

be suspended. (See § 113.42 of this chapter.)

(d) If the pedigree certificate and evidence of transfer of ownership were not presented in accordance with such regulations of the Department of Agriculture, a deposit of estimated duties, in addition to the regular entry bond, shall be required.

(e) When a passenger arriving in the United States with one or more dogs or cats and with the required certificates of pedigree and transfers of ownership in his possession furnishes a properly executed declaration as required by § 10.70(a) along with an application to the Department of Agriculture on ANH Form 17-338 for a certificate of pure breeding, the entry of the animal(s) as duty-free under subheading 0106.00.50, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), may be made on the passenger's baggage declaration if the value of the animals does not exceed \$500. In such case the entry shall be supported by a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.62 of this chapter for the production within 6 months of a certificate of pure breeding. The bond shall be without surety or cash deposit unless the port director on the basis of information before him finds that a bond with surety or a cash deposit is necessary to protect the revenue.

[28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 68-79, 33 FR 4461, Mar. 13, 1968; T.D. 68-154, 33 FR 8731, June 14, 1968; T.D. 74-227, 39 FR 32015, Sept. 4, 1974; T.D. 78-99 43 FR 13060, Mar. 29, 1978; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41166, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 87-75, 52 FR 26142, July 13, 1987; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51250, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 93-66, 58 FR 44130, Aug. 19, 1993]

§§ 10.72-10.73 [Reserved]

§ 10.74 Animals straying across boundary for pasturage; offspring.

When domestic animals for which free entry is to be claimed under subheading 9801.00.90, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, have strayed across the boundary line, they may be returned, together with their offspring, without entry if brought back within 30 days; otherwise entry shall be required. The owner of any such animal shall report its return to the nearest Customs office and hold it for such inspection and treatment as

may be deemed necessary by a representative of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture. Any such arrival found not to have been so reported or held shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 545.

[T.D. 87-75, 52 FR 20067, May 29, 1987, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51250, Dec. 21, 1988]

§ 10.75 Wild animals and birds; zoological collections.

When wild animals or birds are claimed to be free of duty under subheading 9810.00.70, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), (19 U.S.C. 1202), the port director may, at his discretion, require appropriate proof that the animals or birds were specially imported pursuant to negotiations conducted prior to importation for the delivery of animals or birds of a named species meeting agreed specifications of reasonable particularity and that they are intended at the time of importation for public exhibition in a collection maintained for scientific or educational purposes and not for sale or for use in connection with any enterprise conducted for profit. The fact that an animal or bird may have been sent on approval shall not preclude free entry under subheading 9810.00.70, HTSUS, when it is actually accepted as a part of the zoological collection and so exhibited.

[T.D. 85-123, 50 FR 29953, July 23, 1985, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51250, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 97-82, 62 FR 51769, Oct. 3, 1997]

§ 10.76 Game animals and birds.

(a) The following classes of live game animals and birds may be admitted free of duty for stocking purposes under the provisions of subheading 9817.00.70 without reference to the United States Customs Service, if the requirements of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, have been complied with.

ANIMALS

1. Cervidae, commonly known as deer and elk.
2. Leporidae, commonly known as rabbits.
3. Sciuridae, commonly known as squirrels.

§ 10.77

BIRDS

1. Anatidae, commonly known as ducks and geese.
2. Gallinae, commonly known as turkeys, grouse, pheasants, partridges, and quail.
3. Otididae, commonly known as bustards.
4. Tinamidae, commonly known as tinamous.

(b) Application for the free entry of other live animals or birds under sub-heading 9817.00.70, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States shall be referred to the United States Customs Service for consideration. Animals imported for fur-farming purposes shall not be admitted free of duty under that paragraph.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Game animals and birds killed in foreign countries by residents of the United States, if not imported for sale or other commercial purposes, may be admitted free of duty without entry, if the person has no merchandise requiring a written declaration upon the filing of a declaration on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Form 3-177, Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife. No bond or cash deposit to insure the destruction or exportation of the plumage of such birds shall be required.

[28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 82-145, 47 FR 35475, Aug. 16, 1982; T.D. 86-118, 51 FR 22515, June 20, 1986; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51250, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 90-78, 55 FR 40166, Oct. 2, 1990]

§ 10.77 [Reserved]

PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN FISHERIES

§ 10.78 Entry.

(a) No entry shall be required for fish or other marine products taken on the high seas by vessels of the U.S. or by residents of the U.S. in undocumented vessels owned in the U.S. when such fish or other products are brought into port by the taking vessel or are transferred at sea to another fishing vessel of the same fleet and brought into port.

(b) An American fishery, within the meaning of Subchapter XV of Chapter 98, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, is defined as a fishing enterprise conducted under the American flag by vessels of the United States on the high seas or in foreign waters in which such vessels have the

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right by treaty or otherwise, to take fish or other marine products and may include a shore station operated in conjunction with such vessels by the owner or master thereof.

(c) The employment of citizens of a foreign country by an American fishery is permissible but the purchase by an American fishery of fish or other marine products taken by citizens of a foreign country on the high seas or in foreign waters will subject such fish or other marine products to treatment as foreign merchandise.

(d) Products of an American fishery shall be entitled to free entry although prepared, preserved, or otherwise changed in condition, provided the work is done at sea by the master or crew of the fishery or by persons employed by and under the supervision of the master or owner of the fishery. Fish (except cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, mackerel, and swordfish) the product of an American fishery landed in a foreign country and there not further advanced than beheaded, eviscerated, packed in ice, frozen and with fins removed, shall be entitled to free entry, whether or not such processing is done by the American fishery. Products of an American fishery prepared or preserved on the treaty coasts of Newfoundland, Magdalen Islands, or Labrador, as such coasts are defined in the Convention of 1818 between the United States and Great Britain, shall be entitled to free entry only if the preparation or preservation is done by an American fishery.

[28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 87-75, 52 FR 20067, May 29, 1987; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51250, Dec. 21, 1988]

§ 10.79 [Reserved]

SALT FOR CURING FISH

§ 10.80 Remission of duty; withdrawal; bond.

Imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, and in curing fish in the shores of the navigable waters of the U.S., whether such fish are taken by licensed or unlicensed vessels, and upon proof that the sale has been used for either of such purposes, the duties on the same shall be remitted.