

considering any petition for relief filed under §111.93. After Customs has considered the allegations or complaints set forth in the notice issued under §111.92 and any timely response made to the notice by the broker or other person, the Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures Officer will issue a written decision to the broker or other person setting forth the final determination and the findings of fact and conclusions of law on which the determination is based. If the final determination is that the broker or other person is liable for a monetary penalty, the broker or other person must pay the monetary penalty, or make arrangements for payment of the monetary penalty, within 60 calendar days of the date of the written decision. If payment or arrangements for payment are not timely made, Customs will refer the matter to the Department of Justice for institution of appropriate judicial proceedings.

§111.95 Supplemental petition for relief from monetary penalty.

A decision of the Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures Officer with regard to any petition filed in accordance with part 171 of this chapter may be the subject of a supplemental petition for relief. Any supplemental petition also must be filed in accordance with the provisions of part 171 of this chapter.

§111.96 Fees.

(a) *License fee; examination fee; fingerprint fee.* Each applicant for a broker's license pursuant to §111.12 must pay a fee of \$200 to defray the costs to Customs in processing the application. Each individual who intends to take the written examination provided for in §111.13 must pay a \$200 examination fee before taking the examination. An individual who submits an application for a license must also pay a fingerprint check and processing fee; the port director will inform the applicant of the current Federal Bureau of Investigation fee for conducting fingerprint checks and the Customs fingerprint processing fee, the total of which must be paid to Customs before further processing of the application will occur.

(b) *Permit fee.* Each application for a permit pursuant to §111.19, including

an application for reinstatement of a permit that was revoked by operation of law or otherwise, must be accompanied by a fee of \$100 to defray the costs of processing the application.

(c) *User fee.* Payment of an annual user fee of \$125 is required for each permit, including a national permit under §111.19(f), granted to an individual, partnership, association, or corporate broker. The user fee is payable when an initial district permit is issued concurrently with a license under §111.19(a), or upon filing the application for the permit under §111.19 (b) or (f), and for each subsequent calendar year at the port through which the broker was granted the permit or at the port referred to in §111.19(f)(4) in the case of a national permit. The user fee must be paid by the due date as published annually in the FEDERAL REGISTER, and must be remitted in accordance with the procedures set forth in §24.22(i) of this chapter. When a broker submits an application for a permit or is issued an initial district permit under §111.19, the full \$125 user fee must be remitted with the application or when the initial district permit is issued, regardless of the point during the calendar year at which the application is submitted or the initial district permit is issued. If a broker fails to pay the annual user fee by the published due date, the appropriate port director will notify the broker in writing of the failure to pay and will revoke the permit to operate. The notice will constitute revocation of the permit.

(d) *Status report fee.* The status report required under §111.30(d) must be accompanied by a fee of \$100 to defray the costs of administering the reporting requirement.

(e) *Method of payment.* All fees prescribed under this section must be paid by check or money order payable to the United States Customs Service.

**PART 112—CARRIERS, CARTMEN,
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AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1551, 1565, 1623, 1624.

SOURCE: T.D. 73-140, 38 FR 13551, May 23, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

§ 112.0 Scope.

This part sets forth regulations providing for the bonding of carriers which will receive merchandise for transportation in bond, the licensing of cartmen and lightermen, and the procedures for applying for such bonds and licenses. This part also sets forth the regulations concerning the obtaining of identification cards by cartmen and lightermen, and their employees and the procedures for revoking or suspending licenses and identification cards. Provisions setting forth the duties and responsibilities of cartmen and lightermen are set forth in part 125 of this chapter.

[T.D. 73-140, 38 FR 13551, May 23, 1973, as amended by T.D. 94-81, 59 FR 51494, Oct. 12, 1994]

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 112.1 Definitions.

When used in this part, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated:

Carrier. A “carrier” is one who undertakes to transport goods, merchandise or people.

Cartman. A “cartman” is one who undertakes to transport goods or merchandise within the limits of the port.

