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a Form I-551, showing that the applicant has acquired the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, shall not be issued until the applicant surrenders any other document in his or her possession evidencing compliance with the alien registration requirements of former or existing law. No appeal shall lie from the denial of an application by the district director. However, an alien, other than an arriving alien, may renew the denied application in proceedings under 8 CFR part 240.

[52 FR 6322, Mar. 3, 1987, as amended at 62 FR 10386, Mar. 6, 1997]

§ 249.3 Reopening and reconsideration.

An applicant who alleged entry and residence since prior to July 1, 1924, but in whose case a record was created as of the date of approval of the application because evidence of continuous residence prior to July 1, 1924, was not submitted, may have his case reopened and reconsidered pursuant to § 103.5 of this chapter. Upon the submission of satisfactory evidence, a record of admission as of the date of alleged entry may be created.

[29 FR 11494, Aug. 11, 1964]

PART 250—REMOVAL OF ALIENS WHO HAVE FALLEN INTO DISTRESS

Sec.

250.1 Application.

250.2 Removal authorization.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 103, 250, 66 Stat. 173, 219; 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1260.

§ 250.1 Application.

Application for removal shall be made on Form I-243. No appeal shall lie from the decision of the district director.

[22 FR 9802, Dec. 6, 1957]

§ 250.2 Removal authorization.

If the district director grants the application he shall issue an authorization for the alien's removal on Form I-202. Upon issuance of the authorization, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the alien may be removed from

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the United States at government expense.

[22 FR 9802, Dec. 6, 1957]

PART 251—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE MANIFESTS AND LISTS: SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Sec.

251.1 Arrival manifests and lists.

251.2 Notification of illegal landings.

251.3 Departure manifests and lists for vessels.

251.4 Departure manifests and lists for aircraft.

251.5 Paper arrival and departure manifests for crew.

251.6 Exemptions for private vessels and aircraft.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1182, 1221, 1281, 1282, 8 CFR part 2.

§ 251.1 Arrival manifests and lists.

(a) *Vessels*—(1) *General*. The master or agent of every vessel arriving in the United States from a foreign place or an outlying possession of the United States shall present to the immigration officer at the port where the immigration inspection is performed a manifest of all crewmen on board on Form I-418, Passenger List and Crew List, in accordance with the instructions contained thereon.

(2) *Longshore work notations*. The master or agent of the vessel shall indicate in writing immediately below the name of the last alien listed on the Form I-418 whether or not crewmen aboard the vessel will be used to perform longshore work at any United States port before the vessel departs the United States.

(i) If no longshore work will be performed, no further notation regarding longshore work is required.

(ii) If longshore work will be performed, the master or agent shall note which exception listed in section 258 of the Act permits the work. The exceptions are:

(A) The hazardous cargo exception;

(B) The prevailing practice exception in accordance with a port's collective bargaining agreements;

(C) The prevailing practice exception at a port where there is no collective bargaining agreement, but for which the vessel files an attestation;

(D) The prevailing practice exception for automated vessels; and

(E) The reciprocity exception.

(iii) If longshore work will be performed under the hazardous cargo exception, the vessel must either be a tanker or be transporting dry bulk cargo that qualifies as hazardous. All tankers qualify for the hazardous cargo exception, except for a tanker that has been gas-freed to load non-hazardous dry bulk commodities.

(A) To invoke the exception for tankers, the master or agent shall note on the manifest that the vessel is a qualifying tanker.

(B) If the vessel is transporting dry bulk hazardous cargo, the master or agent shall note on the manifest that the vessel's dry bulk cargo is hazardous and shall show the immigration officer the dangerous cargo manifest that is signed by the master or an authorized representative of the owner, and that under 46 CFR 148.02 must be kept in a conspicuous place near the bridge house.

(iv) If longshore work will be performed under the prevailing practice exception, the master or agent shall note on the manifest each port at which longshore work will be performed under this exception. Additionally, for each port the master or agent shall note either that:

(A) The practice of nonimmigrant crewmen doing longshore work is in accordance with all collective bargaining agreements covering 30 percent or more of the longshore workers in the port;

(B) The port has no collective bargaining agreement covering 30 percent or more of the longshore workers in the port and an attestation has been filed with the Secretary of Labor;

(C) An attestation that was previously filed is still valid and the vessel continues to comply with the conditions stated in that attestation; or

(D) The longshore work consists of operating an automated, self-unloading conveyor belt or a vacuum-actuated system.

