master or agent and shall be retained in the carrier's file for one year.

(3) Overages shall be reported to the port director within 60 days after the date of entry of the vessel by completion of a post entry or suitable explanation of corrective action (see § 4.34) on the Customs Form 5931.

(4) The port director shall immediately advise the master or agent of those discrepancies which are not reported by the master or agent. Notification may be in any appropriate manner, including the furnishing of a copy of Customs Form 5931 to the master or agent. The master or agent shall satisfactorily resolve the matter within 30 days after the date of such notification, or within 60 days after entry of the vessel, whichever is later.

(5) Unless the required notification and explanation is made timely and the port director is satisfied that the discrepancies resulted from clerical error or other mistake and that there has been no loss of revenue (and in the case of a discrepancy not initially reported by the master or agent that there was a valid reason for failing to so report), applicable penalties under section 584, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1584), shall be assessed (see § 162.31 of this chapter). For purposes of this section, the term "clerical error"

is defined as a non-negligent, inadvertent, or typographical mistake in the preparation, assembly, or submission (electronically or otherwise) of the manifest. However, repeated similar manifest discrepancies by the same parties may be deemed the result of negligence and not clerical error or other mistake. For the purpose of assessing applicable penalties, the value of the merchandise shall be determined as prescribed in § 162.43 of this chapter. The fact that the master or owner had no knowledge of a discrepancy shall not relieve him from the penalty.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, a correction in the manifest shall not be required in the case of bulk merchandise if the port director is satisfied that the difference between the manifested quantity and the quantity unladen, whether the difference constitutes an overage or a shortage, is an ordinary and usual difference properly attributable to absorption of moisture, temperature, faulty weighing at the port of lading, or other similar reason. A correction in the manifest shall not be required because of discrepancies between marks or numbers on packages of merchandise and the marks or numbers for the same packages as shown on the manifest of the importing vessel when the quantity and description of the merchandise in such packages are correctly given.

(c) Manifest discrepancies (shortages and overages) of petroleum and petroleum products imported in bulk shall be reported on Customs Form 5931, if the discrepancy exceeds one percent.

[T.D. 80-142, 45 FR 36383, May 30, 1980, as amended by T.D. 99-64, 64 FR 43265, Aug. 10, 1999; CBP Dec. 10-29, 75 FR 52450, Aug. 26, 2010]

§ 4.13 [Reserved]

§ 4.14 Equipment purchases for, and repairs to, American vessels.

(a) *General provisions and applicability*—(1) *General*. Under section 466, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1466), purchases for or repairs made to certain vessels while they are outside the United States are subject to declaration, entry, and payment of ad valorem duty. These requirements

are effective upon the first arrival of affected vessels in the United States or Puerto Rico. The vessels subject to these requirements include those documented under the U.S. law for the foreign or coastwise trades, as well as those which were previously documented under the laws of some foreign nation or are undocumented at the time that foreign shipyard repairs are performed, but which exhibit an intent to engage in those trades under CBP interpretations. Duty is based on actual foreign cost. This includes the original foreign purchase price of articles that have been imported into the United States and are later sent abroad for use.

(2) *Expenditures not subject to declaration, entry, or duty*. The following vessel repair expenditures are not subject to declaration, entry, or duty:

(i) Expenditures made in American Samoa, the Guantanamo Bay Naval Station, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands because they are considered to have been made in the United States;

(ii) Reimbursements paid to members of the regular crew of a vessel for labor expended in making repairs to vessels; and

(iii) The cost of equipment, repair parts, and materials that are installed on a vessel documented under the laws of the United States and engaged in the foreign or coasting trade, if the installation is done by members of the regular crew of such vessel while the vessel is on the high seas, in foreign waters, or in a foreign port, and does not involve foreign shipyard repairs by foreign labor.

(3) *Expenditures subject to declaration and entry but not duty*. Under separate provisions of law, the cost of labor performed, and of parts and materials produced and purchased in Israel are not subject to duty under the vessel repair statute. Additionally, expenditures made in Canada or in Mexico are not subject to any vessel repair duties. Furthermore, certain free trade agreements between the United States and other countries also may reduce the duties on vessel repair expenditures made in foreign countries that are parties to those agreements, although the final duty amount may depend on each

agreement's schedule for phasing in those reductions. In these situations and others where there is no liability for duty, it is still required, except as otherwise required by law, that all repairs and purchases be declared and entered.

(b) *Applicability to specific types of vessels*—(1) *Fishing vessels*. As provided in §4.15, vessels documented under U.S. law with a fishery endorsement are subject to vessel repair duties for covered foreign expenditures. Undocumented American fishing vessels which are repaired, or for which parts, nets or equipment are purchased outside the U.S. are also liable for duty.

(2) *Government-owned or chartered vessels*. Vessels normally subject to the vessel repair statute because of documentation or intended use are not excused from duty liability merely because they are either owned or chartered by the U.S. Government.

(3) *Vessels continuously away for two years or longer*—(i) *Liability for expenditures throughout entire absence from U.S.* Vessels that continuously remain outside the United States for two years or longer are liable for duty on any fish nets and netting purchased at any time during the entire absence. Vessels designed and used primarily for transporting passengers or merchandise, which depart the United States for the sole purpose of obtaining equipment, parts, materials or repairs remain fully liable for duty regardless of the duration of their absence from the United States.

(ii) *Liability for expenditures made during first six months of absence*. Except as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section, vessels that continuously remain outside the United States for two years or longer are liable for duty only on those expenditures which are made during the first six months of their absence. See paragraph (h)(3) of this section. However, even though some costs might not be dutiable because of the six-month rule, all repairs, materials, parts and equipment-related expenditures must be declared and entered.

(c) *Estimated duty deposit and bond requirements*. Generally, the person authorized to submit a vessel repair declaration and entry must either deposit or transmit estimated duties or

produce evidence of a bond on CBP Form 301 at the first United States port of arrival before the vessel will be permitted to depart from that port. A continuous or single entry bond of sufficient value to cover all potential duty on the foreign repairs and purchases must be identified by surety, number and amount on the vessel repair declaration which is submitted at the port of first arrival. At the time the vessel repair entry is submitted by the vessel operator to the Vessel Repair Unit (VRU) as defined in paragraph (g) of this section, that same identifying information must be included on the entry form. Sufficiency of the amount of the bond is within the discretion of CBP at the arrival port with claims for reduction in duty liability necessarily being subject to full consideration of evidence by CBP. CBP officials at the port of arrival may consult the VRU as identified in paragraph (g) of this section or the staff of the Cargo Security, Carriers & Restricted Merchandise Branch, Office of Trade in CBP Headquarters in setting sufficient bond amounts. These duty, deposit, and bond requirements do not apply to vessels which are owned or chartered by the United States Government and are actually being operated by employees of an agency of the Government. If operated by a private party for a Federal agency under terms whereby that private party is liable under the contract for payment of the duty, there must be a deposit or a bond filed in an amount adequate to cover the estimated duty.

(d) *Declaration required*. When a vessel subject to this section first arrives in the United States following a foreign voyage, the owner, master, or authorized agent must submit a vessel repair declaration on CBP Form 226, a dual-use form used both for declaration and entry purposes, or must transmit its electronic equivalent. The declaration must be ready for presentation in the event that a CBP officer boards the vessel. If no foreign repair-related expenses were incurred, that fact must be reported either on the declaration form or by approved electronic means. The CBP port of arrival receiving either a positive or negative vessel repair declaration or electronic equivalent will immediately forward it to the VRU as

identified in paragraph (g) of this section.

(e) *Entry required.* The owner, master, or authorized representative of the owner of any vessel subject to this section for which a positive declaration has been filed must submit a vessel repair entry on CBP Form 226 or transmit its electronic equivalent. The entry must show all foreign voyage expenditures for equipment, parts of equipment, repair parts, materials and labor. The entry submission must indicate whether it provides a complete or incomplete account of covered expenditures. The entry must be presented or electronically transmitted by the vessel operator to the VRU as identified in paragraph (g) of this section, so that it is received within ten calendar days after arrival of the vessel. Claims for relief from duty should be made generally as part of the initial submission, and evidence must later be provided to support those claims. Failure to submit full supporting evidence of cost within stated time limits, including any extensions granted under this section, is considered to be a failure to enter.

(f) *Time limit for submitting evidence of cost.* A complete vessel repair entry must be supported by evidence showing the cost of each item entered. If the entry is incomplete when submitted, evidence to make it complete must be received by the VRU as identified in paragraph (g) of this section within 150 calendar days from the date of vessel arrival. That evidence must include the final cost of repairs. In the event that all final cost evidence is not furnished within 150 days, or is of doubtful authenticity, the VRU may refer the matter to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to begin procedures to obtain the needed evidence. That agency may also investigate the reason for a failure to file or for an untimely submission. Unexplained or unjustified delays in providing CBP with sufficient information to properly determine duty may result in penalty action as specified in paragraph (j) of this section.

(g) *Location and jurisdiction of vessel repair unit port of entry.* The VRU, located in New Orleans, Louisiana, proc-

esses vessel repair entries received from all United States ports of arrival.

(h) *Justifications for relief from duty.* Claims for relief from the assessment of vessel repair duties may be submitted to CBP. Relief may be sought under paragraphs (a), (d), (e), or (h) of the vessel repair statute (19 U.S.C. 1466(a), (d), (e), or (h)), each paragraph of which relates to a different type of claim as further specified in paragraphs (h)(1)–(h)(4) of this section.

(1) *Relief under 19 U.S.C. 1466(a).* Requests for relief from duty under 19 U.S.C. 1466(a) consist of claims that a foreign shipyard operation or expenditure is not considered to be a repair or purchase within the terms of the vessel repair statute or as determined under judicial or administrative interpretations. Example: a claim that the shipyard operation is a vessel modification.

(2) *Relief from duty under 19 U.S.C. 1466(d).* Requests for relief from duty under 19 U.S.C. 1466(d) consist of claims that a foreign shipyard operation or expenditure involves any of the following:

(i) *Stress of weather or other casualty.* Relief will be granted if good and sufficient evidence supports a finding that the vessel, while in the regular course of its voyage, was forced by stress of weather or other casualty, while outside the United States, to purchase such equipment or make those repairs as are necessary to secure the safety and seaworthiness of the vessel in order to enable it to reach its port of destination in the United States. For the purposes of this paragraph, a “casualty” does not include any purchase or repair made necessary by ordinary wear and tear, but does include the failure of a part to function if it is proven that the specific part was repaired, serviced, or replaced in the United States immediately before the start of the voyage in question, and then failed within six months of that date.

(ii) *U.S. parts installed by regular crew or residents.* Relief will be granted if equipment, parts of equipment, repair parts, or materials used on a vessel were manufactured or produced in the United States and were purchased in the United States by the owner of the vessel. It is required under the statute

that residents of the United States or members of the regular crew of the vessel perform any necessary labor in connection with such installations.

(iii) *Dunnage*. Relief will be granted if any equipment, equipment parts, materials, or labor were used for the purpose of providing dunnage for the packing or shoring of cargo, for erecting temporary bulkheads or other similar devices for the control of bulk cargo, or for temporarily preparing tanks for carrying liquid cargoes.

(3) *Relief under 19 U.S.C. 1466(e)*. Requests for relief from duty under 19 U.S.C. 1466(e) relate in pertinent part to matters involving vessels normally subject to the vessel repair statute, but that continuously remain outside the United States for two years or longer. Vessels that continuously remain outside the United States for two years or longer may qualify for relief from duty on expenditures made later than the first six months of their absence. See paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section.

(4) *Relief under 19 U.S.C. 1466(h)*. Requests for relief from duty under 19 U.S.C. 1466(h) consist of claims that a foreign shipyard operation or expenditure involves any of the following:

(i) *Expenditures on LASH barges*. Relief will be granted with respect to the cost of equipment, parts, materials, or repair labor for Lighter Aboard Ship (LASH) operations accomplished abroad.

(ii) *Certain spare repair parts or materials*. Relief will be granted with respect to the cost of spare repair parts or materials which are certified by the vessel owner or master to be for use on a cargo vessel, but only if duty was previously paid under the appropriate commodity classification(s) as found in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States when the article first entered the United States.

(iii) *Certain spare parts necessarily installed on a vessel prior to their first entry into the United States*. Relief will be granted with respect to the cost of spare parts only, which have been necessarily installed prior to their first entry into the United States with duty payment under the appropriate commodity classification(s) as found in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

(i) *General procedures for seeking relief—(1) Applications for Relief*. Relief from the assessment of vessel repair duty will not be granted unless an Application for Relief is filed with CBP. Relief will not be granted based merely upon a claim for relief made at the time of entry under paragraph (e) of this section. If relief is sought, an Application is not required to be presented in any particular format, but it must clearly present the legal basis for granting relief, as specified in paragraph (h) of this section. An Application must also state that all repair operations performed aboard a vessel during the one-year period prior to the current submission have been declared and entered. A valid Application is required to be supported by complete evidence as detailed in paragraphs (i)(1)(i) through (vi) and (i)(2) of this section. Except as further provided in this paragraph, the deadline for receipt of an Application and supporting evidence is 150 calendar days from the date that the vessel first arrived in the United States following foreign operations. Applications must be addressed and submitted by the vessel operator to the VRU and will be decided in that unit. The VRU may seek the advice of the Cargo Security, Carriers & Restricted Merchandise Branch, Office of Trade, in CBP Headquarters with regard to any specific item or issue which has not been addressed by clear precedent. If no Application is filed or if a submission which does not meet the minimal standards of an Application for Relief is received, the duty amount will be determined without regard to any potential claims for relief from duty assessment (see paragraph (h) of this section). Each Application for Relief must include copies of:

(i) Itemized bills, receipts, and invoices for items shown in paragraph (e) of this section. The cost of items for which a request for relief is made must be segregated from the cost of the other items listed in the vessel repair entry;

(ii) Photocopies of relevant parts of vessel logs, as well as of any classification society reports which detail damage and remedies;

(iii) A certification by the senior officer with personal knowledge of all relevant circumstances relating to casualty damage (time, place, cause, and nature of damage);

(iv) A certification by the senior officer with personal knowledge of all relevant circumstances relating to foreign repair expenditures (time, place, and nature of purchases and work performed);

(v) A certification by the master that casualty-related expenditures were necessary to ensure the safety and seaworthiness of the vessel in reaching its United States port of destination; and

(vi) Any permits or other documents filed with or issued by any United States Government agency other than CBP regarding the operation of the vessel that are relevant to the request for relief.

(2) *Additional evidence.* In addition, copies of any other evidence and documents the applicant may wish to provide as evidentiary support may be submitted. Elements of applications which are not supported by required evidentiary elements will be considered fully dutiable. All documents submitted must be certified by the master, owner, or authorized corporate officer to be originals or copies of originals, and if in a foreign language, they must be accompanied by an English translation, certified by the translator to be accurate. Upon receipt of an Application for Relief by the VRU within the prescribed time limits, a determination of duties owed will be made. After a decision is made on an Application for Relief by the VRU, the applicant will be notified of the right to protest any adverse decision.

(3) *Application for Relief; failure to file or denial in whole or in part.* If no Application for Relief is filed, or if a timely filed Application for Relief is denied in whole or in part, the VRU will determine the amount of duty due and issue a bill to the party who filed the vessel repair entry. If the bill is not timely paid, interest will accrue as provided in § 24.3a(b)(1) of this chapter.

(4) *Administrative protest.* Following the determination of duty owing on a vessel repair entry, a protest may be filed under 19 U.S.C. 1514(a)(2) as the only and final administrative appeal.

The procedures and time limits applicable to protests filed in connection with vessel repair entries are the same as those provided in part 174 of this chapter. In particular, the applicable protest period will begin on the date of the issuance of the decision giving rise to the protest as reflected on the relevant correspondence from the VRU.

(j) *Penalties—(1) Failure to report, enter, or pay duty.* It is a violation of the vessel repair statute if the owner or master of a vessel subject to this section willfully or knowingly neglects or fails to report, make entry, and pay duties as required; makes any false statements regarding purchases or repairs described in this section without reasonable cause to believe the truth of the statements; or aids or procures any false statements regarding any material matter without reasonable cause to believe the truth of the statement. If a violation occurs, the vessel, its tackle, apparel, and furniture, or a monetary amount up to their value as determined by CBP, is subject to seizure and forfeiture and is recoverable from the owner (see § 162.72 of this chapter). The owner or master of the vessel who fails to timely pay the duty determined to be due is liable for interest as provided in § 24.3a(b)(1) of this chapter.

(2) *False declaration.* If any person required to file a vessel repair declaration or entry under this section, knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes any materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or representation, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement, that person will be subject to the criminal penalties provided for in 18 U.S.C. 1001.

[66 FR 16397, Mar. 26, 2001, as amended at 74 FR 53651, Oct. 20, 2009; 77 FR 17332, Mar. 26, 2012; 83 FR 61320, Nov. 29, 2018; CBP Dec. 22-14, 87 FR 45648, July 29, 2022; CBP Dec. 22-19, 87 FR 50935, Aug. 19, 2022]

§ 4.15 Fishing vessels touching and trading at foreign places.

(a) Before any vessel documented with a fishery license endorsement shall touch and trade at a foreign port

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or place, the master shall obtain from the port director a permit on Customs Form 1379 to touch and trade.

When a fishing vessel departs from the United States and there is an intent to stop at a foreign port (1) to lade vessel equipment which was preordered, (2) to purchase and lade vessel equipment, or (3) to purchase and lade vessel equipment to replace existing vessel equipment, the master of the vessel must either clear for that foreign port or obtain a permit to touch and trade, whether or not the vessel will engage in fishing on that voyage.²⁸ Purchases of such equipment, whether intended at the time of departure or not, are subject to declaration, entry, and payment of duty pursuant to section 466 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1466). The duty may be remitted if it is established that the purchases resulted from stress of weather or other casualty.

(b) Upon the arrival of a documented vessel with a fishery endorsement which has put into a foreign port or place, the master shall report its arrival, make entry, and conform in all respects to the regulations applicable in the case of a vessel arriving from a foreign port.

(c) If a vessel which has been granted a permit to touch and trade arrives at a port in the United States, whether or not the vessel has touched at a foreign port or place, such permit shall forthwith be surrendered to the port director.

(d) No permit to touch and trade shall be issued to a vessel which does not have a Certificate of Documentation with a fishery license endorsement.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 77-28, 42 FR 3161, Jan. 17, 1977; T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 46512, Oct. 13, 1983; T.D. 94-24, 59 FR 13200, Mar. 21, 1994; T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50010, Sept. 27, 1995]

²⁸If such a vessel puts into a foreign port or place and only obtains bunkers, stores, or supplies suitable for a fishing voyage, it is not considered to have touched and traded there. Fish nets and netting are considered vessel equipment and not vessel supplies.

²⁹⁻⁶¹[Reserved]

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§4.16 [Reserved]

§4.17 Vessels from discriminating countries.

The prohibition against imports in, and the penalty of forfeiture of, certain vessels from countries which discriminate against American vessels provided for in subsections 2 and 3 of paragraph J, section IV, Tariff Act of 1913, as amended by the act of March 4, 1915 (19 U.S.C. 130, 131), shall be enforced only in pursuance of specific instructions issued and published from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury or such other officer as the Secretary may designate. (See also §§4.20(c) and 159.42 of this chapter.)

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17444, July 2, 1973]

TONNAGE TAX AND LIGHT MONEY

§4.20 Tonnage taxes.

(a) Except as specified in §4.21, a regular tonnage tax or duty of 2 cents per net ton, not to exceed in the aggregate 10 cents per net ton in any 1 year, shall be imposed at each entry on all vessels which shall be entered in any port of the United States from any foreign port or place in North America, Central America, the West Indies, the Bahama Islands, the Bermuda Islands, the coast of South America bordering on the Caribbean Sea (considered to include the mouth of the Orinoco River), or the high seas adjacent to the U.S. or the above listed foreign locations, and on all vessels (except vessels of the U.S., recreational vessels, and barges, as defined in §2101 of Title 46) that depart a U.S. port or place and return to the same port or place without being entered in the United States from another port or place, and regular tonnage tax of 6 cents per net ton, not to exceed 30 cents per net ton per annum, shall be imposed at each entry on all vessels which shall be entered in any port of the United States from any other foreign port. In determining the port of origin of a voyage to the United States and the rate of tonnage tax, the following shall be used as a guide:

(1) When the vessel has proceeded in ballast from a port to which the 6-cent rate is applicable to a port to which the 2-cent rate applies and there has

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laden cargo or taken passengers, tonnage tax upon entry in the United States shall be assessed at the 2-cent rate.

(2) The same rate shall be applied in a case in which the vessel has transported cargo or passengers from a 6-cent port to a 2-cent port when all such cargo or passengers have been unladen or discharged at the 2-cent port, without regard to whether the vessel thereafter has proceeded to the United States in ballast or with cargo or passengers laden or taken on board at the 2-cent port.

(3) The 6-cent rate shall be applied when the vessel proceeds from a 2-cent port to a 6-cent port en route to the United States under circumstances similar to paragraph (a) (1) or (2) of this section.

(4) If the vessel arrives in the United States with cargo or passengers taken at two or more ports to which different

rates are applicable, tonnage tax shall be collected at the higher rate.

(b) The tonnage year shall be computed from the date of the first entry of the vessel concerned, without regard to the rate of the payment made at that entry, and shall expire on the day preceding the corresponding date of the following year. There may be 5 payments at the maximum (6 cent) and 5 at the minimum (2-cent) rate during a tonnage year, so that the maximum assessment of tonnage duty may amount to 40 cent per net ton for the tonnage year of a vessel engaged in alternating trade.