Common carrier. A “common carrier” is a carrier owning or operating a railroad, steamship, or other transportation line or route which undertakes to transport goods or merchandise for all of the general public who choose to employ him.

Contract carrier. A “contract carrier” is a carrier which undertakes to transport specific goods or merchandise for a specific person or group of persons, and is authorized to operate as such by any agency of the United States.

District. “District” means the geographic area in which the parties excepted by the last sentence of § 112.2(b)(2) may operate under their bonds without obtaining a cartage or lighterage license issued under this part. A listing of each district, and the ports thereunder, will be published on or before October 1, 1995, and whenever updated.

Freight forwarder. A “freight forwarder” is one who engages in the business of dispatching shipments on behalf of other persons, for a consideration, in foreign or domestic commerce between the United States, its territories or possessions, and foreign countries, and of handling the formalities incident to such shipments, and is authorized to operate as such by any agency of the United States.

Lighterman. A “lighterman” is one who transports goods or merchandise on a barge, scow, or other small vessel to or from a vessel within the port, or from place to place within a port.

Private carrier. A “private carrier” is a carrier of his own goods or merchandise.

[T.D. 73-140, 38 FR 13551, May 23, 1973, as amended by T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50019, Sept. 27, 1995]

§ 112.2 Bond or license required.

(a) *Carriers.* A bond provided for in this part is required to transact business as a carrier receiving merchandise for transportation in bond.

(b) *Cartmen and lightermen*—(1) *Necessity for bond.* A bond, as provided for in this part, is required to transact business as a cartman or lighterman. The cartage or lighterage of merchandise designated for examination, entered for warehouse, taken to container stations or centralized examination stations, taken into custody as unclaimed or destined for admission to a foreign trade zone may be done under the bond of a cartman or lighterman who is licensed pursuant to the provisions of this part or that of a bonded carrier, as provided for in paragraph (a) of this section. Foreign trade zone operators, bonded warehouse proprietors, container station operators and centralized examination station operators may engage in limited cartage or lighterage under their respective bonds. A foreign trade zone operator may engage in cartage or lighterage under his bond only for merchandise destined for his foreign trade zone and may also transport merchandise to his zone from anywhere within the district boundaries (see definition of “district” at §112.1) where the foreign trade zone is located. A bonded warehouse proprietor may engage in cartage or lighterage under his bond only for merchandise destined for his bonded warehouse and may also transport merchandise to his warehouse from anywhere within the district boundaries (see definition of “district” at §112.1) where the bonded warehouse is located. A container station operator may engage in cartage or lighterage under his bond only for merchandise destined for his container station and may also transport merchandise to his container station from anywhere within the district boundaries (see definition of “district” at §112.1) where the container station is located. A centralized examination station operator may engage in cartage or lighterage under his bond only for merchandise destined for his centralized examination station and may also transport merchandise to his centralized examination station from anywhere within the district boundaries (see definition

of “district” at §112.1) where the centralized examination station is located.

(2) *Necessity for license.* A license, as provided for in this part, is required to transact business as a cartman or lighterman for the cartage or lighterage of merchandise. Bonded carriers may engage in cartage and lighterage under their bonds without obtaining a license. Foreign trade zone operators, bonded warehouse proprietors, container station operators and centralized examination station operators may engage, under their bonds, in the limited cartage and lighterage and other transportation described in this paragraph without obtaining a license.

[T.D. 73-140, 38 FR 13551, May 23, 1973, as amended by T.D. 94-81, 59 FR 51494, Oct. 12, 1994; T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50020, Sept. 27, 1995]

Subpart B—Authorization of Carriers To Carry Bonded Merchandise**§ 112.11 Carriers which may be authorized.**

(a) *From port to port in the United States.* The port director may authorize the following types of carriers to receive merchandise for transportation in bond from one port to another in the United States upon compliance with the provisions of this subpart:

- (1) Common carriers.
- (2) Contract carriers.
- (3) Freight forwarders.
- (4) Private carriers, if:

(i) The merchandise (including containerized merchandise) to be transported is the property of the private carrier; and

(ii) The private carrier files a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.63 of this chapter,

(b) *Between ports in Canada or Mexico through the United States.* Canadian and Mexican motor vehicle common carriers may be authorized to transport merchandise under bond between ports in Canada or Mexico through the United States (see part 123 of this chapter), upon compliance with the provisions of this subpart.

