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carnet, execute the appropriate counterfoil, and return the carnet to the carrier or agent to accompany the container or road vehicle to the port of actual exportation.

(c) *Port of exportation procedure.* At the port of actual exportation, the carnet and the container (or heavy or bulky goods) or road vehicle shall be presented to the port director who shall verify that seals or labels are intact and that there is no evidence of tampering. After verification, the port director shall remove the appropriate voucher from the carnet, execute the counterfoil, and return the carnet to the carrier or agent.

§ 18.44 Abandonment of exportation.

In the event that exportation is abandoned at any time after merchandise has been placed under cover of a TIR carnet, the carrier or agent shall deliver the carnet to the nearest CBP office or to the CBP office at the origination port for cancellation (see §114.26(c) of this chapter). When the carnet has been canceled, the carrier or agent may remove customs seals or labels and unload the container (or heavy or bulky goods) or road vehicle without customs supervision.

§ 18.45 Supervision of exportation.

The provisions of §§18.41 through 18.44 do not require the director of the port of actual exportation to verify that merchandise moving under cover of a TIR carnet is loaded on board the exporting carrier.

Subpart H—Importer Security Filings

§ 18.46 Changes to Importer Security Filing information.

For merchandise transported in bond, which at the time of transmission of the Importer Security Filing as required by §149.2 of this chapter is intended to be entered as an immediate exportation (IE) or transportation and exportation (T&E) shipment, permission from the port director of the origination port is needed to change the in-bond entry into a consumption entry. Such permission will only be granted upon receipt by CBP of a complete Im-

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porter Security Filing as required by part 149 of this chapter.

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States), 1624; Section 19.1 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1311, 1312, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1560, 1561, 1562; Section 19.6 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1555, 1557; Section 19.7 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1555, 1556; Section 19.11 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1556, 1562; Section 19.15 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1311; Sections 19.17–19.25 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1312; Sections 19.35–19.39 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1555; Section 19.40(a) also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1450, 1499, 1623; Sections 19.41–19.43 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1499; Section 19.44 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1448; Section 19.45 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1551, 1565; Section 19.48 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1499, 1623; Section 19.49 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1484.

SOURCE: 28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963, unless otherwise noted.

§ 19.1 Classes of customs warehouses.

(a) *Classifications.* Customs warehouses shall be designated according to the following classifications:

(1) *Class 1.* Premises that may be owned or leased by the Government, when the exigencies of the service as determined by the port director so require, and used for the storage of merchandise undergoing examination by Customs, under seizure, or pending final release from Customs custody. Merchandise will be stored in such premises only at Customs direction and will be held under “general order.”

(2) *Class 2.* Importers’ private bonded warehouses used exclusively for the storage of merchandise belonging or consigned to the proprietor thereof. A warehouse of class 4 or 5 may be bonded exclusively for the storage of goods imported by the proprietor thereof, in which case it shall be known as a private bonded warehouse.

(3) *Class 3.* Public bonded warehouses used exclusively for the storage of imported merchandise.

(4) *Class 4.* Bonded yards or sheds for the storage of heavy and bulky imported merchandise; stables, feeding pens, corrals, or other similar buildings or limited enclosures for the storage of imported animals; and tanks for the storage of imported liquid merchandise in bulk. If the port director deems it necessary, the yards shall be enclosed by substantial fences with entrances and exit gates capable of being secured by the proprietor’s locks. The inlets and outlets to tanks shall be secured by means of seals or the proprietor’s locks.

(5) *Class 5.* Bonded bins or parts of buildings or of elevators to be used for the storage of grain. The bonded portions shall be effectively separated from the rest of the building.

(6) *Class 6.* Warehouses for the manufacture in bond, solely for exportation, of articles made in whole or in part of imported materials or of materials subject to internal-revenue tax; and for the manufacture for home consumption or exportation of cigars in whole of tobacco imported from one country.

(7) *Class 7.* Warehouses bonded for smelting and refining imported metal-bearing materials for exportation or domestic consumption.

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(8) *Class 8.* Bonded warehouses established for the purpose of cleaning, sorting, repacking, or otherwise changing in condition, but not manufacturing, imported merchandise, under Customs supervision and at the expense of the proprietor.

(9) *Class 9.* Bonded warehouse, known as “duty-free stores”, used for selling, for use outside the Customs territory, conditionally duty-free merchandise owned or sold by the proprietor and delivered from the Class 9 warehouse to an airport or other exit point for exportation by, or on behalf of, individuals departing from the Customs territory for destinations other than foreign trade zones. Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1555(b)(8)(C), “Customs territory”, for purposes of duty-free stores, means the Customs territory of the U.S. as defined in §101.1(e) of this chapter, and foreign trade zones (see part 146 of this chapter). All distribution warehouses used exclusively to provide individual duty-free sales locations and storage cribs with conditionally duty-free merchandise are also Class 9 warehouses.

(10) [Reserved]

(11) *Class 11.* Bonded warehouses, known as “general order warehouses,” established for the storage and disposition exclusively of general order merchandise as described in §127.1 of this chapter.

(b) *Manipulation.* The whole or a part of any warehouse of class 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 11 may be designated a constructive manipulation (class 8) warehouse when the exigencies of the service so require.

(c) *General order.* General order merchandise as described in §127.1 of this chapter may be stored and disposed of in a class 11 warehouse or a warehouse of class 3, 4, or 5, provided the class 3, 4, or 5 warehouse has also been certified by the port director as meeting the criteria for a class 11 warehouse, following an application under §19.2. So far as such warehouses are used for the purpose of handling general order goods, they will also be considered general order (class 11) warehouses. If there is no space at a warehouse of any of these classes available, the proprietor of such a warehouse, with the approval of the port director of the port nearest to where the warehouse is lo-

cated, may rent or lease additional suitable premises for the storage of general order merchandise.

[T.D. 76-277, 41 FR 42649, Sept. 28, 1976, as amended by T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49368, Nov. 1, 1982; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51254, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 92-81, 57 FR 37696, Aug. 20, 1992; T.D. 97-19, 62 FR 15834, Apr. 3, 1997; T.D. 02-65, 67 FR 68032, Nov. 8, 2002]

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 19.2 Applications to bond.

(a) *Application.* An owner or lessee desiring to establish a bonded warehouse facility shall make written application to the director of the port nearest to where the warehouse is located, describing the premises, giving its location, and stating the class of warehouse desired. If required by the port director, the applicant shall provide a list of names and addresses of all officers and managing officials of the warehouse and all persons who have a direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the warehouse facility. Except in the case of a class 2 or class 7 warehouse, the application shall state whether the warehouse facility is to be operated only for the storage or treatment of merchandise belonging to the applicant or whether it is to be operated as a public bonded warehouse. If the warehouse facility is to be operated as a private bonded warehouse, the application also shall state the general character of the merchandise to be stored therein, and provide an estimate of the maximum duties and taxes which will be due on all merchandise in the bonded warehouse at any one time. A warehouse facility will be determined by street address, location, or both. For example, if a proprietor has two warehouses located at one street address and three warehouses located at three different street addresses the two located at one address would be considered as one warehouse facility and the three located at three different addresses would each be considered as separate warehouses facilities. The applicant must prepare and have available at the warehouse a procedures manual describing the inventory control and recordkeeping system that

will be used in the warehouse. A certification by the proprietor that the inventory control and recordkeeping system meets the requirements of §19.12 will be submitted with the application. The physical security of the facility must meet the approval of the port director.

(b) The applicant shall submit evidence of fire insurance coverage on the proposed warehouse. If the applicant does not have fire insurance for the proposed warehouse, he shall submit a certificate signed by an officer or agent of each of two insurance companies stating that the building is acceptable for fire-insurance purposes. The application shall also be accompanied by a blueprint showing measurements, openings, etc., of the building or space to be bonded. If the warehouse to be bonded is a tank, the blueprint shall show all outlets, inlets, and pipe lines and shall be certified as correct by the proprietor of the tank. A gauge table showing the capacity of the tank in United States gallons per inch or fraction of an inch of height, certified by the proprietor to be correct, shall accompany the application. When a part or parts of a building are to be used as the warehouse, there shall be given a detailed description of the materials and construction of all partitions. When the proprietor is the lessee of the premises covered by the application and bond, he shall furnish a stipulation concurred in by the sureties, agreeing that, prior to the expiration of the lease covering the premises without renewal thereof, he will transfer any merchandise remaining in the bonded warehouse to an approved bonded warehouse, pay all duties, charges, or exactions due on such merchandise, or otherwise dispose of such merchandise in accordance with the Customs laws and regulations. If the application is for a Class 9 warehouse (duty-free store), the applicant shall furnish the following documents:

(1) A map showing the location of the facilities to be bonded in respect to the port of entry and distances to all exit points of purchasers of conditionally duty-free merchandise;

(2) A description of the store's procedures, which includes inventory control, recordkeeping, and delivery meth-

ods. These procedures must be set forth in the proprietor's procedures manual. Such manual and subsequent changes therein must be furnished to the port director upon request. The procedures in the manual shall provide reasonable assurance that conditionally duty-free merchandise sold therein will be exported;

(3) If an airport duty-free store, a description of the store's procedures for restricting sales of conditionally duty-free merchandise to personal-use quantities; and

(4) A statement by an authorized official of the appropriate state, local or other governmental authority administering the exit point facility that the applicant duty-free store is authorized to deliver conditionally duty-free merchandise to purchasers at or through that exit point facility. A separate statement shall be required for each government's authority having jurisdiction over exit point facilities through which the duty-free store intends to deliver merchandise to purchasers. If the merchandise will be delivered through an exit point which is not under the jurisdiction of a governmental authority, the applicant will provide a statement to that effect.

(c) On approval of the application to bond a warehouse of any class, except class 1, a bond shall be executed on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.63 of this chapter.

(d) An applicant desiring to establish a general order warehouse may need to establish, as a condition of approval of the application, that the warehouse will meet minimum space requirements imposed by the port director to accommodate the storage of general order merchandise. Any space requirements will be posted by written notice at the customs house and on the appropriate Customs-authorized electronic data interchange system. An applicant will not be subject to any minimum space requirements that are posted after the filing of his application.

(e) Any proprietor of a bonded warehouse may be required on 10 days' notice from the port director to furnish a new bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.63 of this chapter; and if he fails to

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do so, no more goods shall be sent to the warehouse and those therein shall be removed at the expense of such proprietor. A new bond is required if the bonded warehouse is substantially altered or rebuilt.

(f) As a condition of approval of the application, the port director may order an inquiry by a Customs officer into the qualification, character, and experience of the applicant (e.g. personal history, financial and business data, credit and personal references), and into the security, suitability, and fitness of the facility. The port director may require an individual applicant to submit fingerprints on form FD 258 or electronically at the time of filing the application, or in the case of applications from a business entity, may require the fingerprints, on form FD 258 or electronically, of all employees of the business entity.

(g) The port director shall promptly notify the applicant in writing of his decision to approve or deny the application to bond the warehouse. If the application is denied the notification shall state the grounds for denial. The decision of the port director will be the final Customs administrative determination in the matter.

[28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 19.2, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

§ 19.3 Bonded warehouses; alterations; relocation; suspensions; discontinuance.

(a) *Alterations or relocation.* Alterations to or relocation of a warehouse may be made with the permission of the director of the port nearest to where the facility is located.

(b) *Suspensions.* The use of all or part of a bonded warehouse or bonded floor space may be temporarily suspended by the port director of a period not to exceed one year on written application of the proprietor if there are no bonded goods in the area. Upon written application of the proprietor and upon the removal of all nonbonded goods, if any, the premises may again be used for the storage of bonded goods. If the application is approved, the port director shall

indicate the approval by endorsement on the application. Rebonding will not be necessary as long as the original bond remains in force.

(c) *Discontinuance.* If a proprietor wishes to discontinue the bonded status of the warehouse, he shall make written application to the port director. The port director shall not approve the application until all goods in the warehouse are transferred to another bonded warehouse without expense to the Government. To reestablish the bonded warehouse, application shall be made and approved under the provision of § 19.2 of this chapter.

(d) *Employee lists.* The port director may make a written demand upon the proprietor to submit, within 30 days after the date of demand, a written list of the names, addresses, social security numbers, and dates and places of birth of all persons employed by the proprietor in the carriage, receiving, storage, or delivery of any bonded merchandise. If a list has been previously furnished the proprietor shall advise the port director in writing of the names, addresses, social security numbers, and dates and places of birth of any new personnel employed by him in the carriage, receiving, storage, or delivery of bonded merchandise within 10 days after such employment. For the purpose of this part a person shall not be deemed to be employed by a warehouse proprietor if he is an officer or employee of an independent contractor engaged by the warehouse proprietor to load, unload, transport, or otherwise handle bonded merchandise.

(e) *Revocation or suspension for cause.* The port director may revoke or suspend for cause the right of a proprietor to continue the bonded status of the warehouse for any ground specified in this paragraph. An action to suspend or revoke the right to operate a bonded warehouse shall be taken in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraph (f) of this section. If the bonded status is revoked or suspended for cause, the port director shall require all goods in the warehouse to be transferred to a bonded warehouse without expense to the Government. The bonded status of a warehouse may be revoked or suspended for cause if:

(1) The approval of the application to bond the warehouse was obtained through fraud or the misstatement of a material fact;

(2) The warehouse proprietor refuses or neglects to obey any proper order of a Customs officer or any Customs order, rule, or regulation relative to the operation or administration of a bonded warehouse;

(3) The warehouse proprietor or an officer of a corporation which has been granted the right to operate a bonded warehouse is convicted of or has committed acts which would constitute a felony, or a misdemeanor involving theft, smuggling, or a theft-connected crime. Any change in the employment status of the corporate officer, (e.g., discharge, resignation, demotion, or promotion) prior to conviction of a felony or prior to conviction of a misdemeanor involving theft, smuggling, or a theft-connected crime, resulting from acts committed while a corporate officer, will not preclude application of this provision;

(4) The warehouse proprietor does not provide secured facilities or properly safeguard merchandise within the bonded warehouse;

(5) The warehouse proprietor fails to furnish a current list of names, addresses, and other information required by § 19.3(d);

(6) The bond required by § 19.2(c) or (d) of this chapter is determined to be insufficient in amount or lacking sufficient sureties, and a satisfactory new bond with goods and sufficient sureties is not furnished within a reasonable time;

(7) Bonded merchandise has not been stored in the warehouse for a period of 2 year; or

(8) The warehouse proprietor or an employee of the warehouse proprietor discloses proprietary information in, or proprietary information contained on, documents to be included in the permit file folder to an unauthorized person.

(9) The proprietor of a Class 9 warehouse is or has been unable to provide reasonable assurance that conditionally duty-free merchandise is or was exported in compliance with the regulations of this part.

