

## § 162.71

## 19 CFR Ch. I (4-1-03 Edition)

(3) Was the subject of a Customs investigation begun before October 3, 1978.

(c) The provisions of subparts A through F of this part shall apply to the violations referred to in paragraph (a) of this section unless this subpart specifically provides otherwise.

[T.D. 79-160, 44 FR 31958, June 4, 1979; 44 FR 35208, June 19, 1979, as amended by T.D. 90-34, 55 FR 17597, Apr. 26, 1990]

### § 162.71 Definitions.

When used in this subpart, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

(a) *Loss of duties under section 592.* “Loss of duties” means the duties of which the Government is or may be deprived by reason of the violation and includes both actual and potential loss of duties.

(1) *Actual loss of duties.* “Actual loss of duties” means the duties of which the Government has been deprived by reason of the violation in respect of entries on which liquidation had become final.

(2) *Potential loss of duties.* “Potential loss of duties” means the duties of which the Government tentatively was deprived by reason of the violation in respect of entries on which liquidation had not become final.

(b) *Loss of revenue under section 593A.* When used in § 162.73a, the term “loss of revenue” means the amount of drawback (see § 191.2(i) of this chapter) that is claimed and to which the claimant is not entitled and includes both actual and potential loss of revenue.

(1) *Actual loss of revenue.* When used in §§ 162.73a, 162.74, 162.77a and 162.79b, the term “actual loss of revenue” means the amount of drawback (see § 191.2(i) of this chapter) that is claimed and has been paid to the claimant and to which the claimant is not entitled.

(2) *Potential loss of revenue.* When used in § 162.77a, the term “potential loss of revenue” means the amount of drawback (see § 191.2(i) of this chapter) that is claimed and has not been paid to the claimant and to which the claimant is not entitled.

(c) *Repetitive violation.* When used in § 162.73a to describe a violation, “repetitive” has reference to a violation by a person that involves the same

issue as a prior violation by that person.

(d) *Noncommercial importation.* “Noncommercial importation” means merchandise imported by a traveler for an individual’s personal or household use, or as a gift, but not imported for sale or other commercial purposes.

(e) *Clerical error.* “Clerical error” means an error in the preparation, assembly, or submission of a document which results when a person intends to do one thing but does something else. It includes, for example, errors in transcribing numbers, errors in arithmetic, and the failure to assemble all the documents in a record.

(f) *Mistake of fact.* “Mistake of fact” means an action based upon a belief by a person that the material facts are other than they really are; it can be that a fact exists but is unknown to the person, or that he believes something is a fact when in reality it is not. An action is not a mistake of fact if the erroneous belief is caused by the neglect of a legal duty.

[T.D. 79-160, 44 FR 31958, June 4, 1979, as amended by T.D. 84-18, 49 FR 1678, Jan. 13, 1984; 49 FR 3986, Feb. 1, 1984; T.D. 98-49, 63 FR 29131, May 28, 1998; T.D. 00-5, 65 FR 3808, Jan. 25, 2000]

### § 162.72 Penalties and forfeitures under sections 466 and 584(a)(1), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

(a) *Foreign repairs and equipment purchases; election to proceed.* If the Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures Officer has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of section 466, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1466), has occurred, he may elect to proceed against the vessel or aircraft, or against the violator for forfeiture of a monetary amount up to the domestic value of the vessel or aircraft.

(b) *Lack of manifest or discrepancy in manifest.* The penalties for violation of section 584(a)(1), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1584(a)(1)), are as follows:

(1) A penalty of \$1,000 against the master of a vessel, the commander of an aircraft, or the person in charge of a vehicle bound to the United States who does not produce the manifest on demand.

(2) A penalty of \$1,000 against the master of a vessel, the commander of an aircraft, the person in charge of a vehicle, or the owner of the vessel, aircraft, or vehicle, or any person directly or indirectly responsible for the discrepancy, if any merchandise described in the manifest is not found on board (a "shortage").

(3)(i) A penalty equal to the lesser of \$10,000 or the domestic value of merchandise found on board of or after having been unladen from a vessel or vehicle, or

(ii) A penalty of \$1,000 (see § 122.161 of this chapter) if merchandise (other than narcotics or marihuana—see § 162.65 of this chapter) is found on board of or after having been unladen from an aircraft—if the merchandise is not included or described in the manifest or does not agree with the manifest (an "overage").

(iii) Unmanifested merchandise belonging to or consigned to the master or crew of the vessel, the commander or crew of the aircraft, or to the owner or person in charge of the vehicle, also shall be subject to forfeiture.

The appropriate of these penalties may be assessed against the master or crew of the vessel, the commander or crew of the aircraft, the person in charge of the vehicle, the owner of the vessel, aircraft, or vehicle, or any person directly or indirectly responsible for the discrepancy.

(c) *Exception.* There is no violation, and consequently no penalty incurred under paragraph (b), in the circumstances described in §§ 4.12(a)(5) and 122.162 of this chapter.

[T.D. 79-160, 44 FR 31958, June 4, 1979, as amended by T.D. 86-59, 51 FR 8490, Mar. 12, 1986; T.D. 88-12, 53 FR 9315, Mar. 22, 1988; T.D. 99-27, 64 FR 13676, Mar. 22, 1999; T.D. 99-64, 64 FR 43267, Aug. 10, 1999]

**§ 162.73 Penalties under section 592, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.**

(a) *Maximum penalty without prior disclosure.* If the person concerned has not made a prior disclosure as provided in § 162.74, the monetary penalty under section 592, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1592), shall not exceed:

(1) For fraudulent violations, the domestic value of the merchandise;

(2) For grossly negligent violations,

(i) The lesser of the domestic value of the merchandise or four times the loss of duties, taxes and fees or

(ii) If there is no loss of duties, taxes and fees 40 percent of the dutiable value of the merchandise; and

(3) For negligent violations,

(i) The lesser of the domestic value of the merchandise or two times the loss of duties, taxes and fees or

(ii) If there is no loss of duties, taxes and fees 20 percent of the dutiable value of the merchandise.

(b) *Maximum penalty with prior disclosure.* If the person concerned has made a prior disclosure, the monetary penalty shall not exceed:

(1) For fraudulent violations,

(i) One times the loss of duties, taxes and fees or

(ii) If there is no loss of duties, taxes and fees 10 percent of the dutiable value of the merchandise; and

(2) For grossly negligent and negligent violations, the interest on any loss of duties, taxes and fees. The interest shall be computed from the date of liquidation at the prevailing rate of interest applied under section 6621, Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended (26 U.S.C. 6621).

(c) *Exception; clerical error or mistake of fact.* There is no violation and, consequently, no penalty incurred, if the falsity or omission is due solely to clerical error or mistake of fact, unless the error or mistake is part of the pattern of negligent conduct.

[T.D. 79-160, 44 FR 31958, June 4, 1979, as amended by T.D. 99-64, 64 FR 43267, Aug. 10, 1999]

**§ 162.73a Penalties under section 593A, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.**

(a) *Maximum penalty without prior disclosure for a drawback compliance program nonparticipant.* If the person concerned has not made a prior disclosure as provided in § 162.74 and has not been certified as a participant in the drawback compliance program under part 191 of this chapter, the monetary penalty under section 593A, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1593a), cannot exceed:

(1) For fraudulent violations, three times the loss of revenue; and

(2) For negligent violations,