(v) If longshore work will be performed under the reciprocity exception, the master or agent shall note on the manifest that the work will be done under the reciprocity exception,

and will note the nationality of the vessel's registry and the nationality or nationalities of the holders of a majority of the ownership interest in the vessel.

(3) *Exception for certain Great Lakes vessels.* (i) A manifest shall not be required for a vessel of United States, Canadian, or British registry engaged solely in traffic on the Great Lakes or the St. Lawrence River and connecting waterways, herein designated as a Great Lakes vessel, unless:

(A) The vessel employs non-immigrant crewmen who will do longshore work at a port in the United States; or

(B) The vessel employs crewmen of other than United States, Canadian, or British citizenship.

(ii) In either situation, the master shall note the manifest in the manner prescribed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(iii) After submission of a manifest on the first voyage of a calendar year, a manifest shall not be required on subsequent arrivals unless a non-immigrant crewman of other than Canadian or British citizenship is employed on the vessel who was not aboard and listed on the last prior manifest, or a change has occurred regarding the performance of longshore work in the United States by non-immigrant crewmen, or a change has occurred in the exception that the master or agent of the vessel wishes to invoke which was not noted on the last prior manifest.

(4) The master or agent of a vessel that only bunkers at a United States port en route to another United States port shall annotate Form I-418 presented at the onward port to indicate the time, date, and place of bunkering.

(5) If documentation is required to support an exception, as described in § 258.2 of this chapter, it must accompany the manifest.

(b) *Aircraft.* The captain or agent of every aircraft arriving in the United States from a foreign place or from an outlying possession of the United States, except an aircraft arriving in the United States directly from Canada on a flight originating in that country, shall present to the immigration officer at the port where the inspection is

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performed a manifest on United States Customs Service Form 7507 or on the International Civil Aviation Organization's General Declaration of all the alien crewmembers on board, including alien crewmembers who are returning to the United States after taking an aircraft of the same line from the United States to a foreign place or alien crewmembers who are entering the United States as passengers solely for the purpose of taking an aircraft of the same line from the United States to a foreign port. The captain or agent of an aircraft that only refuels at the United States en route to another United States port must annotate the manifest presented at the onward port to indicate the time, date, and place of refueling. The surname, given name, and middle initial of each alien crewman listed also shall be shown on the manifest. In addition, the captain or agent of the aircraft shall indicate the total number of United States citizen crewmembers and total number of alien crewmembers.

(c) *Additional documents.* The master, captain, or agent shall prepare as a part of the manifest, when one is required for presentation to an immigration officer, a completely executed set of Forms I-95, Conditional Landing Permit, for each nonimmigrant alien crewman on board, except:

(1) A Canadian or British citizen crewman serving on a vessel plying solely between Canada and the United States; or

(2) A nonimmigrant crewman who is in possession of an unmutilated Form I-184, Alien Crewman Landing Permit and Identification Card, or an unmutilated Form I-95 with space for additional endorsements previously issued to him or her as a member of the crew of the same vessel or an aircraft of the same line on his or her last prior arrival in the United States, following which he or she departed from the United States as a member of the crew of the same vessel or an aircraft of the same line.

[62 FR 10386, Mar. 6, 1997]

§ 251.2 Notification of illegal landings.

As soon as discovered, the master or agent of any vessel from which an alien crewman has illegally landed or de-

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serted in the United States shall inform the immigration officer in charge of the port where the illegal landing or desertion occurred, in writing, of the name, nationality, passport number and, if known, the personal description, circumstances and time of such illegal landing or desertion of such alien crewman, and furnish any other information and documents that might aid in his or her apprehension, including any passport surrendered pursuant to § 252.1(d) of this chapter. Failure to file notice of illegal landing or desertion and to furnish any surrendered passport within 24 hours of the time of such landing or desertion becomes known shall be regarded as lack of compliance with section 251(d) of the Act.

[62 FR 10387, Mar. 6, 1997]

§ 251.3 Departure manifests and lists for vessels.

