

sumption prior to such date, or with respect to which a protest has not been disallowed in whole or in part before Oct. 1, 1970, see section 203 of Pub. L. 91-271, set out as a note under section 1500 of this title.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

All offices of collector of customs, comptroller of customs, surveyor of customs, and appraiser of merchandise in Bureau of Customs of Department of the Treasury to which appointments were required to be made by President with advice and consent of Senate ordered abolished, with such offices to be terminated not later than December 31, 1966, by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1965, eff. May 25, 1965, 30 F.R. 7035, 79 Stat. 1317, set out as a note under section 1 of this title. All functions of offices eliminated were already vested in Secretary of the Treasury by Reorg. Plan No. 26 of 1950, eff. July 31, 1950, 15 F.R. 4935, 64 Stat. 1280, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

§ 67. Repealed. Aug. 2, 1956, ch. 887, § 4(a)(24), 70 Stat. 947

Section, R.S. § 258, provided for a report to each session of Congress by the Secretary on customhouse business and is covered by section 331 of Title 31, Money and Finance.

§ 68. Enforcement of customs and immigration laws in Guam and the Virgin Islands and along Canadian and Mexican borders; cooperation by Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General; erection of buildings

To aid in the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws along the Canadian and Mexican borders and to provide better facilities for such enforcement at points along such borders at which no Federal or other buildings adapted or suitably located for the purpose are available, and for similar purposes in the Virgin Islands of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General are hereby authorized to expend, and for similar purposes in Guam the Attorney General is hereby authorized to expend, from the funds appropriated for the general maintenance and operation of the Customs and the Immigration and Naturalization Services, respectively, the necessary amounts for the acquisition of land and the erection of buildings, sheds, and office quarters, including living quarters for officers where none are otherwise available: *Provided*, That the total amount which may be so expended for any one project, including the site, shall not exceed \$200,000 and that where the project is for the joint use of the Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the combined cost of the project, including the site, shall be charged to the two appropriations concerned.

(June 26, 1930, ch. 617, § 1, 46 Stat. 817; Oct. 10, 1940, ch. 837, 54 Stat. 1091; Sept. 26, 1951, ch. 414, 65 Stat. 336; May 18, 1956, ch. 282, 70 Stat. 159; Pub. L. 86-466, May 13, 1960, 74 Stat. 130; Pub. L. 87-465, May 31, 1962, 76 Stat. 87; Pub. L. 89-87, July 24, 1965, 79 Stat. 264; Pub. L. 93-396, Aug. 29, 1974, 88 Stat. 794.)

AMENDMENTS

1974—Pub. L. 93-396 substituted “\$200,000” for “\$100,000”.

1965—Pub. L. 89-87 extended to Guam and the Virgin Islands the authority of the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury to construct facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws.

1962—Pub. L. 87-465 substituted “\$100,000” for “\$40,000” and “\$80,000”.

1960—Pub. L. 86-466 substituted “\$40,000” and “\$80,000” for “\$30,000” and “\$60,000”, respectively.

1956—Act May 18, 1956, substituted “\$30,000” and “\$60,000” for “\$15,000” and “\$30,000”, respectively.

1951—Act Sept. 26, 1951, substituted “\$15,000” and “\$30,000” for “\$5,000” and “\$10,000”, respectively.

1940—Act Oct. 10, 1940, substituted “\$5000” and “\$10,000” for “\$3000” and “\$6000”, respectively.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For transfer of functions, personnel, assets, and liabilities of the United States Customs Service of the Department of the Treasury, including functions of the Secretary of the Treasury relating thereto, to the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for treatment of related references, see sections 203(1), 551(d), 552(d), and 557 of Title 6, Domestic Security, and the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan of November 25, 2002, as modified, set out as a note under section 542 of Title 6.

Functions of all other officers of Department of the Treasury and functions of all agencies and employees of such Department transferred, with certain exceptions, to Secretary of the Treasury, with power vested in him to authorize their performance or performance of any of his functions, by any of such officers, agencies, and employees, by Reorg. Plan No. 26 of 1950, § 1, 2, eff. July 31, 1950, 15 F.R. 4935, 64 Stat. 1280, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees. Customs Service was under Department of the Treasury.

Immigration and Naturalization Service of Department of Labor (including Office of Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization) and its functions were transferred to Department of Justice, to be administered under direction and supervision of Attorney General; and functions and powers of Secretary of Labor relating to administration of the Service and its functions or to administration of immigration and naturalization laws were transferred to Attorney General, by Reorg. Plan No. V of 1940, eff. June 15, 1940, 5 F.R. 2223, 54 Stat. 1238, set out in the Appendix to Title 5.

ABOLITION OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For abolition of Immigration and Naturalization Service, transfer of functions, and treatment of related references, see note set out under section 1551 of Title 8, Aliens and Nationality.

§ 69. Erection of protective gates and fences across and around roads crossing borders

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to expend, from the funds appropriated for the general maintenance and operation of the Customs Service, such amounts as may be necessary for the erection of protective gates across international highways and roads crossing the Canadian and Mexican borders and for the erection of such fences in the immediate vicinity of such highways and roads as may be necessary to prevent unlawful entry or smuggling.