(f) *Procedure for revocation or suspension for cause.* The port director may at

any time serve notice in writing upon any proprietor of a bonded warehouse to show cause why his right to continue the bonded status of his warehouse should not be revoked or suspended for cause. Such notice shall advise the proprietor of the grounds for the proposed action and shall afford the proprietor an opportunity to respond in writing within 30 days. Thereafter, the port director shall consider the allegations and responses made by the proprietor unless the proprietor in his response requests a hearing. If a hearing is requested, it shall be held before a hearing officer designated by the Commissioner of Customs or his designee within 30 days following the proprietor's request. The proprietor may be represented by counsel at such hearing, and all evidence and testimony of witnesses in such proceedings, including substantiation of the allegations and the responses thereto shall be presented, with the right of cross-examination to both parties. A stenographic record of any such proceeding shall be made and a copy thereof shall be delivered to the proprietor of the warehouse. At the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing officer shall promptly transmit all papers and the stenographic record of the hearing to the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations or designee together with his recommendation for final action. The proprietor may submit in writing additional views or arguments to the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations or designee following a hearing on the basis of the stenographic record, within 10 days after delivery to him of a copy of such record. The Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations or designee shall thereafter render his decision in writing, stating his reasons therefor. Such decision shall be served on the proprietor of the warehouse, and shall be considered the final administrative action.

(g) *Review by the Court of International Trade.* Any proprietor adversely affected by a decision of the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations or designee may appeal the

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decision in the Court of International Trade.

[T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49369, Nov. 1, 1982, as amended by T.D. 85-90, 50 FR 21431, May 24, 1985; T.D. 88-63, 53 FR 40219, Oct. 14, 1988; T.D. 92-81, 57 FR 37697, Aug. 20, 1992; T.D. 95-99, 60 FR 62733, Dec. 7, 1995; T.D. 99-27, 64 FR 13675, Mar. 22, 1999]

§ 19.4 CBP and proprietor responsibility and supervision over warehouses.

(a) *Customs supervision.* The character and extent of Customs supervision to be exercised in connection with any warehouse facility or transaction provided for in this part shall be in accordance with §101.2(c) of this chapter. Independent of any need to appraise or classify merchandise, the port director may authorize a Customs officer to supervise any transaction or procedure at the bonded warehouse facility. Such supervision may be performed through periodic audits of the warehouse proprietor's records, quantity counts of goods in warehouse inventories, spot checks of selected warehouse transactions or procedures or reviews of conditions of recordkeeping, storage, security, or safety in a warehouse facility.

(b) *Proprietor responsibility and supervision*—(1) *Supervision.* The proprietor shall supervise all transportation, receipts, deliveries, sampling, recordkeeping, repacking, manipulation, destruction, physical and procedural security, conditions of storage, and safety in the warehouse as required by law and regulations. Supervision by the proprietor shall be that which a prudent manager of a storage and manipulation facility would be expected to exercise.

(2) *Customs access.* The warehouse proprietor shall permit access to the warehouse and present merchandise within a reasonable time after request by any Customs officer.

(3) *Safekeeping of merchandise and records.* The proprietor is responsible for safekeeping of merchandise and records concerning merchandise entered in Customs bonded warehouses. The proprietor or his employees shall safeguard and shall not disclose proprietary information contained in or on related documents to anyone other than the importer, importer's trans-

feree, or owner of the merchandise to whom the document relates or their authorized agent.

(4) *Records maintenance*—(i) *Maintenance.* The proprietor shall:

(A) Maintain the inventory control and recordkeeping system in accordance with the provisions of §19.12 of this part;

(B) Retain all records required in this part and defined in §163.1(a) of this chapter, pertaining to bonded merchandise for 5 years after the date of the final withdrawal under the entry; and

(C) Protect proprietary information in its custody from unauthorized disclosure.

(ii) *Availability.* Records shall be readily available for Customs review at the warehouse. In addition, a proprietor may keep records at another location for Customs review, but only if the proprietor first receives written approval for such storage from the port director.

(5) *Record retention in lieu of originals.* A warehouse proprietor may, in accordance with §163.5 of this chapter, utilize alternative storage methods in lieu of maintaining records in their original formats.

(6) *Warehouse and merchandise security.* The warehouse proprietor shall maintain the warehouse facility in a safe and sanitary condition and establish procedures adequate to ensure the security of all merchandise under Customs custody stored in the facility. The warehouse construction will be a factor that will be considered by the port director in deciding whether to approve the application. The facility shall be built in such a manner as to render it impossible for unauthorized personnel to enter the premises without such violence as to make the entry easy to detect. If a portion of the facility is to be used for the storage of non-bonded merchandise, the port director shall designate the means for effective separation of the bonded and non-bonded merchandise, such as a wall, fence, or painted line. All inlets and outlets to bonded tanks shall be secured with locks and/or in-bond seals.

(7) *Storage conditions.* Merchandise in the bonded area shall be stored in a safe and sanitary manner to minimize

damage to the merchandise, avoid hazards to persons, and meet local, state, and Federal requirements applicable to specific kinds of goods. Doors and entrances shall be left unblocked for access by Customs officers and warehouse proprietor personnel.

(8) *Manner of storage.* Packages shall be received in the warehouse and recorded in the proprietor's inventory and accounting records according to their marks and numbers. Packages containing weighable or gaugeable merchandise not bearing shipping marks and numbers shall be received under the weigher's or gauger's numbers. Packages with exceptions due to damage or loss of contents, or not identical as to quantity or quality of contents shall be stored separately until the discrepancy is resolved with Customs. Merchandise received in the warehouse shall be stored in a manner directly identifying the merchandise with the entry, general order, or seizure number; using a unique identifier for inventory categories composed of fungible merchandise accounted for on a First-In-First-Out (FIFO) basis; or using a unique identifier for inventory categories composed of fungible merchandise accounted for using another approved alternative inventory method.

(i) *Direct identification.* The warehouse proprietor shall mark all shipments for identification, showing the general order or warehouse entry number or seizure number and the date of the general order, entry, or delivery ticket in the case of seizures. Containers covered by a given warehouse entry, general order or seizure shall not be mixed with goods covered by any other entry, general order or seizure. Merchandise covered by a given warehouse entry, general order or seizure may be stored in multiple locations within the warehouse if the proprietor's inventory control system specifically identifies all locations where merchandise for each entry, general order or seizure is stored and the quantity in each location. The proprietor must provide, upon request by a Customs officer, a record balance of goods, specifying the quantity in each storage location, covered by any warehouse entry, general order, or seizure so a

physical count can be made to verify the accuracy of the record balance.

(ii) *FIFO.* A proprietor may account for fungible merchandise on a First-In-First-Out (FIFO) basis instead of specific identification by warehouse entry number, provided the merchandise meets the criteria for fungibility and the recordkeeping requirements contained in § 19.12 of this part are met. As of the beginning date of FIFO procedures, each kind of fungible merchandise in the warehouse under FIFO shall constitute a separate inventory category. Each inventory category shall be assigned a unique number or other identifier by the proprietor to distinguish it from all other inventory categories under FIFO. All of the merchandise in a given inventory category shall be physically placed so as to be segregated from merchandise under other inventory categories or merchandise accounted for under other inventory methods. The unique identifier shall be marked on the merchandise, its container, or the location where it is stored so as to clearly show the inventory category of each article under FIFO procedures. Merchandise covered by a given unique identifier may be stored in multiple locations within the warehouse if the proprietor's inventory control system specifically identifies all locations where merchandise for a specific unique identifier is stored and the quantity in each location. The proprietor must provide, upon request by a Customs officer, a record balance of goods, specifying the quantity in each storage location, covered by any warehouse entry, general order, seizure, or unique identifier so a physical count can be made to verify the accuracy of the record balance.

(iii) *Other alternative inventory methods.* Other alternative inventory systems may be used, if CBP approval is obtained. Importers or proprietors who wish to use an alternative inventory method other than FIFO must apply to CBP Headquarters, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade, for approval.

(9) *Miscellaneous responsibilities.* The proprietor is responsible for complying with requirements for transport to his warehouse, deposit, manipulation, manufacture, destruction, shortage or

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verage, inventory control and record-keeping systems, and other requirements as specified in this part.

[T.D. 97-19, 62 FR 15834, Apr. 3, 1997, as amended by T.D. 98-22, 63 FR 11825, Mar. 11, 1998; T.D. 98-56, 63 FR 32944, June 16, 1998]

§ 19.5 [Reserved]

§ 19.6 Deposits, withdrawals, blanket permits to withdraw and sealing requirements.

(a)(1) *Deposit in warehouse.* The port director may authorize the deposit of merchandise in designated bonded warehouses, without physical supervision by a CBP officer. Goods for which a warehouse or rewarehouse entry has been accepted, according to the procedures in part 144, subpart B, of this chapter, will be examined or inspected at the place of unloading, bonded warehouse, or other location as ordered by the port director. When merchandise is deposited in a proprietor's warehouse or is accepted and receipted for by a proprietor or his agent for transport to the proprietor's warehouse, the proprietor will be responsible for the quantity and condition of merchandise reflected on entry documentation adjusted by (i) any allowance made under part 158, subparts A and B, of this chapter by the port director, and (ii) any discrepancy report made jointly on the appropriate cartage documents as set forth in §125.31 of this chapter by the warehouse proprietor and the bonded carrier or licensed cartman or lighterman delivering the goods to the warehouse, or an independent weigher, gauger, measurer, and signed by an authorized representative of the above within 15 calendar days after deposit. A copy of any joint report of discrepancy must be made within five business days of agreement and provided to the port director on the appropriate cartage documents as set forth in §125.31 of this chapter. If the proprietor of the bonded warehouse transports the goods to the warehouse, no discrepancy report will be necessary.

(2) *Allowance after deposit.* After merchandise has been deposited in the warehouse the proprietor's liability may be further modified by any adjustment for duties allowed by the port di-

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rector for concealed shortages (i.e., §158.5(a)), casualty loss (i.e., part 158, subpart C), destruction (i.e., §158.43), or manipulation (i.e., §19.11, 19 U.S.C. 1562).

(b)(1) *Withdrawal and removal from warehouse.* The port director may authorize the withdrawal and removal of merchandise, without physical supervision or examination by a CBP officer under permit issued under the procedure set forth in §144.39 of this chapter. When a withdrawal or removal is not physically supervised by a CBP officer, the warehouse proprietor will be relieved of responsibility only for the merchandise in its warehouse in the condition and quantity as shown on the application for withdrawal or removal. In the case of merchandise to be carted or transported in bond from the warehouse, the proprietor will be relieved of responsibility only if it receives the signed receipt on the withdrawal or removal document of the carrier named in the document. The proprietor's responsibility may be adjusted by any discrepancy report made jointly by the warehouse proprietor, and the licensed cartman or lighterman, bonded carrier, weigher, gauger, or measurer and signed by the authorized representative of the above within 15 calendar days after removal from the warehouse. The adjustments must be noted on the permit copy of the withdrawal or removal document. A copy of any joint report of discrepancy must be promptly provided to the port director.

(2) *Retention in warehouse after withdrawal.* Merchandise for which a permit for withdrawal has been issued, whether duty-paid or not, need not be physically removed from the warehouse. However, such merchandise must be segregated or physically marked to maintain its identity as merchandise for which a withdrawal permit has been issued. Duty-paid or unconditionally duty-free merchandise which has been withdrawn, but not removed, from a warehouse is no longer deemed to be in CBP custody. All other goods which have been withdrawn, but not removed, remain in CBP custody until the end of the warehouse entry bond period (see §144.5 of this chapter).

(c) *CBP determination of liability.* When a CBP officer physically supervises the deposit or removal of merchandise under paragraphs (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this section, the CBP officer's report of merchandise received or removed will be determinative of the quantity and condition of merchandise received or removed from the warehouse for CBP purposes.

(d) *Blanket permits to withdraw*—(1) *General.* (i) Blanket permits may be used to withdraw merchandise from bonded warehouses for:

(A) Delivery to individuals departing directly from the customs territory for exportation under the sales ticket procedure of §144.37(h) of this chapter (Class 9 warehouses only);

(B) Aircraft or vessel supplies under §309 or 317, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309, 1317); or

(C) The personal or official use of personnel of foreign governments and international organizations set forth in subpart I, part 148 of this chapter; or

(D) A combination of the foregoing.

(ii) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(1)(iii) of this section, blanket permits to withdraw may be used only for delivery at the port where withdrawn and not for transportation in bond to another port. Blanket permits to withdraw may not be used for delivery to a location for retention or splitting of shipments under the provisions of §18.24 of this chapter. A withdrawer who desires a blanket permit must state on the warehouse entry, or on the warehouse entry/entry summary when used as an entry, that "Some or all of the merchandise will be withdrawn under blanket permit per §19.6(d), CBP Regulations." CBP's acceptance of the entry will constitute approval of the blanket permit. A copy of the entry will be delivered to the proprietor, whereupon merchandise may be withdrawn under the terms of the blanket permit. The permit may be revoked by the port director in favor of individual applications and permits if the permit is found to be used for other purposes, or if necessary to protect the revenue or properly enforce any law or regulation CBP is charged with administering. Merchandise covered by an entry for which a blanket permit was issued may be withdrawn for purposes

other than those specified in this paragraph if a withdrawal is properly filed as required in subpart D, part 144, of this chapter.

(iii) Blanket permits to withdraw may be used for a withdrawal for transportation to another port by a duty-free sales enterprise which meets the requirements for exemption as stated in §144.34(c) of this chapter. In addition, blanket permits to withdraw may be used for a withdrawal from a Class 9 warehouse for transportation in bond to another port of duty-free merchandise intended for passengers' on-board purchases when expressly authorized in writing by the appropriate Director, Field Operations, provided that both the Class 9 warehouse and port of destination are under that Director's authority and the vessel is destined for a foreign destination.

(2) *Withdrawals under blanket permit.* Withdrawals may be made under blanket permit without any further CBP approval, and must be documented by placing a copy of the withdrawal document in the proprietor's permit file folder. Each withdrawal must be filed on CBP Form 7501, or its electronic equivalent, and must be consecutively numbered, prefixed with the letter "B". The withdrawal must specify the quantity and value of each type of merchandise to be withdrawn. Each copy must bear the summary statement described in §144.32(a) of this chapter, reflecting the balance of merchandise covered by the warehouse entry. Any joint discrepancy report of the proprietor and the bonded carrier, licensed cartman or lighterman, or weigher, gauger, or measurer for a supplementary withdrawal must be made on the copy and reported to the port director as provided in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. A copy of the withdrawal must be retained in the records of the proprietor as provided in §19.12(d)(4) of this part. Merchandise must not be removed from the warehouse prior to the preparation of the supplementary withdrawal. If merchandise is so removed, the proprietor will be subject to liquidated damages as if it were removed without a CBP permit.

(3) *Withdrawals under blanket permit from duty-free stores.* Withdrawals under blanket permit from duty-free stores

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must be made on the sales ticket described in §144.37(h) of this chapter. The sales ticket need not contain the summary statement described in §144.32(a) of this chapter, since the information required is included in the sales ticket register. The sales ticket must be serially numbered as provided in §144.37(h)(2) of this chapter.