[T.D. 73-140, 38 FR 13551, May 23, 1973, as amended by T.D. 81-243, 46 FR 45602, Sept. 14, 1981; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984]

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§ 112.12 Application for authorization.

(a) *General requirements.* All carriers and freight forwarders desiring to be authorized to receive merchandise for transportation in bond shall file with the port director concerned a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.63 of this chapter, in a sum specified by the port director accompanied by a fee of \$50. A check or money order shall be made payable to the United States Customs Service.

(b) *Special requirements.* In addition to the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section, the specified carriers shall also file with the port director the following documents:

(1) *Common carriers other than railroad, steamship, or airline companies.* Common carriers other than railroad, steamship, or airline companies generally known to be engaged in common carriage, shall file a certified extract of its articles of incorporation or charter showing that it is authorized to engage in common carriage, and a statement that it is operating or intends to operate as a common carrier.

(2) *Contract carriers and freight forwarders.* Contract carriers and freight forwarders shall file a certificate from the appropriate agency of the United States showing that the applicant is authorized to operate as a contract carrier or freight forwarder by that agency and a statement showing that the applicant is operating or intends to operate as such.

(3) *Private carriers.* The private carrier shall file the bond with the director of the port where the private carrier intends to operate. If the private carrier intends to operate in two or more Customs ports, he shall file the bond with the director of one of the ports, send a copy of the bond to the director for each additional port, and include with the bond and copies of the bond a list of all Customs districts in which he intends to operate. If the private carrier is the proprietor of one or more Customs bonded warehouses or bonded container stations, or the operator of a foreign trade zone, to which imported merchandise will be transported, he shall accompany the bond and copies of the bond by a statement

showing the location of each warehouse, container station, or zone.

(4) *Motor carriers.* All motor carriers shall file:

(i) A detailed description of the terminal facilities employed by the principal at the points of origin and destination on the routes covered; and

(ii) A statement showing that facilities are available for the segregation and safeguarding of the packages designated by the port director for examination from a particular shipment.

[T.D. 73-140, 38 FR 13551, May 23, 1973, as amended by T.D. 81-243, 46 FR 45602, Sept. 14, 1981; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 86-16, 51 FR 5063, Feb. 11, 1986]

§ 112.13 Approval of applications.

The port director shall approve an application for authorization as carriers of bonded merchandise and the bond filed, authorizing the applicant to act as a carrier of bonded merchandise provided he is satisfied that:

(a) The amount of the bond is sufficient.

(b) All documents required by this subpart have been furnished and are in proper form; and

(c) The fee prescribed has been paid.

§ 112.14 Discontinuance of carrier bonds.

Carrier bonds may be discontinued at any time by the Commissioner of Customs or by the director of the port where the bond is filed. Authorized carriers desiring to terminate such bonds shall make application therefor to such port director.

Subpart C—Licensing of Carlmén and Lightermen

§ 112.21 License required.

A customhouse cartage or lighterage license issued by the port director in accordance with this part or specific authorization of the Commissioner of Customs shall be required to perform Customs cartage or lighterage, except as provided in §§ 18.3 and 125.12 of this chapter or, as provided in § 112.2(b), when such merchandise is to be transported under the bond of the foreign trade zone operator, bonded warehouse proprietor, centralized examination

station operator, container station operator, or a bonded carrier.

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

§ 112.22 Application for license.

(a) *General requirements.* An applicant for a customhouse cartage or lighterage license shall file with the director of the port where he proposes to conduct business the following:

(1) A bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.63 of this chapter, in an amount specified by the port director.