(June 26, 1930, ch. 617, § 2, as added Oct. 10, 1940, ch. 837, 54 Stat. 1092.)

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For transfer of functions, personnel, assets, and liabilities of the United States Customs Service of the Department of the Treasury, including functions of the Secretary of the Treasury relating thereto, to the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for treatment of related references, see sections 203(1), 551(d), 552(d), and 557 of Title 6, Domestic Security, and the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan of Novem-

ber 25, 2002, as modified, set out as a note under section 542 of Title 6.

Functions of all other officers of Department of the Treasury and functions of all agencies and employees of such Department transferred, with certain exceptions, to Secretary of the Treasury, with power vested in him to authorize their performance or performance of any of his functions, by any of such officers, agencies, and employees, by Reorg. Plan No. 26 of 1950, §§1, 2, eff. July 31, 1950, 15 F.R. 4935, 64 Stat. 1280, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees. Customs Service was under Department of the Treasury.

Functions vested by law in Attorney General, Department of Justice, or any other officer or any agency of that Department, with respect to inspection at regular inspection locations at ports of entry of persons, and documents of persons, entering or leaving United States, were to have been transferred to Secretary of the Treasury by 1973 Reorg. Plan No. 2, §2, eff. July 1, 1973, 38 F.R. 15932, 87 Stat. 1091, set out in the Appendix to Title 5. The transfer was negated by section 1(a)(1), (b) of Pub. L. 93-253, Mar. 16, 1974, 88 Stat. 50, which repealed section 2 of 1973 Reorg. Plan No. 2, eff. July 1, 1973.

§ 70. Obstruction of revenue officers by masters of vessels

If the master of any vessel shall obstruct or hinder, or shall intentionally cause any obstruction or hindrance to any officer in lawfully going on board such vessel, for the purpose of carrying into effect any of the revenue or navigation laws of the United States, he shall for every such offense be liable to a penalty of not more than \$2,000 nor less than \$500.

(R.S. §3068; Aug. 5, 1935, ch. 438, title III, §307, 49 Stat. 528.)

CODIFICATION

R.S. §3068 derived from act Mar. 2, 1799, ch. 22, §71, 1 Stat. 678.

AMENDMENTS

1935—Act Aug. 5, 1935, inserted reference to navigation laws, and increased penalty from \$500 and \$50 to \$2,000 and \$500, respectively.

CHAPTER 1A—FOREIGN TRADE ZONES

Sec.	
81a.	Definitions.
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81c.	Exemption from customs laws of merchandise brought into foreign trade zone.
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81o.	Residents of zone.
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81t.	Separability.
81u.	Right to alter, amend, or repeal chapter.

§ 81a. Definitions

When used in this chapter—

(a) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce;

(b) The term “Board” means the Board which is established to carry out the provisions of this chapter. The Board shall consist of the Secretary of Commerce, who shall be chairman and executive officer of the Board, and the Secretary of the Treasury;

(c) The term “State” includes any State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico;

(d) The term “corporation” means a public corporation and a private corporation, as defined in this chapter;

(e) The term “public corporation” means a State, political subdivision thereof, a municipality, a public agency of a State, political subdivision thereof, or municipality, or a corporate municipal instrumentality of one or more States;

(f) The term “private corporation” means any corporation (other than a public corporation) which is organized for the purpose of establishing, operating, and maintaining a foreign-trade zone and which is chartered under special Act enacted after June 18, 1934, of the State or States within which it is to operate such zone;

(g) The term “applicant” means a corporation applying for the right to establish, operate, and maintain a foreign-trade zone;

(h) The term “grantee” means a corporation to which the privilege of establishing, operating, and maintaining a foreign-trade zone has been granted;

(i) The term “zone” means a “foreign-trade zone” as provided in this chapter.

(June 18, 1934, ch. 590, §1, 48 Stat. 998; Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title IX, §910, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2621.)

AMENDMENTS

1996—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 104-201, §910(1), substituted “and the Secretary of the Treasury” for “the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War”.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 104-201, §910(2), struck out “Alaska, Hawaii,” after “Columbia,”.

SHORT TITLE

This chapter is popularly known as the “Foreign Trade Zones Act”.

FLOOR STOCKS TAX TREATMENT OF ARTICLES IN FOREIGN TRADE ZONES

Notwithstanding this chapter, articles located in a foreign trade zone on the effective date of increases in tax under specific amendments by Pub. L. 101-508 subject to floor stocks taxes under certain circumstances, see section 11218 of Pub. L. 101-508, set out as a note under section 5001 of Title 26, Internal Revenue Code.

§ 81b. Establishment of zones

(a) Board authorization to grant zones

The Board is authorized, subject to the conditions and restrictions of this chapter and of the rules and regulations made thereunder, upon application as hereinafter provided, to grant to corporations the privilege of establishing, operating, and maintaining foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to ports of entry under the jurisdiction of the United States.

(b) Number of zones per port of entry

Each port of entry shall be entitled to at least one zone, but when a port of entry is located