(4) *Withdrawals under blanket permit for aircraft or vessel supplies.* Multiple withdrawals under a blanket permit for aircraft or vessel supplies, if consigned to the same daily aircraft flight number or vessel sailing, may be filed on one CBP Form 7512; however, an attachment form, developed by the warehouse proprietor and approved by the port director may be used for all withdrawals. This attachment form must provide a sufficient summary of the goods being withdrawn, and must include the warehouse entry number, the quantity and weight being withdrawn, the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States number(s), the value of the goods, import and export lading information, the duty rate and amount, and any applicable Internal Revenue tax calculation, for each warehouse entry being withdrawn. A copy of CBP Form 7512 and the summary attachment must be attached to each permit file folder unless the warehouse proprietor qualifies for the permit file folder exemption under §19.12(d)(4)(iii) of this part.

(5) *Blanket permit summary.* When all of the merchandise covered by an entry on which a blanket permit to withdraw was issued has been withdrawn, including withdrawals made for purposes other than duty-free store delivery, vessel or aircraft supply, or diplomatic use, the proprietor must prepare a report on a copy of CBP Form 7501, or its electronic equivalent, or a form on the letterhead of the proprietor, which provides an account of the disposition of the merchandise covered by the blanket permit. The form must bear the words “BLANKET PERMIT SUMMARY” in capital letters conspicuously printed or stamped in the top margin. On the form, the proprietor must certify that the merchandise listed thereunder was withdrawn in compliance with §19.6(d), and must account for all of the merchandise withdrawn

under blanket permit by HTSUS (Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States) number, HTSUS quantity (where applicable) and value. If applicable, the account must separately list and identify merchandise withdrawn for

(i) Duty-free store exportation,
(ii) Vessel or aircraft supply use, and
(iii) Personal or official use of persons and organizations set forth in subpart I, part 148, of this chapter. If all of the merchandise was withdrawn under the sales ticket procedure of §144.37(h) of this chapter, the sales ticket register may be substituted for the blanket permit summary. The form will be placed in the permit file folder and treated as provided in §19.12(a) of this part.

(e) *Affixing or breaking of seals.* The port director may authorize a warehouse proprietor to: (1) Break CBP in bond seals affixed under §18.4 of this chapter, or under any CBP order or directive, on any vehicle or container of goods entered for warehouse upon arrival of the vehicle or container at the warehouse: or (2) affix CBP in bond seals to any vehicle or container of goods for which a withdrawal document has been approved for movement in bond. The affixing or breaking of seals so authorized, will be deemed to have been done under CBP supervision. The proprietor must report to the port director any seal found, upon arrival of the vehicle or container at the warehouse, to be broken, missing, or improperly affixed, and hold the vehicle or container and its contents intact pending instructions from the port director.

[T.D. 82–204, 47 FR 49370, Nov. 1, 1982, as amended by T.D. 84–149, 49 FR 28698, July 16, 1984; T.D. 92–81, 57 FR 37697, Aug. 20, 1992; T.D. 94–81, 59 FR 51494, Oct. 12, 1994; T.D. 95–81, 60 FR 52295, Oct. 6, 1995; T.D. 97–19, 62 FR 15836, Apr. 3, 1997; CBP Dec. 09–48, 74 FR 68684, Dec. 29, 2009; CBP Dec. 15–14, 80 FR 61286, Oct. 13, 2015]

§ 19.7 Expenses of labor and storage.

(a) All merchandise deposited in public stores or in bonded warehouses shall be held liable for the expenses of labor and storage chargeable thereon at the customary rates and for all other expenses accruing upon the goods.

(b) The rates of storage and labor shall be agreed upon between the importer and the warehouse proprietor, but in case of disagreement the port director may, with the consent of all parties in interest, determine the rates to be charged.

(c) Except in cases provided for by §141.102(d) of this chapter, when merchandise is stored in a public store under a warehouse entry, general order, or otherwise, the charges for storage due the Government shall be paid before the packages are delivered. The charges shall be based upon the existing bonded warehouse tariff of the port for storage and labor.

[28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17446, July 2, 1973]

§19.8 Examination of goods by importer; sampling; repacking; examination of merchandise by prospective purchasers.

Importers may, upon application approved by the port director on Customs Form 3499 examine, sample, and re-pack¹² or transfer merchandise in bonded warehouse. Where there will be no interference with the orderly conduct of Customs business and no danger to the revenue prospective purchaser may be permitted to examine merchandise in bonded warehouses upon the written request of the owner, importer, consignee, or transferee.

[28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49371, Nov. 1, 1982]

§19.9 General order, abandoned, and seized merchandise.

(a) *Acceptance of merchandise.* The arriving carrier (or other party to whom custody of the merchandise was transferred by the carrier under a Customs-authorized permit to transfer or in-bond entry) is responsible for preparing a Customs Form (CF) 6043 (Delivery Ticket), or other similar Customs document as designated by the port director or an electronic equivalent as authorized by Customs, to cover the proprietor's receipt of the merchandise and its transport to the warehouse from the custody of the arriving car-

rier (or other party to whom custody of the merchandise was transferred by the carrier under a Customs-authorized permit to transfer or in-bond entry). A joint determination will be made by the warehouse proprietor and the bonded carrier of the quantity and condition of the goods or articles so delivered to the warehouse. Within two working days of the joint determination, the warehouse proprietor will report to the port director any discrepancy between the quantity and condition of the goods and that reported on CF 6043, or other similar Customs document as designated by the port director or an electronic equivalent as authorized by Customs.

(b) *Recording and storing.* General order, abandoned, and seized goods and articles shall be recorded and stored in the warehouse as prescribed by §19.12.

(c) *Release of merchandise.* Merchandise in general order may be released by the warehouse proprietor, after Customs inspection or examination as ordered by the port director, to the person named in a release order under §141.11 of this chapter. The release may only be made by the proprietor upon presentation of a permit to release or delivery authorization signed by the appropriate Customs officer on Customs Form 3461, or its electronic equivalent, 7501, or its electronic equivalent, 368 or 368A or other Customs form as designated by the port director. General order goods which have been unclaimed under §127.11 of this chapter, voluntarily abandoned, or seized and forfeited may be released for transfer to the place of sale upon presentation to the warehouse proprietor of an approved copy of Customs Form 5251 (Order to Transfer Merchandise for Public Auction (Sale)), and an approved copy of Customs Form 6043 (Delivery Ticket). The quantity and condition of the goods so transferred shall be determined jointly by the proprietor and the cartman or lighterman picking up the goods for delivery to the place of sale. Any discrepancies shall be noted on the delivery ticket, a copy of which shall be sent to the port director within two business days of agreement. Seized goods that are released for a purpose other than sale may be released from warehouse only upon such

¹²Repacking shall be considered a manipulation within the purview of sec. 562, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

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written terms and conditions as directed by the port director.

[T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49371, Nov. 1, 1982, as amended by T.D. 92-56, 57 FR 24944, June 12, 1992; T.D. 02-65, 67 FR 68032, Nov. 8, 2002; CBP Dec. 15-14, 80 FR 61286, Oct. 13, 2015]

§ 19.10 Examination packages.

Merchandise sent from a bonded warehouse to the appraiser's stores for examination shall be returned by the port director to the warehouse for delivery unless the warehouse proprietor endorses the duty-paid permit to authorize delivery to another person.

[T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49371, Nov. 1, 1982]

MANIPULATION IN BONDED WAREHOUSES AND ELSEWHERE

§ 19.11 Manipulation in bonded warehouses and elsewhere.

(a) So far as applicable, the general provisions of the regulations governing warehouses bonded for the storage of imported merchandise shall apply to bonded manipulation warehouses and to other designated places of manipulation.

(b) Merchandise to be manipulated under section 562, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, may be entered on Customs Form 7501, or its electronic equivalent, and sent directly to a storage-manipulation warehouse.

(c) Warehouse proprietors shall not allow manipulation of any merchandise without a prior permit issued by the port director, except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section. Merchandise entered for warehouse may be transferred to a storage-manipulation warehouse; or merchandise entered for storage-manipulation warehouse may be transferred after manipulation to the storage portion of the same warehouse, to another storage warehouse, or to a manufacturing warehouse of class 6.

(d) The application to manipulate, which shall be filed on Customs Form 3499 with the port director having jurisdiction of the warehouse or other designated place of manipulation, shall describe the contemplated manipulation in sufficient detail to enable the port director to determine whether the imported merchandise is to be cleaned, sorted, repacked, or otherwise changed

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in condition, but not manufactured, within the meaning of section 562, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. If the port director is satisfied that the merchandise is to be so manipulated, he may issue a permit on Customs Form 3499, making any necessary modification in such form. The port director may approve a blanket application to manipulate on Customs Form 3499, for a period of up to one year, for a continuous or a repetitive manipulation. The warehouse proprietor must maintain a running record of manipulations performed under a blanket application, indicating the quantities before and after each manipulation. The record must show what took place at each manipulation describing marks and numbers of packages, location within the facility, quantities, and description of goods before and after manipulation. The port director is authorized to revoke a blanket approval to manipulate and require the proprietor to file individual applications if necessary to protect the revenue, administer any law or regulation, or both. Manipulation resulting in a change in condition of the merchandise, which will make it subject to a lower rate of duty or free of duty upon withdrawal for consumption, is not precluded by the provisions of such section 562.

(e) No merchandise shall be manipulated elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse unless the merchandise has been regularly entered for consumption or warehouse and is of a class entitled to the warehousing privilege under section 557, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

(f) Upon compliance with the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section, manipulated merchandise may be further manipulated before withdrawal in cases where the port director is satisfied that this will not endanger the revenue or interfere with the efficient conduct of Customs business. The merchandise remaining in the warehouse shall be properly repacked after each manipulation.

(g) Except as provided in §144.38 of this chapter, manipulated merchandise may be withdrawn under any form of withdrawal, but no withdrawal shall be accepted for less than an entire repacked package. Each type of withdrawal filed shall contain a summary

statement indicating the quantity in the warehouse account after manipulation and immediately before the withdrawal, the quantity withdrawn on the particular withdrawal, and the quantity remaining in the warehouse after the withdrawal. When merchandise covered by a consumption entry is manipulated elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse and thereafter withdrawn for consumption, the withdrawal shall be on Customs Form 7501, or its electronic equivalent, and shall be liquidated in accordance with §159.9 of this chapter.

(h) Merchandise which has been entered for warehouse and placed in a Class 9 warehouse (duty-free store) may be unpacked into its smallest irreducible unit for sale without a prior permit issued by the port director. The port director may issue a blanket permit to a duty-free store for up to one year permitting the destruction of merchandise covered by any entry and found to be nonsaleable, if the merchandise to be destroyed is valued at less than 5 percent of the value of the merchandise at time of entry or \$1,250, whichever is less, in its undamaged condition. Such permit may be revoked in favor of a permit for each entry and/or destruction whenever necessary to assure proper destruction and protection of the revenue. The proprietor shall maintain a record of unpacking merchandise into saleable units and destruction of nonsaleable merchandise in its inventory and accounting records.

[28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49371, Nov. 1, 1982; T.D. 84-129, 49 FR 23166, June 5, 1984; T.D. 84-171, 49 FR 31253, Aug. 3, 1984; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41169, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 85-38, 50 FR 8723, Mar. 5, 1985; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51254, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 92-81, 57 FR 37698, Aug. 20, 1992; T.D. 95-81, 60 FR 52295, Oct. 6, 1995; T.D. 97-19, 62 FR 15836, Apr. 3, 1997; CBP Dec. 15-14, 80 FR 61286, Oct. 13, 2015]

ACCOUNTS

§ 19.12 Inventory control and record-keeping system.

(a) *Systems capability.* The proprietor of a class 11 general order warehouse as described in §19.1 must have an automated inventory control and record-keeping system. Proprietors of existing

class 3, 4, or 5 warehouses as described in §19.1 certified before December 9, 2002, to receive general order merchandise must have automated inventory control and recordkeeping systems in place with respect to general order merchandise after a period of 2 years from December 9, 2002. All other warehouse proprietors have a choice of maintaining manual or automated inventory control and recordkeeping systems or a combination of manual and automated systems. All inventory control and recordkeeping systems must be capable of:

(1) Accounting for all merchandise transported, deposited, stored, manipulated, manufactured, smelted, refined, destroyed in or removed from the bonded warehouse and all merchandise collected by a proprietor or his agent for transport to his warehouse. The records must provide an audit trail from deposit through manipulation, manufacture, destruction, and withdrawal from the bonded warehouse either by specific identification or other CBP authorized inventory method. The records to be maintained are those which a prudent businessman in the same type of business can be expected to maintain. The records are to be kept in sufficient detail to permit effective and efficient determination by CBP of the proprietor's compliance with these regulations and correctness of his annual submission or reconciliation;

(2) Producing accurate and timely reports and documents as required by this part; and

(3) Identifying shortages and overages of merchandise in sufficient detail to determine the quantity, description, tariff classification and value of the missing or excess merchandise so that appropriate reports can be filed with CBP on a timely basis.

(b) *Procedures manual.* (1) The proprietor must have available at the warehouse an English language copy of its written inventory control and record-keeping systems procedures manual in accordance with the requirements of this part.

(2) The proprietor must keep current its procedures manual and must submit to the port director a new certification at the time any change in the system is implemented.

(c) *Entry of merchandise into a warehouse*—(1) *Identification*. All merchandise collected by a proprietor or his agent for transport to his warehouse shall be receipted. In addition, all merchandise entered in a warehouse will be recorded in a receiving report or document using a customs entry number or unique identifier if an alternate inventory control method has been approved. All merchandise will be traceable to a customs entry and supporting documentation.

(2) *Quantity verification*. Quantities received will be reconciled to a receiving report or document such as an invoice with any discrepancy reported to the port director as provided in § 19.6(a).

(3) *Recordation*. Merchandise received will be accurately recorded in the accounting and inventory system records from the receiving report or document using the customs entry number or unique identifier if an alternative inventory control method has been approved.

(d) *Accountability for merchandise in a warehouse*—(1) *Identification of merchandise*. The customs entry number or unique identifier, as applicable under § 19.4(b)(8), will be used to identify and trace merchandise.

(2) *Inventory records*. The inventory records will specify by customs entry number or unique identifier if an alternative inventory control method is approved:

(i) The location of the merchandise within the warehouse;

(ii) Except for merchandise in general order, the cost or value of the merchandise, unless the proprietor's financial records maintain cost or value and the records are made available for CBP review; and

(iii) The beginning balance, cumulative receipts and withdrawals, adjustments, destructions, and current balance on hand by date and quantity.