(c) A vessel shall also be subject on every entry from a foreign port or place, whether or not regular tonnage tax is payable on the particular entry, to the payment of a special tonnage tax and to the payment of light money at the rates and under the circumstances specified in the following table:

Classes of vessels	Rate per net ton		
	Regular tax	Special tax	Light money
Vessels of the United States:			
1. Under provisional register, without regard to citizenship of officers	\$.02 or \$.06	.....	.....
2. All others:			
(i) If all the officers are citizens .....	.02 or .06	.....	.....
(ii) If any officer is not a citizen .....	.02 or .06	¹ 0.50	1.50
Undocumented vessels which are owned by citizens ² .....	.02 or .06	.50	³ .50
Foreign vessels:			
1. Of nations whose vessels are exempted from special tax or light money .....	.02 or .06	.....	.....
2. All others:			
(i) Built in the U.S. ....	.02 or .06	.30	.50
(ii) Not built in the U.S. ....	.02 or .06	.50	.50
(iii) In addition to (i) or (ii) of 2., Foreign Vessels, when entering from a foreign port or place where vessels of the U.S. are not ordinarily permitted to enter and trade ^{3a} .....	.02 or .06	⁴ 2.00	4.50

¹ This does not apply on the first arrival of a vessel in a port of the United States from a foreign or intercoastal voyage if all the officers who are not citizens are below the grade of master and are filling vacancies which occurred on the voyage.

² This special tax and light money do not apply if the vessel is documented as a vessel of the United States before leaving the port.

³ This does not apply if the vessel is under a certificate of protection and the owner or master files with the port director the oath required by 46 U.S.C. App. 129. An unrecorded bill of sale is not such a document as will exempt a vessel from the payment of light money under 46 U.S.C. App. 128, and the recording of such bill of sale after the arrival of the vessel is not sufficient to relieve it from the payment of the tax.

^{3a} The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), does not ordinarily permit vessels of the United States to enter and trade.

⁴ This is to be collected on each entry of a vessel from such a port or place.

(d) Tonnage tax shall be imposed upon a vessel even though she enters a port of the United States only for orders.

(e) The fact that a vessel passes through the Panama Canal does not affect the rate of tonnage tax otherwise applicable to the vessel.

(f) For the purpose of computing tonnage tax, the net tonnage of a vessel stated in the vessel's marine document shall be accepted unless (1) such statement is manifestly wrong, in which case the net tonnage shall be estimated, pending admeasurement of the vessel, or the tonnage reported for her

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by any recognized classification society may be accepted, or (2) an appendix is attached to the marine document showing a net tonnage ascertained under the so-called “British rules” or the rules of any foreign country which have been accepted as substantially in accord with the rules of the United States, in which case the tonnage so shown may be accepted and the date the appendix was issued shall be noted on the tonnage tax certificate, Customs Form 1002, and on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300. For the purpose of computing tonnage tax on a vessel with a tonnage mark and dual tonnages, the higher of the net tonnages stated in the vessel’s marine document or tonnage certificate shall be used unless the Customs officer concerned is satisfied by report of the boarding officer, statement or certificate of the master, or otherwise that the tonnage mark was not submerged at the time of arrival. Whether the vessel has a tonnage mark, and if so, whether the mark was submerged on arrival, shall be noted on Customs Form 1300 by the boarding officer.

(g) The decision of the Commissioner of Customs is the final administrative decision on any question of interpretation relating to the collection of tonnage tax or to the refund of such tax when collected erroneously or illegally, and any question of doubt shall be referred to him for instructions.

(h) Any person adversely affected by a decision of the Commissioner of Customs relating to the collection of tonnage tax, or to the refund of such tax when collected erroneously or illegally, may appeal the decision in the Court of International Trade provided that the appeal action is commenced in accordance with the rules of the Court within 2 years after the cause of action first accrues.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §4.20, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

§4.21 Exemptions from tonnage taxes.

(a) Tonnage taxes and light money shall be suspended in whole or in part

whenever the President by proclamation shall so direct.

(b) The following vessels, or vessels arriving in the circumstances as defined below, shall be exempt from tonnage tax and light money:

(1) It comes into port for bunkers (including water), sea stores, or ship’s stores; transacts no other business in the port; and departs within 24 hours after its arrival.

(2) It arrives in distress, even though required to enter.

(3) It is brought into port by orders of United States naval authorities and transacts no business while in port other than the taking on of bunkers, sea stores, or ship’s stores.

(4) It is a vessel of war or other vessel which is owned by, or under the complete control and management of the United States or the government of a foreign country, and which is not carrying passengers or merchandise in trade or, if in ballast, which is not arriving from a foreign port during the usual course of its employment as a vessel engaged in trade.

(5) It is a yacht or other pleasure vessel not carrying passengers or merchandise in trade.

(6) It is engaged exclusively in scientific activities.

(7) It is engaged exclusively in laying or repairing cables.

(8) It is engaged in whaling or other fisheries, even though it may have entered a foreign port for fuel or supplies, if it did not carry passengers or merchandise in trade.

(9) It is a passenger vessel making three trips or more a week between a port of the United States and a foreign port.

(10) It is used exclusively as a ferry boat, including a car ferry.

(11) It enters otherwise than by sea from a foreign port at which tonnage or lighthouse duties or equivalent taxes are not imposed on vessels of the United States (applicable only where the vessel arrives from a port in the province of Ontario, Canada).

(12) It is a coastwise-qualified vessel solely engaged in the coastwise trade (although arriving from a foreign port or place, it is engaged in the transportation of merchandise or passengers, or

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the towing of a vessel other than a vessel in distress, between points in the U.S. via a foreign point) (see §§ 4.80, 4.80a, 4.80b, and 4.92).

(13) It is a vessel entering directly from the Virgin Islands (U.S.), American Samoa, the islands of Guam, Wake, Midway, Canton, or Kingman Reef, or Guantanamo Bay Naval Station.

(14) It is a vessel making regular daily trips between any port of the United States and any port in Canada wholly upon interior waters not navigable to the ocean, except that such a vessel shall pay tonnage taxes upon her first arrival in each calendar year.

(15) It is a vessel arriving at a port in the United States which, while proceeding between ports in the United States, touched at a foreign port under circumstances which would have exempted it from making entry under section 441(4), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1441(4)), had it touched at a United States port.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 72-264, 37 FR 20317, Sept. 29, 1972; T.D. 75-110, 40 FR 21027, May 15, 1975; T.D. 75-206, 40 FR 34586, Aug. 18, 1975; T.D. 79-276, 44 FR 61956, Oct. 29, 1979; T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 46512, Oct. 13, 1983; T.D. 93-12, 58 FR 13197, Mar. 10, 1993; CBP Dec. 12-21, 77 FR 73308, Dec. 10, 2012]

§ 4.22 Exemptions from special tonnage taxes.

Vessels of the following nations are exempted by treaties, Presidential proclamations, or orders of the Secretary of the Treasury from the payment of any higher tonnage duties than are applicable to vessels of the United States and are exempted from the payment of light money:

- Algeria
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Arab Republic of Egypt
- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Bahamas, The
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belgium
- Belize
- Bermuda
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Bulgaria

- Burma
- Canada
- Chile
- Colombia
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Cuba
- Cyprus
- Czechoslovakia
- Denmark (including the Faeroe Islands)
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Estonia
- Ethiopia
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- Gambia, The
- German Democratic Republic
- German Federal Republic
- Ghana
- Great Britain (including the Cayman Islands)
- Greece
- Greenland
- Guatemala
- Guinea, Republic of
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungarian People's Republic
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland (Eire)
- Israel
- Italy
- Ivory Coast, Republic of
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Kenya
- Korea
- Kuwait
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Liberia
- Libya
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malaysia
- Malta
- Marshall Islands, Republic of
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Monaco
- Morocco
- Nauru, Republic of
- Netherlands
- Netherlands Antilles
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Nigeria

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Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
People's Republic of China
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Rumania
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Singapore, Republic
Somali, Republic
Spain
Sri Lanka
St. Vincent and The Grenadines
Surinam, Republic of
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Taiwan
Thailand
Togo
Tonga
Tunisia
Turkey
Tuvalu
Union of South Africa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi, Ajman,
Dubai, Fujairah, Ras Al Khaimah, Sharjah,
and Umm Al Qaiwain)
Uruguay
Vanuatu, Republic of
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zaire

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 4.22, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

§ 4.23 Certificate of payment and cash receipt.

Upon each payment of tonnage tax or light money, the master of the vessel shall be given a certificate on Customs Form 1002 on which the control number of the cash receipt (Customs Form 368 or 368A) upon which payment was recorded shall be written. This certificate shall constitute the official evidence of such payment and shall be presented upon each entry during the tonnage year to establish the date of commencement of the tonnage year and to insure against overpayment. In the absence of the certificate, evidence

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of payment of tonnage tax shall be obtained from the port director to whom the payment was made.

[T.D. 85-71, 50 FR 15415, Apr. 18, 1985, as amended by T.D. 92-56, 57 FR 24943, June 12, 1992]

§ 4.24 Application for refund of tonnage tax.

(a) The authority to make refunds in accordance with section 26 of the Act of June 26, 1884 (46 U.S.C. 8) of regular tonnage taxes described in § 4.20(a) is delegated to the Directors of the ports where the collections were made. If any doubt exists, the case shall first be referred to Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service for advice.

(b) Each application for refund of regular or special tonnage tax or light money prepared in accordance with this section shall be filed with the Customs officer to whom payment was made. After verification of the pertinent facts asserted in the claim, the application shall be forwarded with any necessary report or recommendation to the appropriate port director. Applications for refund of special tonnage tax and light money (see § 4.20(c)) with the reports and recommendations submitted therewith shall be forwarded by the port director to the Commissioner of Customs for decision. Any refund authorized by the Port Director under paragraph (a) of this section or any refund of special tonnage tax or light money authorized by the Commissioner of Customs shall be made by the appropriate Customs officer. The records of tonnage tax shall be clearly noted to show each refund authorized.

(c) The application shall be a direct request for the refund of a definite sum, showing concisely the reasons therefor, the nationality and name of the vessel, and the date, place, and amount of each payment for which refund is requested. The application shall be made within 1 year from date of the payment. A protest against a payment shall not be accepted as an application for its refund.

(d) When the application is based upon a claim that more than five payments of regular tax at either the 2-cent or the 6-cent rate have been made during a tonnage year, the application shall be supported by a statement from

the appropriate Customs officer at the port where the application is submitted and from the appropriate Customs officer at each port at which any claimed payment was made verifying the facts and showing in each case whether refunds have been authorized.

(e) The application shall include a certificate by the owner or by the owner's agent that payment of tonnage tax at the applicable rate has been or will be made for each entry of the vessel on a voyage on which that rate is applicable before the end of the current tonnage year, exclusive of any payment which has been refunded or which may be refunded as a result of such application.

(f) The owner or operator of the vessel involved, or other party in interest, may file with the port Director a petition addressed to the Commissioner of Customs for a review of the port director's decision on an application for refund of regular tonnage tax. Such petition shall be filed in duplicate within 30 days from the date of notice of the initial decision, shall completely identify the case, and shall set forth in detail the exceptions to the decision.

[T.D. 71-274, 36 FR 21025, Nov. 3, 1971, as amended by T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50010, Sept. 27, 1995]

LANDING AND DELIVERY OF CARGO

§ 4.30 Permits and special licenses for unloading and lading.

(a) Except as prescribed in paragraph (f), (g), or (k) of this section or in § 123.8 of this chapter, and except in the case of a vessel exempt from entry or clearance fees under 19 U.S.C. 288, no passengers, cargo, baggage, or other article shall be unladen from a vessel which arrives directly or indirectly from any port or place outside the Customs territory of the U.S., including the adjacent waters (see § 4.6 of this part), or from a vessel which transits the Panama Canal and no cargo, baggage, or other article shall be laden on a vessel destined to a port or place outside the Customs territory of the U.S., including the adjacent waters (see § 4.6 of this part) if Customs supervision of such lading is required, until the port director shall have issued a permit or special license therefore on Customs

Form 3171 or electronically pursuant to an authorized electronic data interchange system or other means of communication approved by the Customs Service.

(1) U.S. and foreign vessels arriving at a U.S. port directly from a foreign port or place are required to make entry, whether it be formal or, as provided in § 4.8, preliminary, before the port director may issue a permit or special license to lade or unlade.

(2) U.S. vessels arriving at a U.S. port from another U.S. port at which formal entry was made may be issued a permit or special license to lade or unlade without having to make either preliminary or formal entry at the second and subsequent ports. Foreign vessels arriving at a U.S. port from another U.S. port at which formal entry was made may be issued a permit or special license to lade or unlade at the second and subsequent ports prior to formal entry without the necessity of making preliminary entry. In these circumstances, after the master has reported arrival of the vessel, the port director may issue the permit or special license or may, in his discretion, require the vessel to be boarded, the master to make an oath or affirmation to the truth of the statements contained in the vessel's manifest to the Customs officer who boards the vessel, and require delivery of the manifest prior to issuing the permit.

(b) Application for a permit or special license will be made by the master, owner, or agent of the vessel on Customs Form 3171, or electronically pursuant to an authorized electronic data interchange system or other means of communication approved by the Customs Service, and will specifically indicate the type of service desired at that time, unless a term permit or term special license has been issued. Vessels that arrive in a Customs port with more than one vessel carrier sharing or leasing space on board the vessel (such as under a vessel sharing or slot charter arrangement) are required to indicate on the CF 3171 all carriers on board the vessel and indicate whether each carrier is transmitting its cargo declaration electronically or is presenting it on the Customs Form 1302. In

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the case of a term permit or term special license, upon entry of each vessel, a copy of the term permit or special license must be submitted to Customs during official hours in advance of the rendering of services so as to update the nature of the services desired and the exact times they will be needed. Permits must also be updated to reflect any other needed changes including those in the name of the vessel as well as the slot charter or vessel sharing parties. An agent of a vessel may limit his application to operations involved in the entry and unloading of the vessel or to operations involved in its lading and clearance. Such limitation will be specifically noted on the application.

(c) The request for a permit or a special license shall not be approved (previously issued term permits or special licenses shall be revoked) unless the carrier complies with the provisions of paragraphs (l) and (m) of this section regarding terminal facilities and employee lists, and the required cash deposit or bond has been filed on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.64 of this chapter relating to international carriers.⁶² When a carrier has on file a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.63 of this chapter relating to basic custodial bond conditions, no further bond shall be required solely by reason of the unloading or lading at night or on a Sunday or holiday of merchandise or bag-

⁶² “Before any such special license to unlade shall be granted, the master, owner, or agent of such vessel or vehicle, or the person in charge of such vehicle, shall be required to deposit sufficient money to pay, or to give a bond in an amount to be fixed by the Secretary conditioned to pay, the compensation and expenses of the customs officers and employees assigned to duty in connection with such unloading at night or on Sunday or a holiday, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the act of February 13, 1911, as amended (U.S.C. 1952 edition, title 19 sec. 267). In lieu of such deposit or bond the owner or agent of any vessel or vehicle or line of vessels or vehicles may execute a bond in an amount to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury to cover and include the issuance of special licenses for the unloading of such vessels or vehicles for a period not to exceed one year. * * *” (Tariff Act of 1930, section 451, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1451)

⁶³⁻⁶⁶ [Reserved]

gage covered by bonded transportation entries. Separate bonds shall be required if overtime services are requested by different principals.

(d) Except as prescribed in paragraph (f) or (g) of this section, a separate application for a permit or special license shall be filed in the case of each arrival.

(e) Stevedoring companies and others concerned in lading or unloading merchandise, or in removing or otherwise securing it, shall ascertain that the applicable preliminary Customs requirements have been complied with before commencing such operation, since performance in the absence of such compliance render them severally liable to the penalties prescribed in section 453, Tariff Act of 1930, even though they may not be responsible for taking the action necessary to secure compliance.

(f) The port director may issue a term permit on Customs Form 3171, which will remain in effect until revoked by the port director, terminated by the carrier, or automatically cancelled by termination of the supporting continuous bond, to unlade merchandise, passengers, or baggage, or to lade merchandise or baggage during official hours.

(g) The port director may issue a term special license on Customs Form 3171, which will remain in effect until revoked by the port director, terminated by the carrier, or automatically cancelled by termination of the supporting continuous bond, to unlade merchandise, passengers, or baggage, or to lade merchandise or baggage during overtime hours or on a Sunday or holiday when Customs supervision is required. (See §24.16 of this chapter regarding pleasure vessels.)

(h) A special license for the unloading or lading of a vessel at night or on a Sunday or holiday shall be refused by the port director if the character of the merchandise or the conditions or facilities at the place of unloading or lading render the issuance of such special license dangerous to the revenue. In no case shall a special license for unloading or lading at night or on a Sunday or holiday be granted except on the ground of commercial necessity.

(i) The port director shall not issue a permit or special license to unlade

cargo or equipment of vessels arriving directly or indirectly from any port or place outside the United States, except on compliance with one or more of the following conditions:

(1) The merchandise shall have been duly entered and permits issued; or

(2) A bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.64 of this chapter relating to international carriers, or cash deposit shall have been given; or

(3) The merchandise is to be discharged into the custody of the port director as provided for in section 490(b), Tariff Act of 1930.

(j) Bonds are not required under this section for vessels owned by the United States and operated for its account.

(k) In the case of vessels of 5 net tons or over which are used exclusively as pleasure vessels and which arrive from any country, the port director in his discretion and under such conditions as he deems advisable may allow the required application for unloading passengers and baggage to be made orally, and may authorize his inspectors to grant oral permission for unloading at any time, and to grant requests on Customs Form 3171 for overtime services.

(l) A permit to unlade pursuant to this part 4 or part 122 of this chapter shall not be granted unless the port director determines that the applicant provides or the terminal at which the applicant will unlade the cargo provides (1) sufficient space, capable of being locked, sealed, or otherwise secured, for the storage immediately upon unloading of cargo whose weight-to-value ratio renders it susceptible to theft or pilferage and of packages which have been broken prior to or in the course of unloading; and (2) an adequate number of vehicles, capable of being locked, sealed, or otherwise secured, for the transportation of such cargo or packages between the point of unloading and the point of storage. A term permit to unlade shall be revoked if the port director determines subsequent to such issuance that the requirements of this paragraph have not been met.

(m) A permit to unlade pursuant to this part 4 or part 122 of this chapter shall not be granted to an importing carrier, and a term permit to unlade

previously granted to such a carrier shall be revoked, (1) if such carrier, within 30 days after the date of receipt of a written demand by the port director, does not furnish a written list of the names, addresses, social security numbers, and dates and places of birth of persons it employs in connection with the unloading, storage and delivery of imported merchandise; or (2) if, having furnished such a list, the carrier does not advise the port director in writing of the names, addresses, social security numbers, and dates and places of birth of any new personnel employed in connection with the unloading, storage and delivery of imported merchandise within 10 days after such employment. If the employment of any such person is terminated, the carrier shall promptly advise the port director. For the purposes of this part, a person shall not be deemed to be employed by a carrier if he is an officer or employee of an independent contractor engaged by a carrier to load, unload, transport or otherwise handle cargo.

(n) CBP will not issue a permit to unlade before it has received the cargo declaration information pursuant to § 4.7(b)(2) or (4) of this part. In cases in which CBP does not receive complete cargo declaration information from the carrier or a NVOCC in the manner, format, and time frame required by § 4.7(b)(2) or (4), as appropriate, CBP may delay issuance of the permit to unlade the entire vessel until all required information is received. CBP may also decline to issue a permit to unlade the specific cargo for which a cargo declaration is not received in a timely manner under § 4.7(b)(2) or (4). Further, where a carrier does not transmit a cargo declaration in the manner required by § 4.7(b)(2) or (4), preliminary entry pursuant to § 4.8(b) will be denied.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 4.30, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

§ 4.31 Unloading or transshipment due to casualty.

(a) When any cargo or stores of a vessel have been unladen or transshipped

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at any place in the United States or its Customs waters other than a port of entry because of accident, stress of weather, or other necessity, no penalty shall be imposed under section 453 or 586(a), Tariff Act of 1930, if due notice is given to the director of the port at which the vessel thereafter first arrives and satisfactory proof is submitted to him as provided for in section 586(f), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, regarding such accident, stress of weather, or other necessity. The port director may accept the certificates of the master and two or more officers or members of the crew of the vessel, of whom the person next to the master in command shall be one, as proof that the unloading or transshipment was necessary by reason of unavoidable cause.

(b) The port director may then permit entry of the vessel and its cargo and permit the unloading of the cargo in such place at the port as he may deem proper. Unless its transportation has been in violation of the coastwise laws, the cargo may be cleared through Customs at the port where it is discharged or forwarded to the port of original destination under an entry for immediate transportation or for transportation and exportation, as the case may be. All regulations shall apply in such cases as if the unloading and delivery took place at the port of original destination.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50010, Sept. 27, 1995]

§ 4.32 Vessels in distress; landing of cargo.

(a) When a vessel from a foreign port arrives in distress at a port other than that to which it is destined, a permit to land merchandise or baggage may be issued if such action is necessary. Merchandise and baggage so unladen shall be taken into Customs custody and, if it has not been transported in violation of the coastwise laws, may be entered and disposed of in the same manner as any other imported merchandise or may be reladen without entry to be carried to its destination on the vessel from which it was unladen, subject only to charges for storage and safe-keeping.

(b) A bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in

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§ 113.64 of this chapter relating to international carriers shall be given in an amount to be determined by the port director to insure the proper disposition of the cargo, whether such cargo be dutiable or free.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41164, Oct. 19, 1984]

§ 4.33 Diversion of cargo.

(a) *Unloading at other than original port of destination.* A vessel may unlade cargo or baggage at an alternative port of entry to the port of original destination if:

(1) It is compelled by any cause to put into the alternative port and the director of that port issues a permit for the unloading of cargo or baggage; or

(2) As a result of an emergency existing at the port of destination, the port director authorizes the vessel to proceed in accordance with the residue cargo bond procedure to the alternative port. The owner or agent of the vessel shall apply for such authorization in writing, stating the reasons and agreeing to hold the port director and the Government harmless for the diversion.

