

custody at the manifest port before expiration of 90 days from the date of the entry identified, or 90 days from the date of the importing carrier's arrival at the manifested port when no entry is identified, the port director may approve the shipment under a special manifest.

[T.D. 83-218, 48 FR 48657, Oct. 20, 1983; 48 FR 49655, Oct. 27, 1983]

IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT

§ 18.11 Entry; classes of goods for which entry is authorized; form used.

(a) Entry for immediate transportation without appraisement may be made under section 552, Tariff Act of 1930, (1) for any merchandise, except explosives and prohibited merchandise, upon its arrival at a port of entry, or (2) for merchandise in general-order warehouse at any time within 6 months from the date of importation.

(b) Entry for immediate transportation without appraisement may be made by (1) the carrier bringing the merchandise to the port of arrival, (2) the carrier who is to accept the merchandise under its bond or a carnet for transportation to the port of destination, or (3) any person shown by the bill of lading or manifest, a certificate of the importing carrier, or by any other document satisfactory to the port director, to have a sufficient interest in the merchandise for that purpose.

(c) Before a shipment covered by an entry for immediate transportation, including a carnet, or a manifest of baggage shipped in bond (other than baggage to be forwarded in bond to a Customs station—see § 18.13(a)), shall be allowed to be transported directly to a place of deposit outside a port of entry for examination and release as contemplated by section 484(f), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the consent of the director of the port of entry designated in the transportation entry or baggage manifest (or in the event of diversion under § 18.5, for the port of destination of the merchandise or baggage) must first be secured. Before consent may be given, the importer must furnish such port director with a stipulation that,

promptly upon the arrival of any part of the merchandise or baggage at the place of deposit, he will file an entry for the shipment at the port of entry designated in the transportation entry or baggage manifest (or in the event of diversion under § 18.5, at the port of destination of the merchandise or baggage) and will comply with the provisions of § 151.9 of this chapter.

(d) Carload shipments of livestock shall not be entered for immediate transportation without appraisement unless they will arrive at destination before it becomes necessary to remove the seals for the purpose of watering and feeding the animals, or unless the route be such that the removal of the seals and the watering, feeding, and reloading of the stock may be done under Customs supervision.

(e) Entries for immediate transportation without appraisement covering merchandise subject to detention or supervision by any Federal agency must contain a sufficient description of the merchandise to enable the representative of the agency concerned to determine the contents of the shipment. Such merchandise covered by quarantines and regulations administered by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall be forwarded under such entries only upon written permission of or under regulations issued by that Bureau. Entries for immediate transportation without appraisement covering textiles and textile products subject to section 204, Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854), must be described in such detail as to enable the port director to estimate the duties and taxes, if any, due. The port director may require evidence to satisfy him of the approximate correctness of the value and quantity stated in the entry (e.g. Detailed quantity description, 14 cartons, 2 dozen per carton); Detailed description of the textiles or textile products including type of commodity and chief fiber content (e.g., men's cotton jeans or women's wool sweaters); Net weight of the textiles or textile products (including immediate packing but excluding pallet); Total value of the textiles or textile products; Manufacturer or supplier; Country of origin; Name(s) and address(es) of the person(s) to whom

§ 18.12

19 CFR Ch. I (4-1-12 Edition)

the textiles and textile products are consigned; Harmonized code tariff number (when available).

(f) One or more entire packages of merchandise covered by an invoice from one consignor to one consignee may be entered for consumption or warehouse at the port of first arrival, and the remainder entered for immediate transportation without appraisal, provided all the merchandise covered by the invoice is entered simultaneously and any carnet which may cover such merchandise is discharged as to that merchandise.

(g) Several importations may be consolidated in one immediate transportation without appraisal entry when bills of lading or carrier's certificates name only one consignee at the port of first arrival. However, merchandise moving under cover of a carnet may not be consolidated with other merchandise.

(h) Either Customs Form 7512, a carnet, or an air waybill (see §122.92 of this chapter), shall be used as a combined transportation entry, invoice, and manifest. If Customs Form 7512 is used, a minimum of three copies shall be required at the port of origin. The port director, however, may require additional copies of Customs Form 7512 or the Goods Manifest of the carnet for use in connection with the delivery of the merchandise to the bonded carrier. In lieu of additional copies of the Goods Manifest, the port director may accept copies of a bill of lading covering the merchandise. The merchandise shall be described in such detail as to enable the port director to estimate the duties and taxes, if any, due. The port director may require evidence to satisfy him of the approximate correctness of the value or quantity stated in the entry. If a TIR carnet is used, and the duties and taxes estimated to be due exceed the maximum liability of the guaranteeing association under the carnet, the provisions of §114.22(d) of this chapter shall apply.

(i) The value stated on the entry at the port of first arrival is not binding on the ultimate consignee making entry at the port of destination and does not relieve the importer of the ob-

ligation to show the correct value on entry.

[28 FR 14755, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 71-70, 36 FR 4488, Mar. 6, 1971; T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17446, July 2, 1973; T.D. 82-116, 47 FR 27262, June 24, 1982; T.D. 84-207, 49 FR 38247, Sept. 28, 1984; T.D. 85-38, 50 FR 8723, Mar. 5, 1985; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51254, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 92-82, 57 FR 38275, Aug. 24, 1992; T.D. 98-74, 63 FR 51288, Sept. 25, 1998; CBP Dec. 10-29, 75 FR 52451, Aug. 26, 2010]

§ 18.12 Entry at port of destination.

(a) Merchandise received under an immediate transportation without appraisal entry may be entered for transportation and exportation or for immediate transportation, or under any other form of entry, and shall be subject to all the conditions pertaining to merchandise entered at a port of first arrival if not more than 6 months have elapsed from the date of original importation. If more than 6 months have elapsed, only an entry for consumption shall be accepted. Such entry shall show the name of the port of first arrival, the transporting carrier, and the number of the immediate transportation entry. (See §127.2 of this chapter.)

(b) The right to make entry at the port of destination shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of §141.11 of this chapter.

(c) When a portion of a shipment is entered at the port of first arrival and the remainder is entered for consumption or warehouse at one or more subsequent ports, the entry at each subsequent port may be made on an extract of the invoice as provided for in §141.84 of this chapter.

(d) All merchandise included in an immediate transportation without appraisal entry (including carnets) not entered within 15 calendar days after delivery at the port of destination shall be disposed of in accordance with the applicable procedures in §4.37 or §122.50 or §123.10 of this chapter.

[28 FR 14755, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 71-70, 36 FR 4488, Mar. 6, 1971; T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17446, July 2, 1973; T.D. 74-114, 39 FR 12091, Apr. 3, 1974; T.D. 82-116, 47 FR 27262, June 24, 1982; T.D. 98-74, 63 FR 51288, Sept. 25, 1998]