(3) *Theft, shortage, overage or damage*—(i) *General*. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d)(3)(ii) of this section, any theft or suspected theft or overage or any extraordinary shortage or damage (equal to one percent or more of the value of the merchandise in an entry or covered by a unique identifier; or if the missing merchandise is subject to duties and taxes in excess of \$100) must be immediately

subject to duties and taxes in excess of \$100) must be immediately brought to the attention of the port director, and confirmed in writing within five business days after the shortage, overage, or damage has been brought to the attention of the port director. An entry for warehouse must be filed for all overages by the person with the right to make entry within five business days of the date of discovery. The responsible party must pay the applicable duties, taxes and interest on thefts and shortages reported to CBP within 20 calendar days following the end of the calendar month in which the shortage is discovered. The port director may allow the consolidation of duties and taxes applicable to multiple shortages into one payment; however, the amount applicable to each warehouse entry is to be listed on the submission and must specify the applicable duty, tax and interest. These same requirements apply when cumulative thefts, shortages or overages under a specific entry or unique identifier total one percent or more of the value of the merchandise or if the duties and taxes owed exceed \$100. Upon identification, the proprietor must record all shortages and overages in its inventory control and recordkeeping system, whether or not they are required to be reported to the port director at the time. The proprietor must also record all shortages and overages as required in the CBP Form 300 or annual reconciliation report under paragraphs (g) or (h) of this section, as appropriate. Duties and taxes applicable to any non-extraordinary shortage or damage and not required to be paid earlier must be reported and submitted to the port director no later than the date the certification of preparation of CBP Form 300 is due or at the time the certification of preparation of the annual reconciliation report is due, as prescribed in paragraphs (g) or (h) of this section.

(ii) *Class 9 warehouses*. With respect to Class 9 warehouses, any theft or suspected theft or overage or any extraordinary shortage or damage (equal to one percent or more of the merchandise in an entry or covered by a unique identifier; or if the missing merchandise is subject to duties and taxes in excess of \$100) must be immediately

brought to the attention of the port director, and confirmed in writing within 20 calendar days after the shortage, overage, or damage has been brought to the attention of the port director. An entry for warehouse must be filed for all overages by the person with the right to make entry within 20 calendar days of the date of discovery. The responsible party must pay the applicable duties, taxes and interest on thefts and shortages reported to CBP within 20 calendar days following the end of the calendar month in which the shortage is discovered. The port director may allow the consolidation of duties and taxes applicable to multiple shortages into one payment; however, the amount applicable to each warehouse entry is to be listed on the submission and must specify the applicable duty, tax and interest. These same requirements apply when cumulative thefts, shortages or overages under a specific entry or unique identifier total one percent or more of the value of the merchandise or if the duties and taxes owed exceed \$100. Upon identification, the proprietor must record all shortages and overages in its inventory control and recordkeeping system, whether or not they are required to be reported to the port director at the time. The proprietor must also record all shortages and overages as required in the CBP Form 300 or annual reconciliation report under paragraphs (g) or (h) of this section, as appropriate. Duties and taxes applicable to any non-extraordinary shortage or damage and not required to be paid earlier must be reported and submitted to the port director no later than the date the certification of preparation of CBP Form 300 is due or at the time the certification of preparation of the annual reconciliation report is due, as prescribed in paragraphs (g) or (h) of this section. Discrepancies found in a Class 9 warehouse with integrated locations as set forth in §19.35(c) will be the net discrepancies for a unique identifier (see §19.4(b)(8)(ii) of this part) such that overages within one sales location will be offset against shortages in another location that is within the integrated location. A Class 9 proprietor who transfers merchandise between facilities in different ports without being re-

quired to file a rewarehouse entry in accordance with §144.34 of this chapter may offset overages and shortages within the same unique identifier for merchandise located in stores in different ports (see §19.4(b)(8)(ii) of this part).

(4) *Permit file folders—(i) Maintenance.* Permit file folders must be maintained and kept up to date by filing all receipts, damage or shortage reports, manipulation requests, withdrawals, removals and blanket permit summaries within five business days after the event occurs. The permit file folders must be kept in a secure area and must be made available for inspection by CBP at all reasonable hours.

(ii) *Review.* When the final withdrawal of merchandise relating to a specific warehouse entry, general order or seizure occurs, the warehouse proprietor must: review the permit file folder to ensure that all necessary documentation is in the file folder accounting for the merchandise covered by the entry; notify CBP of any merchandise covered by the warehouse entry, general order or seizure which has not been withdrawn or removed; and file the permit file folder with CBP within 30 calendar days after final withdrawal, except as allowed by paragraph (d)(4)(iv) of this section. The permit file folder for merchandise not withdrawn during the general order period must be submitted to the port director upon receipt from CBP of the CBP Form 6043.

(iii) *Exemption to maintenance requirement.* Maintenance of permit file folders will not be required, if the proprietor has an automated system capable of: satisfactorily summarizing all actions by CBP warehouse entry; providing upon demand by CBP an entry activity summary report which lists all individual receipts, withdrawals, destructions, manipulations and adjustments by warehouse entry and is cross-referenced to the source documents for each transaction; and maintaining source documents so that the documents can be readily retrieved upon request. Failure to provide the entry activity summary report or documentation supporting the entry activity summary report upon demand by the port

director or the field director of regulatory audit could result in reinstatement by the port director of the requirement to maintain the permit file folder for all warehouse entries. When final withdrawal is made, the proprietor must submit the entry activity summary report to CBP. Prior to submission, the proprietor must ensure the accuracy of the summary report and assure that all supporting documentation is on file and available for review if requested by CBP.

(iv) *Exemption to submission requirement.* At the discretion of the port director, a proprietor may be allowed to furnish formal notification of final withdrawal in lieu of the requirement to submit the permit file folder or entry activity summary within 30 calendar days of each final withdrawal. If approved to use this procedure the proprietor could be required by the port director to submit permit file folders or entry activity summaries on a selective basis. Failure to promptly provide the permit file folder or entry activity summary upon request by the port director or the field director of regulatory audit could result in withdrawal of this privilege.

(5) *Physical inventory.* The proprietor must take at least an annual physical inventory of all merchandise in the warehouse, or periodic cycle counts of selected categories of merchandise such that each category is counted at least once during the year, with prior notification of the date(s) given to CBP so that CBP personnel may observe or participate in the inventory if deemed necessary. If the proprietor of a Class 2 or Class 9 warehouse has merchandise covered by one warehouse entry, but stored in multiple warehouse facilities as provided for under §144.34 of this chapter, the facility where the original entry was filed must reconcile the on-hand balances at all locations with the record balance for those entries with merchandise in multiple locations. The proprietor must notify the port director of any discrepancies, record appropriate adjustments in the inventory control and recordkeeping system, and make required payments and entries to CBP, in accordance with paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(e) *Withdrawal of merchandise from a warehouse.* All bonded merchandise withdrawn from a warehouse will be accurately recorded within the inventory control and recordkeeping system. The inventory control and recordkeeping system must have the capability to trace all withdrawals back to a customs entry and to ultimate disposition of the merchandise by the proprietor.

(f) *Special provisions for use of FIFO inventory procedures—(1) Notification.* A proprietor who wishes to use FIFO procedures for all or part of the merchandise in a bonded warehouse must provide the port director a written certification that: The proprietor has read and understands CBP FIFO procedures set forth in this section; the proprietor's procedures are in accordance with CBP FIFO procedures, and the proprietor agrees to abide by those procedures; and the proprietor of a public warehouse will obtain the written consent of any importer using the warehouse before applying FIFO procedures to their merchandise.

(2) *Qualifying merchandise.* FIFO inventory procedures may be used only for fungible merchandise. For purposes of this section, "fungible merchandise" means merchandise which is identical and interchangeable for all commercial purposes. While commercial interchangeability is usually decided between buyer and seller or between proprietor and importer, CBP is the final arbiter of fungibility in bonded warehouses. The criteria for determining whether merchandise is fungible include, but are not limited to, Governmental and recognized industrial standards, part numbers, tariff classification, value, brand name, unit of quantity (such as barrels, gallons, pounds, pieces), model number, style and same kind and quality. Fungible textile and textile products which are withdrawn from a Class 9 warehouse may be accounted for using FIFO inventory procedures, inasmuch as such articles would be exempt from textile quotas.

(3) *Merchandise specifically excluded.* FIFO procedures cannot be applied to the following merchandise, as well as any other merchandise which does not

comply with the requirements of paragraph (f)(2) of this section:

(i) Merchandise subject to quota, visa or export restrictions chargeable to different countries of origin;

(ii) Textile and textile products of different quota categories;

(iii) Merchandise with different tariff classifications or rates of duty, except where the difference is within the merchandise itself (such as kits, merchandise in unusual containers) or where the tariff classification or dutiability is determined only by conditions upon withdrawal (for example, withdrawal for vessel supplies, bonded wool transactions);

(iv) Merchandise with different legal requirements for marking, labeling or stamping;

(v) Merchandise with different trademarks;

(vi) Merchandise of different grades or qualities;

(vii) Merchandise with different importers of record;

(viii) Damaged or deteriorated merchandise;

(ix) Restricted merchandise; or

(x) General order, abandoned or seized merchandise.

(4) *Maintenance of FIFO.* FIFO procedures used for merchandise in any inventory category, must be used consistently throughout the warehouse storage and recordkeeping practices and procedures for the merchandise. For example, merchandise may not be added to inventory by FIFO but withdrawn by bypassing certain inventory layers to reach a specific warehouse entry other than the oldest one. However, this does not preclude the use of specific identification for some merchandise in a warehouse entry and FIFO for other merchandise, so long as they are segregated in physical storage and clearly distinguished in the inventory and accounting records.

(5) *FIFO recordkeeping.* In the inventory and accounting records, the proprietor must establish an inventory layer for each warehouse entry represented in each inventory category. The layers must be established in the order of time of acceptance of the entry or by the date of importation of merchandise covered by each applicable warehouse entry. There must be no

mixing of layering both by time of acceptance and date of importation in the same warehouse. Records for each layer must, as a minimum, show the warehouse entry number, date of acceptance, date of importation, quantity and unit of quantity. They must also show for each entry the type of warehouse withdrawal number or other specific removal event charged against the entry, by date and quantity. Each addition to or deduction from the inventory category must be posted in the appropriate inventory category within 2 business days after the event occurs. All FIFO records and documentation must consistently use the same unit of quantity within each inventory category.

(6) *Entry requirements.* Warehouse entries covering any merchandise to be accounted for under FIFO must be prominently marked "FIFO" on the face of the entry document. The entry document or an attachment thereto must show the unique identifier of each inventory category to be accounted for under FIFO, the quantity in each inventory category and the unit of quantity.

(7) *Receipts.* Any shortages, overages, or damage found upon receipt must be attributed to the entry under which the merchandise was received. FIFO procedures will not take effect until the merchandise is physically placed in the storage location for the inventory category represented in the entry.

(8) *Manipulation.* When manipulation results in a product with a different unique identifier, the inventory and accounting records must show the quantities of merchandise in each inventory category appearing in the product covered by the new unique identifier. The withdrawal must show the unique identifiers of both the materials used in the manipulation and the product as manipulated. The quantities of the original unique identifiers will be deducted from their respective warehouse entries on a FIFO basis when the resultant product is withdrawn.

(9) *Discontinuance of FIFO.* A proprietor may voluntarily discontinue the use of FIFO procedures for all or part of the merchandise currently under FIFO by providing written notification to the port director. The notification

must clearly describe the merchandise, by commercial names and unique identifiers, to be removed from FIFO. Following notification, the merchandise must be segregated in both the record-keeping system and the physical location by warehouse entry number and the quantities so removed must be deducted from the appropriate FIFO inventory category balances. Merchandise so removed must be maintained under the specific identification inventory method. FIFO procedures which were voluntarily discontinued may be reinstated, but not for merchandise covered by any warehouse entry for which FIFO was discontinued.

(g) *Warehouse proprietor submission.* Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (h) of this section or §19.19(b) of this part, the warehouse proprietor must prepare a Warehouse Proprietor's Submission on CBP Form 300 within 45 calendar days from the end of the business year and maintain the Submission on file for 5 years from the end of the business year covered by the Submission. The proprietor must submit to the port director, within 10 business days after preparation of the CBP Form 300, a letter signed by the proprietor certifying that the CBP Form 300 has been prepared, is available for CBP review, and is accurate. If the proprietor of a Class 2 or Class 9 warehouse has merchandise covered by one warehouse entry, but stored in multiple warehouse facilities as provided for under §144.34 of this chapter, the CBP Form 300 must cover all locations and warehouses of the proprietor. An alternative format may be used for providing the information required on the CBP Form 300.

(h) *Annual reconciliation—(1) Report.* Instead of preparing CBP Form 300 as required under paragraph (g) of this section, the proprietor of a class 2, importers' private bonded warehouse, and proprietors of classes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 warehouses if the warehouse proprietor and the importer are the same party, must prepare a reconciliation report within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year unless the port director authorizes an extension for reasonable cause. The proprietor shall retain the annual reconciliation report for 5 years from the end of the fiscal year covered

by the report. The report must be available for a spot check or audit by CBP, but need not be furnished to CBP unless requested. There is no form specified for the preparation of the report.

(2) *Information required—(i) General.* Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (h)(2)(ii) of this section, the report must contain the company name; address of the warehouse; class of warehouse; date of inventory or information on cycle counts; a description of merchandise for each entry or unique identifier, quantity on hand at the beginning of the year, cumulative receipts and transfers (by unit), quantity on hand at the end of the year, and cumulative positive and negative adjustments (by unit) made during the year.

(ii) *Class 9 warehouses.* If the proprietor of a Class 9 warehouse successfully demonstrates, by application to the appropriate port director, that shortages will be reported within 20 calendar days of discovery, the port director may approve the submission of a report that contains the company name; address of the warehouse; class of warehouse; date of inventory or information on cycle counts; date when resulting shortages and overages are reported to CBP; a description of merchandise for each entry or unique identifier; and a listing of all entries open at the beginning of the year, added during the year, and closed during the year.

(iii) *Multiple facilities.* If the proprietor of a Class 2 or Class 9 warehouse has merchandise covered by one warehouse entry, but stored in multiple warehouse facilities as provided for under §144.34 of this chapter, the annual reconciliation report must cover all locations and warehouses of the proprietor at the same port. If the annual reconciliation report includes entries for which merchandise was transferred to a warehouse without filing a rewarehouse entry, as allowed under §144.34, the annual reconciliation report must contain sufficient detail to show all required information by location where the merchandise is stored. For example, if merchandise covered by a single entry is stored in warehouses located in 3 different ports, the annual reconciliation report should specify individually the beginning and

ending inventory balances, cumulative receipts, transfers, and positive and negative adjustments for each location.

(3) *Certification.* The proprietor must submit to the port director within 10 business days after preparation of the annual reconciliation report, a letter signed by the proprietor certifying that the annual reconciliation has been prepared, is available for CBP review, and is accurate. The certification letter must contain the proprietor's IRS number; date of fiscal year end; the name and street address of the warehouse; the name, title, and telephone number of the person having custody of the records; and the address where the records are stored. Reporting of shortages and overages based on the annual reconciliation will be made in accordance with paragraph (d)(3) of this section. Any previously unreported shortages and overages should be reported to the port director and any unpaid duties, taxes and fees should be paid at this time.

