

#### §4.89

(b) The port director shall designate the items of such merchandise, if any, for which foreign landing certificates<sup>120</sup> 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 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]

#### §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

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)

<sup>120</sup> "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)

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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,<sup>121</sup> 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).

<sup>121</sup> 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.

(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 non-contiguous 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 or, where appropriate, a Great Lakes license endorsement. 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 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]

**§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),<sup>122</sup> 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 transship<sup>123</sup> all cargo and passengers from one vessel of the United States to another such vessel under Customs supervision, if the first vessel

<sup>122</sup> See §4.33.

<sup>123</sup> See §4.31.

<sup>124</sup> [Reserved]