

(c) Upon his departure from the United States at the completion of his visit, the person claiming the status of a nonresident shall present to a Customs officer the duplicate copy of Customs Form 4455, initialed by the inspecting officer, and the articles listed thereon shall be subject to inspection; and

(d) If he decides not to return abroad, the person claiming the status shall immediately notify the director of the port of entry. The port director will advise him of the amount of duties and taxes due by reason of his failure to return abroad.

[T.D. 73-27, 38 FR 2449, Jan. 26, 1973, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51264, Dec. 21, 1988]

Subpart B—Declarations

§ 148.11 Declaration required.

All articles brought into the United States by any individual shall be declared to a Customs officer at the port of first arrival in the United States, on a conveyance en route to the United States on which a Customs officer is assigned for that purpose, or at a preclearance office in a foreign country where a United States Customs officer is stationed for that purpose.

§ 148.12 Oral declarations.

(a) *Generally.* Returning residents and nonresidents arriving in the United States may make an oral declaration under the conditions set forth in paragraph (b) of this section. However, written declarations may be required generally or in respect to particular types of traffic at any port if necessary to effect prompt and orderly clearance of passengers and their effects, and may be required in particular cases at any port if deemed necessary to protect the revenue. If an oral declaration is permitted, completion of the identifying information on Customs Form 6059-B may be required.

(b) *When permitted.* Oral declarations may be permitted under the following conditions:

(1) *Residents.* A returning resident may make an oral declaration if:

(i) The aggregate fair retail value in the country of acquisition of all accompanying articles acquired abroad

by him and of alterations and dutiable repairs made abroad to personal and household effects taken out and brought back by him does not exceed:

(A) \$400; or

(B) \$600 in the case of a direct arrival from a beneficiary country as defined in § 10.191(b)(1) of this chapter, not more than \$400 of which shall have been acquired elsewhere than in beneficiary countries; or

(C) \$1,200 in the case of a direct or indirect arrival from American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the Virgin Islands of the United States, not more than \$400 of which shall have been acquired elsewhere than in such locations except that up to \$600 of which may have been acquired in one or more beneficiary countries as defined in § 10.191(b)(1) of this chapter;

(ii) None of his accompanying articles are forwarded in bond; and

(iii) None of his accompanying articles are imported for the account of any other person or for sale.

(2) *Nonresidents.* An arriving nonresident may make an oral declaration if all the articles he has to declare are:

(i) Entitled to free entry under his personal exemptions (see Subpart E of this part); or

(ii) Eligible for the administrative exemption for articles not exceeding \$200 in aggregate value, provided in section 321(a)(2)(B), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(B)) (see § 148.51).

(c) *Memorandum baggage declaration for dutiable articles.* When an arriving person is carrying a few dutiable or taxable articles which can be readily identified and segregated from articles entitled to free entry under his personal exemptions, the Customs officer may prepare a memorandum baggage declaration using a cash receipt, Customs Form 368 or 368A, for dutiable or taxable articles if he determines that a written declaration by the arriving person is not essential.

[T.D. 73-27, 38 FR 2449, Jan. 26, 1973, as amended by T.D. 78-394, 43 FR 49788, Oct. 25, 1978; T.D. 86-118, 51 FR 22516, June 20, 1986; T.D. 92-56, 57 FR 24944, June 12, 1992; T.D. 94-51, 59 FR 30296, June 13, 1994; T.D. 97-75, 62 FR 46441, Sept. 3, 1997]