(i) *System review.* The proprietor must perform an annual internal review of the inventory control and record-keeping system and must prepare and maintain on file a report identifying any deficiency discovered and corrective action taken, to ensure that the system meets the requirements of this part.

(j) *Special requirements.* A warehouse proprietor submission (CBP Form 300) or annual reconciliation must be prepared for each facility or location as defined in §§19.2(a) and 19.35(c) of this part. When merchandise is transferred from one facility or location to another without filing a rewarehouse entry, as provided for in §144.34(c) of this chapter, the submission/reconciliation for the warehouse where the entry was originally filed should account for all merchandise under the warehouse entry, indicating the quantity in each location.

[T.D. 97-19, 62 FR 15836, Apr. 3, 1997, as amended by T.D. 99-78, 64 FR 57565, Oct. 26, 1999; T.D. 02-65, 67 FR 68033, Nov. 8, 2002; CBP Dec. 04-28, 69 FR 52599, Aug. 27, 2004; CBP Dec. 09-48, 74 FR 68684, Dec. 29, 2009]

MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSES

§ 19.13 Requirements for establishment of warehouse.

(a) Buildings or parts of buildings and other enclosures may be designated as bonded manufacturing warehouses if the port director is satisfied that their location, construction, and arrangement afford adequate protection to the revenue. Such warehouses shall be used solely and exclusively for the purpose for which they are bonded. The general provisions pertaining to warehouses for the storage of bonded merchandise shall, so far as relevant, apply to bonded manufacturing warehouses.

(b) Application for the establishment of such a warehouse shall be made to the director of the port where the premises are situated, setting forth the size, construction, and location of the premises, the manufacture proposed to be carried on, and the kinds of materials intended to be stored and used therein.

(c) The procedure outlined in §19.2 with respect to the application to bond the premises and the execution of the bond shall be followed.

(d) A list of all articles intended to be manufactured in the warehouse shall be filed with the port director. Such list shall set forth the specific names under which the articles are to be exported and under which they will be known to the trade, and shall show the names of all the ingredients entering into the manufacture of such articles, with the quantities of such ingredients or materials as may be dutiable or taxable.

(e) Proprietors of such warehouses are required to conform strictly to the formulas filed with the bond, or subsequently, and in no instance shall an article be permitted to be manufactured in or withdrawn from the warehouse which does not contain all the ingredients and in the quantities specified in the formula for the manufacture of such article, or which contains any ingredient not specified in the formula.

(f) Manufactured articles shall be marked with the trade name of the goods and may be marked, in addition,

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with the formulas and with such insignia or name as may be indicated or desired by the purchaser, if such additional marking will in no manner conflict with the requirements of the formula or present or create a false or misleading statement or impression.

(g) *Secure storage.* Each bonded manufacturing warehouse shall have a secured area separated from the remainder of the premises to be used exclusively for the storage of imported merchandise, domestic spirits, and merchandise subject to internal-revenue tax transferred into the warehouse for manufacture. A like area shall be provided to be used exclusively for the storage of products manufactured in the warehouse. The area shall be secured to prevent any unauthorized person from having access thereto and the goods therein shall be arranged in a manner to assist a Customs officer in making the required examination or taking samples for analysis. The areas for storage of bonded material and manufactured products shall be secured in accordance with the standards prescribed in § 19.4(b)(6) of this part. The proprietor shall mark each package with the correct warehouse entry number and date until manufacturing takes place. After manufacture, the proprietor shall mark each package of the finished product with the warehouse entry number and date.

(h) Entry shall be made and duties paid, where applicable, on any imported machinery or other equipment or apparatus that is for the construction of the warehouse or for the pursuit of its business.

[28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49372, Nov. 1, 1982; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41169, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51254, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 97-19, 62 FR 15839, Apr. 3, 1997]

§ 19.13a Recordkeeping requirements.

The proprietor of a manufacturing warehouse shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of §§ 19.4(b) and 19.12. In addition, the proprietor shall:

(a) Record all transfers from any storage area to a manufacturing area, and record all transfers from a manufacturing area to a finished product

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storage area, in the proprietor's inventory control and accounting records;

(b) Take an annual physical inventory of the merchandise as provided in § 19.12(d)(5) in conjunction with the annual submission required by § 19.12(g); and

(c) Record all manufacturing operations performed within the warehouse with sufficient detail to determine whether there has been compliance with the manufacturing formula filed with Customs and to permit Customs to audit use and disposition of the merchandise.

[T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41169, Oct. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. 97-19, 62 FR 15839, Apr. 3, 1997]

§ 19.14 Materials for use in manufacturing warehouse.

(a) Imported merchandise to be used in a bonded manufacturing warehouse shall be entered on Customs Form 7501, or its electronic equivalent, at the port at which such warehouse is located. Such form shall be prepared in 5 copies and shall contain all of the statistical information as provided in § 141.61(e) of this chapter. If the merchandise has been imported or entered for warehouse at another port, it may be forwarded to the port at which the manufacturing warehouse is located under an immediate transportation without appraisal entry or warehouse withdrawal for transportation, whichever is applicable.

(b) *Bond required.* Before the transfer of the merchandise to the manufacturing warehouse is permitted, a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in § 113.62 of this chapter shall be required.

(c) *Domestic merchandise.* When the proprietor of any bonded manufacturing warehouse desires to receive therein any domestic merchandise, except merchandise subject to internal-revenue tax, to be used in connection with the manufacturer of articles permitted to be manufactured in such warehouse, including packages, coverings, vessels, and labels used in putting up such articles, an application in the following form shall be sent to the port director for approval and after approval retained by the warehouse proprietor:

U.S. Cust. and Border Prof., DHS; Treas.

§ 19.15

APPLICATION TO RECEIVE FREE MATERIALS

Port of _____, 19 ____.

To the Port Director:

Application is hereby made to receive into the bonded manufacturing warehouse known as _____ situated at _____ the following described articles and materials:

Marks	Nos.	Description	Quantity	Value
.....
.....
.....

(Signature) _____
 Port _____, 19 ____.

To the warehouse proprietor in charge of the bonded manufacturing warehouse specified above:

The above described articles and materials are hereby permitted to be received into the warehouse in your charge, to be used therein in connection with the manufacture of articles as authorized by law.
 Port Director _____

(d) *Domestic spirits and wines.* For the transfer of domestic spirits from the bonded premises of a distilled spirits plant to a bonded manufacturing warehouse, or for the transfer of domestic wines from a bonded wine cellar to a bonded manufacturing warehouse, a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.62 of this chapter, shall be required.

(e) *Monthly statement.* At the end of each month, the proprietor shall file with the port director a statement of all imported merchandise on which Internal Revenue tax has not been paid which was used by the proprietor in the manufacture of articles. The statement shall report this information for each warehouse entry represented in the manufacturing process.

[28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 73-312, 38 FR 30882, Nov. 8, 1973; T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49373, Nov. 1, 1982; T.D. 84-129, 49 FR 23166, June 5, 1984; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41169, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 85-123, 50 FR 29953, July 23, 1985; CBP Dec. 15-14, 80 FR 61286, Oct. 13, 2015]

§ 19.15 Withdrawal for exportation of articles manufactured in bond; waste or byproducts for consumption.

(a) Except cigars manufactured in bond and supplies for vessels, no arti-

cles or materials received into a bonded manufacturing warehouse or articles manufactured therefrom shall be withdrawn or removed therefrom except for direct exportation or transportation and exportation in bond to a foreign country. The exportation or shipment shall in every case be under the supervision of Customs.

(b) The coverings or containers of imported articles or materials, whether or not subject to duty apart from their contents, are not "articles or materials" within the meaning of section 311, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and need not be exported, but may be withdrawn from the warehouse for consumption under Customs Form 7501, or its electronic equivalent, upon payment of the duties applicable to such coverings or containers in their condition as withdrawn.

(c) Labels, coverings, and empty containers imported to be used in putting up the manufactured articles, if subject to duty or tax, constitute "articles or materials" within the meaning of section 311, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, but may be withdrawn for consumption upon payment of all applicable duties and taxes.

(d) When waste or a byproduct is withdrawn for consumption, Customs Form 7501, or its electronic equivalent, shall be used, modified as necessary and describing in detail the waste or byproduct and the imported material from which it was produced. Such waste or byproduct shall be appraised at its wholesale value at the time of withdrawal in the principal markets of the country from which the material was imported, determined in accordance with the provisions of section 402, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. Upon payment of the duty, the withdrawal permit shall be issued for delivery and a proper credit given upon the manufacturer's bond.

(e) Each withdrawal covering the items which are permitted to be withdrawn for consumption shall contain a summary statement thereon, showing for each class of merchandise the quantity on hand in the account, the quantity covered by the withdrawal presented, and the quantity remaining in the warehouse account, if any.

(f) The general procedure covering warehouse withdrawals for exportation must be followed in the case of articles withdrawn for exportation from a bonded manufacturing warehouse.

(g)(1) Articles may be withdrawn for transportation and delivery to a bonded storage warehouse at an exterior port under the provisions of section 311, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1311), for the sole purpose of immediate exportation, except for distilled spirits which may be withdrawn under the provisions of §311 for transportation and delivery to any bonded storage warehouse for the sole purpose of immediate exportation or may be withdrawn pursuant to section 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309(a)). To make a withdrawal an in-bond application must be filed (see part 18 of this chapter), as provided for in §144.36 of this chapter. A rewarehouse entry shall be made in accordance with §144.34(b) of this chapter, supported by a bond on CBP Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.63 of this chapter.

(2) Domestic distilled spirits transferred from a Customs bonded manufacturing warehouse, class 6, to a Customs bonded storage warehouse, class 2 or 3, in accordance with section 311, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1311), shall be rewarehoused in accordance with the procedure for withdrawal and rewarehousing set forth in paragraph (g)(1) of this section. For other regulations concerning the entry and withdrawal of distilled spirits, see §144.15 of this chapter.

(h) No merchandise manufactured in a bonded manufacturing warehouse may be withdrawn by a person other than the manufacturer either from the manufacturing warehouse or from a warehouse where the merchandise is stored awaiting direct exportation, unless an authorization of the manufacturer is endorsed on the face of the withdrawal, or the manufacturer previously and in writing has transferred the right of withdrawal.

(i) When spirits and wines are withdrawn for shipment to Puerto Rico under section 311, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the procedure outlined in §7.1 of this chapter shall be followed.

(j) As proof of manufacture and exportation, the manufacturer, within 6 months from the date of demand by the port director, shall file in the case of each transaction or period of manufacture a statement certified by the warehouse proprietor showing the date and number of the bond, the quantity and identity of the dutiable or taxable merchandise used, and the quantity and description of the articles into which it has been manufactured, together with the quantities of any byproducts and waste produced. In the case of articles manufactured with the use of distilled spirits, the statement shall also be verified by the foreman or chemist of the factory and shall show the number of packages of spirits used, the marks and numbers, the number of wine, proof and taxable gallons, and the degree of proof.

(k) The same proofs of exportation shall be required as in the case of other warehouse withdrawals for exportation.

(l) When the fact of exportation of all the products has been established by such proofs and any byproducts and waste have been exported or released for consumption, the bond given by the manufacturer, or the charges against his bond, shall be canceled.

(m) Shortage, irregular delivery, and nondelivery occurring with respect to merchandise withdrawn from bonded manufacturing warehouse while it is under transportation in bond shall be charged against the bonded carrier.

[28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 73-62, 38 FR 5630, Mar. 2, 1973; T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17446, July 2, 1973; T.D. 78-298, 43 FR 38382, Aug. 28, 1978; T.D. 80-271, 45 FR 75641, Nov. 17, 1980; T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49373, Nov. 1, 1982; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41170, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51254, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 95-81, 60 FR 52295, Oct. 6, 1995; CBP Dec. 15-14, 80 FR 61286, Oct. 13, 2015; CBP Dec. 17-13, 82 FR 45404, Sept. 28, 2017]

§ 19.16 [Reserved]

SMELTING AND REFINING WAREHOUSES

§ 19.17 Application to establish warehouse; bond.

(a) *Application.* Application for the bonding of a plant of a manufacturer engaged in the smelting or refining, or both, of metal-bearing materials as

provided for in section 312, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to reduce the metal content thereof to an unwrought metal, or metal in the form of oxides or other compounds which are obtained directly from the treatment of the dutiable materials provided for in chapters 26 and 71 through 83, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), shall be made by the manufacturer, to the director of the port nearest in which such plant is situated, giving the location of the premises and setting forth the work proposed to be carried on therein.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) *Discontinuance.* At the request of the proprietor the bonded status of the warehouse may be discontinued at any time provided the port director approves such discontinuance and the proprietor complies with directions of the port director with respect to the disposition of merchandise which may remain in the warehouse. The number of warehouses covered by a blanket smelting and refining bond may be reduced by discontinuance without necessitating a new bond unless the proprietor so desires.

(d) Upon the importation at any seaport or frontier port of the United States of metal-bearing materials in any form intended for a bonded smelting or refining warehouse situated at some other port of entry, they may be forwarded under an immediate transportation without appraisal entry.

(e) *Bond.* Upon the arrival of imported metal-bearing material in any form for the purpose of being smelted or refined, or both, in bond at a port where a bonded smelting or refining warehouse is established, it shall be entered for warehouse. A bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.62 of this chapter shall be on file. The port director shall thereupon issue a permit to the inspector to send such metal bearing materials from the importing vessel or vehicle by designated bonded vessels or vehicles to the smelting and refining warehouse named in the entry.

(f) Bonded metal-bearing materials shall be kept separate and distinct from nonbonded material until they have been sampled and weighed. The proprietor shall maintain a report of

sampling, weighing, and assay of each shipment of bonded materials received into the warehouse for 5 years after liquidation of the warehouse entry for shipment.

(g) *Statement of inventory and bond charges.* Where two or more smelting or refining warehouses are included under one blanket smelting and refining bond, an overall statement must be prepared and maintained by the principal named in the bond by the 28th of each month, showing the inventory as of the close of the preceding month, of all metals on hand at each plant covered by the blanket bond and the total of bonded charges for all plants. If the warehouses covered by an overall statement are located in more than one port, each port director may choose to verify the accuracy of the inventory report only with respect to that portion of the report that relates to amounts held at a plant that is located within that port director's jurisdiction. All discrepancies which cannot be reconciled by the port director shall be reported to Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service. If Headquarters finds that the aggregate quantity of dutiable metal at the several plants does not equal the quantity charged against the blanket bond, duties shall be collected for the quantity determined to be deficient.

[28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 74-247, 39 FR 34650, Sept. 27, 1974; T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49373, Nov. 1, 1982; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41170, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51254, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 90-78, 55 FR 40166, Oct. 2, 1990; T.D. 95-99, 60 FR 62733, Dec. 7, 1995; T.D. 99-78, 64 FR 57565, Oct. 26, 1999]

§19.18 Smelting and refining; allowance for wastage; withdrawal for consumption.