(b) *Disposition of cargo or baggage at emergency port.* Cargo and baggage unladen at the alternative port under the circumstances set forth in paragraph (a) of this section may be:

(1) Entered in the same manner as other imported cargo or baggage;

(2) Treated as unclaimed and stored at the risk and expense of its owner; or

(3) Reladen upon the same vessel without entry, for transportation to its original destination.

(c) *Substitution of ports of discharge on manifest.* After entry, the Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, of a vessel may be changed at any time to permit discharge of manifested cargo at any domestic port in lieu of any other port shown on the Cargo Declaration, if:

(1) A written application for the diversion is made on the amended Cargo Declaration by the master, owner, or agent of the vessel to the director of the port where the vessel is located, after entry of the vessel at that port;

(2) An amended Cargo Declaration, under oath, covering the cargo, which it is desired to divert, is furnished in

support of the application and is filed in such number of copies as the port director shall require for local Customs purposes; and

(3) The certified traveling manifest is not altered or added to in any way by the master, owner, or agent of the vessel. When an application under paragraph (c)(1) of this section is approved, the port director shall securely attach an approved copy of the amended manifest to the traveling manifest and shall send one copy of the amended Cargo Declaration to the director of the port where the vessel's bond was filed.

(d) *Retention of cargo on board for later return to the United States.* If, as the result of a strike or other emergency at a United States port for which inward foreign cargo is manifested, it is desired to retain the cargo on board the vessel for discharge at a foreign port but with the purpose of having the cargo returned to the United States, an application may be made by the master, owner, or agent of the vessel to amend the vessel's Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, under a procedure similar to that described in paragraph (c) of this section, except that a foreign port shall be substituted for the domestic port of discharge. If the application is approved, it shall be handled in the same manner as an application filed under paragraph (c) of this section. However, before approving the application, the port director is authorized to require such bond as he deems necessary to insure that export control laws and regulations are not circumvented.

[T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56320, Oct. 25, 1977]

§ 4.34 Prematurely discharged, overcarried, and undelivered cargo.

(a) *Prematurely landed cargo.* Upon receipt of a satisfactory written application from the owner or agent of a vessel establishing that cargo was prematurely landed and left behind by the importing vessel through error or emergency, the port director may permit inward foreign cargo remaining on the dock to be reladen on the next available vessel owned or chartered by the owner of the importing vessel for transportation to the destination shown on the Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, of the first vessel, pro-

vided the importing vessel actually entered the port of destination of the prematurely landed cargo. Unless so forwarded within 30 days from the date of landing, the cargo shall be appropriately entered for Customs clearance or for forwarding in bond; otherwise, it shall be sent to general order as unclaimed. If the merchandise is so entered for Customs clearance at the port of unloading, or if it is so forwarded in bond, other than by the importing vessel or by another vessel owned or chartered by the owner of the importing vessel, representatives of the importing vessel shall file at the port of unloading a Cargo Declaration in duplicate listing the cargo. The port director shall retain the original and forward the duplicate to the director of the originally intended port of discharge.

(b) *Overcarried cargo.* Upon receipt of a satisfactory written application by the owner or agent of a vessel establishing that cargo was not landed at its destination and was overcarried to another domestic port through error or emergency, the port director may permit the cargo to be returned in the importing vessel, or in another vessel owned or chartered by the owner of the importing vessel, to the destination shown on the Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, of the importing vessel, provided the importing vessel actually entered the port of destination.⁶⁷

(c) *Inaccessibly stowed cargo.* Cargo so stowed as to be inaccessible upon arrival at destination may be retained on board, carried forward to another domestic port or ports, and returned to the port of destination in the importing vessel or in another vessel owned or chartered by the owner of the importing vessel in the same manner as other overcarried cargo.

(d) *Application for forwarding cargo.* When it is desired that prematurely landed cargo, overcarried cargo, or cargo so stowed as to be inaccessible,

⁶⁷ See §141.69(c) of this chapter for the conditions under which such merchandise and goods removed from a port of intended entry under these or certain other circumstances may subsequently be cleared under a consumption entry which had been filed therefore before the merchandise was removed from the port of intended entry.

⁶⁸⁻⁶⁹ [Reserved]

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be forwarded to its destination by the importing vessel or by another vessel owned or chartered by the owner of the importing vessel in accordance with paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section, the required application shall be filed with the local director of the port of premature landing or overcarriage by the owner or agent of the vessel. The application shall be supported by a Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, in such number of copies as the port director may require. Whenever practicable, the application shall be made on the face of the Cargo Declaration below the description of the merchandise. The application shall specify the vessel on which the cargo was imported, even though the forwarding to destination is by another vessel owned or chartered by the owner of the importing vessel, and all ports of departure and dates of sailing of the importing vessel. The application shall be stamped and signed to show that it has been approved.

(e) *Manifesting prematurely landed or overcarried cargo.* One copy of the Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, shall be certified by Customs for use as a substitute traveling manifest for the prematurely landed or overcarried cargo being forwarded as residue cargo, whether or not the forwarding vessel is also carrying other residue cargo. If the application for forwarding is made on the Cargo Declaration, the new substitute traveling manifest shall be stamped to show the approval of the application. If the application is on a separate document, a copy thereof, stamped to show its approval, shall be attached to the substitute traveling manifest. An appropriate cross-reference shall be placed on the original traveling manifest to show that the vessel has one or more substitute traveling manifests. A permit to proceed endorsed on a Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300, issued to the vessel transporting the prematurely landed or overcarried cargo to its destination shall make reference to the nature of such cargo, identifying it with the importing vessel.

(f) *Residue cargo procedure.* A vessel with prematurely landed or overcarried cargo on board shall comply upon ar-

rival at all domestic ports of call with all the requirements of part 4 relating to foreign residue cargo for domestic ports. The substitute traveling manifest, carried forward from port to port by the oncarrying vessel, shall be finally surrendered at the port where the last portion of the prematurely landed or overcarried cargo is discharged.

(g) *Cargo undelivered at foreign port and returned to the U.S.* Merchandise shipped from a domestic port, but undelivered at the foreign destination and returned, shall be manifested as “Undelivered-to be returned to original foreign destination,” if such a return is intended. The port director may issue a permit to retain the merchandise on board, or he may, upon written application of the steamship company, issue a permit on a Delivery Ticket, Customs Form 6043, allowing the merchandise to be transferred to another vessel for return to the original foreign destination. No charge shall be made against the bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions relating to international carriers set forth in § 113.64 of this chapter. The items shall be remanifested outward and an explanatory reference of the attending circumstances and compliance with export requirements noted.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56321, Oct. 25, 1977; T.D. 85-123, 50 FR 29952, July 23, 1985; T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50010, Sept. 27, 1995; T.D. 00-22, 65 FR 16515, Mar. 29, 2000]

§ 4.35 Unlading outside port of entry.

(a) Upon written application from the interested party, the port director concerned, if he considers it necessary, may permit any vessel laden with merchandise in bulk to proceed, after entry, to any place outside the port where the vessel entered which such port director may designate for the purpose of unlading such cargo.

(b) In such case a deposit of a sum sufficient to reimburse the Government for the compensation, travel, and subsistence expenses of the officers detailed to supervise the unlading and delivery of the cargo may be required by the port director.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended at T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50010, Sept. 27, 1995]

§ 4.36 Delayed discharge of cargo.

(a) When pursuant to section 457, Tariff Act of 1930, customs officers are placed on a vessel which has retained merchandise on board more than 25 days after the date of the vessel's arrival, their compensation and subsistence expenses shall be reimbursed to the Government by the owner or master.

(b) The compensation of all Customs officers and employees assigned to supervise the discharge of a cargo within the purview of section 458, Tariff Act of 1930,⁷⁰ after the expiration of 25 days after the date of the vessel's entry shall be reimbursed to the Government by the owner or master of the vessel.

(c) When cargo is manifested "for orders" upon the arrival of the vessel, no amendment of the manifest to show another port of discharge shall be permitted after 15 days after the date of the vessel's arrival, except as provided for in § 4.33.

(d) All reimbursements payable in accordance with this section shall be paid or secured to the port director before clearance is granted to the vessel.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50010, Sept. 27, 1995; T.D. 98-74, 63 FR 51287, Sept. 25, 1998]

§ 4.37 General order.

(a) Any merchandise or baggage regularly landed but not covered by a permit for its release shall be allowed to remain at the place of unloading until the fifteenth calendar day after landing. No later than 20 calendar days after landing, the master or owner of the vessel or the agent thereof shall notify Customs of any such merchandise or baggage for which entry has not

been made. Such notification shall be provided in writing or by any appropriate Customs-authorized electronic data interchange system. Failure to provide such notification may result in assessment of a monetary penalty of up to \$1,000 per bill of lading against the master or owner of the vessel or the agent thereof. If the value of the merchandise on the bill is less than \$1,000, the penalty shall be equal to the value of such merchandise.

(b) Any merchandise or baggage that is taken into custody from an arriving carrier by any party under a Customs-authorized permit to transfer or in-bond entry may remain in the custody of that party for 15 calendar days after receipt under such permit to transfer or 15 calendar days after arrival at the port of destination. No later than 20 calendar days after receipt under the permit to transfer or 20 calendar days after arrival under bond at the port of destination, the party shall notify Customs of any such merchandise or baggage for which entry has not been made. Such notification shall be provided in writing or by any appropriate Customs-authorized electronic data interchange system. If the party fails to notify Customs of the unentered merchandise or baggage in the allotted time, he may be liable for the payment of liquidated damages under the terms and conditions of his custodial bond (see § 113.63(c)(4) of this chapter).

(c) In addition to the notification to Customs required under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the carrier (or any other party to whom custody of the unentered merchandise has been transferred by a Customs authorized permit to transfer or in-bond entry) shall provide notification of the presence of such unreleased and unentered merchandise or baggage to a bonded warehouse certified by the port director as qualified to receive general order merchandise. Such notification shall be provided in writing or by any appropriate Customs-authorized electronic data interchange system and shall be provided within the applicable 20-day period specified in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section. It shall then be the responsibility of the bonded warehouse proprietor to arrange for the transportation and storage of the merchandise

⁷⁰ "The limitation of time for unloading shall not extend to vessels laden exclusively with merchandise in bulk consigned to one consignee and arriving at a port for orders, but if the master of such vessel requests a longer time to discharge its cargo, the compensation of the inspectors or other customs officers whose services are required in connection with the unloading shall, for every day consumed in unloading in excess of twenty-five (25) days from the date of the vessel's entry, be reimbursed by the master or owner of such vessel." (Tariff Act of 1930, sec. 458; 19 U.S.C. 1458)

⁷¹⁻⁷⁵ [Reserved]

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or baggage at the risk and expense of the consignee. The arriving carrier (or other party to whom custody of the merchandise was transferred by the arriving carrier under a Customs-authorized permit to transfer or in-bond entry) is responsible for preparing a Customs Form (CF) 6043 (Delivery Ticket), or other similar Customs document designated by the port director or an electronic equivalent as authorized by Customs, to cover the proprietor's receipt of the merchandise and its transport to the warehouse from the custody of the arriving carrier (or other party to whom custody of the merchandise was transferred by the carrier under a Customs-authorized permit to transfer or in-bond entry) (see §19.9 of this chapter). Any unentered merchandise or baggage shall remain the responsibility of the carrier, master, or person in charge of the importing vessel or the agent thereof or party to whom the merchandise has been transferred under a Customs authorized permit to transfer or in-bond entry, until it is properly transferred from his control in accordance with this paragraph. If the party to whom custody of the unentered merchandise or baggage has been transferred by a Customs-authorized permit to transfer or in-bond entry fails to notify a Customs-approved bonded warehouse of such merchandise or baggage within the applicable 20-calendar-day period, he may be liable for the payment of liquidated damages of \$1,000 per bill of lading under the terms and conditions of his international carrier or custodial bond (see §§113.63(b), 113.63(c) and 113.64(b) of this chapter).

(d) If a carrier or any other party to whom custody of the unentered merchandise has been transferred by means of a Customs-authorized permit to transfer or in-bond entry fails to timely relinquish custody of the merchandise to a Customs-approved bonded General Order warehouse, the carrier or other party may be liable for liquidated damages equal to the value of that merchandise under the terms and conditions of his international carrier or custodial bond, as applicable.

(e) If the bonded warehouse operator fails to take possession of unentered and unreleased merchandise or baggage

within five calendar days after receipt of notification of the presence of such merchandise or baggage under this section, he may be liable for the payment of liquidated damages under the terms and conditions of his custodial bond (see §113.63(a)(1) of this chapter). If the port director finds that the warehouse operator cannot accept the goods because they are required by law to be exported or destroyed (see §127.28 of this chapter), or for other good cause, the goods will remain in the custody of the arriving carrier or other party to whom the goods have been transferred under a Customs-authorized permit to transfer or in-bond entry. In this event, the carrier or other party will be responsible under bond for exporting or destroying the goods, as necessary (see §§113.63(c)(3) and 113.64(b) of this chapter).

(f) In ports where there is no bonded warehouse authorized to accept general order merchandise or if merchandise requires specialized storage facilities which are unavailable in a bonded facility, the port director, after having received notice of the presence of unentered merchandise or baggage in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall direct the storage of the merchandise by the carrier or by any other appropriate means.

(g) Whenever merchandise remains on board any vessel from a foreign port more than 25 days after the date on which report of arrival of such vessel was made, the port director, as prescribed in section 457, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1457), may take possession of such merchandise and cause it to be unladen at the expense and risk of the owners of the merchandise. Any merchandise so unladen shall be sent forthwith by the port director to a general order warehouse and stored at the risk and expense of the owners of the merchandise.

(h) Merchandise taken into the custody of the port director pursuant to section 490(b), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1490(b)), shall be sent to a general order warehouse after

1 day after the day the vessel was entered, to be held there at the risk and expense of the consignee.

[T.D. 98-74, 63 FR 51287, Sept. 25, 1998, as amended by T.D. 02-65, 67 FR 68032, Nov. 8, 2002]

§ 4.38 Release of cargo.

(a) No imported merchandise shall be released from Customs custody until a permit to release such merchandise has been granted. Such permit shall be issued by the port director only after the merchandise has been entered and, except as provided for in § 141.102(d) or part 142 of this chapter, the duties thereon, if any, have been estimated and paid. Generally, the permit shall consist of a document authorizing delivery of a particular shipment or an electronic equivalent. Alternatively, the permit may consist of a report which lists those shipments which have been authorized for release. This alternative cargo release notification may be used when the manifest is not filed by the carrier through the Automated Manifest System, the entry has been filed through the Automated Broker Interface, and Customs has approved the cargo for release without submission of paper documents after reviewing the entry data submitted electronically through ABI and its selectivity criteria (see § 143.34). The report shall be posted in a conspicuous area to which the public has access in the customhouse at the port of entry where the cargo was imported.

(1) Where the cargo arrives by vessel, the report shall consist of the following data elements:

- (i) Vessel name or code, if transmitted by the entry filer;
- (ii) Carrier code;
- (iii) Voyage number, if transmitted by the entry filer;
- (iv) Bill of lading number;
- (v) Quantity released; and
- (vi) Entry number (including filer code).

(2) Where the cargo arrives by air, the report shall consist of the following data elements:

- (i) Air waybill number;
- (ii) Quantity released;
- (iii) Entry number (including filer code);
- (iv) Carrier code; and

(v) Flight number, if transmitted by the entry filer.

(3) In the case of merchandise traveling via in-bond movement, the report will contain the following data elements:

- (i) Immediate transportation bond number;
- (ii) Carrier code;
- (iii) Quantity released; and
- (iv) Entry number (including filer code).

When merchandise is released without proper permit before entry has been made, the port director shall issue a written demand for redelivery. The carrier or facility operator shall redeliver the merchandise to Customs within 30 days after the demand is made. The port director may authorize unentered merchandise brought in by one carrier for the account of another carrier to be transferred within the port to the latter carrier's facility. Upon receipt of the merchandise the latter carrier assumes liability for the merchandise to the same extent as though the merchandise had arrived on its own vessel.

(b) When packages of merchandise bear marks or numbers which differ from those appearing on the Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, of the importing vessel for the same packages and the importer or a receiving bonded carrier, with the concurrence of the importing carrier, makes application for their release under such marks or numbers, either for consumption or for transportation in bond under an entry filed therefor at the port of discharge from the importing vessel, the port director may approve the application upon condition that (1) the contents of the packages be identified with an invoice or transportation entry as set forth below and (2) the applicant furnish at his own expense any bonded cartage or lighterage service which the granting of the application may require. The application shall be in writing in such number of copies as may be required for local Customs purposes. Before permitting delivery of packages under such an application, the port director shall cause such examination thereof to be made as will reasonably identify the contents with the invoice filed with the consumption entry. If

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the merchandise is entered for transportation in bond without the filing of an invoice, such examination shall be made as will reasonably identify the contents of the packages with the transportation entry.

(c) If the port director determines that, in a port or portion of a port, the volume of cargo handled, the incidence of theft or pilferage, or any other factor related to the protection of mer-

chandise in Customs custody requires such measures, he shall require as a condition to the granting of a permit to release imported merchandise that the importer or his agent present to the carrier or his agent a fully executed pickup order in substantially the following format, in triplicate, to obtain delivery of any imported merchandise:

PICKUP ORDER

<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>	<p>_____</p> <p>(Trucker name)</p> <p>is authorized to pick up the merchandise indicated below.</p> <p>COD <input type="checkbox"/> Bank release <input type="checkbox"/> Collect <input type="checkbox"/></p>					
<p>Broker Name and Authorized Signature (if applicable)</p>						
<p>Marks and numbers</p>	<p>Pcs.</p>	<p>Description of goods</p>	<p>Entry No.</p>	<p>Importing carrier and AWB Number or B/L Number</p>	<p>Signature and date of receiving carrier</p>	<p>Remarks</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Delivered quantities verified _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Customs officer badge No. _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Date _____</p>						

The pickup order shall contain a duly authenticated customhouse broker's signature, unless it is presented by a person properly identified as an employee or agent of the ultimate consignee. When delivered quantities are verified by a Customs officer, he shall certify all copies of the pickup order, returning one to the importer or his agent and two to the carrier making delivery.

(d) When the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section are invoked by the port director and verification of delivered quantities by Customs is required, a permit to release merchandise shall be effective as a release from Customs custody at the time that the delivery of the merchandise covered by the pickup order into the physical possession of a subsequent carrier or an im-

porter or the agent of either is completed under the supervision of a Customs officer, and only to the extent of the actual delivery of merchandise described in such pickup order as verified by such Customs officer.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 71-39, 36 FR 1892, Feb. 3, 1971; T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56321, Oct. 25, 1977; T.D. 91-46, 56 FR 22330, May 15, 1991; 56 FR 27559, June 14, 1991]

§ 4.39 Stores and equipment of vessels and crews' effects; unloading or lading and retention on board.

(a) The provisions of § 4.30 relating to unloading under a permit on Customs Form 3171 are applicable to the unloading of articles, other than cargo or baggage, which have been laden on a vessel outside the Customs territory of the

United States, regardless of the trade in which the vessel may be engaged at the time of unloading, except that such provisions do not apply to such articles which have already been entered.

(b) Any articles other than cargo or baggage landed for delivery for consumption in the United States shall be treated in the same manner as other imported articles. A notation as to the landing of such articles, together with the number of the entry made therefor, shall be made on the vessel's store list, but such notation shall not subject the articles to the requirement of being included in a post entry to the manifest.

(c) Bags or dunnage constituting equipment of a vessel may be landed temporarily and reladen on such vessel under Customs supervision without entry.

(d) Articles claimed to be sea or ships' stores which are in excess of the reasonable requirements of the vessel on which they are found shall be treated as cargo of such vessel.

(e) Under section 446, Tariff Act of 1930, port directors may permit narcotic drugs, except smoking opium, in reasonable quantities and properly listed as medical stores to remain on board vessels if satisfied that such drugs are adequately safeguarded and used only as medical supplies.

(f) Application for permission to transfer bunkers, stores or equipment as provided for in the proviso to section 446, Tariff Act of 1930, shall be made and the permit therefor granted on Customs Form 3171.

(g) Equipment of a vessel arriving either directly or indirectly from a foreign port or place, if in need of repairs in the United States, may be unladen from and reladen upon the same vessel under the procedures set forth in § 4.30 relating to the granting of permits and special licenses on Customs Form 3171 (CF 3171). Adequate protection of the revenue is insured under the appropriate International Carrier Bond during the period that equipment is temporarily landed for repairs (see § 113.64(b) of this chapter), and so resort to the procedures established for the temporary importation of merchandise under bond is unnecessary. Once equipment which has been unladen under the terms of a CF 3171 has been reladen on

the same vessel, potential liability for that transaction existing under the bond will be extinguished.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 93-66, 58 FR 44130, Aug. 19, 1993; T.D. 00-61, 65 FR 56790, Sept. 20, 2000]

§ 4.40 Equipment, etc., from wrecked or dismantled vessels.

Ship's or sea stores, supplies, and equipment of a vessel wrecked either in the waters of the United States or outside such waters, on being recovered and brought into a United States port, and like articles landed from a vessel dismantled in a United States port shall be subject to the same Customs treatment as would apply if the articles were landed from a vessel arriving in the ordinary course of trade. Parts of the hull and fittings recovered from a vessel which arrived in the United States in the course of navigation and was wrecked in the waters of the United States or was dismantled in this country are free of duties and import taxes, but if such articles are recovered from vessels outside the waters of the United States and brought into a United States port, they shall be treated as imported merchandise.

§ 4.41 Cargo of wrecked vessel.

(a) Any cargo landed from a vessel wrecked in the waters of the United States or on the high seas shall be subject at the port of entry to the same entry requirements and privileges as the cargo of a vessel regularly arriving in the foreign trade. In lieu of a Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, to cover such cargo, the owner, underwriter (if the merchandise has been abandoned to him), or the salvor of the merchandise shall make entry on Customs Form 7501, or its electronic equivalent, and any such applicant shall be regarded as the consignee of the merchandise for Customs purposes.⁷⁶

(b) All such merchandise shall be taken into possession by the director of the port where it shall first arrive and

⁷⁶ * * * * The underwriters of abandoned merchandise and the salvors of merchandise saved from a wreck at sea or on or along a coast of the United States may be regarded as the consignees.' * * * (Tariff Act of 1930, sec. 483; 19 U.S.C. 1483)

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be retained in his custody pending entry. If it is not entered by the person entitled to make entry, or is not disposed of pursuant to court order, it shall be subject to sale as unclaimed merchandise.