(a) *Form I-418, Passenger List-Crew List.* The master or agent of every vessel departing from the United States shall submit to the immigration officer at the port from which such vessel is to depart directly to some foreign place or outlying possession of the United States, except when a manifest is not required pursuant to § 251.1(a), a single Form I-418 completed in accordance with the instructions on the form. Submission of a Form I-418 that lacks any required endorsement shall be regarded as lack of compliance with section 251(c) of the Act.

(b) *Exception for certain Great Lakes vessels.* The required list need not be submitted for Canadian or British crewmembers of Great Lakes vessels described in § 251.1(a)(3).

[62 FR 10387, Mar. 6, 1997]

§ 251.4 Departure manifests and lists for aircraft.

(a) *United States Customs Service Form 7507 or International Civil Aviation Organization's General Declaration.* The captain or agent of every aircraft departing from the United States for a foreign place or an outlying possession of the United States, except on a flight departing for and terminating in Canada, shall submit to the immigration officer at the port from which such aircraft is to depart a completed United

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States Customs Service Form 7507 or the International Civil Aviation Organization's General Declaration. The form shall contain a list of all alien crewmen on board, including alien crewmen who arrived in the United States as crewmen on an aircraft of the same line and who are departing as passengers. The surname, given name, and middle initial of each such alien crewman listed shall be shown. In addition, the captain or agent of the aircraft shall indicate the total number of alien crewmembers and the total number of United States citizen crewmembers.

(b) *Notification of changes in employment for aircraft.* The agent of the air transportation line shall immediately notify in writing the nearest immigration office of the termination of employment in the United States of each alien employee of the line furnishing the name, birth date, birthplace, nationality, passport number, and other available information concerning such alien. The procedure to follow in obtaining permission to pay off or discharge an alien crewman in the United States after initial immigration inspection, other than an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, is set forth in § 252.1(f) of this chapter.

[62 FR 10387, Mar. 6, 1997]

§ 251.5 Paper arrival and departure manifests for crew.

In addition to the electronic manifest transmission requirement applicable to crew members specified in §§ 231.1 and 231.2 of this chapter, the master or commanding officer, or authorized agent, owner, or consignee, of a commercial vessel or commercial aircraft arriving in or departing from the United States must submit arrival and departure manifests in a paper format in accordance with §§ 251.1, 251.3, and 251.4.

[70 FR 17849, Apr. 7, 2005]

§ 251.6 Exemptions for private vessels and aircraft.

The provisions of this part relating to the presentation of arrival and departure manifests do not apply to a private vessel or private aircraft not en-

gaged directly or indirectly in the carrying of persons or cargo for hire.

[70 FR 17849, Apr. 7, 2005]

PART 252—LANDING OF ALIEN CREWMEN

Sec.

252.1 Examination of crewmen.

252.2 Revocation of conditional landing permits; removal.

252.3 Great Lakes vessels and tugboats arriving in the United States from Canada; special procedures.

252.4 Permanent landing permit and identification card.

252.5 Special procedures for deserters from Spanish or Greek ships of war.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1184, 1185 (pursuant to E.O. 13323 published on January 2, 2004), 1258, 1281, 1282; 8 CFR part 2.

§ 252.1 Examination of crewmen.

(a) *Detention prior to examination.* All persons employed in any capacity on board any vessel or aircraft arriving in the United States shall be detained on board the vessel or at the airport of arrival by the master or agent of such vessel or aircraft until admitted or otherwise permitted to land by an officer of the Service.

(b) *Classes of aliens subject to examination under this part.* The examination of every nonimmigrant alien crewman arriving in the United States shall be in accordance with this part except that the following classes of persons employed on vessels or aircraft shall be examined in accordance with the provisions of 8 CFR parts 235 and 240:

(1) Canadian or British citizen crewmen serving on vessels plying solely between Canada and the United States; or

(2) Canadian or British citizen crewmen of aircraft arriving in a State of the United States directly from Canada on flights originating in that country. The crew of a vessel arriving at a United States port that may not require inspection by or clearance from the United States Customs Service is, nevertheless, subject to examination under this part; however, the master of such a vessel is not required to present Form I-95 for any crewman who is not an applicant for a conditional landing permit.