(a) Except where absolute deductions have been allowed in the liquidation of the entry for losses on copper, lead, and zinc content of metal-bearing materials, pursuant to Chapter 26, Additional U.S. Note 1, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (see §151.55 of this chapter), the actual percentage of losses by weight shall be allowed if more than 90 percent by weight of:

(1) The zinc content initially treated at any lead plant, (2) the copper content of the imported materials treated at any zinc plant, or (3) the copper,

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lead, or zinc content of the imported material initially treated at any plant other than a copper, lead, or zinc plant is lost in processing such materials. Such actual percentage of losses by weight of the metal content shall be that shown by the manufacturer's annual statement. Such losses shall be applied in the liquidation of the entry to materials entered for consumption or for warehouse, during a 12-month period beginning on the first day of the month nearest to 90 days after the close of the manufacturer's fiscal year immediately preceding such 90-day period, provided the importer makes claim therefor in writing at the time the merchandise is entered. No further wastage shall be allowed. The full dutiable contents of such metal-bearing materials, as ascertained by commercial assay made by the Government chemists, less the wastage allowance (including dutiable metals entirely lost in smelting or refining, or both), shall constitute the quantity of dutiable metal which must be either exported, duty-paid, or transferred to another bonded warehouse in order to secure the cancellation of the charge made against the proprietor's bond as shown by the warehouse or rewarehouse entry account.

(b) Upon the withdrawal for consumption of metal so smelted or refined, or both, duty shall be collected thereon without the allowance for wastage, except where the metal was transferred to a bonded Customs warehouse other than a smelting warehouse and withdrawn therefrom for consumption. However, duty-paid warehouse withdrawals for consumption may be filed with regard to metal which will be physically withdrawn in the form of smelted or refined products whether at the time of the filing of the withdrawal papers the dutiable metal covered by the bond charge being cancelled by the withdrawal is in the form of ores, concentrates, crude metals, or intermediate products. If the warehouse withdrawal for consumption covers a product which does not sustain the full wastage allowable (see §19.22) prior to being physically released from Customs custody, a proportionate part only of such wastage may be allowed. The warehouse withdrawal and deliv-

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ery permit shall state the estimated amount of the dutiable metal contained in the products, and the warehouse withdrawal shall specify the applicable wastage. A quantity of dutiable metal equivalent to the smelted or refined products covered by each withdrawal for consumption must be actually on hand at the plant or plants covered by the bond at the time of filing the withdrawals; but neither the actual ability to withdraw smelted or refined products from the warehouse nor the actual physical condition described in the withdrawal will be required at the time of filing the withdrawal.

[28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17446, July 2, 1973; T.D. 82-90, 47 FR 20753, May 14, 1982; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51254, Dec. 21, 1988]

§ 19.19 Manufacturers' records; annual statement.

(a) Every manufacturer engaged in smelting or refining, or both, shall immediately notify the director of the port nearest which the plant is located of any material change in the character of the metal-bearing materials smelted or refined and of any change in the methods of smelting or refining. Each plant for which any of the deductions provided for in Chapter 26, Additional U.S. Note 1, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, is to be claimed shall maintain complete smelting and refining records showing the receipts and disposition of each shipment of materials received in the plant. If losses are to be claimed under paragraph (c) of said headnote, a record shall be kept which will become a part of the annual statement described in paragraph (b) of this section. These records shall be retained for a period of not less than 5 years. In the case of records forming the basis of such an annual statement, the period for retention shall run from the date of the related annual statement. All such records shall be made available to the port director for such inspection and verification as he may deem advisable.

(b) Every manufacturer engaged in smelting or refining, or both, must prepare and submit to the port director at the port nearest which the plant is located an annual statement for the fiscal year for the plant involved not

later than 60 days after the termination of that fiscal year. The annual statement for the smelting or refining warehouse or both, shall be in lieu of the warehouse proprietors submission required by §19.12. No specific form is prescribed in which such statement shall be prepared. As basic information, the statement shall show the quantities of metal-bearing materials on hand at the beginning of the period and the dutiable contents thereof; the quantities of metal-bearing materials received during the period and the dutiable contents thereof; the total metal-bearing materials to be accounted for and the dutiable contents thereof; the quantities of metal-bearing materials on hand at the end of the period and the dutiable contents thereof; and the quantities of metal-bearing materials worked during the period and the dutiable contents thereof. The statement of the quantity of metal-bearing materials worked during the period shall show the quantity of foreign material and the quantity of domestic material put in process during the smelting operations. The statement shall contain such further information concerning the quantities and kinds of metals and intermediary products produced at the plant as will show the wastage sustained in the smelting and refining operation.

[T.D. 67-139, 32 FR 8134, June 6, 1967, as amended by T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49374, Nov. 1, 1982; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51254, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 99-78, 64 FR 57565, Oct. 26, 1999]

§19.20 Withdrawal of products from bonded smelting or refining warehouses.

(a) *For exportation.* The general procedure governing warehouse withdrawals for exportation shall be followed in the case of the withdrawal for exportation of dutiable metal from a bonded smelting or refining warehouse.

(b) *For transfer to another bonded warehouse.* (1) Withdrawal for transfer to another bonded warehouse shall be at the risk and expense of the applicant, and the general regulations governing the transfer of bonded merchandise from one warehouse to another or the transfer of imported materials from a bonded storage warehouse to a

bonded manufacturing warehouse shall be followed so far as applicable.

(2) In the case of transportation to another port, the transportation entry shall show the quantity of metal withdrawn the wastage applicable thereto, and the imported material from which such metal was produced, together with any dutiable metal charged on entry.

§ 19.21 Smelting and refining in separate establishments.

(a) If the operations of smelting and refining are not carried on in the same establishment, the smelted and unrefined products obtained from the smelting of imported materials in a bonded smelting warehouse may be removed therefrom for shipment to a bonded refining warehouse located at the same or another port under the general procedure for transfer from one bonded warehouse to another.

(b) When the transfer is to a bonded refining warehouse located at another port, the smelted and unrefined products or bullion obtained from the smelting of the imported material shall be weighed, sampled, and assayed before withdrawal, the sampling to be performed under Government supervision in accordance with §19.4 and the commercial practice in effect at the plant. A report of sampling, weight, and assay of transferred material shall be maintained for 5 years after liquidation of the warehouse entry.

(c) The withdrawal for transportation shall show the gross weight of the smelted and unrefined products withdrawn, the weight of the dutiable metal contained therein, the wastage applicable thereto and the duties properly chargeable on the withdrawn products as shown by the import entry.

(d) The rewarehouse entry covering the smelted and unrefined products at the bonded refining warehouse to which they are transferred shall be made out in accordance with the weights and duties shown on the withdrawal for transportation.

(e) Upon withdrawal of the metal from the bonded refining warehouse for export, the warehouse account of the refining warehouse shall be credited

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with the amount of metal so withdrawn, plus the refining wastage prescribed for said refining warehouse, plus the smelting wastage prescribed for the bonded smelting warehouse in which the smelted and unrefined products were produced, together with the amount of any dutiable metals entirely lost in the smelting or refining, or both. However, when the metal is withdrawn for consumption, duty shall be collected on an amount of metal-bearing materials in their condition as imported equivalent to that from which such metal would be producible. No allowance for either smelting or refining wastage shall be permitted, except where the metal is withdrawn from a Customs warehouse other than a bonded smelting and refining warehouse.

[28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49374, Nov. 1, 1982; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41170, Oct. 19, 1984]

§ 19.22 Withdrawal of metal refined in part from imported crude metal and in part from crude metal produced from imported materials.

Upon withdrawal for exportation of metal from a bonded warehouse engaged in refining, or smelting and refining, part of which metal was obtained from imported crude metal and part from crude metal produced by smelting imported materials, the warehouse account shall be credited with the quantity of metal so withdrawn, plus (a) the refining wastage allowance prescribed for that establishment, and (b) the smelting wastage allowance prescribed for the establishment in which the imported materials were smelted, and (c) any dutiable metals shown on the warehouse entry or the rewarehouse entry filed at the first-mentioned warehouse which have been lost and are attributable to the exported product. However, upon withdrawal of such refined metal for consumption, no allowance shall be made for wastage except where the withdrawal is made from a bonded Customs warehouse other than a bonded smelting and refining warehouse.

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§ 19.23 Withdrawal for exportation from one port to be credited on warehouse entry account at another port.

On exportation of metal pursuant to the provisions of section 312(b)(1), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the general procedure covering warehouse withdrawals for exportation shall be followed. The proprietor of the plant from which the withdrawal is made shall prepare a sufficient number of copies of withdrawals on Customs Form 7512, in addition to any other copies required by the regulations, to enable the director of the port of withdrawal to forward a copy to the director of each other port where credit is to be applied. Such withdrawals shall designate the plant or plants which are to receive the credit, shall specify the warehouse entry number or numbers to which the credit is to be applied, and shall state the quantity of dutiable metal which is to be applied to each warehouse entry specified, and when any of the credits specified represent the last withdrawal against a particular warehouse entry, the words "final withdrawal" shall be shown on the withdrawal. When two or more plants nearest a given port are designated to receive credit, sufficient copies of the withdrawals shall be prepared to cover each such plant and entry. If at the time of withdrawal the warehouse proprietor does not know the plants or warehouse entry numbers which are to be credited with the withdrawal, or the metallic content of the dutiable metal being exported, the preparation of the before-mentioned copies of Customs Form 7512 may be postponed for a period of not longer than 30 days from the date of the movement of the dutiable metal from the plant. In such cases, a so-called memorandum withdrawal, in the number of copies provided for in §144.37 of this chapter, may be used in the first instance for the purpose of obtaining the required Customs record of the exportation of the dutiable metal under Customs supervision. All memorandum withdrawals shall be conspicuously endorsed "Memorandum Withdrawal."

[28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17447, July 2, 1973; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51254, Dec. 21, 1988]

§ 19.24 Theoretical transfer without physical shipment of dutiable metal.

(a) Transfer may be made from one port of entry to another by a withdrawal for transportation and rewarehouse executed in regular form without physical shipment of the metal, provided enough like metal in any form is on hand at the establishment to which the theoretical transfer is made to satisfy the new bond obligations.

(b) The wastage allowance established for the plant from which the original withdrawal for transportation was made shall be shown on the transfer withdrawal and set up as a part of the charge against the bond at the plant to which the metal was theoretically transferred. Such wastage shall govern and be the basis for allowance when metal is withdrawn from the plant where the theoretical rewarehousing was affected.

§ 19.25 Credit to be applied under various forms of withdrawals.

(a) The warehouse entry account of the plant designated in the withdrawal to receive credit for the exportation shall be credited with the following:

(1) The quantity of dutiable metal exported.

(2) The wastage in effect on the date of entry at the plant of initial treatment of such materials.

(3) The proportion of any other dutiable metals in the importation being credited which were lost at the said plant in the production of a quantity of dutiable metal equal to that exported.

(b) If credit is being applied to a charge set up by a theoretical transfer under § 19.24 at the plant designated in the withdrawal to receive the credit, the wastages to be applied shall be those set up at such plant in connection with the theoretical transfer, irrespective of the date of the withdrawal.

(c) On the transfer of dutiable metal to a bonded storage warehouse, credit shall be applied at the plant designated in the withdrawal to receive the credit in the manner provided for in paragraph (a) of this section with respect to withdrawals for exportation. The charge so credited at the plant shall be set up on the warehouse entry account of the storage warehouse to which the

dutiable metal has been transferred. In the case of the withdrawal of dutiable metal for transfer to a bonded manufacturing warehouse, credit shall be applied in the same manner at the plant designated in the withdrawal to receive the credit, but the charge set upon the warehouse entry account of the bonded manufacturing warehouse shall be limited to the quantity of dutiable metal transferred to such warehouse.

SPACE BONDED FOR THE STORAGE OF
WHEAT

§ 19.29 Sealing of bins or other bonded space.

The outlets to all bins or other space bonded for the storage of imported wheat shall be sealed by affixing locks or in bond seals to the rope or chain which controls the gear mechanism for opening the outlets, or such other method which will effectively prevent the removal of, or access to, the wheat in the bonded space except under such supervision as required by §§ 19.4 and 101.2(c) of this chapter.

[T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49374, Nov. 1, 1982, as amended by T.D. 98-22, 63 FR 11825, Mar. 11, 1998]

§ 19.30 Domestic wheat not to be allowed in bonded space.

The presence of domestic wheat in space bonded for the storage of imported wheat shall not be permitted.

§ 19.31 Bulk wheat of different classes and grades not to be commingled in storage.

All wheat shall be stored by class and grade according to the Official Grain Standards of the United States or the official standards of the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners, in bins, compartments, or other enclosed spaces identified by clearly distinguishable insignia securely affixed thereto, so as to facilitate the maintenance of identity of the wheat. There shall be no mixing or commingling of different classes or grades of wheat in the same bin, battery of bins, or other bonded space. If the wheat is stored in bags or other transportation containers, such bags or containers shall be so marked and so placed in the warehouse that the identity of the

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wheat will not be lost while in storage, to permit easy access to all lots, and to facilitate inspecting, sampling, and the identification of each lot.

CROSS REFERENCE: For regulations relating to the Official U.S. Standards for Grain, see 7 CFR part 810.

§ 19.32 Wheat manipulation; reconditioning.

(a) The mixing, blending, or commingling of imported wheat and domestic wheat, or of imported wheat of different classes and grades, as an incident of transportation or as an incident of exportation under transportation and exportation entries, direct export entries, or withdrawals for exportation shall not be permitted. Applications for permission to manipulate wheat under the provisions of section 562, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, shall be approved only after the concurrence of all interested Federal agencies has been furnished by the applicant.

(b) Where it is found that elevating, screening, blowing, fumigating, or drying of the wheat is essential to keep it in condition, the proprietor of the warehouse shall submit an application in writing to the port director. All such operations shall be performed under Customs supervision adequate to preclude unauthorized access to the wheat.

§ 19.33 General order; transportation in bond.

The provisions of §§19.29 through 19.32 shall be applicable to those parts of any premises in which imported wheat is stored in a general-order status, or stored pending exportation under an entry for exportation or for transportation and exportation.

§ 19.34 Customs supervision.

Port directors shall exercise such supervision and control over the transactions covered by §§19.29 through 19.32 as will insure that there will be no unauthorized access to the imported wheat and no unauthorized mixing, blending, or commingling of such imported wheat. Importers, exporters, proprietors of Customs bonded warehouses, bonded common carriers, and others handling imported wheat in con-

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tinuous Customs custody shall maintain such records as will enable Customs officers to verify the handling to which the imported wheat has been subjected, and to establish whether there has been a proper accounting to Customs for any increase in the quantity of the wheat or shortages resulting from shrinkage or other factors. These records shall be retained for a period of 5 years from the date of the transaction. Port directors shall from time to time request the appropriate Customs officer to examine such records of importers, exporters, warehouse proprietors, bonded common carriers, and others handling such wheat in continuous Customs custody as may be deemed necessary to ascertain whether there has been any failure to comply with the applicable Customs laws and regulations.

