

§ 4.83 Trade between United States ports on the Great Lakes and other ports of the United States.

(a) If a vessel proceeding from or to a port of the United States on the Great Lakes to or from any other port of the United States via the St. Lawrence River is intended to touch at any foreign port and does so touch, it will be subject to the usual requirements for manifesting, clearing, report of arrival, entry, payment of fees for entry and clearance, and tonnage taxes. Vessels which are boarded on the St. Lawrence River by Canadian authorities for the purposes of inspecting the vessel and taking a passing report are not deemed to have touched at a foreign port, provided that no ship's stores are landed or taken aboard and no other business is transacted at the port or place of boarding.

(b) A vessel in the coastwise trade only, which is proceeding from a port of the United States on the Great Lakes via the Hudson River and otherwise than by sea, may operate under a document with a Great Lakes license endorsement and shall not be subject to the requirements for clearance, report of arrival, or entry.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 69-266, 34 FR 20423, Dec. 31, 1969; T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 46513, Oct. 13, 1983]

§ 4.84 Trade with noncontiguous territory.

(a) No foreign vessel shall depart from a port in noncontiguous territory of the United States for any other port in noncontiguous territory or for any port in any State or the District of Columbia, nor from any port in any State or the District of Columbia for any port in noncontiguous territory, until a clearance for the vessel has been granted. Such a clearance shall be granted in accordance with the applicable provisions of § 4.61 of the regulations of this part, including clearance of a vessel simultaneously engaged in one or more of the transactions listed in § 4.90(a)(4), (5), or (6) of this part. When merchandise is laden on a foreign vessel in noncontiguous territory other than Puerto Rico, for transportation on that vessel to a port in any State, the District of Columbia, or noncontiguous territory, and when this transpor-

tation is not forbidden by the coastwise laws, the merchandise may be laden and shipped without shipper's export declarations.

(b) The master of every foreign vessel arriving at a port in any State or the District of Columbia or in noncontiguous territory of the United States from a port in noncontiguous territory to which the coastwise laws do not apply (e.g., Virgin Islands and American Samoa), or arriving at any port in noncontiguous territory to which the coastwise laws do not apply from any place embraced within the coastwise laws, shall immediately report its arrival and make entry for the vessel within 48 hours after its arrival.

(c)(1) A vessel which is not required to clear but which is transporting merchandise from a port in any State or the District of Columbia to any noncontiguous territory of the United States (excluding Puerto Rico), or from Puerto Rico to any State or the District of Columbia, or any other noncontiguous territory, shall not be permitted to depart without filing a complete manifest, when required by regulations of the Bureau of the Census (15 CFR part 30), and all required Shipper's Export Declarations, unless before the vessel departs an approved bond is filed for the timely production of the required documents, as specified in 15 CFR 30.24. Requests for permission to depart may be written or oral and permission to depart shall be granted orally by the appropriate Customs officer. However, if the request is to depart prior to the filing of the required manifest and export declarations, permission shall not be granted unless the appropriate bond is on file. In the latter case, the Customs officer shall keep a simplified record of the necessary information in order to assure that the manifest and export declarations are filed within the required time period. The Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300 (see § 4.63(a)), required at the time of clearance is not required to be taken to obtain permission to depart.

(2) A vessel which is not required to clear but which is transporting merchandise from a port in any State or the District of Columbia to Puerto Rico shall file a complete manifest,

when required by the regulations of the Bureau of the Census (15 CFR part 30), and all required Shipper's Export Declarations within one business day after arrival, as defined in §4.2(b) of this part, with the appropriate Customs officer in Puerto Rico. If the complete manifest and all required Shipper's Export Declarations are not filed with the appropriate Customs officer within that time frame, an appropriate bond shall be filed with the Customs officer for the timely production of the required documents as specified in 15 CFR 30.24. In these instances when a bond is filed, the Customs officer shall keep a simplified record of the necessary information in order to ensure that the manifest and export declarations are filed not later than the seventh business day after arrival in Puerto Rico.

(d) Upon arrival of a vessel of the United States at a port in any State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico from a port in noncontiguous territory other than Puerto Rico, the master shall immediately report its arrival and shall prepare, produce, and file a Cargo Declaration in the form and manner and at the times specified in §§4.7 and 4.9 but shall not be required to make entry. If the vessel proceeds directly to another port in any State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico, the master shall prepare, produce, and file a Cargo Declaration in the form and manner and at the times specified in §4.85 but no permit to proceed on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300, shall be required for the purposes of this paragraph. No cargo shall be unladen from any such vessel until Cargo Declarations have been filed and a permit to unlade has been issued in accordance with the procedure specified in §4.30.

(e) No vessel shall bring guano to the United States from a guano island appertaining to the United States (see 48 U.S.C. 1411) unless such a vessel is entitled to engage in the coastwide trade.

(f) No vessel owned by a corporation which qualifies as a citizen under the Act of September 2, 1958 (46 U.S.C. 883-1) shall, while under demise or bareboat charter from such corporation, be granted clearance or permitted

to depart in trade with noncontiguous territory.

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§ 4.85 Vessels with residue cargo for domestic ports.

(a) Any foreign vessel or documented vessel with a registry or, where appropriate, a Great Lakes license endorsement, arriving from a foreign port with cargo or passengers manifested for ports in the United States other than the port of first arrival, may proceed with such cargo or passengers from port to port, provided a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.64 of this chapter relating to international carriers in a suitable amount is on file with the director of the port of first entry.¹¹⁵ No additional bond shall be required at subsequent ports of entry. Before the vessel departs from the port of first arrival, the master shall obtain from the port director a certified copy of the complete inward foreign manifest (hereinafter referred to as the traveling manifest). The certified copy shall have a legend similar to the following endorsed on the Vessel Entrance or Clearance Statement, Customs Form 1300:

Port	Date
Certified to be a true copy of the original inward foreign manifest.	

Signature and title	

(b)(1) Before a vessel proceeds from one domestic port to another with cargo or passengers on board as described in paragraph (a) of this section,

¹¹⁵ * * * Any vessel arriving from a foreign port or place having on board merchandise shown by the manifest to be destined to a port or ports in the United States other than the port of entry at which such vessel first arrived and made entry may proceed with such merchandise from port to lading thereof." (Tariff Act of 1930, sec. 442; 19 U.S.C. 1442)

¹¹⁶⁻¹¹⁸ [Reserved]