(2) Payment of a fee of \$100. A check or money order shall be made payable to the United States Customs Service.

(3) If required by the port director, a list showing the names and addresses of the managing officers and members of the organization or of the persons who will receive or transport imported merchandise which has not been released from Customs custody, or a list of all such persons and their addresses.

(b) *Special requirements—(1) Cartman licensed by city or State.* Any cartman licensed by city or State authorities shall present to the port director his city or State license, after which such documents shall be returned.

(2) *Ligherman.* A ligherman shall present his vessel's marine documents, if any have been issued, to the port director for examination, after which such documents shall be returned.

(c) *Reapplication by certain terminated licensees.* Where the applicant for a customhouse cartage or lighterage license has previously been issued such a license and the license has been terminated pursuant to § 113.56 of this chapter, the port director may waive the filing of the items described in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section, as well as the investigation described in § 112.23, provided the application is made within 30 days of the effective date of the termination of the previous license. Any requirements waived by the port director under this paragraph will be deemed to have been complied with for purposes of § 112.24(b).

[T.D. 73-140, 38 FR 13551, May 23, 1973, as amended by T.D. 74-200, 39 FR 27128, July 25, 1974; T.D. 76-324, 41 FR 50822, Nov. 18, 1976; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984]

§ 112.23 Investigation of applicant.

The port director may refer the application for a cartman's or ligherman's license to the appropriate special agent in charge where investigation and report concerning the character, qualification, and experience of the applicant as well as the nature and fitness of the equipment to be used.

§ 112.24 Issuance of license.

The port director shall issue a customhouse cartage and lighterage license on Customs Form 3857 provided he is satisfied that:

(a) The character, qualifications, and experience of the applicant and fitness of his equipment are satisfactory.

(b) The applicant has complied with all the requirements of § 112.22.

§ 112.25 Bonded carriers.

A carrier or freight forwarder who has filed a bond on Customs Form 301 containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.63 of this chapter may transport merchandise within a port for which the bond provides coverage.

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

§ 112.26 Duration of license.

A license issued in accordance with this subpart shall remain in force and effect until the license is suspended or revoked pursuant to § 112.30 or until the required bond is terminated pursuant to § 113.27 of this chapter.

[T.D. 76-324, 41 FR 50822, Nov. 18, 1976, as amended by T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984; 49 FR 44867, Nov. 9, 1984; T.D. 97-82, 62 FR 51770, Oct. 3, 1997]

§ 112.27 Marking of vehicles and vessels.

(a) *Marking required.* Every vehicle licensed by Customs for cartage and every barge, scow, or other lighter licensed by Customs for lighterage shall be marked with the legend "Customhouse License No. _____", and the name of the person or firm to whom the license has been issued. The abbreviated legend "C.H.L. No. _____" may be used.

(b) *Size of marking.* The marking required by this section shall appear in

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letters and figures not less than 3 inches high.

(c) *Place of marking*—(1) *Carts, trucks, drays, and other vehicles.* Every cart, truck, dray, or other vehicle used for Customs cartage by a licensed cartman shall be marked with the required legend and name on each side by painting directly onto the vehicle, or by the permanent attachment of signs bearing the required marking. However, if such marking is found by the port director to be impractical, he may designate some other conspicuous place upon the vehicle where the marking shall appear.

(2) *Barges, scows, lighters, and other vessels.* Every barge, scow, lighter, or other vessel used for Customs lighterage by a licensed lighterman shall be conspicuously marked with the required legend and name.

(d) *Removal of marking upon termination of license.* The markings required by this section shall be removed upon termination of the license.

[T.D. 73-140, 38 FR 13551, May 23, 1973, as amended by T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984]

§ 112.28 Production of license.

Inspectors or other Customs officers may require any person claiming to be a licensed customhouse cartman or lighterman to produce his license for inspection.

§ 112.29 Records.