(c) If such merchandise is from a vessel which has been sunk in waters of the United States for 2 years or more and has been abandoned by the owner, any person who has salvaged the cargo shall be permitted to enter the merchandise at the port where the vessel was wrecked free of duty upon the facts being established to the satisfaction of the director of the port of entry.⁷⁷ Any other such merchandise is subject to the same tariff classification as like merchandise regularly imported in the ordinary course of trade.

(d) If the merchandise is libeled for salvage,⁷⁸ the port director shall notify the United States attorney of the claim of the United States for duties, and request him to intervene for such duties.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56321, Oct. 25, 1977; T.D. 87-75, 52 FR 20066, May 29, 1987; T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50010, Sept. 27, 1995; T.D. 99-27, 64 FR 13675, Mar. 22, 1999; CBP Dec. 15-14, 80 FR 61283, Oct. 13, 2015]

⁷⁷ "Whenever any vessel laden with merchandise, in whole or in part subject to duty, has been sunk in any river, harbor, bay, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and within its limits, for the period of two years and is abandoned by the owner thereof, any person who may raise such vessel shall be permitted to bring any merchandise recovered therefrom into the port nearest to the place where such vessel was so raised free from the payment of any duty thereupon, but under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe." (Tariff Act of 1930, sec. 310; 19 U.S.C. 1310)

⁷⁸ Salvors have an uncertain interest in the goods salvaged, dependent upon the decree of a competent tribunal, and have a presumptive right without such decree to possession of merchandise salvaged by them from abandoned wrecks. The salvors are entitled in either case to make entry of derelict or wrecked goods.

⁷⁹⁻¹⁰³ [Reserved]

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PASSENGERS ON VESSELS

§ 4.50 Passenger lists.

(a) The master of every vessel arriving at a port of the United States from a port or place outside the Customs territory (see § 4.6 of this part) and required to make entry, except a vessel arriving from Canada, otherwise than by sea, at a port on the Great Lakes, or their connections or tributary waters, shall submit passenger and crew lists, as required by § 4.7(a) of this part.

(b) A passenger within the meaning of this part is any person carried on a vessel who is not connected with the operation of such vessel, her navigation, ownership, or business.

(c) By the act of submitting the data elements required on CBP Form I-418 via an electronic data interchange system approved by CBP, the master certifies that CBP baggage declaration requirements have been made known to incoming passengers; that any required CBP baggage declarations have been or will simultaneously be filed as required by law and regulation with the proper CBP officer; that the responsibilities of the vessel operator have been or will be done as required by law or regulation before the proper CBP officer; and that there are no steerage passengers on board the vessel.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 71-169, 36 FR 12603, July 2, 1971; T.D. 82-145, 47 FR 35475, Aug. 16, 1982; T.D. 93-96, 58 FR 67316, Dec. 21, 1993; CBP Dec. No. 21-19, 86 FR 73631, Dec. 28, 2021]

§ 4.51 Reporting requirements for individuals arriving by vessel.

(a) *Arrival of vessel reported.* Individuals on vessels, which have reported their arrival to Customs in accordance with 19 U.S.C. 1433 and § 4.2 of this part, shall remain on board until authorized by Customs to depart. Upon departing the vessel, such individuals shall immediately report to a designated Customs location together with all of their accompanying articles.

(b) *Arrival of vessel not reported.* Individuals on vessels, which have not reported their arrival to Customs in accordance with 19 U.S.C. 1433 and § 4.2 of this part, shall immediately notify Customs and report their arrival together with appropriate information

regarding the vessel, and shall present themselves and their accompanying articles at a designated Customs location.

(c) *Departure from designated Customs location.* Individuals required to report to designated Customs locations under this section shall not depart from such locations until authorized to do so by any appropriate Customs officer.

[T.D. 93-96, 58 FR 67316, Dec. 21, 1993]

§ 4.52 Penalties applicable to individuals.

Individuals violating any of the reporting requirements of § 4.51 of this part or who present any forged, altered, or false document or paper to Customs in connection with this section, may be liable for certain civil penalties, as provided under 19 U.S.C. 1459, in addition to other penalties applicable under other provisions of law. Further, if the violation of these reporting requirements is intentional, upon conviction, additional criminal penalties may be applicable, as provided by under 19 U.S.C. 1459, in addition to other penalties applicable under other provisions of law.

[T.D. 93-96, 58 FR 67317, Dec. 21, 1993; 59 FR 1918, Jan. 13, 1994]

FOREIGN CLEARANCES

§ 4.60 Vessels required to clear.

(a) Unless specifically excepted by law, the following vessels must obtain clearance from CBP before departing from a port or place in the United States:

(1) All vessels departing for a foreign port or place;

(2) All foreign vessels departing for another port or place in the United States;

(3) All American vessels departing for another port or place in the United States that have foreign merchandise for which entry has not been made; and

(4) All vessels departing for points outside the territorial sea to visit a hovering vessel or to receive merchandise or passengers while outside the territorial sea, as well as foreign vessels delivering merchandise or passengers while outside the territorial sea.

(b) The following vessels are not required to clear:

(1) A documented vessel with a pleasure license endorsement or an undocumented American pleasure vessel (i.e., an undocumented vessel wholly owned by a United States citizen or citizens, whether or not it has a certificate of number issued by the State in which the vessel is principally used under 46 U.S.C. 1466-1467 and not engaged in trade nor violating the customs or navigation laws of the United States and not having visited any hovering vessel (see 19 U.S.C. 1709(d)).

(2) A vessel exempted from entry by section 441, Tariff Act of 1930. (See § 4.5.)

(3) A vessel of less than 5 net tons which departs from the United States to proceed to a contiguous country otherwise than by sea.

(c) Vessels which will merely transit the Panama Canal without transacting any business there will not be required to be cleared because of such transit.

(d) In the event that departure is delayed beyond the second day after clearance, the delay must be reported within 72 hours after clearance to the port director who will note the fact of detention on the certificate of clearance and on the official record of clearance. When the proposed voyage is canceled after clearance, the reason therefor must be reported in writing within 24 hours after such cancellation and the certificate of clearance and related papers must be surrendered.

(e) No vessel will be cleared for the high seas *except*, a vessel bound to another vessel on the high seas to—

(1) Transship export merchandise which it has transported from the U.S. to the vessel on the high seas; or

(2) Receive import merchandise from the vessel on the high seas and transport the merchandise to the U.S.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 79-276, 44 FR 61956, Oct. 29, 1979; T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 46512, Oct. 13, 1983; T.D. 85-91, 50 FR 21429, May 24, 1985; T.D. 94-24, 59 FR 13200, Mar. 21, 1994; T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50010, Sept. 27, 1995; T.D. 00-4, 65 FR 2873, Jan. 19, 2000; CBP Dec. 08-25, 73 FR 40725, July 16, 2008; CBP Dec. 10-33, 75 FR 69585, Nov. 15, 2010]

§ 4.61 Requirements for clearance.

(a) *Application for clearance.* A clearance application for a vessel intending to depart for a foreign port must be made by filing CBP Form 1300 (Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement) executed by the vessel master or other proper officer. The master, licensed deck officer, or purser may appear in person to clear the vessel, or the properly executed CBP Form 1300 may be delivered to the customhouse by the vessel agent or other personal representative of the master. Necessary information may also be transmitted electronically pursuant to a system authorized by CBP. Clearance will be granted by CBP either on the CBP Form 1300 or by approved electronic means. CBP port directors may permit the clearance of vessels at locations other than the customhouse, and at times outside of normal business hours. CBP may take local resources into consideration in allowing clearance to be transacted on board vessels themselves or at other mutually convenient sites and times either within or outside of port limits. CBP must be satisfied that the place designated for clearance is sufficiently under CBP control at the time of clearance, and that the expenses incurred by CBP will be reimbursed as authorized. CBP may require that advance notice of vessel departure be given prior to granting requests for optional clearance locations.

(b) *When clearance required.* Under certain circumstances, American vessels departing from ports of the United States directly for other United States ports must obtain CBP clearance. The clearance of such vessels is required when they have merchandise aboard which is being transported in-bond, or when they have unentered foreign merchandise aboard. For the purposes of the vessel clearance requirements, merchandise transported in-bond does not include bonded ship's stores or supplies. While American vessels transporting unentered foreign merchandise must fully comply with usual clearance procedures, American vessels carrying no unentered foreign merchandise but that have in-bond merchandise aboard may satisfy vessel clearance requirements by reporting intended departure within 72 hours prior thereto by any

means of communication that is satisfactory to the local CBP port director, and by presenting a completed CBP Form 1300 (Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement). Also, the CBP officer may require the production of any documents or papers deemed necessary for the proper inspection/examination of the vessel, cargo, passenger, or crew. Report of departure together with providing information to CBP as specified in this paragraph satisfies all clearance requirements for the subject vessels.

(c) *Verification of compliance.* Before clearance is granted to a vessel bound to a foreign port as provided in § 4.60 and this section, the port director will verify compliance with respect to the following matters:

- (1) Accounting for inward cargo (see § 4.62).
- (2) Outward Cargo Declarations; Electronic Export Information (EEI) (see § 4.63).
- (3) Documentation (see § 4.0(c)).
- (4) Verification of nationality and tonnage (see § 4.65).
- (5) Verification of inspection (see § 4.66).
- (6) Inspection under State laws (46 U.S.C. 60106).
- (7) Closed ports or places (see § 4.67).
- (8) Passengers (see § 4.68).
- (9) Shipping articles and enforcement of Seamen's Act (see § 4.69).
- (10) Medicine and slop chests.
- (11) Load line regulations (see § 4.65a).
- (12) Carriage of United States securities, etc. (46 U.S.C. 60109).
- (13) Carriage of mail.
- (14) Public Health regulations (see § 4.70).
- (15) Inspection of vessels carrying livestock (see § 4.71).
- (16) Inspection of meat, meat-food products, and inedible fats (see § 4.72).
- (17) Neutrality exportation of arms and munitions (see § 4.73).
- (18) Payment of all legal fees that have accrued on the vessel (46 U.S.C. 60107).
- (19) Orders restricting shipping (see § 4.74).
- (20) Estimated duties deposited or a bond given to cover duties on foreign repairs and equipment for vessels of the United States (see § 4.14).
- (21) Illegal discharge of oil (see § 4.66a).

(22) Attached or arrested vessel.

(23) Immigration laws.

(24) Electronic receipt of required vessel cargo information (see § 192.14(c) of this chapter).

(d) *Vessel built for foreign account.* A new vessel built in the United States for foreign account will be cleared under a certificate of record, Coast Guard Form 1316, in lieu of a marine document.

(e) *Clearance not granted.* Clearance will not be granted to any foreign vessel using the flag of the United States or any distinctive signs or markings indicating that the vessel is an American vessel (22 U.S.C. 454(a)).

(f) *Clearance in order of itinerary.* Unless otherwise provided in this section, every vessel bound for a foreign port or ports will be cleared for a definite port or ports in the order of its itinerary, but an application to clear for a port or place for orders, that is, for instructions to masters as to destination of the vessel, may be accepted if the vessel is in ballast or if any cargo on board is to be discharged in a port of the same country as the port for which clearance is sought.

[T.D. 00-4, 65 FR 2874, Jan. 19, 2000; T.D. 00-22, 65 FR 16515, Mar. 29, 2000; CBP Dec. 03-32, 68 FR 68169, Dec. 5, 2003; CBP Dec. 17-06, 82 FR 32236, July 13, 2017]

§ 4.62 Accounting for inward cargo.

Inward cargo discrepancies shall be accounted for and adjusted by correction of the Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, Customs Form 1302-A, but the vessel may be cleared and the adjustment deferred if the discharging officer's report has not been received. (See § 4.12.)

[T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56322, Oct. 25, 1977, as amended by T.D. 84-193, 49 FR 35485, Sept. 10, 1984]

§ 4.63 Outward cargo declaration; Electronic Export Information (EEI).

(a) No vessel will be cleared directly for a foreign port, or for a foreign port by way of another domestic port or other domestic ports (see § 4.87(b)), unless there has been filed with the appropriate CBP officer at the port from which clearance is being sought:

(1) A Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, CBP Form 1302A. Copies of bills of lading or equivalent commercial documents relating to all cargo encompassed by the manifest must be attached in such manner as to constitute one document, together with a Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, CBP Form 1300, and EEI as are required by pertinent regulations of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce; or

(2) An incomplete Cargo Declaration as provided for in § 4.75.

(b) Except as hereafter stated, the Internal Transaction Number (ITN) of the Electronic Export Information (EEI) covering each shipment for which EEI is required must be shown on the Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, CBP Form 1302A, in the marginal column headed "B/L No." If EEI is not required for a shipment, a notation must be made on the Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms (CBP Form 1302A) describing the basis for the exemption or exclusion using the reference number found in the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Regulations (see 15 CFR part 30, appendix B) where the particular exemption or exclusion is provided.

(c) The following minimal information must be included on the Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, CBP Form 1302A (other information required to be on a CBP Form 1302A as shown on the form itself must also be included thereon) or on attached copies of bills of lading or equivalent commercial documents:

(1) Name and address of shipper;

(2) Description of the cargo (see paragraph (d) of this section);

(3) Number of packages and gross weight (see paragraph (d) of this section);

(4) Name of vessel or carrier;

(5) Port of exit (this shall be the port where the merchandise is loaded on the vessel); and

(6) Port of destination (this shall be the foreign port of discharge of the merchandise).

(d) If the bills of lading or equivalent commercial documents attached to the CBP Form 1302A show on their face the cargo information required by columns 6, 7, and either column 8 or 9, of the

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CBP Form 1302A, that information need not be shown again on the CBP Form 1302A. However, in that case, the cargo information must be incorporated by a suitable reference on the face of the CBP Form 1302A such as “Cargo as per attached commercial documents.”

(e) For each shipment to be exported under an entry or withdrawal for exportation or for transportation and exportation, the Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, CBP Form 1302A, or commercial document attached to the Cargo Declaration and made a part thereof in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section, must clearly show for such shipment the number, date, and class of such customs entry or withdrawal (i.e., T. & E., Wd. T. & E., I. E., Wd. Ex., or Wd. T., as applicable) and the name of the port where the merchandise is laden for exportation.

(f) CBP officers will accept a Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, CBP Form 1302A, covering containerized or palletized cargo which indicates by the use of appropriate words of qualification (see §4.7a(c)(3)) that the declaration has been prepared on the basis of information furnished by the shipper.

[T.D. 84–193, 49 FR 35484, Sept. 10, 1984; T.D. 00–22, 65 FR 16515, Mar. 29, 2000, as amended by CBP Dec. 17–06, 82 FR 32236, July 13, 2017]

§4.64 Electronic passenger and crew member departure manifests.

(a) *Definitions.* The definitions contained in §4.7b(a) also apply for purposes of this section.

(b) *Electronic departure manifest*—(1) *General requirement.* Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, an appropriate official of each commercial vessel departing from the United States to any port or place outside the United States must transmit to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) an electronic passenger departure manifest and an electronic crew member departure manifest. Each electronic departure manifest:

(i) Must be transmitted to CPB at the place and time specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section by means of an electronic data interchange system approved by CBP. If the transmission is

in US EDIFACT format, the passenger manifest and the crew member manifest must be transmitted separately; and

(ii) Must set forth the information specified in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(2) *Place and time for submission*—(i) *General requirement.* The appropriate official must transmit each electronic departure manifest required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section to the CBP Data Center, CBP Headquarters, no later than 60 minutes before the vessel departs from the United States.

(ii) *Amended crew member manifests.* If a crew member boards the vessel after submission of the manifest under paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, the appropriate official must transmit amended manifest information to CBP reflecting the data required under paragraph (b)(3) of this section for the additional crew member. The amended manifest information must be transmitted to the CBP Data Center, CBP Headquarters, no later than 12 hours after the vessel has departed from the United States.

(3) *Information required.* Each electronic departure manifest required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section must contain the following information for all passengers and crew members, except that the information specified in paragraphs (b)(3)(iv), (ix), (xi), (xv), and (xvi), of this section must be included on the manifest only on or after October 4, 2005:

- (i) Full name (last, first, and, if available, middle);
- (ii) Date of birth;
- (iii) Gender (F = female; M = male);
- (iv) Citizenship;
- (v) Status on board the vessel;
- (vi) Travel document type (e.g., P = passport; A = alien registration card);
- (vii) Passport number, if a passport is required;
- (viii) Passport country of issuance, if a passport is required;
- (ix) Passport expiration date, if a passport is required;
- (x) Alien registration number, where applicable;
- (xi) Passenger Name Record locator, if available;
- (xii) Departure port code (CBP port code);

- (xiii) Port/place of final arrival (foreign port code);
- (xiv) Vessel name;
- (xv) Vessel country of registry/flag;
- (xvi) International Maritime Organization number or other official number of the vessel;
- (xvii) Voyage number (applicable only for multiple departures on the same calendar day); and
- (xviii) Date of vessel departure.

(c) *Exceptions.* The electronic departure manifest requirement specified in paragraph (b) of this section is subject to the following conditions:

- (1) No passenger or crew member departure manifest is required if the departing commercial vessel is operating as a ferry;
- (2) If the departing commercial vessel is not transporting passengers, only a crew member departure manifest is required;
- (3) No passenger departure manifest is required for active duty U.S. military personnel on board a departing Department of Defense commercial chartered vessel.

(d) *Carrier responsibility for comparing information collected with travel document.* The carrier collecting the information described in paragraph (b)(3) of this section is responsible for comparing the travel document presented by the passenger or crew member with the travel document information it is transmitting to CBP in accordance with this section in order to ensure that the information is correct, the document appears to be valid for travel purposes, and the passenger or crew member is the person to whom the travel document was issued.

(e) *Sharing of manifest information.* Information contained in passenger and crew member manifests that is received by CBP electronically may, upon request, be shared with other Federal agencies for the purpose of protecting national security. CBP may also share such information as otherwise authorized by law.

[CBP Dec. 05-12, 70 FR 17851, Apr. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 07-64, 72 FR 48342, Aug. 23, 2007]

§ 4.65 Verification of nationality and tonnage.

The nationality and tonnage of a vessel shall be verified by examination of its marine document. If such examination discloses that insufficient tonnage tax was collected on entry of the vessel, no clearance shall be granted until the deficiency is paid.

§ 4.65a Load lines.

(a) If a port director is notified by an officer of the United States Coast Guard that a detention order has been issued against a vessel engaged in the foreign trade under the International Voyage Load Line Act of 1973, clearance shall not be granted until the order is withdrawn.

(b) If a port director issues a detention order under the Coastwise Load Line Act, 1935, as amended, or is notified by an officer of the United States Coast Guard that a detention order has been issued against a vessel under the aforesaid Act, clearance shall not be granted until the order is withdrawn.

[T.D. 75-133, 40 FR 24518, June 9, 1975]

§ 4.66 Verification of inspection.

(a) No clearance shall be granted unless the port director is satisfied that a proper certificate of inspection is in force and the vessel is in compliance with such certificate, if the vessel is:

(1) A vessel of the United States required to be inspected as specified in Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) A foreign vessel carrying passengers from the United States.

(b) In the case of vessels of foreign nations which are signatories of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, carrying passengers from the United States, an unexpired Certificate of Examination for Foreign Passenger Vessel, Form CG-989, or an unexpired Certificate for Foreign Vessel to Carry Persons in Addition to Crew, Form CG-3463, issued by the United States Coast Guard, may be accepted as evidence that a proper certificate of inspection is in force and the vessel is in compliance with such certificate.

(c) In the case of vessels of the United States subject to inspection proceeding to another port for repairs,

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a valid Permit to Proceed to Another Port for Repairs, Form CG-948, issued by the United States Coast Guard, shall be accepted in lieu of the certificate of inspection required by this section.

[T.D. 56173, 29 FR 6681, May 22, 1964, as amended by T.D. 69-266, 34 FR 20422, Dec. 31, 1969]

§ 4.66a Illegal discharge of oil and hazardous substances.

If a port director receives a request from an officer of the U.S. Coast Guard to withhold clearance of a vessel whose owner or operator is subject to a civil penalty for discharging oil or a hazardous substance into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone in quantities determined to be harmful by appropriate authorities, such clearance shall not be granted until the port director is informed that a bond or other surety satisfactory to the Coast Guard has been filed.

[T.D. 82-28, 47 FR 5226, Feb. 4, 1982]

§ 4.66b Pollution of coastal and navigable waters.

(a) If any Customs officer has reason to believe that any refuse matter is being or has been deposited in navigable waters or any tributary of any navigable waters in violation of section 13 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1152; 33 U.S.C. 407), or oil or a hazardous substance is being or has been discharged into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone in violation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251, 1321), he shall promptly furnish to the port director a full report of the incident, together with the names of witnesses and, when practicable, a sample of the material discharged from the vessel in question.

(b) The port director shall forward this report immediately, without recommendation, to the district commander of the Coast Guard district concerned and a copy of such report

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shall be furnished to Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service.

[T.D. 73-18, 38 FR 1587, Jan. 16, 1973, as amended by T.D. 82-28, 47 FR 5226, Feb. 4, 1982]

§ 4.66c Oil pollution by oceangoing vessels.

(a) If a port director receives a request from a Coast Guard officer to refuse or revoke the clearance or permit to proceed of a vessel because the vessel, its owner, operator, or person in charge, is liable for a fine or civil penalty, or reasonable cause exists to believe that they may be subject to a fine or civil penalty under the provisions of 33 U.S.C. 1908 for violating the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (MARPOL Protocol), the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships, 1980 (33 U.S.C. 1901-1911), or regulations issued thereunder, such clearance or a permit to proceed shall be refused or revoked. Clearance or a permit to proceed may be granted when the port director is informed that a bond or other security satisfactory to the Coast Guard has been filed.