[28 FR 14763, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 79-159, 44 FR 31968, June 4, 1979; T.D. 82-204, 47 FR 49374, Nov. 1, 1982]

DUTY-FREE STORES

SOURCE: Sections 19.35 through 19.39 issued by T.D. 92-81, 57 FR 37698, Aug. 20, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 19.35 Establishment of duty-free stores (Class 9 warehouses).

(a) *General.* A class 9 warehouse (duty-free store) may be established for exportation of conditionally duty-free merchandise by individuals departing the Customs territory, inclusive of foreign trade zones, by aircraft, vessel, or departing directly by vehicle or on foot to a contiguous country. Such articles must accompany the individual on his person or in the same aircraft, vessel, or vehicle in which the individual departs. "Conditionally duty-free merchandise" means merchandise sold by a duty-free store on which duties and/or internal revenue taxes (where applicable) have not been paid. Except insofar as the provisions of this section and §§19.36-19.39 are more specific, the procedures for bonded warehouses apply to duty-free stores (Class 9 warehouses).

(b) *Location.* A duty-free store (class 9 warehouse) may be established or located only:

(1) Within the same port of entry from which a purchaser of duty-free

store merchandise departs the Customs territory;

(2) Within 25 statute miles from the exit point through which a purchaser of duty-free store merchandise departs the Customs territory; or

(3) In the case of an airport store, within any staffed port of entry, or within 25 statute miles from any staffed port of entry.

(c) *Integrated locations.* A Class 9 warehouse with multiple noncontiguous sales and crib locations (see §19.37(a) of this part) containing conditionally duty-free merchandise and requested by the proprietor may be treated by Customs as one location if:

(1) The proprietor can provide Customs upon demand with the proper on-hand balance of each inventory item in each storage location, sales room, crib, mobile crib, delivery cart, or other conveyance or noncontiguous location; and

(2) The recordkeeping system is centralized up to the point where a sale is made so as to automatically reduce the sale quantity by location from centralized inventory or inventory records must be updated no less frequently than at the end of each business day to reflect that day's activity.

(d) *Exit point.* The exit point referred to in paragraph (b) of this section means an area in close proximity to an actual exit for departing from the Customs territory, including the gate holding area in the case of an airport, but only if there is reasonable assurance that conditionally duty-free merchandise delivered in the gate holding area will be exported from the Customs territory. The exit point in the case of a land border or seaport duty-free store is the point at which a departing individual has no practical alternative to continuing on to a foreign country or to returning to Customs territory by passing through a U.S. Customs inspection facility. The port director's decision as to what constitutes the exit point or reasonable assurance of exportation in a given situation is final.

(e) *Notice to customers.* Class 9 warehouse proprietors shall display in prominent places where they will be noticed and read by customers signs which state clearly that any condi-

tionally duty-free merchandise purchased from the store:

(1) Has not been subjected to any U.S. Federal duty or tax;

(2) If brought back to the United States must be declared and is subject to U.S. Federal duty and tax with personal exemption; and,

(3) Is subject to the customs laws and regulations, including possible duties and taxes, of any foreign country to which it is taken.

(f) *Security of sales rooms and cribs.* The physical and procedural security requirements of §19.4(b)(6) of this part shall be applied to the security of the sales rooms and cribs by the port director. The proprietor shall establish procedures to safeguard the merchandise so as to accommodate the movement of purchasers and prospective purchasers of conditionally duty-free merchandise contained in duty-free sales rooms and cribs.

(g) *Approval of governmental authority.* If a state or local or other governmental authority, incident to its jurisdiction over any airport, seaport, or other exit point facility, requires that a concession or other form of approval be obtained from that authority with respect to the operation of a duty-free store under which merchandise is delivered to or through such facility for exportation, merchandise incident to such operation may not be withdrawn for exportation and transferred to or through such facility unless the operator of the duty-free store demonstrates to the port director that the concession or approval required for the enterprise has been obtained.

[T.D. 92-81, 57 FR 37698, Aug. 20, 1992, as amended by T.D. 97-19, 62 FR 15839, Apr. 3, 1997; T.D. 00-33, 65 FR 31261, May 17, 2000]

§ 19.36 Requirements for duty-free store operations.

(a) *Withdrawals.* Merchandise withdrawn under the sales ticket procedure in §144.37(h) of this chapter may be delivered only to individuals departing from the customs territory for exportation or to persons and organizations for use as specified in subpart I, part 148, of this chapter. Withdrawals of other kinds may be made from Class 9 warehouses, but only through separate withdrawals (or withdrawals under

blanket permit for vessel or aircraft supplies) under an approved permit of the port director as provided in §144.39 of this chapter.

(b) *Procedures required.* Each duty-free store must establish, maintain, and follow written procedures to provide reasonable assurance to the port director that conditionally duty-free merchandise purchased therein will be exported from the customs territory. A copy of any change in the procedure will be provided to the port director before it is implemented. However, receipt by CBP of the procedures of any change thereto must not be construed as approval by CBP of the procedures. The port director is responsible for ensuring that each enterprise has established guidelines with CBP and is complying with those guidelines, giving assurance that proper supervision exists when delivery is made to the purchaser at or before the exit point. The port director may at any time require any change in the procedures deemed necessary for assurance of exportation.

(c) *Personal-use restrictions.* Any duty-free store which delivers conditionally duty-free merchandise to purchasers at an airport exit point must establish, maintain, and enforce written restrictions on the sale of conditionally duty-free merchandise to any one individual to personal-use quantities. Personal-use quantities means quantities that are only suitable for uses other than resale, and includes reasonable quantities for household or family consumption as well as for gifts to others. Proprietors will not knowingly sell or deliver conditionally duty-free merchandise in any quantity to any individual for the purpose of resale. A copy of the restrictions and of any change thereto must be provided to the port director prior to implementation. However, receipt of the written restrictions by CBP will not be construed as approval by CBP of the restrictions. The port director may require any change in the restrictions deemed necessary to conform to the personal-use quantity restriction of this section.

(d) *Reimported merchandise.* Merchandise purchased in a duty-free store is not eligible for exemption from duty, or tax where applicable, under chapter 98, subchapter IV, Harmonized Tariff

Schedule, if it is brought back to the United States after exportation. To enforce this restriction, the port director may require the proprietor to mark or otherwise place a distinguishing identifier on individual items of merchandise to indicate the items were sold in a U.S. duty-free store, if a pattern is disclosed in which such items are being brought back to the United States without declaration. A pattern of undeclared reimportations means a number of instances over a period of time and not isolated instances of unrelated violations. Any such marking required by the port director will be inconspicuous to the purchaser and will not detract from the value of the merchandise. The marking requirement will be limited to the items or types of merchandise noted in the pattern, and will not be extended to all merchandise of the responsible store proprietor unless all or most items are part of the pattern.

(e) *Merchandise eligible for warehousing in duty-free stores (Class 9 Warehouses)*—(1) *In general.* Conditionally duty-free merchandise and other merchandise (domestic merchandise and merchandise which was previously entered or withdrawn for consumption and brought into a duty-free store (Class 9 warehouse) for display and sale or for delivery to purchasers can be warehoused in a duty-free store (Class 9 warehouse), but the conditionally duty-free merchandise and other merchandise must be physically segregated from one another, unless one of the following exceptions apply.

(2) *Marking exception to physical segregation.* Merchandise may be identified or marked “DUTY-PAID” or “U.S.-ORIGIN”, or similar markings, as applicable, to enable CBP officers to easily distinguish conditionally duty-free merchandise from other merchandise in the sales or crib area.

(3) *Electronic inventory exception to physical segregation.* If the proprietor has an electronic inventory system capable of immediately identifying conditionally duty-free merchandise from other merchandise, the proprietor need not physically separate conditionally duty-free merchandise from other merchandise or mark the merchandise.

(f) *Sale of merchandise.* Conditionally duty-free merchandise for exportation at airport or seaport exit points may be sold and delivered only to purchasers who display valid tickets, or in the case of chartered or for-hire flights that have not issued tickets, other proof of impending departure from the customs territory, and to crewmembers who have been engaged for a flight or voyage departing directly from the customs territory with no intermediate stops in the U.S.

(g) *Inventory procedure.* Duty-free store proprietors must maintain, at the duty-free store or at another location approved by the port director, a current inventory separately for each storage area, crib, and sales area containing conditionally duty-free merchandise by warehouse entry, or by unique identifier where permitted by the port director. Proprietors must assure that CBP has ready access to those records, and that the records are stored in such a way as to keep transactions of multiple facilities separated. The inventory must be reconcilable with the accounting and inventory records and the permit file folder requirements of §19.12 (d), (e) and (f) of this part. Proprietors are subject also to the recordkeeping requirements of other paragraphs of §19.12, as well as those of §§19.6(d), 19.37(d), 19.39(d) of this part, and 144.37(h)(3) of this chapter.

[T.D. 92-81, 57 FR 37698, Aug. 20, 1992, as amended by T.D. 97-19, 62 FR 15840, Apr. 3, 1997; CBP Dec. 09-48, 74 FR 68685, Dec. 29, 2009]

§ 19.37 Crib operations.

(a) *Crib.* A crib means a bonded area, separate from the storage area of a Class 9 warehouse, for the retention of a supply of articles for delivery to persons departing from the United States. It shall be located beyond the exit point, unless exception has been made under §19.39 (a) and (b) of this part. The crib may be a permanent location or a mobile facility which is periodically moved to a location beyond the exit point. The quantity of goods in the crib may be an amount requested by the proprietor which is commercially necessary for the delivery operations for a period, if approved by the port director.

The port director may increase or decrease the quantity as deemed necessary for the protection of the revenue and proper administration of U.S. laws and regulations, or may order the return to the storage area of goods remaining unsold.

(b) *Delivery and removal of merchandise.* Conditionally duty-free merchandise shall be delivered to the crib, or removed from the crib for return to the storage area, under the procedures in subpart D, part 125, and §144.34(a), of this chapter, or under a local control system approved by the port director wherein any discrepancy found in the merchandise will be treated as if it occurred in the bonded warehouse. If delivery is made by licensed cartman, cartage vehicles shall be conspicuously marked as provided in §112.27 of this chapter.

(c) *Delivery vehicles.* Vehicles, including mobile cribs, containing conditionally duty-free merchandise for delivery to or from a crib shall carry a listing of the articles contained therein. The proprietor shall provide, upon request by Customs, a transfer document sufficient to account for each movement of inventory among its locations. The merchandise in the vehicles shall be subject to inspection by Customs.

(d) *Retention of records.* Class 9 warehouse proprietors shall maintain records of conditionally duty-free merchandise transported beyond the exit point and returned therefrom, and Customs permits for such movements, for not less than 5 years after exportation of the articles. Such records need not be placed in permit file folders but must be filed by date of movement, destination site and warehouse entry number or by unique identifier where permitted by the port director (see §19.36(g)).

[T.D. 92-81, 57 FR 37698, Aug. 20, 1992, as amended by T.D. 97-19, 62 FR 15840, Apr. 3, 1997]

§ 19.38 Supervision of exportation.

(a) *Sales ticket withdrawals.* Conditionally duty-free merchandise withdrawn under the sales ticket procedure for exportation shall be exported only under Customs supervision as provided in this section and §19.39 of this part.

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General Customs supervision shall be exercised as provided in §19.4 of this part and §101.2(c) of this chapter, and may consist of spot checks of exportation transactions, examination of articles being exported, and audits of the proprietor's records.

(b) *Supervision of ATF bonded exports.* Customs officers may conduct general supervision of exportations of cigarettes and cigars from ATF export bonded warehouses (see 27 CFR part 290) in conjunction with exportation from duty-free stores.

[T.D. 92-81, 57 FR 37698, Aug. 20, 1992, as amended by T.D. 98-22, 63 FR 11825, Mar. 11, 1998]

§ 19.39 Delivery for exportation.

(a) *Delivery to land border locations—*

(1) *Land border locations.* Land border location means an exit point (see §19.35(d)) from which individuals depart to a contiguous country by vehicle or on foot by bridge, tunnel, highway, walkway, or by ferry across a boundary lake or river, but not including departure to a contiguous country by air or sea. Deliveries from a duty-free store for exportation from such locations shall be made to the purchaser only beyond the exit point, except as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) *Delivery at or before exit point.* Delivery of such merchandise may be made at or before the exit point of any location approved by Customs as of August 23, 1988. In such cases, delivery shall be done under the physical supervision of a Customs officer, or in accordance with established guidelines as required by §19.36(b) of this part. The officer shall sign the sales ticket certifying exportation and return it to the proprietor for retention in the files. The port director may also require that the warehouse proprietor have the person receiving the article sign the same copy to certify receipt.

(b) *Delivery to seaport locations—*(1) *Seaport location.* Seaport location means an exit point (see §19.35(d)) from which conditionally duty-free merchandise is delivered to departing individuals for exportation by vessel of more than 5 net tons which is departing directly from the Customs territory to touch and trade in a foreign country. Deliveries for exportation from such loca-

tions may be made only beyond the exit point, except as specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(2) *Delivery at or before exit point.* Delivery of such merchandise may be made at or before the exit point in the case of any locations approved by Customs as of August 23, 1988. In such cases, delivery shall be done under the physical supervision of a Customs officer, or in accordance with established guidelines as required by §19.36(b) of this part. The officer shall sign the sales ticket certifying exportation and return it to the proprietor for retention in the files. The port director may also require that the warehouse proprietor have the person receiving the article sign the same copy to certify receipt.

(c) *Delivery to airport locations.* Airport location means an exit point from which conditionally duty-free merchandise is delivered to departing individuals for exportation on a scheduled, chartered, or "for-hire" airline. Delivery of conditionally duty-free merchandise to be exported from such locations may be made by one of the following five procedures:

(1) *Delivery in sterile area.* A sterile area is an area that is within the airport and to which access is restricted to those passengers departing from Customs territory. In such cases, delivery will be made directly to the purchaser (or a family member or companion travelling with the purchaser) for carrying aboard the aircraft. This method of delivery is not authorized if there is any mixture in the sterile area of individuals arriving from a foreign country, or individuals arriving or departing on a domestic flight, with individuals departing for foreign;

(2) *Passenger delivery.* Merchandise may be delivered by the cartman or duty-free store operator to the purchaser (or a family member or companion travelling with the purchaser) at or beyond the exit point for the flight. The port director may require the exit point to be delimited by marking of its boundaries, or require proper supervision in accordance with established guidelines as required by §19.36(b) of this part, if needed for reasonable assurance that conditionally duty-free merchandise will be exported

with the purchaser or a family member or companion.