(a) *Records of cartage and lighterage.* The port director may require that licensed Customs cartmen and lightermen shall make, keep, and promptly submit for Customs inspection and examination upon request therefor such current written records relating to cartage and lighterage as may be needed for purposes of local Customs administration. Cartmen and lightermen shall maintain these records for 3 years from the expiration date of the related contract for cartage or lighterage.

(b) *Current list of officers, members, or employees.* The port director may require a license to furnish, at such times and intervals as the port director deems necessary, a current list showing the names and addresses of the managing officers and members of the

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organization or of the persons who will receive or transport imported merchandise which has not been released from Customs custody, or a list of all such persons and their addresses.

[T.D. 73-140, 38 FR 13551, May 23, 1973, as amended by T.D. 79-159, 44 FR 31968, June 4, 1979]

§ 112.30 Suspension or revocation of license.

(a) *Grounds for suspension or revocation of licenses.* The port director may revoke or suspend the license of a cartman or lighterman if:

(1) His license is not promptly produced upon demand;

(2) His vehicle or vessel is not properly marked, as required by § 112.27;

(3) The cartman or lighterman refuses or neglects to obey any proper order of a Customs officer or any Customs order, rule, or regulation relative to the cartage or lighterage of merchandise, including the making, keeping, and submitting of current written records relating to cartage and lighterage;

(4) The license was obtained through fraud or the misstatement of a material fact;

(5) The holder of such a license or an officer of a corporation holding such a license is convicted of or has committed acts which would constitute a felony, or a misdemeanor involving theft, smuggling, or a theft-connected crime. Any change in the employment status of the corporate officer (e.g., discharge, resignation, demotion, or promotion) prior to conviction of a misdemeanor involving theft, smuggling, or a theft-connected crime, resulting from acts committed while a corporate officer, will not preclude application of this provision;

(6) The holder of such license permits it to be used by any other person;

(7) The holder of such license fails to surrender promptly, or satisfactorily explain the failure to surrender, to the port director, identification cards of persons no longer employed by him where identification cards are required pursuant to § 112.41;

(8) The holder of such license fails to furnish a current list of names and addresses of officers and members or employees when required by the port director pursuant to §112.29;

(9) The holder is guilty of any negligence, dishonest or deceptive practices or carelessness in the conduct of his business; or

(10) The port director determines that the bond is not sufficient in amount or lacks sufficient sureties, and a satisfactory new bond with good and sufficient sureties is not furnished within a reasonable time.

(b) *Notice of revocation or suspension.* The port director shall suspend or revoke a license by serving notice of the proposed action in writing upon the holder of the license. Such notice shall be in the form of a statement specifically setting forth the grounds for revocation or suspension of the license and shall be final and conclusive upon the licensee unless he shall file with the port director a written notice of appeal in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) *Notice of appeal.* The licensee may file a written notice of appeal from the revocation or suspension within 10 days following receipt of the notice of revocation or suspension. The notice of appeal shall be filed in duplicate, and shall set forth the response of the licensee to the statement of the port director. The licensee in his notice of appeal may request a hearing.

(d) *Hearing on appeal—(1) Notification of and time of hearing.* If a hearing is requested, it shall be held before a hearing officer designated by the Secretary of the Treasury or his designee within 30 days following application therefor. The licensee shall be notified of the time and place of the hearing at least 5 days prior thereto.

(2) *Conduct of hearing.* The holder of the license may be represented by counsel at the revocation or suspension hearing. All evidence and testimony of witnesses in such proceeding, including substantiation of charges and the answer thereto, shall be presented with both parties having the right of cross-examination. A stenographic record of the proceedings shall be made and a copy thereof shall be delivered to the licensee. At the conclusion of such pro-

ceedings or review of a written appeal, the hearing officer or the port director, as the case may be, shall forthwith transmit all papers and the stenographic record of the hearing, if held, to the Commissioner of Customs, together with his recommendation for final action.

(3) *Additional arguments.* Following a hearing and within 10 calendar days after delivery of a copy of the stenographic record, the licensee may submit to the Commissioner of Customs in writing additional views and arguments on the basis of such record.

