

the port director shall constitute a permit to proceed coastwise, and shall authorize the vessel to proceed to the new destination. On arrival at the new destination, the master shall immediately report arrival. He shall also make entry within 48 hours by presenting (1) the vessel's document, (2) the foreign clearance on Form 1300 granted by the director of the port of departure, (3) a certificate that when the vessel was cleared from the last previous port in the United States there were on board cargo and/or passengers for the ports named in the foreign clearance certificate only and that additional cargo or passengers (have) (have not) been taken on board or discharged since such clearance was granted (specifying the particulars if any passengers or cargo were taken on board or discharged), (4) a Crew's Effects Declaration in duplicate of all unentered articles acquired abroad by the officers and crew of the vessel which are still retained on board, and (5) a Ship's Stores Declaration in duplicate of the stores on board.

(c) In a case of necessity, a port director may grant an application on Customs Form 3171 of the owner or agent of an established line for permission to transship¹²³ all cargo and passengers from one vessel of the United States to another such vessel under Customs supervision, if the first vessel is transporting residue cargo for domestic or foreign ports or is on an outward foreign voyage or a voyage to noncontiguous territory of the United States, and is following the procedure prescribed in § 4.85, § 4.87, or § 4.88. When inward foreign cargo or passengers are so transhipped to another vessel, a separate traveling manifest (Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, or Passenger List, Customs and Immigration Form I-418) shall be used for the transhipped cargo or passengers, whether or not the forwarding vessel is also carrying other residue cargo or passengers. An appropriate cross-reference shall be made on the separate traveling manifest to show whether

any other traveling manifest is being carried forward on the same vessel.

[T.D. 71-169, 36 FR 12605, July 2, 1971, as amended by T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56324, Oct. 25, 1977; T.D. 93-96, 58 FR 67317, Dec. 21, 1993; T.D. 00-22, 65 FR 16517, Mar. 29, 2000]

§ 4.92 Towing.

No vessel other than a vessel documented for the coastwise trade, or which would be entitled to be so documented except for its tonnage (see § 4.80), may tow a vessel other than a vessel in distress between points in the 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

¹²³ See § 4.31.

¹²⁴ [Reserved]

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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

(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	Brazil
Australia	Canada
Austria	Chile
Bahamas, The	China*
Bahrain	Colombia
Belgium	Cyprus
Bermuda	Denmark

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

Ecuador	Polish People’s Republic
Finland	Portugal
France	Republic of Korea
Guatemala	Republic of Panama
Germany, Federal Republic of	Republic of Singapore
Greece	Republic of Zaire
Iceland	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
India	Saudi Arabia
Iran	South Africa
Ireland	Spain
Israel	Sweden
Italy	Taiwan
Ivory Coast	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Japan	United Arab Emirates
Kuwait	United Kingdom (including The Cayman Islands and Hong Kong)
Liberia	Vanuatu, Republic of
Luxembourg	Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic of
Malta	
Marshall Islands, Republic of the	
Mexico	
Netherlands	
Netherlands Antilles	
Norway	
Pakistan	
Philippines	

*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 Republic
Belgium	Portugal
Bermuda	Republic of Korea
Brazil	Republic of Panama
Chile	Republic of Singapore
Colombia	Republic of Zaire
Denmark	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Federal Republic of Germany	South Africa
Finland	Spain
France	Sweden
Greece	Taiwan
Guatemala	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Iceland	United Arab Emirates
India	United Kingdom (including The Cayman Islands and Hong Kong)
Ireland	Vanuatu, Republic of
Israel	
Italy	
Ivory Coast	
Kuwait	
Liberia	
Luxembourg	
Malta	

(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 handling 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 at www.fdsys.gov.

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 arriving in any port or place within the U.S., including the U.S. Virgin Islands, from a foreign port or place.

(b) A cruising license may be issued to a yacht of a foreign country only if it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that yachts of the United States are allowed to arrive at and depart from ports in such foreign country and to cruise in the waters of such ports without entering or clearing at the customhouse thereof and without the payment of any charges for entering or clearing, dues, duty per ton, tonnage, taxes, or charges for cruising licenses. It has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that yachts of the United States are granted such privileges in the following countries:

Argentina	Netherlands
Australia	New Zealand
Austria	Norway
Bahama Islands	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Belgium	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Bermuda	Sweden
Canada	Switzerland
Denmark	Turkey
Finland	United Kingdom and the Dependencies:
France	the Anguilla
Germany, Federal Republic of	Islands, the Isle of Man, the British
Greece	Virgin Islands, the
Honduras	Cayman Islands,
Ireland	and the Turks and Caicos Islands
Italy	
Jamaica	
Liberia	
Marshall Islands	

(c) In order to obtain a cruising license for a yacht of any country listed in paragraph (b) of this section, there shall be filed with the port director an application therefor executed by either