

(c) *Reasons for cancellation of driver's authorization.* Customs may cancel a driver's authorization to transport merchandise for an LBCIP participant for any of the following reasons:

(1) The designated driver is indicted for, convicted of, or has committed acts which would constitute any felony or misdemeanor under United States Federal or State law. In the absence of an indictment, conviction, or other legal process, the port director must have probable cause to believe the proscribed acts occurred;

(2) The designated driver allows an unauthorized person or entity to use his LBCIP certificate or other approved form of identification;

(3) The designated driver misuses authorized conveyances;

(4) The designated driver refuses or otherwise fails to follow any proper order of a Customs officer or any Customs order, rule, or regulation; or

(5) The designated driver fails to operate in accordance with the terms of the written agreement.

(d) *Notice; rights of driver.* (1) *If driver not acceptable to Customs at time of review of carrier's application.* When Customs notifies a carrier-applicant, pursuant to § 123.74 of this part, of its nonselection into the LBCIP because of conduct committed by a driver designated by the carrier or when Customs conditionally approves a carrier-applicant's participation in the LBCIP, but does not approve a driver designated on the application to be authorized to transport merchandise under the LBCIP, Customs will also notify the driver of the decision in writing and recite the driver's appeal rights under paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) *If driver's authorization cancelled.* When Customs makes a determination to cancel the authorization of a particular designated driver, pursuant to § 123.76(b) of this section, Customs will notify both the carrier-participant and the driver of the decision in writing; the notice to the driver will recite the driver's appeal rights under paragraph (e) of this section.

(e) *Appeal rights of drivers.* Drivers who receive a notice of nonselection or cancellation and who wish to appeal the decision shall file a written appeal with the Assistant Commissioner, Of-

fice of Field Operations, U.S. Customs Service, Washington, D.C. 20229, within 10 calendar days of receipt of the notice. The appeal shall be filed in duplicate and shall set forth the driver's responses to the grounds specified by the port director in the notice. Within 30 working days of receipt of the appeal, the Assistant Commissioner, or his designee, shall make a determination regarding the appeal and notify the applicant in writing.

Subpart I—Miscellaneous Provisions

§ 123.81 Merchandise found in building on the boundary.

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

[T.D. 70-121, 35 FR 8215, May 26, 1970, as amended by T.D. 72-211, 37 FR 16487, Aug. 15, 1972. Redesignated by T.D. 99-2, 64 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1999]

§ 123.82 Treatment of stolen vehicles returned from Mexico.

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

(a) A statement that the Embassy is satisfied from information furnished it that the property is stolen property being returned to the U.S. under the provisions of the convention between

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the U.S. and Mexico concluded January 15, 1981, and

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

[T.D. 86-118, 51 FR 22515, June 20, 1986. Redesignated by T.D. 99-2, 64 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1999]

PART 125—CARTAGE AND LIGHTERAGE OF MERCHANDISE

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AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1565, and 1624.
Section 125.31, also issued under 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 1311, 1312, 1484, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1623, and 1646a.

Section 125.32 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 1484.

Section 125.33 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1311, 1312, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1623, and 1646a.

Sections 125.41 and 125.42 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1623.

SOURCE: T.D. 73-140, 38 FR 13554, May 23, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

§ 125.0 Scope.

This part is concerned with cartage and lighterage of merchandise and the duties and liabilities of cartmen and lighter men, as well as those parties authorized in §112.2(b) to engage in cartage. Provisions for licensing cartmen and lighter men are in part 112 of this chapter.

[T.D. 94-81, 59 FR 51495, Oct. 12, 1994]

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 125.1 Classes of cartage.

(a) *Government cartage.* Government cartage must be done by a licensed customhouse cartman or other bonded carrier as provided in §112.2 of this chapter under contract or other specific authority for that purpose (except as provided for in §125.12). All government cartage must be contracted for using the procedures specified in §125.3.

(b) *Importers' cartage.* Importers' cartage may be done by any licensed customhouse cartman or other bonded carrier as provided in §112.2 of this chapter.

[T.D. 94-81, 59 FR 51495, Oct. 12, 1994]

§ 125.2 Supervision of cartage and lighterage.

All licensed vehicles or lighters shall be subject to the control and direction of the officer having charge of the merchandise being carried.

§ 125.3 Contracts for Government cartage.

Contracts for Government cartage shall be procured by formally advertised solicitation for bids and award of contract or by negotiation in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Federal Procurement Regulations, as supplemented by the special procurement requirements of the U.S. Customs Service.