(4) *Failure to appear.* If neither the licensee nor his attorney appear for a scheduled hearing, the hearing officer shall conclude the hearing and transmit all papers with his recommendation to the Commissioner of Customs.

(e) *Decision on the appeal.* The Commissioner shall render his decision, in writing, stating his reasons therefor, with respect to the action proposed by the hearing officer or the port director. Such decision shall be transmitted to the port director and served by him on the licensee.

(f) *Review by the Court of International Trade.* Any licensee adversely affected by a decision of the Commissioner of Customs may appeal the decision in the Court of International Trade.

[T.D. 73-140, 38 FR 13551, May 23, 1973, as amended by T.D. 85-90, 50 FR 21431, May 24, 1985; T.D. 88-63, 53 FR 40220, Oct. 14, 1988]

Subpart D—Identification Cards

§ 112.41 Identification cards required.

A port director may require each licensed cartman or lighterman and each employee thereof who receives, transports, or otherwise handles imported merchandise which has not been released from Customs custody to carry and display upon request of a Customs officer an identification card issued by Customs. The card shall be in the possession of the person in whose name it is issued at all times when he is engaged in transactions with respect to imported merchandise. An identification card shall not be issued to any person whose employment in connection with the transportation of bonded merchandise will, in the judgment of

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the port director, endanger the revenue.

[T.D. 73-140, 38 FR 13551, May 23, 1973, as amended by T.D. 99-64, 64 FR 43266, Aug. 10, 1999]

§ 112.42 Application for identification card.

An application for an identification card required pursuant to § 112.41 of this part, shall be filed personally by the applicant with the port director on Customs Form 3078 together with two 1¼" × 1¼" color photographs of the applicant. The fingerprints of the applicant shall also be required on form FD 258 or electronically at the time of filing the application. The port director shall inform the applicant of the current Federal Bureau of Investigation user fee for conducting fingerprint checks and the Customs administrative processing fee, the total of which must be tendered with the application. The application may be referred for investigation and report concerning the character of the applicant.

[T.D. 93-18, 58 FR 15772, Mar. 24, 1993, as amended by T.D. 01-14, 66 FR 8767, Feb. 2, 2001]

§ 112.43 Form of identification card.

The identification card shall be issued on Customs Form 3873 and shall not be valid unless signed by the employee and a Customs officer and the U.S. Customs seal is impressed thereon. The holder shall encase the card in protective transparent plastic so that both sides are clearly visible.

§ 112.44 Changes in information on identification cards.

Where there has been a change in the name, address, or employer of the holder, the card shall be promptly submitted by the cardholder to the port director, supported by application in proper form indicating the change so that it may be officially changed on the Customs records. New cards shall be issued when necessary.

§ 112.45 Surrender of identification cards.

The identification card shall be surrendered by the holder or licensee to the port director when:

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(a) The employee holder leaves the employment of the licensed cartman or lighterman;

(b) The cartman or lighterman bond or license is terminated; or

(c) The card is revoked or suspended pursuant to § 112.48.

§ 112.46 Report of loss or theft.

The loss or theft of an identification card shall be promptly reported by the cardholder to the port director.

§ 112.47 Wrongful presentation.

If an identification card is presented by a person other than the one to whom it was issued, such card shall be forthwith confiscated.

§ 112.48 Revocation or suspension of identification cards.

(a) *Grounds for revocation or suspension of identification cards.* An identification card issued pursuant to this part may be revoked or suspended by the port director for any of the following grounds:

(1) Such card was obtained through fraud or the misstatement of a material fact;

(2) The holder of such card is convicted of a felony, or convicted of a misdemeanor involving theft, smuggling, or any theft-connected crime;

(3) The holder permits the card to be used by any other person, or refuses to produce it upon the proper demand of a Customs officer; or

(4) The holder fails to abide by the rules and regulations prescribed in § 112.45 and part 125 of this chapter.