(b) If a port director receives a notification from a Coast Guard officer that an order has been issued to detain a vessel required to have an International Oil Pollution Prevention (IOPP) Certificate which does not have a valid certificate on board, or whose condition or whose equipment's condition does not substantially agree with the particulars of the certificate on board, or which presents an unreasonable threat of harm to the marine environment, the port director shall refuse or revoke the clearance or permit to proceed of the vessel if requested to do so by a Coast Guard officer. The port director shall not grant clearance or issue a permit to proceed to the vessel until notified by a Coast Guard officer that detention of the vessel is no longer required.

(c) If a port director receives a notification from a Coast Guard officer to detain a vessel operated under the authority of a country not a party to the MARPOL Protocol which does not have a valid certificate on board showing that the vessel has been surveyed in accordance with and complies with the

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requirements of the MARPOL Protocol, or whose condition or whose equipment's condition does not substantially agree with the particulars of the certificate on board, or which presents an unreasonable threat of harm to the marine environment, the port director shall refuse or revoke the clearance or permit to proceed of the vessel if requested to do so by a Coast Guard officer. The port director shall not grant clearance or issue a permit to proceed to the vessel until notified by a Coast Guard officer that detention of the vessel is no longer required.

[T.D. 81-148, 49 FR 28695, July 16, 1984]

§ 4.67 Closed ports or places.

No foreign vessel shall be granted a clearance or permit to proceed to any port or place from which such vessels are excluded by orders or regulations of the United States Navy Department except with the prior approval of that Department.

§ 4.68 Federal Maritime Commission certificates for certain passenger vessels.

No vessel having berth or stateroom accommodations for 50 or more passengers and embarking passengers at U.S. ports will be granted a clearance at the port or place of departure from the United States unless it is established that the vessel has valid certificates issued by the Federal Maritime Commission.

[T.D. 00-4, 65 FR 2874, Jan. 19, 2000]

§ 4.69 Shipping articles.

No vessel of the U.S. on a voyage between a U.S. port and a foreign port (except a port in Canada, Mexico, or the West Indies), or if of at least 75 gross tons, on a voyage between a U.S. port on the Atlantic Ocean and a U.S. port on the Pacific Ocean, shall be granted clearance before presentation, to the appropriate Customs officer, of the shipping articles agreements, including any seaman's allotment agreement, required by 46 U.S.C. chapter 103, in the form provided for in 46 CFR 14.05-1.

[T.D. 92-52, 57 FR 23945, June 5, 1992]

§ 4.70 Public Health Service requirements.

No clearance will be granted to a vessel subject to the foreign quarantine regulations of the Public Health Service.

[T.D. 00-4, 65 FR 2874, Jan. 19, 2000]

§ 4.71 Inspection of livestock.

A proper export inspection certificate issued by the Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, shall be filed before the clearance of a vessel carrying horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, swine, or goats (9 CFR part 91)

[T.D. 79-32, 44 FR 5650, Jan. 29, 1979]

§ 4.72 Inspection of meat, meat-food products, and inedible fats.

(a) No clearance shall be granted to any vessel carrying meat or meat-food products, as defined and classified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Meat and Poultry Inspection until there have been filed with the port director such copies of export certificates concerning such meat or meat-food products as are required by the pertinent regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Meat and Poultry Inspection (9 CFR part 322). If such certificate has been obtained but is unavailable at the scheduled time of a vessel's departure, the vessel may be cleared on the basis of the receipt of a statement, under the shipper's or shipper's agent's letterhead, certifying the number of boxes, the number of pounds, the product name and the U.S. Department of Agriculture export certificate number that covers the shipment of the product. If such statement has been used as the basis for obtaining vessel clearance, the duplicate of the certificate must be filed with Customs within the time period prescribed by § 4.75.

(b) No clearance shall be granted to any vessel carrying tallow, stearin, oleo oil, or other rendered fat derived from cattle, sheep, swine, or goats for export from the United States, which has not been inspected, passed, and

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marked by the United States Department of Agriculture, unless the port director is furnished with a certificate by the exporter that the article is inedible.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 78-99, 43 FR 13059, Mar. 29, 1978; T.D. 91-77, 56 FR 46114, Sept. 10, 1991; T.D. 95-54, 60 FR 35838, July 12, 1995]

§ 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,¹⁰⁴ 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 war¹⁰⁵ 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 or 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

¹⁰⁴ See 18 U.S.C. 961 through 967 and 22 U.S.C. 441 through 457.

¹⁰⁵ Clearance for vessel shall not be denied for the sole reason that her cargo contains contraband of war.

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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 or missing Electronic Export Information (EEI); 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 CBP port director a complete Cargo Declaration Outward with Commercial Forms, CBP Form 1302A (see § 4.63) in accordance with 46 U.S.C. 60105, or all required EEI filing citations, exclusions, and/or exemption legends (see 15 CFR 30.47), the CBP port director may accept in lieu thereof an incomplete manifest (referred to as a pro forma manifest) on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, CBP Form 1300, if there is on file in his office a bond on CBP 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 EEI.* Not later than the fourth business day after clearance from each port of lading in the vessel's itinerary, the master, or the vessel's agent on behalf of the master, must submit to the director of each port a complete Cargo Declaration Outward with Commercial Forms, CBP Form 1302A, in accordance with § 4.63, of the cargo laden at such

port together with all required EEI filing citations, exclusions, and/or exemption legends for such cargo and a Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, CBP Form 1300. The statutory grace period of four (4) days for filing the complete manifest and missing EEI begins to run on the first day (exclusive of any day on which the U.S. port of lading is not open for marine business) following the date on which clearance is granted.

(c) *Countries for which vessels may not be cleared until complete manifests and EEI are filed.* To aid CBP in the enforcement of export laws and regulations, no vessel will be cleared for any port in the following countries until a complete outward foreign manifest and all required EEI filing citations, exclusions, and/or exemption legends have been filed with the port director:

- Albania
- Bulgaria
- Cambodia
- China, People's Republic of
- Cuba
- Czechoslovakia
- Estonia
- German Democratic Republic (Soviet Zone of Germany and Soviet Zone sector of Berlin)
- Hungary
- Iran
- Iraq
- Laos
- Latvia
- Libya
- Lithuania
- Mongolian People's Republic
- North Korea
- Polish People's Republic (Including Danzig)
- Rumania
- South Yemen
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- Viet Nam

[T.D. 87-1, 52 FR 255, Jan. 5, 1987, as amended by T.D. 91-60, 56 FR 32085, July 15, 1991; T.D. 00-22, 65 FR 16515, Mar. 29, 2000; CBP Dec. 17-06, 82 FR 32237, July 13, 2017]

§ 4.76 Procedures and responsibilities of carriers filing outbound vessel manifest information via the AES.

(a) *The sea carrier's module.* The Sea Carrier's Module is a component of the Automated Export System (AES) (see, part 192, subpart B, of this chapter) that allows for the filing of outbound vessel manifest information electronically (see, 15 CFR part 30). All sea carriers are eligible to apply for participa-

tion in the Sea Carrier's Module. Application and certification procedures for AES are found at 15 CFR 30.5. A sea carrier certified to use the module that adheres to the procedures set forth in this section and the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Regulations (15 CFR part 30) concerning the electronic submission of an outbound vessel manifest information meets the outward cargo declaration filing requirements (CF 1302-A) of §§ 4.63 and 4.75, except as otherwise provided in §§ 4.75 and 4.84.

(b) *Responsibilities.* The performance requirements and operational standards and procedures for electronic submission of outbound vessel manifest information are detailed in the AES Trade Interface Requirements (AESTIR) available on the CBP Web site, <http://www.cbp.gov>. Carriers and their agents are responsible for reporting accurate and timely information and for responding to all notifications concerning the status of their transmissions and the detention and release of freight in accordance with the procedures set forth in the AESTIR. CBP will send messages to participant carriers regarding the accuracy of their transmissions. Carriers and their agents are required to comply with the recordkeeping requirements contained at § 30.10 of the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Regulations (15 CFR 30.10) and any other applicable recordkeeping requirements. When the exporter submits Electronic Export Information (EEI) prior to departure, carriers will be responsible for annotating the manifest with the Internal Transaction Number (ITN) without change and submitting the manifest to CBP within four (4) business days after the departure of the vessel from each port unless a different time requirement is specified in § 4.75 or § 4.84.

(c) *Messages required to be filed within the sea carrier's module.* Participant carriers will be responsible for transmitting and responding to the following messages:

(1) *Booking.* Booking information identifies all the freight that is scheduled for export. Booking information will be transmitted to Customs via AES for each shipment as far in advance of departure as practical, but no later than seventy-two hours prior to

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departure for all information available at that time. Bookings received within seventy-two hours of departure will be transmitted to Customs via AES as received;

(2) *Receipt of booking.* When the carrier receives the cargo or portion of the cargo that was booked, the carrier will inform Customs so that Customs can determine if an examination of the cargo is necessary. Customs will notify the carrier of shipments designated for examination. Customs will also notify the carrier when the shipment designated for inspection is released and may be loaded on the vessel;

(3) *Departure.* No later than the first calendar day following the actual departure of the vessel, the carrier will notify Customs of the date and time of departure; and

(4) *Manifest.* Within ten (10) calendar days after the departure of the vessel from each port, the carrier will submit the manifest information to Customs via AES for each booking loaded on the departed vessel. However, if the destination of the vessel is a foreign port listed in §4.75(c), the carrier must transmit complete manifest information before vessel departure. Time requirements for transmission of complete manifest information for carriers destined to Puerto Rico and U.S. possessions are the same as the requirement for the submission of the complete manifest as found in §4.84.

(d) All penalties and liquidated damages that apply to the submission of paper manifests (*see*, applicable provisions in this part) apply to the electronic submission of outbound vessel manifest information through the Sea Carrier's Module.

[T.D. 99-57, 64 FR 40986, July 28, 1999, as amended by CBP Dec. 17-06, 82 FR 32237, July 13, 2017]

COASTWISE PROCEDURE

§4.80 Vessels entitled to engage in coastwise trade.

(a) No vessel shall transport, either directly or by way of a foreign port, any passenger or merchandise between points in the United States embraced within the coastwise laws, including points within a harbor, or merchandise

for any part of the transportation between such points, unless it is:

(1) Owned by a citizen and is so documented under the laws of the United States as to permit it to engage in the coastwise trade;

(2) Owned by a citizen, is exempt from documentation, and is entitled to or, except for its tonnage, would be entitled to be documented with a coastwise endorsement.

(3) Owned by a partnership or association in which at least a 75 percent interest is owned by such a citizen, is exempt from documentation and is entitled to or, except for its tonnage, or citizenship of its owner, or both, would be entitled to be documented for the coastwise trade. The term "citizen" for vessel documentation purposes, whether for an individual, partnership, or corporation owner, is defined in 46 CFR 67.3.

(b)(1) The penalty imposed for the illegal transportation of merchandise between coastwise points is forfeiture of the merchandise or, in the discretion of the port director, forfeiture of a monetary amount up to the value of the merchandise to be recovered from the consignor, seller, owner, importer, consignee, agent, or other person or persons so transporting or causing the merchandise to be transported (46 U.S.C. 55102).

(2) The penalty imposed for the unlawful transportation of passengers between coastwise points is \$300 for each passenger so transported and landed on or before November 2, 2015, and \$996 for each passenger so transported and landed after November 2, 2015 (46 U.S.C. 55103, as adjusted by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015).

(c) Any vessel of the United States, whether or not entitled under paragraph (a) of this section to engage in the coastwise trade, and any foreign vessel may proceed between points in the United States embraced within the coastwise laws to discharge cargo or passengers laden at a foreign port, to lade cargo or passengers for a foreign port, in ballast, or to transport certain articles in accordance with §4.93. Cargo laden at a foreign port may be retained onboard during such movements. Furthermore, certain barges of United

States or foreign flag may transport transferred merchandise between points in the United States embraced within the coastwise laws, excluding transportation between the continental United States and a noncontiguous point in the United States embraced within the coastwise laws, in accordance with § 4.81a.

(d) No vessel owned by a corporation which is a citizen of the United States under the Act of September 2, 1958 (46 U.S.C. 12118), shall be used in any trade other than the coastwise and shall not be used in that trade unless it is properly documented for such use or is exempt from documentation and is entitled to or, except for its tonnage, would be entitled to a coastwise license. Such a vessel shall not be documented for nor engage in the foreign trade or the fisheries and shall not transport merchandise or passengers coastwise for hire except as a service for a parent or a subsidiary corporation as defined in the aforesaid Act or while under demise or bareboat charter at prevailing rates for use otherwise than in trade with noncontiguous territory of the United States to a common or contract carrier subject to part III of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended (49 U.S.C. 901 through 923), which otherwise qualifies as a citizen of the United States under section 2 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended (46 U.S.C. 50501), and which is not connected, directly or indirectly, by way of ownership or control with such owning corporation.

(e) No vessel which has acquired the lawful right to engage in the coastwise trade, by virtue of having been built or documented under the laws of the United States, will have the right to engage in such trade if it:

(1) Thereafter has been sold foreign in whole or in part or placed under foreign registry, unless such vessel is 200 gross tons or less (as measured under chapter 143 of title 46, United States Code); or

(2) Has been rebuilt, unless the entire rebuilding, including the construction of any major components of the hull or superstructure of the vessel, was effected within the United States.

(f) No foreign-built vessel owned and documented as a vessel of the United States prior to February 1, 1920, by a

citizen nor one owned by the United States on June 5, 1920, and sold to and owned by a citizen, shall engage in the American fisheries, but it is otherwise unlimited as to trade so long as it continues in such ownership (section 22, Merchant Marine Act, of June 5, 1920; 46 U.S.C. 13). No foreign-built vessel which is owned by a citizen, but which was not so owned and documented on February 1, 1920, or which was not owned by the United States on June 5, 1920, shall engage in the coastwise trade or the American fisheries. No foreign-built vessel which has been sold, leased, or chartered by the Secretary of Commerce to any citizen, shall engage in the American fisheries, but it is otherwise unlimited as to trade so long as it continues in such ownership, lease, or charter (section 9 of the Act of Sept. 7, 1916, as amended, 46 U.S.C. 56101 and 57109). A vessel engaged in taking out fishing parties for hire, unless it intends to proceed to a foreign port, is considered to be engaged in the coastwise trade and not the fisheries.

(g) Certain vessels not documented under the laws of the United States which are acquired by or made available to the Secretary of Commerce may be documented under section 3 of the Act of August 9, 1954 (50 U.S.C. 198). Such vessels shall not engage in the coastwise trade unless in possession of a valid unexpired permit to engage in that trade issued by the Secretary of Commerce under authority of section 3(c) of the said Act.

(h) A vessel which is at least 50 percent owned by a citizen as defined in 46 CFR subpart 68.05, and which, except for citizenship requirements, is otherwise entitled to be documented with a coastwise endorsement, may be documented with a limited coastwise endorsement, provided the vessel is owned by a not-for-profit oil spill response cooperative or by one or more members of such a cooperative who dedicate the vessel to the use of the cooperative (46 U.S.C. 12117). Notwithstanding 46 U.S.C. 55102, a vessel may be documented with such a limited endorsement even if formerly owned by a not-for-profit oil spill response cooperative or by one or more members thereof, as long as the citizenship criteria of 46 CFR subpart 68.05 are met. A vessel

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so documented may operate on the navigable waters of the United States or in the Exclusive Economic Zone only for the purpose of training for oil spill cleanup operations; deploying equipment, supplies and personnel for cleanup operations; and recovering and/or transporting oil discharged in a spill. Such vessel may also engage in any other employment for which a registry or fishing endorsement is not required, and may qualify to operate for other purposes by meeting the applicable requirements of 46 CFR part 67.

(i) Any vessel, entitled to be documented and not so documented, employed in a trade for which a Certificate of Documentation is issued under the vessel documentation laws (see §4.0(c)), other than a trade covered by a registry, is liable to a civil penalty of \$500 for each port at which it arrives without the proper Certificate of Documentation on or before November 2, 2015, and \$1,659 for each port at which it arrives without the proper Certificate of Documentation after November 2, 2015 (19 U.S.C. 1706a, as adjusted by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015). If such a vessel has on board any foreign merchandise (sea stores excepted), or any domestic taxable alcoholic beverages, on which the duty and taxes have not been paid or secured to be paid, the vessel and its cargo are subject to seizure and forfeiture.

[T.D. 69–266, 34 FR 20422, Dec. 31, 1969, as amended by T.D. 79–160, 44 FR 31956, June 4, 1979; T.D. 83–214, 48 FR 46512, Oct. 13, 1983; T.D. 93–78, 58 FR 50257, Sept. 27, 1993; T.D. 97–82, 62 FR 51769, Oct. 3, 1997; T.D. 03–11, 68 FR 13820, Mar. 21, 2003; CBP Dec. 08–25, 73 FR 40725, July 16, 2008; CBP Dec. 12–21, 77 FR 73308, Dec. 10, 2012; 85 FR 36479, June 17, 2020; 88 FR 2184, Jan. 13, 2023; 89 FR 53860, June 28, 2024; 90 FR 10, Jan. 2, 2025]

§4.80a Coastwise transportation of passengers.

(a) For the purposes of this section, the following terms will have the meaning set forth below:

(1) *Coastwise port* means a port in the U.S., its territories, or possessions embraced within the coastwise laws.

(2) *Nearby foreign port* means any foreign port in North America, Central America, the Bermuda Islands, or the West Indies (including the Bahama Is-

lands, but not including the Leeward Islands of the Netherlands Antilles, i.e., Aruba, Bonaire, and Curacao). A port in the U.S. Virgin Islands shall be treated as a nearby foreign port.

(3) *Distant foreign port* means any foreign port that is not a nearby port.

(4) *Embark* means a passenger boarding a vessel for the duration of a specific voyage and *disembark* means a passenger leaving a vessel at the conclusion of a specific voyage. The terms *embark* and *disembark* are not applicable to a passenger going ashore temporarily at a coastwise port who reboards the vessel and departs with it on sailing from the port.

(5) *Passenger* has the meaning defined in §4.50(b).

(b) The applicability of the coastwise law (46 U.S.C. 55103) to a vessel not qualified to engage in the coastwise trade (i.e., either a foreign-flag vessel or a U.S.-flag vessel that is foreign-built or at one time has been under foreign-flag) which embarks a passenger at a coastwise port is as follows:

(1) If the passenger is on a voyage solely to one or more coastwise ports and the passenger disembarks or goes ashore temporarily at a coastwise port, there is a violation of the coastwise law.

(2) If the passenger is on a voyage to one or more coastwise ports and a nearby foreign port or ports (but at no other foreign port) and the passenger disembarks at a coastwise port other than the port of embarkation, there is a violation of the coastwise law.

(3) If the passenger is on a voyage to one or more coastwise ports and a distant foreign port or ports (whether or not the voyage includes a nearby foreign port or ports) and the passenger disembarks at a coastwise port, there is no violation of the coastwise law provided the passenger has proceeded with the vessel to a distant foreign port.

(c) An exception to the prohibition in this section is the transportation of passengers between ports in Puerto Rico and other ports in the U.S. on passenger vessels not qualified to engage in the coastwise trade. Such transportation is permitted until there is a finding under 46 U.S.C. 55104 that a

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qualified U.S.-flag passenger vessel is available for such service.

(d) The owner or charterer of a foreign vessel or any other interested person may request from Headquarters, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Attention: Cargo Security, Carriers & Immigration Branch, Office of International Trade, an advisory ruling as to whether a contemplated voyage would be considered to be coastwise transportation in violation of 46 U.S.C. 55103. Such a request shall be filed in accordance with the provisions of part 177, CBP Regulations (19 CFR part 177).

[T.D. 85-109, 50 FR 26984, July 1, 1985, as amended by T.D. 85-109, 50 FR 37519, Sept. 16, 1985; T.D. 99-27, 64 FR 13675, Mar. 22, 1999; CBP Dec. 12-21, 77 FR 73308, Dec. 10, 2012]

§4.80b Coastwise transportation of merchandise.

(a) *Effect of manufacturing or processing at intermediate port or place.* A coastwise transportation of merchandise takes place, within the meaning of the coastwise laws, when merchandise laden at a point embraced within the coastwise laws (“coastwise point”) is unladen at another coastwise point, regardless of the origin or ultimate destination of the merchandise. However, merchandise is not transported coastwise if at an intermediate port or place other than a coastwise point (that is at a foreign port or place, or at a port or place in a territory or possession of the United States not subject to the coastwise laws), it is manufactured or processed into a new and different product, and the new and different product thereafter is transported to a coastwise point.

(b) *Request for ruling.* Interested parties may request an advisory ruling from Headquarters, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Attention: Cargo Security, Carriers & Immigration Branch, Office of International Trade, as to whether a specific action taken or to be taken with respect to merchandise at the intermediate port or place will result in its becoming a new and different product for purposes of this section. The request shall be filed in

accordance with the provisions of part 177 of this chapter.

[T.D. 79-193, 44 FR 42178, July 19, 1979, as amended by T.D. 91-77, 56 FR 46114, Sept. 10, 1991; 56 FR 47268, Sept. 18, 1991; T.D. 99-27, 64 FR 13675, Mar. 22, 1999]

§4.81 Reports of arrivals and departures in coastwise trade.

(a) No vessel which is documented with a coastwise license or registry endorsement or is owned by a citizen and exempt from documentation, and which is in ballast or laden only with domestic products or passengers being carried only between points in the United States shall be required to report arrival or to enter when coming into one port of the United States from any other such port, except as provided for in sections 4.83 and 4.84, nor to obtain a clearance, permit to proceed, or permission to depart when going from one port in the United States to any other such port except when transporting merchandise to a port in noncontiguous territory.¹¹¹

(b) When the facts are as above stated except that the vessel is carrying bonded merchandise, the master shall report its arrival as provided for in §4.2.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) The traveling Crew’s Effects Declaration, Customs Form 1304 referred to in §4.85 (b), (c), and (e) shall be deposited with the port director upon arrival at each port in the United States and finally surrendered to the appropriate Customs officer or director of the port where the vessel first departs directly for a foreign port.

