§ 122.42 Aircraft entry.

- (a) By whom. Entry shall be made by the aircraft commander or an agent.
- (b) Place of entry—(1) First landing at international airport. Entry shall be made at the international airport at which first landing is made.
- (2) First landing at another airport. If the first landing is not at an international airport pursuant to §§ 122.14, 122.15, or 122.35, the aircraft commander or agent shall make entry at the nearest international airport or port of entry, unless some other place is allowed for the purpose.
- (c) Delivery of forms. When the aircraft arrives, the aircraft commander or agent shall deliver any required forms to the Customs officer at the place of entry at once.
- (d) Exception to entry requirement. Except for flights to Cuba (provided for in subpart O of this part), an aircraft of a scheduled airline which stops only for refueling at the first place or arrival in the U.S. shall not be required to enter provided:
- (1) That such aircraft departs within 24 hours after arrival;
- (2) No cargo, crew, or passengers are off-loaded; and
- (3) Landing rights at that airport as either a regular or alternate landing place shall have been previously secured.

 $[\mathrm{T.D.}\ 88-12,\ 53\ \mathrm{FR}\ 9292,\ \mathrm{Mar.}\ 22,\ 1988,\ \mathrm{as}$ amended at CBP Dec. 10–29, 75 FR 52452, Aug. 26, 2010]

§ 122.43 General declaration.

- (a) When required. A general declaration, Customs Form 7507, shall be filed for all aircraft required to enter under §122.41 (Aircraft required to enter).
- (b) Exception. Aircraft arriving directly from Canada on a flight beginning in Canada and ending in the U.S. need not file a general declaration to enter. Instead, an air cargo manifest (see § 122.48) may be filed in place of the general declaration, regardless of whether cargo is on board. The air cargo manifest shall state the following:

I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that this manifest contains an exact and true account of all cargo on board this aircraft. Signature _____

(Aircraft Commander or Agent)

(c) Form. The general declaration shall be on Customs Form 7507 or on a privately printed form prepared under §122.5. The form shall contain all required information, unless the information is given in some other manner under subpart E of this part.

§ 122.44 Crew baggage declaration.

If an aircraft enters the U.S. from a foreign area, aircraft crewmembers shall file a crew baggage declaration as provided in subpart G, part 148 of this chapter.

§ 122.45 Crew list.

- (a) When required. A crew list shall be filed by all aircraft required to enter under §122.41.
- (b) Exception. No crew list is required for aircraft arriving directly from Canada on a flight beginning in Canada and ending in the U.S. Instead, the total number of crewmembers may be shown on the general declaration.
- (c) Form. The crew list shall show the full name (last name, first name, middle initial) of each crewmember, either:
- (1) On the general declaration in the column headed "Total Number of Crew"; or
- (2) On a separate, clearly marked document.
- (d) Crewmembers returning as passengers. Crewmembers of any aircraft returning to the U.S. as passengers on a commercial aircraft from a trip on which they were employed as crewmembers shall be listed on the aircraft general declaration or crew list.

§ 122.46 Crew purchase list.

- (a) When required. A crew purchase list shall be filed with the general declaration for any aircraft required to enter under § 122.41.
- (b) Exception. A crew purchase list is not required for aircraft arriving directly from Canada on a flight beginning in Canada and ending in the U.S. If a written crew declaration is required for the aircraft under subpart G of part 148 of this chapter (Crewmember Declarations and Exemptions), it shall be attached to the air cargo