

§4.93

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U.S. embraced within the coastwise laws, or for any part of such towing (46 U.S.C. App. 316(a)). The penalties for violation of this provision are a fine of from \$350 to \$1100 against the owner or master of the towing vessel and a further penalty against the towing vessel of \$60 per ton of the towed vessel (46 U.S.C. App. 316(a), as adjusted by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990).

[T.D. 93-12, 58 FR 13197, Mar. 10, 1993, as amended by T.D. 03-11, 68 FR 13820, Mar. 21, 2003; CBP Dec. 08-25, 73 FR 40725, July 16, 2008]

§4.93 Coastwise transportation by certain vessels of empty vans, tanks, and barges, equipment for use with vans and tanks; empty instruments of international traffic; stevedoring equipment and material; procedures.

(a) Vessels of the United States prohibited from engaging in the coastwise trade and vessels of nations found to grant reciprocal privileges to vessels of the United States may transport the following articles between points embraced within the coastwise laws of the United States:

(1) Empty cargo vans, empty lift vans, and empty shipping tanks; equipment for use with cargo vans, lift vans, or shipping tanks; empty barges specifically designed for carriage aboard a vessel and equipment, excluding propulsion equipment, for use with such barges; and empty instruments of international traffic exempted from application of the Customs laws by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 322(a), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1322(a)), if such articles are owned or leased by the owner or operator of the transporting vessel and are transported for his use in handling his cargo in foreign trade.

(2) Stevedoring equipment and material, if such equipment and material is owned or leased by the owner or operator of the transporting vessel, or is owned or leased by the stevedoring company contracting for the lading or unlading of that vessel, and is transported without charge for use in the handling of cargo in foreign trade.¹²⁵

¹²⁵ * * * Provided further, That upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the

(b)(1) The following nations have been found to extend privileges reciprocal to those provided in paragraph (a) of this section for empty cargo vans, empty lift vans, and empty shipping tanks to vessels of the United States:

Antigua and Barbuda	India
Australia	Iran
Austria	Ireland
Bahamas, The	Israel
Bahrain	Italy
Belgium	Ivory Coast
Bermuda	Japan
Brazil	Kuwait
Canada	Liberia
Chile	Luxembourg
China*	Malta
Colombia	Marshall Islands,
Cyprus	Republic of the
Denmark	Mexico
Ecuador	Netherlands
Finland	Netherlands Antilles
France	Norway
Guatemala	Pakistan
Germany, Federal	Philippines
Republic of	Polish People's
Greece	Republic
Iceland	Portugal

Treasury by regulation may prescribe, and, if the transporting vessel is of foreign registry, upon a finding by the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to information obtained and furnished by the Secretary of State, that the government of the nation of registry extends reciprocal privileges to vessels of the United States, this section shall not apply to the transportation by vessels of the United States not qualified to engage in the coastwise trade, or by vessels of foreign registry, of (a) empty cargo vans, empty lift vans, and empty shipping tanks, (b) equipment for use with cargo vans, lift vans, or shipping tanks, (c) empty barges specifically designed for carriage aboard a vessel, and (d) any empty instrument for international traffic exempted from application of the customs laws by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 322(a), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1322(a)), if the articles described in clauses (a) through (d) are owned or leased by the owner or operator of the transporting vessel and are transported for his use in handling his cargo in foreign trade; and (e) stevedoring equipment and material, if such equipment and material is owned or leased by the owner or operator of the transported vessel, or is owned or leased by the stevedoring company contracting for the lading or unlading of that vessel, and is transported without charge for use in the handling of cargo in foreign trade.' (46 U.S.C. 883).

¹²⁶⁻¹³⁰ [Reserved]

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Republic of Korea	Union of Soviet
Republic of Panama	Socialist Republics
Republic of	United Arab
Singapore	Emirates
Republic of Zaire	United Kingdom
St. Vincent and the	(including The
Grenadines	Cayman Islands
Saudi Arabia	and Hong Kong)
South Africa	Vanuatu, Republic of
Spain	Yugoslavia, Socialist
Sweden	Federal Republic of
Taiwan	

*See also Taiwan

(2) The following nations have been found to extend similar reciprocal privileges in respect to the other articles mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section:

Antigua and Barbuda	Mexico
Australia	Netherlands
Austria	Netherlands Antilles
Bahamas, The	Norway
Bahrain	Polish People's
Belgium	Republic
Bermuda	Portugal
Brazil	Republic of Korea
Chile	Republic of Panama
Colombia	Republic of
Denmark	Singapore
Federal Republic of	Republic of Zaire
Germany	St. Vincent and the
Finland	Grenadines
France	South Africa
Greece	Spain
Guatemala	Sweden
Iceland	Taiwan
India	Union of Soviet
Ireland	Socialist Republics
Israel	United Arab
Italy	Emirates
Ivory Coast	United Kingdom
Kuwait	(including The
Liberia	Cayman Islands
Luxembourg	and Hong Kong)
Malta	Vanuatu, Republic of

(c) Any Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, required to be filed under this part by any foreign vessel shall describe any article mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section laden aboard and transported from one United States port to another, giving its identifying number or symbol, if any, or such other identifying data as may be appropriate, the names of the shipper and consignee, and the destination. The Cargo Declaration shall also include a statement (1) that the articles specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section are owned or leased by the owner or operator of the transporting vessel and are transported for his use in hand-

ing his cargo in foreign trade; or (2) that the stevedoring equipment and material specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section is owned or leased by the owner or operator of the transporting vessel, or is owned or leased by the stevedoring company contracting for the lading or unlading of that vessel, and is transported without charge for his use in handling his cargo in foreign trade. If the director of the port of lading is satisfied that there will be sufficient control over the coastwise transportation of the article without identifying it by number or symbol or such other identifying data on the Cargo Declaration, he may permit the use of a Cargo Declaration that does not include such information provided the Cargo Declaration includes a statement, that the director of the port of unlading will be presented with a statement at the time of entry of the vessel that will list the identifying number or symbol or other appropriate identifying data for the article to be unladen at that port. Applicable penalties under section 584, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1584), shall be assessed for violation of this paragraph.

[T.D. 68-302, 33 FR 18436, Dec. 12, 1968]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 4.93, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

GENERAL**§ 4.94 Yacht privileges and obligations.**

(a) Any documented vessel with a pleasure license endorsement, as well as any undocumented American pleasure vessel, shall be used exclusively for pleasure and shall not transport merchandise nor carry passengers for pay. Such a vessel which is not engaged in any trade nor in any way violating the Customs or navigation laws of the U.S. may proceed from port to port in the U.S. or to foreign ports without clearing and is not subject to entry upon its arrival in a port of the U.S., provided it has not visited a hovering vessel, received merchandise while in the customs waters beyond the territorial sea, or received merchandise while on the high seas. Such a vessel shall immediately report arrival to Customs when