(e) Before any foreign vessel departs in ballast, or solely with articles to be transported in accordance with §4.93, from any port in the United States for any other such port, the master must apply to the port director for a permit to proceed by filing a Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300, in duplicate. If a vessel is proceeding in ballast and therefore the Cargo Declaration (Customs Form 1302) is omitted, the words “No merchandise on board” shall be inserted in item 16 of the Vessel Entrance or Clearance

¹¹¹ See §4.84.

¹¹²⁻¹¹⁴ [Reserved]

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Statement. However, articles to be transported in accordance with §4.93 must be manifested on the Cargo Declaration, as required by §4.93(c). Three copies of the Cargo Declaration must be filed with the port director. When the port director grants the permit by making an appropriate endorsement on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement (see §4.85(b)), the duplicate copy, together with two copies of the Cargo Declaration covering articles to be transported in accordance with §4.93, must be returned to the master. The traveling Crew's Effects Declaration, Customs Form 1304, and all unused crewmembers' declarations on Customs Form 5129 will be placed in a sealed envelope addressed to the appropriate Customs officer at the next intended domestic port and returned to the master for delivery. The master must execute a receipt for all unused crewmembers' declarations which are returned to him. Immediately upon arrival at the next United States port the master must report his arrival to the port director. He must make entry within 48 hours by filing with the port director the permit to proceed on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement received at the previous port, a newly executed Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, a Crew's Effects Declaration of all unentered articles acquired abroad by crewmembers which are still on board, a Ship's Stores Declaration, Customs Form 1303, in duplicate of the stores remaining on board, both copies of the Cargo Declaration covering articles transported in accordance with §4.93, and the document of the vessel. The traveling Crew's Effects Declaration and all unused crewmembers' declarations on Customs Form 5129 returned at the prior port to the master must be delivered by him to the appropriate Customs officer.

(f) The master, licensed deck officer, or purser who enters or clears a vessel, or who obtains permission for a vessel to depart, when required under the provisions of this section or of §4.82, §4.84, §4.85, §4.87, §4.89, or §4.91 of the regulations of this part, may appear in person at the customhouse for that purpose, or any required oaths, related documents, and other papers properly exe-

cuted by the master or other proper officer may be delivered at the customhouse by the vessel agent or other personal representative of the master.

(g) In lieu of the procedures stated in §§4.85 and 4.87 and at the option of the owner or operator, unmanned non-self-propelled barges specifically designed for carriage aboard a vessel and regularly carried aboard a vessel in the foreign trade, hereinafter referred to as LASH-type barges, may move under a simplified permit-to-proceed procedure as follows:

(1) At the port where a LASH-type barge begins a coastwise movement with inward foreign cargo, a permit to proceed on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300, must be obtained. A single permit to proceed may be used for all the barges proceeding to the same port of unloading in the same town. An inward foreign manifest of the cargo in each barge, destined to the port of unloading shown on the permit to proceed, must be attached to each permit. At the port of unloading of the barge, report of arrival and entry must be made immediately upon arrival to the appropriate Customs officer by presentation of the permit to proceed, manifests, and a new Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300. If only part of the inward foreign cargo is unladen, a new permit to proceed must be obtained and the inward foreign manifests must be attached to it.

(2) At the port where a LASH-type barge begins a coastwise movement with export cargo, a permit to proceed on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, CBP Form 1300, must be presented to the appropriate CBP officer. A single permit to proceed may be presented for all the barges proceeding from the same port of lading in the same tow. Required Electronic Export Information (EEI) for LASH-type barges must be filed at the port where the barges will be taken aboard a barge-carrying vessel. At the next port, a report of arrival must be made immediately upon arrival and entry must be made within 48 hours by presentation of the permit to proceed received upon departure from the prior port and a newly executed Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, CBP Form 1300.

(3) When foreign LASH-type barges are proceeding between ports of the United States under paragraph (e) of this section, a single permit to proceed may be used for all the barges proceeding to the same port in the same tow.

(4) In lieu of the master of the towing vessel executing and delivering documents required under permit-to-proceed procedures (see § 4.81(f)) at the port where a LASH-type barge begins a coastwise movement, the master of the towing vessel may designate in writing the owner or operator of the barges as his representative with authority to execute and deliver such documents at the customhouse. The owner or operator of the barges may designate representatives to perform such functions at ports or places where permit-to-proceed documents must be delivered. Documents obtained from Customs officers at one place by such a representative may be forwarded by any suitable means to the representative who must present them to Customs officers at another place, the only requirement being that the forms are properly completed and are presented within the prescribed time periods. Moreover, instead of a written designation from each master of a towing vessel, a blanket designation in writing from the owner or operator of one or more towing vessels on behalf of masters of their towing vessels, designating the owner or operator of the barges to be the representative of the master for purposes of executing and delivering permit-to-proceed documents, is authorized.

(5) [Reserved]

(6) When a LASH-type barge is proceeding to a place in the United States that is not a port of entry, § 101.4(a) and (b) of this chapter are applicable. No merchandise shall be unladen from a LASH-type barge until a permit or special license therefor is obtained in accordance with § 4.30 except that a single permit to unlade may be used for all barges that arrived at the port of unlading in the same tow.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 4.81, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

§ 4.81a Certain barges carrying merchandise transferred from another barge.

(a) A LASH-type barge (as defined in § 4.81(g)) documented as a vessel of the United States but not qualified to engage in the coastwise trade or a LASH-type barge of a nation found to grant reciprocal privileges to United States-flag LASH-type barges may transport inward foreign and export cargo between points embraced within the coastwise laws of the United States after the merchandise has been transferred to it from another LASH-type barge owned or leased by the same owner or operator. This section is not applicable to transportation between the continental United States and non-contiguous States, districts, territories, and possessions embraced within the coastwise laws. The permit to proceed shall include a statement that the unqualified LASH-type barge is owned or leased by the owner or operator of the LASH-type barge from which the merchandise was transferred.

(b) The following nations have been found to extend privileges reciprocal to those provided in paragraph (a) of this section to LASH-type barges of the United States:

Federal Republic of Germany.

Netherlands.

Sweden.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

[T.D. 74-63, 39 FR 6108, Feb. 19, 1974, as amended by T.D. 74-292, 39 FR 41360, Nov. 27, 1974; T.D. 75-7, 39 FR 44660, Dec. 26, 1974; T.D. 75-315, 40 FR 58852, Dec. 19, 1975; T.D. 78-492, 43 FR 58814, Dec. 18, 1978]

§ 4.82 Touching at foreign port while in coastwise trade.

(a) A United States documented vessel with a registry or, coastwise endorsement, or both which, during a voyage between ports in the United States, touches at one or more foreign ports and there discharges or takes on merchandise, passengers, baggages, or mail shall obtain a permit to proceed or clearance at each port of lading in the United States for the foreign port or ports at which it is intended to touch. The Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, Customs Form 1302-A (see § 4.63), shall show only

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the cargo for foreign destination. (See §§ 4.61 and 4.87.)

(b) The master must also present to the port director a coastwise Cargo Declaration in triplicate of the merchandise to be transported via the foreign port or ports to the subsequent ports in the United States. It must describe the merchandise and show the marks and numbers of the packages, the names of the shippers and consignees, and the destinations. The port director will certify the two copies and return them to the master. Merchandise carried by the vessel in bond under a transportation entry pursuant to part 18 of this chapter is not to be shown on the coastwise Cargo Declaration.

(c) Upon arrival from the foreign port or ports at the subsequent port in the United States, a report of arrival and entry of the vessel shall be made, and tonnage taxes shall be paid. The master shall present Cargo Declaration in accordance with § 4.7 and the certified copies of the coastwise Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302.

(d) All merchandise on the vessel upon its arrival at the subsequent port in the United States is subject to such Customs examination and treatment as may be necessary to protect the revenue. Any article on board which is not identified to the satisfaction of the port director, by the coastwise Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, or otherwise, as part of the coastwise cargo, shall be treated as imported merchandise.

[T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56322, Oct. 25, 1977, as amended by T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 46513, Oct. 13, 1983; T.D. 84-193, 49 FR 35485, Sept. 10, 1984; T.D. 99-64, 64 FR 43265, Aug. 10, 1999; CBP Dec. 08-25, 73 FR 40725, July 16, 2008; CBP Dec. 17-13, 82 FR 45393, Sept. 28, 2017]

§ 4.83 Trade between United States ports on the Great Lakes and other ports of the United States.

If a vessel proceeding from or to a port of the United States on the Great Lakes to or from any other port of the United States via the St. Lawrence River is intended to touch at any foreign port and does so touch, it will be subject to the usual requirements for manifesting, clearing, report of arrival, entry, payment of fees for entry and

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clearance, and tonnage taxes. Vessels which are boarded on the St. Lawrence River by Canadian authorities for the purposes of inspecting the vessel and taking a passing report are not deemed to have touched at a foreign port, provided that no ship's stores are landed or taken aboard and no other business is transacted at the port or place of boarding.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 69-266, 34 FR 20423, Dec. 31, 1969; T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 46513, Oct. 13, 1983; CBP Dec. 12-21, 77 FR 73308, Dec. 10, 2012]

§ 4.84 Trade with noncontiguous territory.

(a) No foreign vessel will depart from a port in noncontiguous territory of the United States for any other port in noncontiguous territory or for any port in any State or the District of Columbia, nor from any port in any State or the District of Columbia for any port in noncontiguous territory, until a clearance for the vessel has been granted. Such a clearance will be granted in accordance with the applicable provisions of § 4.61 of the regulations of this part, including clearance of a vessel simultaneously engaged in one or more of the transactions listed in § 4.90(a)(4), (5), or (6) of this part. When merchandise is laden on a foreign vessel in noncontiguous territory other than Puerto Rico, for transportation on that vessel to a port in any State, the District of Columbia, or noncontiguous territory, and when this transportation is not forbidden by the coastwise laws, the merchandise may be laden and shipped without the filing of Electronic Export Information (EEI).

(b) The master of every foreign vessel arriving at a port in any State or the District of Columbia or in noncontiguous territory of the United States from a port in noncontiguous territory to which the coastwise laws do not apply (e.g., Virgin Islands and American Samoa), or arriving at any port in noncontiguous territory to which the coastwise laws do not apply from any place embraced within the coastwise laws, shall immediately report its arrival and make entry for the vessel within 48 hours after its arrival.

(c)(1) A vessel which is not required to clear but which is transporting merchandise from a port in any State or the District of Columbia to any noncontiguous territory of the United States (excluding Puerto Rico), or from Puerto Rico to any State or the District of Columbia, or any other noncontiguous territory, will not be permitted to depart without filing a complete manifest, when required by the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Regulations (15 CFR part 30), and all required EEI, unless before the vessel departs an approved bond is filed for the timely production of the required documents, as specified in 15 CFR 30.47. Requests for permission to depart may be written or oral and permission to depart will be granted orally by the appropriate CBP officer. However, if the request is to depart prior to the filing of the required manifest and EEI, permission will not be granted unless the appropriate bond is on file. In the latter case, the CBP officer will keep a simplified record of the necessary information in order to assure that the manifest and EEI are filed within the required time period. The Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, CBP Form 1300 (see § 4.63(a)), required at the time of clearance is not required to be taken to obtain permission to depart.

(2) A vessel which is not required to clear but which is transporting merchandise from a port in any State or the District of Columbia to Puerto Rico must file a complete manifest, when required by the the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Regulations (15 CFR part 30), and all required EEI within one business day after arrival, as defined in § 4.2(b) of this part, with the appropriate CBP officer in Puerto Rico. If the complete manifest and all required EEI are not filed with the appropriate CBP officer within that time frame, an appropriate bond must be filed with the CBP officer for the timely production of the required documents as specified in 15 CFR 30.47. In these instances when a bond is filed, the CBP officer will keep a simplified record of the necessary information in order to ensure that the manifest and EEI are filed not later than the seventh business day after arrival in Puerto Rico.

(d) Upon arrival of a vessel of the United States at a port in any State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico from a port in noncontiguous territory other than Puerto Rico, the master must immediately report its arrival and must prepare, produce, and file a Cargo Declaration in the form and manner and at the times specified in §§ 4.7 and 4.9 but will not be required to make entry. If the vessel proceeds directly to another port in any State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico, the master must prepare, produce, and file a Cargo Declaration in the form and manner and at the times specified in § 4.85 but no permit to proceed on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, CBP Form 1300, will be required for the purposes of this paragraph. No cargo shall be unladen from any such vessel until Cargo Declarations have been filed and a permit to unlade has been issued in accordance with the procedure specified in § 4.30.

(e) No vessel shall bring guano to the United States from a guano island appertaining to the United States (see 48 U.S.C. 1411) unless such a vessel is entitled to engage in the coastwise trade.

(f) No vessel owned by a corporation which qualifies as a citizen under the Act of September 2, 1958 (46 U.S.C. 883-1) shall, while under demise or bareboat charter from such corporation, be granted clearance or permitted to depart in trade with noncontiguous territory.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 69-266, 34 FR 20423, Dec. 31, 1969; T.D. 71-169, 36 FR 12604, July 2, 1971; T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56323, Oct. 25, 1977; T.D. 79-276, 44 FR 61956, Oct. 29, 1979; T.D. 93-61, 58 FR 41425, Aug. 4, 1993; T.D. 93-96, 58 FR 67317, Dec. 21, 1993; T.D. 00-22, 65 FR 16516, Mar. 29, 2000; CBP Dec. 17-06, 82 FR 32237, July 13, 2017]

§ 4.85 Vessels with residue cargo for domestic ports.

(a) Any foreign vessel or documented vessel with a registry endorsement, arriving from a foreign port with cargo or passengers manifested for ports in the United States other than the port of first arrival, may proceed with such cargo or passengers from port to port, provided a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.64 of this chapter relating to international carriers in a suitable

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amount is on file with the director of the port of first entry.¹¹⁵ No additional bond shall be required at subsequent ports of entry. Before the vessel departs from the port of first arrival, the master shall obtain from the port director a certified copy of the complete inward foreign manifest (hereinafter referred to as the traveling manifest). The certified copy shall have a legend similar to the following endorsed on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300:

Port _____ Date _____
Certified to be a true copy of the original inward foreign manifest.

Signature and title _____

(b)(1) Before a vessel proceeds from one domestic port to another with cargo or passengers on board as described in paragraph (a) of this section, the master must present to the director of such port of departure an application in triplicate on Customs Form 1300 for a permit to proceed to the next port. When a port director grants the permit on Customs Form 1300, the following legend must be endorsed on the form:

Port _____
Date _____
Permission is granted to proceed to the port named in item 12.

Signature and title _____

(2) The duplicate must be attached to the traveling manifest and the triplicate (the permit to proceed to be delivered at the next port) must be returned to the master, together with the traveling manifest and the vessel's document, if on deposit. If no inward foreign cargo or passengers are to be discharged at the next port, that fact must be indicated on Customs Form 1300 by inserting "To load only" in pa-

¹¹⁵ * * * Any vessel arriving from a foreign port or place having on board merchandise shown by the manifest to be destined to a port or ports in the United States other than the port of entry at which such vessel first arrived and made entry may proceed with such merchandise from port to lading thereof." (Tariff Act of 1930, sec. 442; 19 U.S.C. 1442)

¹¹⁶⁻¹¹⁸ [Reserved]

rentheses after the name of the port to which the vessel is to proceed. The traveling Crew's Effects Declaration covering articles acquired abroad by officers and members of the crew, together with the unused crewmembers' declarations prepared for such articles, will be placed in a sealed envelope addressed to the appropriate Customs officer at the next port and given to the master for delivery.

(c)(1) Upon the arrival of a vessel at the next and each succeeding domestic port with inward foreign cargo or passengers still on board, the master must immediately report its arrival and make entry within 48 hours. To make such entry, he must deliver to the port director the vessel's document, the permit to proceed (Customs Form 1300 endorsed in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section), the traveling manifest, and the traveling Crew's Effects Declaration (Customs Form 1304), together with the crewmembers' declarations received on departure from the previous port. The master must also present an abstract manifest consisting of a newly executed Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300, a Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, and a Crew's Effects Declaration in duplicate of all unentered articles acquired abroad by officers and crewmembers which are still on board, a Ship's Stores Declaration, Customs Form 1303, in duplicate of the sea or ship's stores remaining on board, and if applicable, the Cargo Declaration required by §4.86. The master must also update the data elements required on CBP Form I-418 that were electronically submitted via an electronic data interchange system approved by CBP for any passengers on board that are manifested for discharge at that port. If no inward foreign cargo or passengers are to be discharged, the Cargo Declaration or Passenger List may be omitted from the abstract manifest, and the following legend must be placed in item 15 of the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement:

Vessel on an inward foreign voyage with residue cargo/passengers for _____. No cargo or passengers for discharge at this port.

(2) The traveling manifest, together with a copy of the newly executed Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, will serve the purpose of a copy of an abstract manifest at the port where it is finally surrendered.

(d) If boarding is required before the port director will issue a permit or special license to lade or unlade, the abstract manifest described in paragraph (c) of this section shall be ready for presentation to the boarding officer.

(e) The traveling manifest shall be surrendered to the director of the final domestic port of discharge of the cargo, except that if residue foreign cargo remains on board for discharge at a foreign port or ports, the traveling manifest shall be surrendered at the final port of departure from the United States. However, it shall not be surrendered at the port from which the vessel departs for another United States port, via an intermediate foreign port, under § 4.89 if residue foreign cargo remains on board for discharge at a subsequent U.S. port. The traveling Crew's Effects Declaration shall be finally surrendered to the director of any port from which the vessel will depart directly for a foreign port.

[T.D. 71-169, 36 FR 12604, July 2, 1971]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 4.85, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

§ 4.86 Intercoastal residue—cargo procedure; optional ports.

(a) When a vessel arrives at an Atlantic or Pacific coast port from a foreign port or ports with residue cargo for delivery at a port or ports on the opposite coast or on the Great Lakes, or where such arrival is at a port on the Great Lakes, with residue cargo for delivery at a port or ports on the Atlantic or Pacific coasts, or both, and the master, owner, or agent is unable at that time to designate the specific port or ports of discharge of that residue cargo, the Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, filed on entry in accordance with § 4.7(b) shall show such cargo as destined for "optional ports, Atlantic coast," or "optional ports, Pacific coast," or "optional ports, Great Lakes coast," as the case may be. The trav-

eling manifest shall be similarly noted. Upon arrival of the vessel at the first port on the next coast, the master, owner, or agent must designate the port or ports of discharge of residue cargo as required by section 431, Tariff Act of 1930.

(b) For this purpose, the master shall furnish with the other papers required upon entry a Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302 in original only of inward foreign cargo remaining on board for discharge at optional ports on that coast, and the Cargo Declaration, must designate the specific ports of intended discharge for that cargo. The traveling manifest shall be amended to agree with that Cargo Declaration so as to show the newly designated ports of discharge on that coast and shall be used to verify the abstract Cargo Declarations surrendered at subsequent ports on that coast.

[T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56323, Oct. 25, 1977]

§ 4.87 Vessels proceeding foreign via domestic ports.

(a) Any foreign vessel or documented vessel with a registry may proceed from port to port in the United States to lade cargo or passengers for foreign ports.

(b) When applying for a clearance from the first and each succeeding port of lading, the master must present to the port director a Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, CBP Form 1300, in duplicate and a Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, CBP Form 1302A, in accordance with § 4.63(a), of all the cargo laden for export at that port. The Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement must clearly indicate all previous ports of lading.

(c) Upon compliance with the applicable provisions of § 4.61, the port director will grant the permit to proceed by making the endorsement prescribed by § 4.85(b) on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, CBP Form 1300. One copy will be returned to the master, together with the vessel's document if on deposit. The traveling Crew's Effects Declaration, CBP Form 1304, together with any unused crewmembers' declarations, will be placed in a sealed envelope addressed to the

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appropriate CBP officer at the next domestic port and returned to the master.

(d) On arrival at the next and each succeeding domestic port, the master must immediately report arrival. He must also make entry within 48 hours by presenting the vessel's document, the permit to proceed on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, CBP Form 1300, received by him upon departure from the last port, a Crew's Effects Declaration, CBP Form 1304, in duplicate listing all unentered articles acquired aboard by officers and crew of the vessel which are still retained on board, and a Ship's Stores Declaration, CBP Form 1303, in duplicate of the stores remaining aboard. The master must also execute a Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement. The traveling Crew's Effects Declaration, together with any unused crewmembers' declarations returned to the master at the prior port, will be delivered by him to the port director.

(e) Clearance shall be granted at the final port of departure from the United States in accordance with § 4.61.

(f) If a complete Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, CBP Form 1302A (see § 4.63), and all required Electronic Export Information (EEI) filing citations, exclusions, and/or exemption legends are not available for filing before departure of a vessel from any port, clearance on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, CBP Form 1300, may be granted in accordance with § 4.75, subject to the limitation specified in § 4.75(c).

(g) When the procedure outlined in paragraph (f) of this section is followed at any port, the owner or agent of the vessel must deliver to the director of that port within 4 business days after the vessel's clearance a Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, CBP Form 1302A (see § 4.63), and the EEI to cover the cargo laden for export at that port.

[T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56324, Oct. 25, 1977, as amended by T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 46513, Oct. 13, 1983; T.D. 84-193, 49 FR 35485, Sept. 10, 1984; T.D. 92-74, 57 FR 35752, Aug. 11, 1992; T.D. 93-96, 58 FR 67317, Dec. 21, 1993; T.D. 00-22, 65 FR 16517, Mar. 29, 2000; CBP Dec. 08-25, 73 FR 40725, July 16, 2008; CBP Dec. 17-06, 82 FR 32237, July 13, 2017]

§ 4.88 Vessels with residue cargo for foreign ports.

