

(b) *Entry*. When an aircraft arrives at the next airport, the aircraft commander or agent shall make entry by filing the:

- (1) Abstract general declaration and manifest;
- (2) Traveling general declaration and manifest; and
- (3) Permit to proceed.

The *Declaration on Entry of Aircraft at Following Airport*, found on the permit to proceed, shall be properly signed before filing for entry.

(c) *Crew declarations*. The declarations and entries, Customs Form 5129, of any crewmembers who leave the aircraft with their purchases at the intermediate airport shall be detached from the traveling general manifest. The declaration and entries are to be detached by the Customs officer in charge and are kept at the airport.

(d) *Departure*. When the aircraft leaves an intermediate airport carrying residue cargo, and passengers or crewmembers and their purchases are not yet cleared by Customs or another interested Federal agency, the procedure is the same as at the first arrival airport. All documents required by this section, except those detached under paragraph (c) of this section, shall be returned to the aircraft commander or agent for filing at the next entry airport.

§ 122.85 Final airport.

When an aircraft enters at the last domestic airport of discharge, the traveling general declaration and manifest shall be filed with Customs and kept at the airport. No abstract general declaration and manifest is required.

§ 122.86 Substitution of aircraft.

(a) *Application*. The residue cargo procedure applies when an airline must substitute aircraft to reach a destination due to weather conditions or operational factors which prevent an aircraft on arrival of the flight at the first port from continuing inbound to interior ports scheduled for that flight.

(b) *Clearance and entry*. Clearance and entry of substitute aircraft is required as provided in this subpart for other aircraft.

(c) *Identification*. An identification of all substitute aircraft shall be clearly

made on all clearance and entry documents.

(d) *Transporting cargo*—(1) *Forwarding*. The carrier may forward all cargo which arrived on one aircraft by transferring it to another aircraft of the same airline to complete the inbound flight. The transfer shall be done under Customs supervision.

(2) *Conditions*. All of the residue cargo from more than one inbound flight of an airline may be laden on one substitute aircraft of the airline. The substitute aircraft shall finish the inbound transport of the residue cargo.

§ 122.87 Other requirements.

Section 4.85 of this chapter, relating to vessels with residue cargo for domestic ports, applies to aircraft residue cargo, except as stated in this subpart.

§ 122.88 Aircraft carrying domestic (stopover) passengers.

Airlines that commingle domestic (stopover) passengers (that is, passengers who have already cleared Customs at their port of arrival and are continuing on another aircraft to a second U.S. destination) with international passengers who are continuing on the flight to their port of arrival and have not yet cleared Customs, must comply with certain requirements before being issued a permit to proceed. The carriers requirements are as follows:

(a) The domestic (stopover) passengers must be transported on U.S.-registered aircraft, or foreign-registered aircraft of the same foreign airline that brought them into the U.S.

(b) A \$2.00 charge must be paid for each revenue producing domestic (stopover) passenger reinspected in the U.S. (see § 24.12 of this chapter).

(c) Arrangements must be made for the checked baggage of all passengers requiring inspection on the previously described flights to be off-loaded and made available for examination in the Federal inspection area at the destination port (intermediate or final) where an inspection is to take place.

(d) All stopover passengers shall be notified in writing, prior to boarding, that they will be subject to full reinspection by Customs. This written notification shall contain the following

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language: "Notice to all boarding passengers: You are boarding an aircraft on which passengers will be arriving in the U.S. from foreign destinations. These passengers have not yet cleared U.S. Customs. Accordingly, you will be subject to a full reinspection by Customs at your final U.S. port of entry."

(e) Domestic (stopover) passengers shall be provided a Customs declaration identified by the words "Domestic Flight". The domestic (stopover) passenger is only required to complete items 1-4 on that declaration.

(f) The carrier shall present to Customs, as otherwise required by law, the permit to proceed and/or the general declaration, clearly stating the number of domestic (stopover) passengers to be reinspected upon arrival at the destination port (intermediate or final) where an inspection of passengers is to take place.

Subpart J—Transportation in Bond and Merchandise in Transit

§ 122.91 Application.

This subpart applies to the transportation in bond of merchandise arriving in the U.S. by aircraft and entered:

- (a) For immediate transportation to another airport without appraisalment; or
(b) For transportation through the U.S. and later exportation by aircraft.

§ 122.92 Procedure at port of origin.

(a) Forms required—(1) Customs Form 7512 or other document. Customs Form 7512 or other Customs approved documents, such as an air waybill (see paragraph (a)(3) of this section), shall be used for both entry and manifest. Three copies of the form or other document are required to be filed with Customs at the port of origin for merchandise for immediate transportation without appraisalment. Four copies of the form or other document are required when merchandise for transportation and exportation is entered. (See also, §§18.11 and 18.20(a) of this chapter). Each copy shall be signed by the carrier or its authorized agent.

(2) Air Waybill. An air waybill may be used for both entry and manifest. Three copies of the air waybill are required unless the port director deems

additional copies necessary. Photocopies of the original air waybill are acceptable. Either preprinted stock air waybills or electronically generated air waybills may be used. The air waybill must:

- (i) Contain the information required of a universal air waybill as recognized and accepted by the International Air Transport Association (IATA), be legible and in the English language;
(ii) Display a unique 11-digit number, the first three digits being the air carrier's identification code;
(iii) Display the number of packages based on the smallest external packaging unit (e.g., 14 packages is acceptable, 1 pallet is unacceptable);
(iv) Display the name of the final port of destination in the U.S. or the name of the ultimate country of destination of the cargo indicated by available air carrier shipping documents. The ultimate destination must be shown even though the air transportation may be scheduled to terminate in a country prior to the cargo's final destination;
(v) Be modified to contain the following information which should appear in a block or attachment in the upper right-hand corner as in this example. The numbers 1-8 correspond to the descriptions that follow; the numbers do not have to appear on the AWB:

- (1) Origin
(2) Entry Type
(3) Destination
(4) Importing Carrier/Flight Number/Arrival Date
(5) Bonded Carrier/Exporter
(6) Date
(7) Signature of Carrier's Agent (or Exporter)
(8) Customs Officer Date

The item numbers correspond to the following information:

Item 1—Origin— The numeric port code as listed in Schedule D of the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States, or the port where the in-bond entry is presented.