(b) *Notice of revocation or suspension.* The port director shall suspend or revoke an identification card by serving notice of the proposed action in writing upon the holder of the card. Such notice shall be in the form of a statement specifically setting forth the grounds for revocation or suspension of the card and shall be final and conclusive upon the holder unless he shall file with the port director a written notice of appeal in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) *Notice of appeal.* The holder may file a written notice of appeal from the revocation or suspension within 10 days following receipt of the notice of revocation or suspension. The notice of

appeal shall be filed, in duplicate, and shall set forth the response of the holder to the statement of the port director. The holder in his notice of appeal may request a hearing.

(d) *Hearing on appeal*—(1) *Notification of and time of hearing.* If a hearing is requested, it shall be held before a hearing officer designated by the Secretary of the Treasury or his designee within 30 days following application therefor. The holder shall be notified of the time and place of hearing at least 5 days prior thereto.

(2) *Conduct of hearing.* The holder of the card may be represented by counsel at the revocation or suspension hearing. All evidence and testimony of witnesses in such proceeding, including substantiation of charges and the answer thereto, shall be presented with both parties having the right of cross-examination. A stenographic record of the proceedings shall be made and a copy thereof shall be delivered to the cardholder. At the conclusion of such proceedings or review of a written appeal, the hearing officer or the port director, as the case may be, shall forthwith transmit all papers and the stenographic record of the hearing, if held, to the Commissioner of Customs, together with his recommendation for final action.

(3) *Additional arguments.* Following a hearing and within 10 calendar days after delivery of a copy of the stenographic record, the holder of the card may submit to the Commissioner of Customs in writing additional views and arguments on the basis of such record.

(4) *Failure to appear.* If neither the cardholder nor his attorney appear for a scheduled hearing, the hearing officer shall conclude the hearing and transmit all papers with his recommendation to the Commissioner of Customs.

(e) *Decision on the appeal.* The Commissioner shall render his decision, in writing, stating his reasons therefor, with respect to the action proposed by the hearing officer or the port director. Such decision shall be transmitted to the port director and served by him on the cardholder.

§ 112.49 Temporary identification cards.

(a) *Issuance.* When an identification card is required by the port director under § 112.41, and the port director determines that the application for the identification card cannot be administratively processed in a reasonable period of time, any licensed cartman or lighterman may upon written request have a temporary identification card issued by the port director to his employee if he can show to the satisfaction of the port director that a hardship to his business would result pending issuance of an identification card.

(b) *Validity and renewal.* The temporary identification card shall be valid for a period of 60 days. The port director may renew the temporary identification card for additional 30-day periods if he feels that the circumstances under which the temporary identification card was originally issued continue to exist. The temporary identification card shall be returned by the holder or licensee to the port director when the identification card is issued or the privileges granted thereby are withdrawn.

(c) *Withdrawal of temporary card.* The temporary identification card may be withdrawn at any time if in the judgment of the port director continuation of the privileges granted thereby would endanger the revenue or if the holder of the temporary identification card refuses or neglects to obey any proper order of a Customs officer or any Customs order, rule, or regulation.

(d) *Bond.* The licensed cartman or lighterman shall as a condition precedent to the issuance of a temporary identification card to his employee be required to post a bond in a penal sum, the amount to be determined by the port director, to guarantee return of the temporary identification card by the holder upon its withdrawal or upon issuance of a permanent identification card and to cover any loss or damage caused to the United States by the holder of the temporary identification card. The bond shall be on Customs Form 301 and contain the bond conditions set forth in § 113.63 of this chapter

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and be in such amount as determined by the port director.

[T.D. 73-140, 38 FR 13551, May 23, 1973, as amended by T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41171, Oct. 19, 1984]

PART 113—CUSTOMS BONDS

Sec.

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APPENDIX C TO PART 113—BOND FOR DEFERRAL OF DUTY ON LARGE YACHTS IMPORTED FOR SALE AT UNITED STATES BOAT SHOWS

AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1623, 1624.
Subpart E also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1484, 1551, 1565.
Section 113.74 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1337.