(a) Any foreign vessel or documented vessel with a registry endorsement which arrives at a port in the United States from a foreign port shall not be required to unlade any merchandise manifested for a foreign destination provided a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.64 of this chapter relating to international carriers in a suitable amount is on file with the director of the port of first entry.¹¹⁹

(b) The port director shall designate the items of such merchandise, if any, for which foreign landing certificates¹²⁰ will be required.

(c) If the vessel clears directly foreign from the first port of arrival, cargo brought in from foreign ports and retained on board may be declared on the Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, Customs Form 1302-A (see § 4.63), by the insertion of the following statement:

All cargo declared on entry in this port as cargo for discharge at foreign ports and so shown on the Cargo Declaration filed upon entry has been and is retained on board.

If any such cargo has been landed, the Cargo Declaration shall describe each item of the cargo from a foreign port which has been retained on board (see § 4.63(a)).

(d) If the vessel is proceeding to other ports in the United States with foreign residue cargo on board manifested for discharge at a foreign port or ports, a

¹¹⁹ "Any vessel having on board merchandise shown by the manifest to be destined to a foreign port or place may, after the report and entry of such vessel under the provisions of this Act, proceed to such foreign port of destination with the cargo so destined therefor, without unloading the same and without the payment of duty thereon. * * *" (Tariff Act of 1930, sec. 442; 19 U.S.C. 1442)

¹²⁰ "The Secretary of the Treasury may by regulations require the production of landing certificates in respect of merchandise exported from the United States, or in respect of residue cargo, in cases in which he deems it necessary for the protection of the revenue." (Tariff Act of 1930, sec. 622; 19 U.S.C. 1622)

procedure like that set forth in § 4.85 shall be followed with respect thereto.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56324, Oct. 25, 1977; T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 46513, Oct. 13, 1983; T.D. 84-193, 49 FR 35485, Sept. 10, 1984; 49 FR 41164, Oct. 19, 1984; CBP Dec. 08-25, 73 FR 40725, July 16, 2008]

§ 4.89 Vessels in foreign trade proceeding via domestic ports and touching at intermediate foreign ports.

(a) A vessel proceeding from port to port in the United States in accordance with § 4.85, § 4.86, or § 4.87 may touch at an intermediate foreign port or ports to lade or discharge cargo or passengers. In such a case the vessel shall obtain clearance from the last port of departure in the United States before proceeding to the intermediate foreign port or ports at which it is intended to touch. The Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms, Customs Form 1302-A (see § 4.63), shall show the cargo for such foreign destination in the manner provided in § 4.88(c).

(b) The master shall also present to the port director the Cargo Declaration or Cargo Declarations required by § 4.85, § 4.86, or § 4.87, and obtain a permit to proceed on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300, to the next port in the United States at which the vessel will touch.

(c) Upon arrival at the next port in the United States after touching at a foreign port or ports a report of arrival and entry shall be made. The Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, filed at time of entry shall list the cargo laden at the intermediate foreign port or ports.

(d) The master shall also present to the port director the permit to proceed on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300, and the Cargo Declaration from the last previous port in the United States as provided for in § 4.85, § 4.86, or § 4.87.

[T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56324, Oct. 25, 1977, as amended by T.D. 84-193, 49 FR 35485, Sept. 10, 1984; T.D. 00-22, 65 FR 16517, Mar. 29, 2000]

§ 4.90 Simultaneous vessel transactions.

(a) A vessel may proceed from port to port in the United States for the purpose of engaging in two or more of the following transactions simultaneously,¹²¹ subject to the limitations hereafter mentioned in this section and the conditions stated in the sections indicated in the list:

- (1) Coastwise trade (§ 4.80).
- (2) Touching at a foreign port while in coastwise trade (§ 4.82).
- (3) Trade with noncontiguous territory of the United States (§ 4.84).
- (4) Carriage of residue cargo or passengers from foreign ports (§§ 4.85-4.86).
- (5) Carriage of cargo or passengers laden for foreign ports (§ 4.87).
- (6) Carriage of residue cargo for foreign ports (§ 4.88).

(b) When a vessel is engaged simultaneously in two or more such transactions, the master shall indicate each type of transaction in which the vessel is engaged in his application for clearance on Customs Form 1300. The master shall conform simultaneously to all requirements of these regulations with respect to each transaction in which the vessel is engaged.

(c) A foreign vessel is not authorized by this section to engage in the coastwise trade, including trade with noncontiguous territory embraced within the coastwise laws.

(d) A documented vessel may engage in transactions (2), (4), (5), or (6) only if the vessel's document has a registry. Such a vessel shall not engage in transactions (1) or (3) unless permitted by the endorsement on its Certificate of Documentation to do so.

(e) When a single entry bond, containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.64, relating to international carriers, is filed at any port and it is applicable to the current voyage of the vessel, it shall cover all other transactions engaged in on that voyage of a

¹²¹ For the purposes of this part, an inward foreign voyage is completed at the port of final discharge of inbound passengers or cargo, and an outward foreign voyage begins at the port where cargo or passengers are first laden for carriage to a foreign destination.

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like nature and another bond containing the international carrier bond conditions need not be filed.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 71-169, 36 FR 12605, July 2, 1971; T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 46513, Oct. 13, 1983; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41164, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 00-22, 65 FR 16517, Mar. 29, 2000; CBP Dec. 08-25, 73 FR 40725, July 16, 2008]

§4.91 Diversion of vessel; transshipment of cargo.

(a) If any vessel granted a permit to proceed from one port in the United States for another such port as provided for in §4.81(e), §4.85, §4.87, or §4.88, is, while en route, diverted to a port in the United States other than the one specified in the permit to proceed (Customs Form 1300),¹²² the owner or agent of the vessel immediately shall give notice of the diversion to the port director who granted the permit, informing him of the new destination of the vessel and requesting him to notify the director of the latter port. Such notification by the port director shall constitute an amendment of the permit previously granted, shall authorize the vessel to proceed to the new destination, and shall be filed by the director of the latter port with the Form 1300 submitted on entry of the vessel.

(b) If any vessel cleared from a port in the United States for a foreign port as provided for in §4.60 is diverted, while en route, to a port in the United States other than that from which it was cleared, the owner or agent of the vessel immediately shall give notice of the diversion to the port director who granted the clearance, informing him of the new destination of the vessel and requesting him to notify the director of the latter port. Such notification by the port director shall constitute a permit to proceed coastwise, and shall authorize the vessel to proceed to the new destination. On arrival at the new destination, the master shall immediately report arrival. He shall also make entry within 48 hours by presenting (1) the vessel's document, (2) the foreign clearance on Form 1300 granted by the director of the port of departure, (3) a certificate that when the vessel was cleared from the last previous port in

the United States there were on board cargo and/or passengers for the ports named in the foreign clearance certificate only and that additional cargo or passengers (have) (have not) been taken on board or discharged since such clearance was granted (specifying the particulars if any passengers or cargo were taken on board or discharged), (4) a Crew's Effects Declaration in duplicate of all unentered articles acquired abroad by the officers and crew of the vessel which are still retained on board, and (5) a Ship's Stores Declaration in duplicate of the stores on board.

(c) In a case of necessity, a port director may grant an application on Customs Form 3171 of the owner or agent of an established line for permission to transship¹²³ all cargo and passengers from one vessel of the United States to another such vessel under Customs supervision, if the first vessel is transporting residue cargo for domestic or foreign ports or is on an outward foreign voyage or a voyage to noncontiguous territory of the United States, and is following the procedure prescribed in §4.85, §4.87, or §4.88. When inward foreign cargo or passengers are so transshipped to another vessel, a separate traveling manifest (Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, or updated data elements required on CBP Form I-418 that were submitted electronically via an electronic data interchange system approved by CBP) shall be used for the transshipped cargo or passengers, whether or not the forwarding vessel is also carrying other residue cargo or passengers. An appropriate cross-reference shall be made on the separate traveling manifest to show whether any other traveling manifest is being carried forward on the same vessel.

[T.D. 71-169, 36 FR 12605, July 2, 1971, as amended by T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56324, Oct. 25, 1977; T.D. 93-96, 58 FR 67317, Dec. 21, 1993; T.D. 00-22, 65 FR 16517, Mar. 29, 2000; CBP Dec. No. 21-19, 86 FR 73631, Dec. 28, 2021]

§4.92 Towing.

No vessel other than a vessel documented for the coastwise trade, or

¹²² See §4.33.

¹²³ See §4.31.

¹²⁴ [Reserved]

which would be entitled to be so documented except for its tonnage (see § 4.80), may tow a vessel other than a vessel in distress between points in the U.S. embraced within the coastwise laws, or for any part of such towing (46 U.S.C. 55111). The penalties for violation of this provision occurring on or before November 2, 2015, are a fine of from \$350 to \$1,100 against the owner or master of the towing vessel and a further penalty against the towing vessel of \$60 per ton of the towed vessel. The penalties for violation of this section occurring after November 2, 2015, are a fine of from \$1,161 to \$3,650 against the owner or master of the towing vessel and a further penalty against the towing vessel of \$198 per ton of the towed vessel (46 U.S.C. 55111, as adjusted by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015).

[CBP Dec. 17-20, 82 FR 57824, Dec. 8, 2017, as amended at 83 FR 13836, Apr. 2, 2018; 84 FR 13510, Apr. 5, 2019; 85 FR 36480, June 17, 2020; 87 FR 1327, Jan. 11, 2022; 88 FR 2184, Jan. 13, 2023; 89 FR 53860, June 28, 2024; 90 FR 10, Jan. 2, 2025]

§ 4.93 Coastwise transportation by certain vessels of empty vans, tanks, and barges, equipment for use with vans and tanks; empty instruments of international traffic; stevedoring equipment and material; procedures.

(a) Vessels of the United States prohibited from engaging in the coastwise trade and vessels of nations found to grant reciprocal privileges to vessels of the United States may transport the following articles between points embraced within the coastwise laws of the United States:

(1) Empty cargo vans, empty lift vans, and empty shipping tanks; equipment for use with cargo vans, lift vans, or shipping tanks; empty barges specifically designed for carriage aboard a vessel and equipment, excluding propulsion equipment, for use with such barges; and empty instruments of international traffic exempted from application of the Customs laws by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 322(a), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1322(a)), if such articles are owned or leased by the owner or operator of the transporting

vessel and are transported for his use in handling his cargo in foreign trade.

(2) Stevedoring equipment and material, if such equipment and material is owned or leased by the owner or operator of the transporting vessel, or is owned or leased by the stevedoring company contracting for the lading or unlading of that vessel, and is transported without charge for use in the handling of cargo in foreign trade.¹²⁵

(b)(1) The following nations have been found to extend privileges reciprocal to those provided in paragraph (a) of this section for empty cargo vans, empty lift vans, and empty shipping tanks to vessels of the United States:

Antigua and Barbuda
AustraliaAustria
Bahamas, The
Bahrain
Belgium
Bermuda
Brazil
Canada
Chile

¹²⁵ * * * *Provided further*, That upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury by regulation may prescribe, and, if the transporting vessel is of foreign registry, upon a finding by the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to information obtained and furnished by the Secretary of State, that the government of the nation of registry extends reciprocal privileges to vessels of the United States, this section shall not apply to the transportation by vessels of the United States not qualified to engage in the coastwise trade, or by vessels of foreign registry, of (a) empty cargo vans, empty lift vans, and empty shipping tanks, (b) equipment for use with cargo vans, lift vans, or shipping tanks, (c) empty barges specifically designed for carriage aboard a vessel, and (d) any empty instrument for international traffic exempted from application of the customs laws by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 322(a), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1322(a)), if the articles described in clauses (a) through (d) are owned or leased by the owner or operator of the transporting vessel and are transported for his use in handling his cargo in foreign trade; and (e) stevedoring equipment and material, if such equipment and material is owned or leased by the owner or operator of the transported vessel, or is owned or leased by the stevedoring company contracting for the lading or unlading of that vessel, and is transported without charge for use in the handling of cargo in foreign trade.” (46 U.S.C. 883).

¹²⁶⁻¹³⁰ [Reserved]

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China*
Colombia
Cyprus
Denmark
Ecuador
Finland
France
Guatemala
Germany, Federal Republic of
Greece
Iceland
India
Iran
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
Kuwait
Liberia
Luxembourg
Malta
Marshall Islands, Republic of the
Mexico
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines
Polish People's Republic
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Republic of Panama
Republic of Singapore
Republic of Zaire
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Saudi Arabia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Taiwan
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom (including The Cayman Islands and Hong Kong)
Vanuatu, Republic of
Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic of
*See also Taiwan

(2) The following nations have been found to extend similar reciprocal privileges in respect to the other articles mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section:

Antigua and Barbuda
Australia
Austria
Bahamas, The
Bahrain
Belgium
Bermuda
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Denmark
Federal Republic of Germany

Finland
France
Greece
Guatemala
Iceland
India
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Kuwait
Liberia
Luxembourg
Malta
Mexico
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
Norway
Polish People's Republic
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Republic of Panama
Republic of Singapore
Republic of Zaire
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Taiwan
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom (including The Cayman Islands and Hong Kong)
Vanuatu, Republic of

(c) Any Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, required to be filed under this part by any foreign vessel shall describe any article mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section laden aboard and transported from one United States port to another, giving its identifying number or symbol, if any, or such other identifying data as may be appropriate, the names of the shipper and consignee, and the destination. The Cargo Declaration shall also include a statement (1) that the articles specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section are owned or leased by the owner or operator of the transporting vessel and are transported for his use in handling his cargo in foreign trade; or (2) that the stevedoring equipment and material specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section is owned or leased by the owner or operator of the transporting vessel, or is owned or leased by the stevedoring company contracting for the lading or unlading of that vessel, and is transported without charge for his use in handling his cargo in foreign trade. If the director of the port of lading is satisfied that there will be sufficient

control over the coastwise transportation of the article without identifying it by number or symbol or such other identifying data on the Cargo Declaration, he may permit the use of a Cargo Declaration that does not include such information provided the Cargo Declaration includes a statement, that the director of the port of unloading will be presented with a statement at the time of entry of the vessel that will list the identifying number or symbol or other appropriate identifying data for the article to be unladen at that port. Applicable penalties under section 584, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1584), shall be assessed for violation of this paragraph.

[T.D. 68-302, 33 FR 18436, Dec. 12, 1968]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 4.93, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

GENERAL

§ 4.94 Yacht privileges and obligations.

(a) Any documented vessel with a pleasure license endorsement, as well as any undocumented American pleasure vessel, shall be used exclusively for pleasure and shall not transport merchandise nor carry passengers for pay. Such a vessel which is not engaged in any trade nor in any way violating the Customs or navigation laws of the U.S. may proceed from port to port in the U.S. or to foreign ports without clearing and is not subject to entry upon its arrival in a port of the U.S., provided it has not visited a hovering vessel, received merchandise while in the customs waters beyond the territorial sea, or received merchandise while on the high seas. Such a vessel shall immediately report arrival to Customs when arriving in any port or place within the U.S., including the U.S. Virgin Islands, from a foreign port or place.

(b) A cruising license may be issued to a yacht of a foreign country only if it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that yachts of the United States are allowed to arrive at and depart from ports in such foreign country and to cruise in the waters of such ports without entering or clearing at the

customhouse thereof and without the payment of any charges for entering or clearing, dues, duty per ton, tonnage, taxes, or charges for cruising licenses. It has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that yachts of the United States are granted such privileges in the following countries:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahama Islands
Belgium
Bermuda
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Greece
Honduras
Ireland
Italy
Jamaica
Liberia
Marshall Islands
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom and the Dependencies: the Anguilla Islands, the Isle of Man, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands

(c) In order to obtain a cruising license for a yacht of any country listed in paragraph (b) of this section, there shall be filed with the port director an application therefor executed by either the yacht owner or the master which shall set forth the owner's name and address and identify the vessel by flag, rig, name, and such other matters as are usually descriptive of a vessel. The application shall also include a description of the waters in which the yacht will cruise, and a statement of the probable time it will remain in such waters. Upon approval of the application, the port director will issue a cruising license in the form prescribed by paragraph (d) of this section permitting the yacht, for a stated period not to exceed one year, to arrive and depart from the United States and to cruise in specified waters of the United States without entering and clearing,

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without filing manifests and obtaining or delivering permits to proceed, and without the payment of entrance and clearance fees, or fees for receiving manifests and granting permits to proceed, duty on tonnage, tonnage tax, or light money. The license shall be granted subject to the condition that the vessel shall not engage in trade or violate the laws of the United States in any respect. Upon the vessel's arrival at any port or place within the U.S. or the U.S. Virgin Islands, the master shall comply with 19 U.S.C. 1433 by immediately reporting arrival at the nearest Customs facility or other place designated by the port director. Individuals shall remain on board until directed otherwise by the appropriate Customs officer, as provided in 19 U.S.C. 1459.

(d) Cruising licenses shall be in the following form:

LICENSE TO CRUISE IN THE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

To Port Directors:

For a period of _____ from _____ (Date) the _____ (Flag) _____ (Rig) yacht _____ (Name) belonging to _____ of (Owner's name) _____ (Address) shall be permitted to arrive at and depart from the United States and to cruise in the waters of the Customs port of _____

(Name of port or ports) without entering and clearing, without filing manifests and obtaining or delivering permits to proceed, and without the payment of entry and clearance fees, or fees for receiving manifests and granting permits to proceed, duty on tonnage, tonnage tax, or light money.

This license is granted subject to the condition that the yacht named herein shall not engage in trade or violate the laws of the United States in any respect. Upon arrival at each port or place in the United States, the master shall report the fact of arrival to the Customs officer at the nearest customhouse. Such report shall be immediately made.

Issued this _____ day of _____, 19 _____

(Port Director of Customs)

WARNING: This vessel is dutiable:

- (1) If owned by a resident of the United States (including Puerto Rico), or brought into the United States (including Puerto Rico), for sale or charter to a resident thereof, or
(2) If brought into the United States (including Puerto Rico) by a nonresident free of

duty as part of personal effects and sold or chartered within one year from date of entry.

Any offer to sell or charter (for example, a listing with yacht brokers or agents) is considered evidence that the vessel was brought in for sale or charter to a resident or, if made within one year of entry of a vessel brought in free of duty as personal effects, that the vessel no longer is for the personal use of the non-resident.

If the vessel is sold or chartered, or offered for sale or charter, in the circumstances described, without the owner first having filed a consumption entry and having paid duty, the vessel may be subject to seizure or to a monetary claim equal to the value of the vessel. See Chapter 89, Additional U.S. Note 1, HTSUS, and subheadings 8903.10, 8903.91, 8903.92, 8903.99.10, 8903.99.20, and 8903.99.90, HTSUS.

(e) A foreign-flag yacht which is not in possession of a cruising license shall be required to comply with the laws applicable to foreign vessels arriving at, departing from, and proceeding between ports of the United States.

[T.D. 69-266, 34 FR 20423, Dec. 31, 1969]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §4.94, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

§ 4.94a Large yachts imported for sale.

(a) General. An otherwise dutiable vessel used primarily for recreation or pleasure and exceeding 79 feet in length that has been previously sold by a manufacturer or dealer to a retail consumer and that is imported with the intention to offer for sale at a boat show in the United States may qualify at the time of importation for a deferral of entry completion and deposit of duty. The following requirements and conditions will apply in connection with a deferral of entry completion and duty deposit under this section:

(1) The importer of record must certify to Customs in writing that the vessel is being imported pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1484b for sale at a boat show in the United States;

(2) The certification referred to in paragraph (a)(1) of this section must be accompanied by the posting of a single entry bond containing the terms and conditions set forth in appendix C of part 113 of this chapter. The bond will have a duration of 6 months after the

date of importation of the vessel, and no extensions of the bond period will be allowed;

(3) The filing of the certification and the posting of the bond in accordance with this section will permit Customs to determine whether the vessel may be released;

(4) All subsequent transactions with Customs involving the vessel in question, including any transaction referred to in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section, must be carried out in the same port of entry in which the certification was filed and the bond was posted under this section; and

(5) The vessel in question will not be eligible for issuance of a cruising license under § 4.94 and must comply with the laws respecting vessel entry and clearance when moving between ports of entry during the 6-month bond period prescribed under this section.

(b) *Exportation within 6-month period.* If a vessel for which entry completion and duty payment are deferred under paragraph (a) of this section is not sold but is exported within the 6-month bond period specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the importer of record must inform Customs in writing of that fact within 30 calendar days after the date of exportation. The bond posted with Customs will be returned to the importer of record and no entry completion and duty payment will be required. The exported vessel will be precluded from reentry under the terms of paragraph (a) of this section for a period of 3 months after the date of exportation.

(c) *Sale within 6-month period.* If the sale of a vessel for which entry completion and duty payment are deferred under paragraph (a) of this section is completed within the 6-month bond period specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the importer of record within 15 calendar days after completion of the sale must complete the entry by filing an Entry Summary (Customs Form 7501, or its electronic equivalent) and must deposit the appropriate duty (calculated at the applicable rates provided for under subheading 8903.91.00 or 8903.92.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and based upon the value of the vessel at the time of importation). Upon entry

completion and deposit of duty under this paragraph, the bond posted with Customs will be returned to the importer of record.

(d) *Expiration of bond period.* If the 6-month bond period specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section expires without either the completed sale or the exportation of a vessel for which entry completion and duty payment are deferred under paragraph (a) of this section, the importer of record within 15 calendar days after expiration of that 6-month period must complete the entry by filing an Entry Summary (Customs Form 7501, or its electronic equivalent) and must deposit the appropriate duty (calculated at the applicable rates provided for under subheading 8903.91.00 or 8903.92.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and based upon the value of the vessel at the time of importation). Upon entry completion and deposit of duty under this paragraph, the bond posted with Customs will be returned to the importer of record, and a new bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.62 of this chapter, may be required by the Center director.

