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engaged in international traffic or entitled to the exemption under this section upon disembarkation when he is to remain in the confines of a pier, terminal, airport, or area immediately adjacent thereto, in order to timely embark on the carrier in the course of a continuous journey or on a concurrently scheduled arrival and departure.

[T.D. 73–27, 38 FR 2449, Jan. 26, 1973, as amended by T.D. 80–179, 45 FR 45580, July 7, 1980; T.D. 89–1, 53 FR 51265, Dec. 21, 1988]

§ 148.64 Administrative exemption.

- (a) Application of exemption. The exemption from duty and internal revenue tax contemplated by section 321(a)(2)(B), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(B)), may be applied to articles for the personal and household use, including gifts, of a crewmember arriving in the United States who is not entitled to an exemp-9804.00.30 tion under subheading 9804.00.65, 9804.00.70, or 9804.00.72, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) (see §§ 148.66(c) and 148.65). The exemption may be applied when the crewmember is entitled to an exemption under subheading 9804.00.80, HTSUS (19 U.S.C. 1202), for articles for use while on temporary leave (§148.63).
- (b) Limitations. No article accompanying a crewmember arriving in the United States shall be exempted from duty or internal revenue tax under section 321(a)(2)(B), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, if any article accompanying such crewmember is subject to duty or internal revenue tax by reason of the following limitations.
- (1) Value of articles. The exemption shall be allowed only when the aggregate fair retail value of all articles not otherwise entitled to an exemption does not exceed \$200.
- (2) Articles subject to internal revenue tax. The exemption shall not be applied to any article subject to internal revenue tax in addition to any articles allowed an exemption under subheading 9804.00.80, HTSUS (19 U.S.C. 1202), other than:
 - (i) Cigarettes not in excess of 50;
 - (ii) Cigars not in excess of 10;
- (iii) Alcoholic beverages not in excess of 150 milliliters; or
- (iv) Alcoholic perfumery not in excess of 150 milliliters (Subheading

9805.00.50, HTSUS (19 U.S.C. 1202, 1321)). [T.D. 80-179.].

[T.D. 73–27, 38 FR 2449, Jan. 26, 1973, as amended by T.D. 80–179, 45 FR 45580, July 7, 1980; T.D. 84–149, 49 FR 28699, July 16, 1984; T.D. 89–1, 53 FR 51265, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 94–51, 59 FR 30296, June 13, 1994; T.D. 97–75, 62 FR 46442, Sept. 3, 1997]

§ 148.65 Exemption for resident crewmembers.

- (a) Status as returning resident. A crewmember arriving in a vessel, vehicle, or aircraft from a foreign port who is a resident of the United States shall be considered a returning resident qualifying for the exemptions allowed under Chapter 98, Subchapter IV, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), and subpart D of this part if he permanently leaves the carrier without the intention of resuming his employment on the same or any other carrier that is engaged in international traffic.
- (b) Statement of declaration. A resident crewmember who claims that articles declared by him are entitled to be passed free of duty and tax under the returning resident's exemption, shall include a legible statement on the declaration, Customs Form 5129, of the basis for his claim for entitlement to the resident's exemption.

[T.D. 81-218, 46 FR 42657, Aug. 24, 1981, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51265, Dec. 21, 1988]

§ 148.66 Exemptions for nonresident crewmembers.

(a) Status as arriving nonresident. A nonresident crewmember will be treated as an arriving nonresident for purposes of claiming the exemptions allowable under Chapter 98, Subchapter IV. Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202), and subpart E of this part when he permanently leaves his employment with a vessel, vehicle, or aircraft at a port in the United States without intention of resuming employment on the same or another carrier in international traffic. However, a nonresident crewmember shall not be treated as an arriving nonresident for this purpose when he departs a carrier for temporary leave but retains his employment with the carrier so that he will be