(3) *Aircraft delivery.* The merchandise will be delivered by a licensed cartman for lading as baggage directly on the aircraft on which the passenger will depart. The airline will release the merchandise to the purchaser when the aircraft has departed for its foreign destination;

(4) *Unit-load delivery.* Merchandise may be sold to passengers departing from the United States at a prior port of boarding on flights proceeding to a foreign destination which are required to clear with intermediate stops in the United States, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(i) Sales may be made only to passengers holding a through ticket on the same flight, with no stopover privileges in the United States, to a foreign destination;

(ii) Merchandise shall be placed on the aircraft on which the passenger departs the United States for carriage as passenger baggage;

(iii) Merchandise shall be placed in a container sealed with Customs seals. The sealed container(s) may be placed in the baggage compartment or on the passenger deck of the aircraft. Containers stowed in baggage compartments may, with Customs permission, be transferred to the passenger deck at an intermediate or final stop in the United States. The seal numbers shall be placed on the face of the aircraft general declaration;

(iv) A lading manifest list, in duplicate, of conditionally duty-free merchandise sold to passengers aboard the particular flight will be prepared by the proprietor. An authorized airline representative will sign for receipt, with one copy to be retained by the airline for presentation to Customs as requested at the intermediate or final port, and the duplicate copy to be returned to and retained by the proprietor for record purposes;

(v) The seals shall not be broken nor shall any of the purchases be delivered until the aircraft is secured for departure to its foreign destination at the last port. In the event that the seals are broken before that time, or the merchandise is not exported for any reason and not returned to Customs

custody, demand shall be made against the importation and entry bond of the importer of record;

(5) *Cancelled or aborted flights or no-show passengers*—(i) *Cancelled or aborted flights.* The proprietor shall, upon request, make available to Customs the purchaser's name, the purchaser's airline ticket number and the identity and quantity of the merchandise delivered by the proprietor to the purchaser (if the merchandise was delivered to the airline rather than the passenger, the name of the airline employee to whom the merchandise was delivered), and the date and time of that delivery in lieu of retrieving the merchandise for safekeeping until the purchaser actually departs.

(ii) *No-show passengers.* A proprietor who delivers merchandise directly to an airline for delivery to a passenger who does not board the flight shall establish a procedure to obtain redelivery of that merchandise from the airline.

(d) *Lading manifest lists; certificate of exportation.* The proprietor shall retain copies of lading manifest lists and certificates of lading for exportation in its files for not less than 5 years after exportation by warehouse entry number or by unique identifier where permitted by the port director (see § 19.36(g)).

(e) *Delivery method.* Delivery of conditionally duty-free merchandise to persons for exportation will be made by licensed cartmen or bonded carriers under the procedures in subpart D, part 125, and § 144.34(a), of this chapter, or under a local control system approved by the port director wherein any discrepancy found in the merchandise will be treated as if it occurred in the bonded warehouse.

(f) *Return of merchandise to stock.* Whenever merchandise is withdrawn under the sales ticket procedure of § 144.37(h) of this chapter, but is undeliverable or is rejected by the purchaser, the merchandise may be returned to the duty-free store and the records, including the sales ticket and sales ticket register, amended to reflect the quantity returned to stock.

[T.D. 92-81, 57 FR 37698, Aug. 20, 1992, as amended by T.D. 97-19, 62 FR 15840, Apr. 3, 1997]

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CONTAINER STATIONS

SOURCE: Sections 19.40 through 19.49 issued by T.D. 72-68, 37 FR 4186, Feb. 29, 1972, unless otherwise noted.

§ 19.40 Establishment, relocation or alteration of container stations.

(a) A container station, independent of the importing carrier, may be established at any port or portion of a port, or any other area under the jurisdiction of a port director upon the filing of an application therefore and its approval by the port director and the posting of a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.63 of this chapter in such amount as the port director shall require.

(b) Alterations to or relocation of a container station may be made with the permission of the director of the port in which the facility is located, or if not within a port's limits, nearest to where the facility is located. An application to alter or relocate a container station shall be accompanied by the fee required by paragraph (c) of this section.

(c)(1) Customs shall charge a fee to establish, relocate or alter a container station, and publish a general notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER and Customs Bulletin setting forth a fee schedule, to be revised periodically to reflect increased costs, to establish, relocate or alter the container station. The published revised fee schedule shall remain in effect until changed.

(2) The fee, rounded off to the nearest dollar, shall be calculated in accordance with §24.17(d) of this chapter. The fee shall be based upon the amount of time the average service requires of the Customs officers performing the service.

[T.D. 72-68, 37 FR 4186, Feb. 29, 1972, as amended by T.D. 82-135, 47 FR 32416, July 27, 1982; T.D. 83-56, 48 FR 9854, Mar. 9, 1983; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41170, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 85-72, 50 FR 15885, Apr. 23, 1985; T.D. 99-27, 64 FR 13675, Mar. 22, 1999]

We concur: _____

§ 19.41 Movement of containerized cargo to a container station.

Containerized cargo may be moved from the place of unloading to a designated container station, or may be received directly at the container station from a bonded carrier after transportation in-bond, before the filing of an entry of merchandise therefor or the permitting thereof (see subpart A of part 158 of this chapter) for the purpose of breaking bulk and redelivery of the cargo. In either circumstance, excess loose cargo, as part of containerized cargo, may accompany the container to the container station.

[T.D. 82-135, 47 FR 32416, July 27, 1982]

§ 19.42 Application for transfer of merchandise.

The container station operator may file an application for the transfer of a container intact to the station. The application shall be in duplicate in the following or substantially similar format:

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

APPLICATION AND PERMIT TO TRANSFER CONTAINERIZED CARGO TO A CONTAINER STATION

Date _____

Application is made to transfer the containers and their contents listed below which arrived on _____ (Carrier) on _____ (Date) at Pier ____ to the _____ (Container station)

An abstract of the carrier's manifest covering the containers by B/L No., marks, numbers, contents, consignee, etc., is attached hereto.

LIST OF CONTAINERS BY MARKS AND NUMBERS ONLY

(Signature of authorized agent of container station)

U.S. Cust. and Border Prof., DHS; Treas.

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(Signature of agent of importing carrier)

transfer record

Delivered to _____ (cartman), C.H.L. No. ____ in apparent good order and condition except as noted:

Truck No.	Container numbers	Date	Signature of inspector	Signature of cartman	Received signature container operator

§ 19.43 Filing of application.

The application, listing the containers by marks and numbers, may be filed at the customhouse or with the Customs inspector at the place where the container is unladen, or for merchandise transported in-bond, at the bonded carrier's facility, as designated by the port director.

[T.D. 82-135, 47 FR 32416, July 27, 1982]

§ 19.44 Carrier responsibility.

(a) If merchandise is transferred directly to a container station from an importing carrier, the importing carrier shall remain liable under the terms of its bond for the proper safekeeping and delivery of the merchandise until it is formally receipted for by the container station operator.

(b) If merchandise is transferred directly from a bonded carrier's facility to a container station or is delivered directly to the container station by a bonded carrier, the bonded carrier shall remain liable under the terms of his bond for the proper safekeeping and delivery of the merchandise until it is formally receipted for by the container station operator.

(c) In either case under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, the importing carrier and the bonded carrier, as applicable, shall be responsible for assuring that the provisions of subpart A, part 158 of this chapter, relating to quantity determinations, and discrepancy reporting and accountability are followed.

(d) The importing carrier and the bonded carrier, as applicable, shall indicate concurrence in the transfer of the merchandise either by signing the

application for transfer or by physically turning the merchandise over to the operator.

(e) The importing carrier and the bonded carrier, as applicable, shall be responsible for ascertaining that the person to whom a container is delivered for transfer to the container station is an authorized representative of the operator.

(f) The importing carrier and the bonded carrier, as applicable, shall furnish an abstract manifest showing the bill of lading number, the marks and numbers of the container, and the usual manifest description for each shipment in the container.

(g) If a container station operator chooses to collect merchandise from within the boundaries of the district (see definition of "district" at §112.1) in which the container station is located and transport the merchandise to his container station, the container station operator must formally receipt for the merchandise at the time of collection, and he becomes liable under his bond for proper safekeeping of the merchandise at that time.

[T.D. 82-135, 47 FR 32416, July 27, 1982, as amended by T.D. 94-81, 59 FR 51494, Oct. 12, 1994; T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50010, Sept. 27, 1995]

§ 19.45 Transfer of merchandise, approval and method.

Approval of the application by the port director shall serve as a permit to transfer the container and its contents to the station. Except when the container station operator is moving the merchandise to his own station by his own vehicle, the merchandise may only be transferred to a container station by a bonded cartman or bonded carrier.

§ 19.46

The station operator, cartman or carrier shall receipt for the merchandise on both copies of the application.

[T.D. 74-54, 39 FR 4876, Feb. 18, 1974]

§ 19.46 Employee lists.

A permit shall not be granted to an operator to transfer a container or containers to a container station, if the operator, within 30 calendar days after the date of receipt of a written demand by the port director, does not furnish a written list of names, addresses, social security numbers, and dates and places of birth of persons employed by him in connection with the movement, receipt, storage or delivery of imported merchandise. Having furnished such a list, no new permit shall be issued to an operator who has not within 10 calendar days after the employment of any new personnel employed in connection with the movement, receipt, storage, or delivery of imported merchandise, advised the port director in writing of the names, addresses, social security numbers, and dates and places of birth of such new employees. The operator shall, within 10 calendar days, advise the port director if the employment of any employee is terminated. A person shall not be deemed to be employed by an operator if he is an officer or employee of an independent contractor engaged by the operator to move, receive, store, deliver, or otherwise handle imported merchandise.

§ 19.47 Security.

The space to be used for the purposes of breaking bulk and delivering cargo shall be properly secured against access by unauthorized persons, including persons not on the list of current employees furnished to the port director by the container station operator, the principal on the bond, as required by § 19.46. A suitable working and office space for the use of Customs officers and employees performing functions in the area shall also be provided.

§ 19.48 Suspension or revocation of the privilege of operating a container station; hearings.

(a) *Grounds for suspension or revocation.* The port director may revoke or suspend the privilege of operating a container station if:

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(1) The privilege was obtained through fraud or the misstatement of a material fact;

(2) The container station operator refuses or neglects to obey any proper order of a Customs officer or any Customs order, rule, or regulation relative to the operation of a container station;

(3) The container station operator or an officer of a corporation which has been granted the privilege of operating a container station is convicted of or has committed acts which would constitute a felony, or a misdemeanor involving theft, smuggling, or a theft-connected crime. Any change in the employment status of the corporate officer (e.g., discharge, resignation, demotion, or promotion) prior to conviction of a felony or prior to conviction of a misdemeanor involving theft, smuggling, or a theft-connected crime, resulting from acts committed while a corporate officer, will not preclude application of this provision;

(4) The container station operator fails to retain merchandise which has been designated for examination;

(5) The container station operator does not provide secure facilities or properly safeguard merchandise within the container station;

(6) The container station operator fails to furnish a current list of names, addresses, and other information required by § 19.46; or

(7) The bond required by § 19.40 is determined to be insufficient in amount or lacking sufficient sureties, and a satisfactory new bond with good and sufficient sureties is not furnished within a reasonable time.

(b) *Notice and appeal.* The port director shall suspend or revoke the privilege of operating a container station by serving notice of the proposed action in writing upon the container station operator. The notice shall be in the form of a statement specifically setting forth the grounds for revocation or suspension of the privilege and shall be final and conclusive upon the container station operator unless he shall file with the port director a written notice of appeal. The container station operator may file a written notice of appeal from the revocation or suspension within 10 days following receipt of the notice of revocation or suspension. The

notice of appeal shall be filed in duplicate and shall set forth the response of the container station operator to the statement of the port director. The container station operator, in his notice of appeal, may request a hearing.

(c) *Hearing on appeal.* If a hearing is requested, it shall be held before a hearing officer designated by the Secretary of the Treasury or his designee within 30 days following application therefor. The container station operator shall be notified of the time and place of the hearing at least 5 days prior thereto. The container station operator may be represented by counsel at the revocation or suspension hearing. All testimony in the proceeding shall be subject to cross-examination. A stenographic record of any such proceeding shall be made and a copy thereof shall be delivered to the container station operator. At the conclusion of such proceeding or review of a written appeal, the hearing officer or the port director, as the case may be, shall forthwith transmit all papers and the stenographic record of any hearing, to the Commissioner of Customs, together with his recommendation for final action. Following a hearing and within 10 calendar days after delivery of a copy of the stenographic record, the container station operator may submit to the Commissioner of Customs, in writing, additional views and arguments on the basis of such record. If neither the container station operator nor his attorney appear for a scheduled hearing, the hearing officer shall conclude the hearing and transmit all papers with his recommendation to the Commissioner of Customs. The Commissioner shall thereafter render his decision, in writing, stating his reasons therefor, with respect to the action proposed by the hearing officer or the port director. Such decision shall be transmitted to the port director and served by him on the container station operator.

[T.D. 73-286, 38 FR 28289, Oct. 12, 1973, as amended by T.D. 88-63, 53 FR 40219, Oct. 14, 1988]

§ 19.49 Entry of containerized merchandise.

Merchandise not entered within the lay order period, or extension thereof,

shall be placed in general order. The importing carrier shall issue carrier's certificates for individual shipments in a container. Entries covering merchandise transferred to a container station shall clearly show that the merchandise is at the container station.

PART 24—CUSTOMS FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE

Sec.

- 24.1 Collection of Customs duties, taxes, fees, interest, and other charges.
- 24.1a Temporary postponement of deadline to deposit certain estimated duties, taxes, and fees because of the COVID-19 national emergency.
- 24.2 Persons authorized to receive Customs collections.
- 24.3 Bills and accounts; receipts.
- 24.3a CBP bills; interest assessment on bills; delinquency; notice to principal and surety.
- 24.4 Optional method for payment of estimated import taxes on alcoholic beverages upon entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption.
- 24.5 Filing identification number.
- 24.11 Notice to importer or owner of increased or additional duties, taxes, fees and interest.
- 24.12 Customs fees; charges for storage.
- 24.13 Car, compartment, and package seals; kind, procurement.
- 24.13a Car, compartment, and package seals; and fastenings; standards; acceptance by Customs.
- 24.14 Salable Customs forms.
- 24.16 Overtime services; overtime compensation and premium pay for Customs Officers; rate of compensation.
- 24.17 Reimbursable services of CBP employees.
- 24.18 Preclearance of air travelers in a foreign country; reimbursable cost.
- 24.21 Administrative overhead charges.
- 24.22 Fees for certain services.
- 24.23 Fees for processing merchandise.
- 24.24 Harbor maintenance fee.
- 24.25 Statement processing and Automated Clearinghouse.
- 24.26 Automated Clearinghouse credit.
- 24.32 Claims; unpaid compensation of deceased employees and death benefits.
- 24.34 Vouchers; vendors' bills of sale; invoices.
- 24.36 Refunds of excessive duties, taxes, etc.
- 24.70 Claims; deceased or incompetent public creditors.
- 24.71 Claims for personal injury or damages to or loss of privately owned property.
- 24.72 Claims; set-off.
- 24.73 Miscellaneous claims.