[68 FR 13625, Mar. 20, 2003, as amended by CBP Dec. 15–14, 80 FR 61283, Oct. 13, 2015; CBP Dec. 16–26, 81 FR 93009, Dec. 20, 2016]

§ 4.95 Records of entry and clearance of vessels.

Permanent records shall be prepared at each customhouse of all entries of vessels on Customs Form 1400 and of all clearances and permits to proceed on Customs Form 1401. Whenever a vessel is diverted, as provided for in § 4.91 (a) or (b), Customs Form 1401 shall be amended to show the new destination. These records shall be open to public inspection.

[T.D. 82–224, 47 FR 53727, Nov. 29, 1982]

§ 4.96 Fisheries.

(a) As used in this section:

(1) The term “convention vessel” means a Canadian fishing vessel which, at the time of its arrival in the United States, is engaged only in the North Pacific halibut fishery and which is

therefore entitled to the privileges provided for by the Halibut Fishing Vessels Convention between the United States and Canada signed at Ottawa, Canada, on March 24, 1950 (T.D. 52862);

(2) The term “nonconvention fishing vessel” means any vessel other than a convention vessel which is employed in whole or in part in fishing at the time of its arrival in the United States and

(i) Which is documented under the laws of a foreign country,

(ii) Which is undocumented, of 5 net tons or over, and owned in whole or in part by a person other than a citizen of the United States, or

(iii) Which is undocumented, of less than 5 net tons, and owned in whole or in part by a person who is neither a citizen nor a resident of the United States;

(3) The term “nonconvention cargo vessel” means any vessel which is not employed in fishing at the time of its arrival in the United States, but which is engaged in whole or in part in the transportation of fish or fish products^{131a} and

(i) Which is documented under the laws of a foreign country or

(ii) Which is undocumented and owned by a person other than a citizen of the United States;

(4) The term “treaty vessel” means a Canadian fishing vessel which at the time of its arrival in the United States is engaged in the albacore tuna fishery and which is therefore entitled to the privileges provided for by the treaty with Canada on Pacific Coast Albacore Tuna Vessels and Port Privileges, entered into force at Ottawa, Canada, on July 29, 1981 (T.D. 81-227); and

(5) The term “fishing” means the planting, cultivation, or taking of fish, shell fish, marine animals, pearls, shells, or marine vegetation, or the

transportation of any of those marine products to the United States by the taking vessel or another vessel under the complete control and management of a common owner or bareboat charterer.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by treaty or convention to which the United States is a party (see paragraphs (d) and (g) of this section), no foreign-flag vessel shall, whether documented as a cargo vessel or otherwise, land in a port of the United States its catch of fish taken on board such vessel on the high seas or fish products processed therefrom, or any fish or fish products taken on board such vessel on the high seas from a vessel engaged in fishing operations or in the processing of fish or fish products. (46 U.S.C. 251). This prohibition applies regardless of the intended ultimate disposition of the fish or fish products (e.g., it applies to transshipments from the foreign vessel to another vessel in United States territorial waters; it applies to landing for transshipment in bond to Canada or Mexico; it applies to landing for exportation under bond; and it applies to landing in a Foreign Trade Zone). However, the prohibition is limited to fish, or fish products processed therefrom, taken on board the foreign vessel on the high seas.

(c) A vessel of the United States to be employed in the fisheries must have a Certificate of Documentation endorsed with a fishery license. “Fisheries” includes processing, storing, transporting (except in foreign commerce), planting, cultivating, catching, taking, or harvesting fish, shellfish, marine animals, pearls, shells, or marine vegetation in the navigable waters of the United States or the exclusive economic zone.

(d) A convention vessel may come into a port of entry on the Pacific coast of the United States, including Alaska, to land its catch of halibut and incidentally-caught sable fish, or to secure supplies, equipment, or repairs. Such a vessel may come into any other port of entry or, if properly authorized to do so under § 101.4(b) of this chapter, into any place other than a port of entry, for the purpose of securing supplies, equipment, or repairs only, but shall not land its catch. A convention vessel which comes into the United

^{131a} Except as otherwise provided by treaty or convention to which the United States is a party, no foreign-flag vessel shall, whether documented as a cargo vessel or otherwise, land in a port of the United States its catch of fish taken on board such vessels on the high seas or fish products processed therefrom, or any fish or fish products taken on board such vessel on the high seas from a vessel engaged in fishing operations or in the processing of fish or fish products.” (46 U.S.C. 251)

¹³² [Reserved]

States as provided for in this paragraph shall comply with the usual requirements applicable to foreign vessels arriving at and departing from ports of the United States.

(e) A nonconvention fishing vessel, other than a treaty vessel, may come into a port of entry in the United States or, if granted permission under §101.4(b) of this chapter, into a place other than a port of entry for the purpose of securing supplies, equipment, or repairs, but shall not land its catch. A nonconvention fishing vessel which comes into the United States as provided for in this paragraph shall comply with the usual requirements applicable to foreign vessels arriving at and departing from ports of the United States.

(f) A nonconvention cargo vessel, although not prohibited by law from coming into the United States, shall not be permitted to land in the United States its catch of fish taken on the high seas or any fish or fish products taken on board on the high seas from a vessel employed in fishing or in the processing of fish or fish products, but may land fish taken on board at any place other than the high seas upon compliance with the usual requirements. Before any such fish may be landed the master shall satisfy the port director that the fish were not taken on board on the high seas by presenting declarations of the master and two or more officers or members of the crew of the vessel, of whom the person next in authority to the master shall be one, or other evidence acceptable to the port director which establishes the place of lading to his satisfaction.

(g) A treaty vessel may come into a port or place of the United States named in Annex B of the Treaty with Canada on Pacific Coast Albacore Tuna Vessels and Port Privileges to land its catch of albacore tuna, or to secure fuel, supplies, equipment and repairs. Such a vessel may come into any other port of entry or, if properly authorized to do so under §101.4(b) of this chapter, into any place other than a port of entry, for the purpose of securing supplies, equipment, or repairs only, but shall not land its catch. A treaty vessel which comes into the United States as provided for in this paragraph shall

comply with the usual requirements applicable to foreign vessels arriving at and departing from ports of the United States.

(h) A convention vessel, a nonconvention fishing vessel, a nonconvention cargo vessel, or a treaty vessel, which arrives in the United States in distress shall be subject to the usual requirements applicable to foreign vessels arriving in distress. While in the United States, supplies, equipment, or repairs may be secured, but, except as specified in the next sentence, fish shall not be landed unless the vessel's master, or other authorized representative of the owner, shows to the satisfaction of the port director that it will not be possible, by the exercise of due diligence, for the vessel to transport its catch to a foreign port without spoilage, in which event the port director may allow the vessel upon compliance with all applicable requirements, to land, transship, or otherwise dispose of its catch. Nothing herein shall prevent, upon compliance with normal Customs procedures, a convention vessel arriving in distress from landing its catch of halibut and incidentally-caught sable fish at a port of entry on the Pacific coast, including Alaska; a foreign cargo vessel arriving in distress from landing its cargo of fish taken on board at any place not on the high seas; or a treaty vessel arriving in distress from landing its catch of albacore tuna at a port of entry on the Pacific coast, including Alaska.

[T.D. 82-144, 47 FR 35182, Aug. 13, 1982, as amended by T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 46513, Oct. 13, 1983; T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 50075, Oct. 31, 1983; T.D. 93-12, 58 FR 13197, Mar. 10, 1993]

§ 4.97 Salvage vessels.

(a) Only a vessel of the United States, a numbered motorboat owned by a citizen, or a vessel operating within the purview of paragraph (d) or (e) of this section, shall engage in any salvage operation in territorial waters of the United States unless an application addressed to the Commissioner of Customs to use another specified vessel in

a completely described operation has been granted.¹³³

(b) Upon receipt of such an application, the Commissioner of Customs will cause an investigation to be made immediately to determine whether a suitable vessel of the United States or a suitable numbered motorboat owned by a citizen is available for the operation. If he finds that no such vessel is available and that the facts otherwise warrant favorable action, he will grant the application.

(c) If the application is granted, the applicant shall make a full report of the operation as soon as possible to the director of the port nearest the place where the operation was conducted.

(d) A Canadian vessel may engage in salvage operations on any vessel in any territorial waters of the United States in which Canadian vessels are permitted to conduct such operations by article II of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed

¹³³ "No foreign vessel shall, under penalty of forfeiture, engage in salvaging operations on the Atlantic or Pacific coast of the United States, in any portion of the Great Lakes or their connecting or tributary waters, including any portion of the Saint Lawrence River through which the international boundary line extends, or in territorial waters of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico, except when authorized by a treaty or in accordance with the provisions of section 725 of this title: *Provided, however*, That if, on investigation, the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied that no suitable vessel wholly owned by a person who is a citizen of the United States and documented under the laws of the United States or numbered pursuant to section 288 of this title, is available in any particular locality he may authorize the use of a foreign vessel or vessels in salvaging operations in that locality and no penalty shall be incurred for such authorized use." (46 U.S.C. 316(d))

"Nothing in this section shall be held or construed to prohibit or restrict any assistance to vessels or salvage operations authorized by Article II of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain 'concerning reciprocal rights for United States and Canada in the conveyance of prisoners and wrecking and salvage' signed at Washington, May 18, 1908 (35 Stat. 2036), or by the treaty between the United States and Mexico 'to facilitate assistance to and salvage of vessels in territorial waters,' signed at Mexico City, June 13, 1935 (49 Stat. 3359)." (46 U.S.C. 316(e))

on May 18, 1908,¹³⁴ or by section 725, title 46, United States Code.¹³⁵ If any such vessel engages in a salvage operation in territorial waters of the United States, the owner or master of the vessel shall make a full report of the operation as soon as possible to the director of the port nearest the place where the operation was conducted.

(e) A Mexican vessel may engage in a salvage operation on a Mexican vessel in any territorial waters of the United States in which Mexican vessels are permitted to conduct such operations by the treaty between the United

¹³⁴ "The High Contracting Parties agree that vessels and wrecking appliances, either from the United States or from the Dominion of Canada, may salvage any property wrecked and may render aid and assistance to any vessels wrecked, disabled or in distress in the waters or on the shores of the other country in that portion of the St. Lawrence River through which the International Boundary line extends, and, in Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior, and in the Rivers Niagara, Detroit, St. Clair, and Ste. Marie, and the Canals at Sault Ste. Marie, and on the shores and in the waters of the other country along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts within a distance of thirty miles from the International Boundary on such Coasts.

"It is further agreed that such reciprocal wrecking and salvage privileges shall include all necessary towing incident thereto, and that nothing in the Customs, Coasting or other laws or regulations of either country shall restrict in any manner the salvaging operations of such vessels or wrecking appliances.

"Vessels from either country employed in salvaging in the waters of the other shall, as soon as practicable afterwards, make full report at the nearest custom house of the country in whose waters such salvaging takes place." (35 Stat. 2036)

¹³⁵ "Canadian vessels and wrecking appurtenance may render aid and assistance to Canadian or other vessels and property wrecked, disabled, or in distress in the waters of the United States contiguous to the Dominion of Canada.

"This section shall be construed to apply to the canal and improvement of the waters between Lake Erie and Lake Huron, and to the waters of the Saint Mary's River and Canal: * * *." (46 U.S.C. 725)

The waters of Lake Michigan are not contiguous to the Dominion of Canada within the meaning of this statute.

U.S. Cust. and Border Prof., DHS; Treas.

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States and Mexico signed on June 13, 1935.¹³⁶

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 69-266, 34 FR 20423, Dec. 31, 1969]

§ 4.98 Navigation fees.

(a)(1) The Customs Service shall publish a General Notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER and Customs Bulletin periodically, setting forth a revised schedule of navigation fees for the following services:

Fee No. and description of services

- 1 Entry of vessel, including American, from foreign port:
 - (a) Less than 100 net tons.
 - (b) 100 net tons and over.
- 2 Clearance of vessel, including American, to foreign port:
 - (a) Less than 100 net tons.
 - (b) 100 net tons or over.
- 3 Issuing permit to foreign vessel to proceed from port to port, and receiving manifest.
- 4 Receiving manifest of foreign vessel on arrival from another port, and granting a permit to unlade.
- 5 Receiving post entry.
- 6 [Reserved]
- 7 Certifying payment of tonnage tax for foreign vessels only.
- 8 Furnishing copy of official document, including certified outward foreign manifest, and others not elsewhere enumerated.

The published revised fee schedule shall remain in effect until changed.

(2) The fees shall be calculated in accordance with § 24.17(d) Customs Regulations (19 CFR 24.17(d)), and be based upon the amount of time the average service requires of a Customs officer in the fifth step of GS-9.

(3) The party requesting a vessel service described in paragraph (a)(1) of

this section for which reimbursable overtime compensation is payable under 19 U.S.C. 267 or 19 U.S.C. 1451 and § 24.16 of this chapter shall pay only the applicable overtime charge, and not both the overtime charge and the fee specified in the fee schedule.

(4) The revised fee schedule shall be made available to the public in Customs offices.

(5) The respective fees shall be designated in correspondence and reports by the applicable fee number.

(b) Fee 1 shall be collected at the first port of entry only. It shall not be collected from a vessel entering directly from a port in noncontiguous territory of the United States nor from one entering at a port on a northern, northeastern, or northwestern frontier otherwise than by sea.

(c) Fee 2 shall be collected at the final port of departure from the United States. It shall be collected from a yacht or public vessel which obtains a clearance, but shall not be collected from a vessel clearing directly for a port in noncontiguous territory of the United States nor from one clearing from a port on the northern, northeastern, or northwestern frontier otherwise than by sea. It shall be collected only upon the first clearance each year of a vessel making regular daily trips between a port of the United States and a port in Canada wholly upon interior waters not navigable to the ocean.

(d) Fee 3 shall be collected for granting a permit to a foreign vessel to proceed to another Customs port. It shall be collected from a foreign vessel clearing directly for a port in noncontiguous territory of the United States outside its Customs territory. This fee shall not be collected in the case of a foreign vessel proceeding on a voyage by sea from one port in the United States to another port via a foreign port. Only one fee shall be collected in case of simultaneous vessel transactions.

(e) Fee 4 shall be collected for receiving the manifest of a foreign vessel arriving from another Customs port. It shall be collected from a foreign vessel entering directly from a port in noncontiguous territory of the United States outside its Customs territory. This fee shall not be collected in the

¹³⁶ "The High Contracting Parties agree that vessels and rescue apparatus, public or private, of either country, may aid or assist vessels of their own nationality, including the passengers and crews thereof, which may be disabled or in distress on the shores or within the territorial waters of the other country within a radius of seven hundred and twenty nautical miles of the intersection of the International Boundary Line and the coast of the Pacific Ocean, or within a radius of two hundred nautical miles of the intersection of the International Boundary Line and the coast of the Gulf of Mexico." (49 Stat. 3360)

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case of a foreign vessel which arrives at one port in the United States from another port on a voyage by sea via a foreign port. Only one fee shall be collected in the case of simultaneous vessel transactions.

(e-1) Fee 5 shall be collected from a foreign or American vessel at each port where the vessel is required to file a post entry in accordance with the provisions of §4.12(a)(3). An original post entry may be supplemented by additional post entries in instances where items were omitted from the original post entry. A separate fee shall be collected for each supplemental post entry made to the original post entry.

(f) [Reserved]

(g) Fee 7 shall be collected from foreign vessels only.

(h) Fee 8 shall be collected for each copy of any official document, whether certified or not, furnished to any person other than a Government officer.

(i) Private and commercial vessels, and passengers aboard commercial vessels, may be subject to the payment of fees for services provided in connection with their arrival as set forth in §24.22 of this chapter.

(j) The loading or unloading of merchandise or passengers from a commercial vessel at a U.S. port may cause the harbor maintenance fee set forth in §24.24 of this chapter to be assessed.

[T.D. 69-266, 34 FR 20423, Dec. 31, 1969, as amended by T.D. 74-194, 39 FR 26153, July 17, 1974; T.D. 80-25, 45 FR 3572, Jan. 18, 1980; T.D. 82-224, 47 FR 53727, Nov. 29, 1982; T.D. 84-149, 49 FR 28698, July 16, 1984; T.D. 86-109, 51 FR 21155, June 11, 1986; T.D. 87-44, 52 FR 10211, Mar. 30, 1987; T.D. 93-85, 58 FR 54282, Oct. 21, 1993]

§4.99 Forms; substitution.

(a) Customs Forms 1300, 1302, 1302-A, 1303, and 1304 printed by private parties or foreign governments shall be accepted provided the forms so printed:

(1) Conform to the official Customs forms in wording arrangement, style, size of type, and paper specifications;

(2) Conform to the official Customs forms in size, except that:

(i) Each form may be printed on metric A4 size paper, 210 by 297 millimeters (approximately 8¼ by 11½ inches).

(ii) The vertical format of Customs Forms 1300, 1302-A, 1303, and 1304 may

be increased in size up to a maximum of 14 inches.

(iii) Customs Form 1302 may be reduced in size to not less than either 8½ by 11 inches or 210 by 297 millimeters (metric A4 size). If Customs Form 1302 is reduced in size, the size of type used may be reduced proportionately.

(b) If instructions are printed on the reverse side of the official Customs form, the instructions may be omitted from the privately printed forms, but the instructions shall be followed.

(c) The port director, in his discretion, may accept a computer printout instead of Customs Form 1302 for use at a specific port. However, to ensure that computer printouts may be used at all ports, the private party or foreign government first must obtain specific approval from Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service.

(d) Forms which do not comply with the requirements of this section are not acceptable without the specific approval of the Commissioner of Customs.

[T.D. 79-255, 44 FR 57088, Oct. 4, 1979; T.D. 00-22, 65 FR 16517, Mar. 29, 2000]

§4.100 Licensing of vessels of less than 30 net tons.

(a) The application for a license to import merchandise in a vessel of less than 30 net tons in accordance with section 6, Anti-Smuggling Act of August 5, 1935, shall be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and delivered to the directors of the ports where foreign merchandise is to be imported in such vessel.

(b) The application shall contain the following information:

(1) Name of the vessel, rig, motive power, and home port.

(2) Name and address of the owner.

(3) Name and address of the master.

(4) Net tonnage of the vessel.

(5) Kind of merchandise to be imported.

(6) Country or countries of exportation.

(7) Ports of the United States where the merchandise will be imported.

(8) Whether the vessel will be used to transport and import merchandise from a hovering vessel.

(9) Kind of document under which the vessel is operating.

(c) If the port director finds that the applicant is a reputable person and that the revenue would not be jeopardized by the issuance of a license, he may issue the license for a period not to exceed 12 months, incorporating therein any special conditions he believes to be necessary or desirable, and deliver it to the licensee.

(d) The master or owner shall keep the license on board the vessel at all times and exhibit it upon demand of any duly authorized officer of the United States. This license is personal to the licensee and is not transferable.

(e) The Secretary of the Treasury or the port director at whose office the license was issued may revoke the license if any of its terms have been willfully or intentionally violated or for any other cause which may be considered prejudicial to the revenue or otherwise against the interest of the United States.

[T.D. 72-211, 37 FR 16486, Aug. 15, 1972]

§ 4.101 Prohibitions against Customs officers and employees.

No Customs officer or employee shall:

(a) Own, in whole or in part, any vessel except a yacht or other pleasure boat;

(b) Act as agent, attorney, or consignee for the owner or owners of any vessel, or of any cargo or lading on board the vessel; or

(c) Import or be concerned directly or indirectly in the importation of any merchandise for sale into the United States

[T.D. 78-394, 43 FR 49787, Oct. 25, 1978]

PART 7—CUSTOMS RELATIONS WITH INSULAR POSSESSIONS AND GUANTANAMO BAY NAVAL STATION

Sec.

- 7.1 Puerto Rico; spirits and wines withdrawn from warehouse for shipment to; duty on foreign-grown coffee.
- 7.2 Insular possessions of the United States other than Puerto Rico.
- 7.3 Duty-free treatment of goods imported from insular possessions of the United States other than Puerto Rico.
- 7.4 Watches and watch movements from U.S. insular possessions.

7.11 Guantanamo Bay Naval Station.

AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States), 1623, 1624; 48 U.S.C. 1406i.

§ 7.1 Puerto Rico; spirits and wines withdrawn from warehouse for shipment to; duty on foreign-grown coffee.

(a) When spirits and wines are withdrawn from a bonded manufacturing warehouse for shipment in bond to Puerto Rico pursuant to section 311, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended,^{1 2} the warehouse withdrawal shall contain on the face thereof a statement of the kind and quantity of all imported merchandise (in its condition as imported) and imported containers used in the manufacture and putting up of such spirits and wines. The duty assessed on the imported merchandise and containers so used, and their classification and value, shall be shown on the withdrawal in accordance with § 144.41 of this chapter. If no imported merchandise or containers have been used, the warehouse withdrawal shall bear an endorsement to that effect. (See §§ 191.105 and 191.106 of this chapter.)

(b) The spirits and wines shall be forwarded in accordance with the general

¹[Reserved]

²“* * * Distilled spirits and wines which are rectified in bonded manufacturing warehouses, class six, and distilled spirits which are reduced in proof and bottled in such warehouses, shall be deemed to have been manufactured within the meaning of this section and may be withdrawn as hereinbefore provided, and likewise for shipment in bond to Puerto Rico, subject to the provisions of this section, and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, there to be withdrawn for consumption or be rewarehoused and subsequently withdrawn for consumption: *Provided*, That upon withdrawal in Puerto Rico for consumption, the duties imposed by the customs laws of the United States shall be collected on all imported merchandise (in its condition as imported) and imported containers used in the manufacture and putting up of such spirits and wines in such warehouses: *Provided further*, That no internal-revenue tax shall be imposed on distilled spirits and wines rectified in class six warehouses if such distilled spirits and wines are exported or shipped in accordance with the provisions of this section, * * *.” (Tariff Act of 1930, sec. 311, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1311)