CBP Automated Manifest Interface Requirements

"Paperless" Master In-bond Program

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U.S. Customs and Border Protection

ace

"Paperless" Master
In-bond Program

Provides the description of the Master In-bond (MIB)
program and MIB processing requirements.

Provides participant procedures and input record data for the MIB program.

"PAPERLESS" MASTER IN-BOND PROGRAM

When an Automated Commercial Environment (ACE M1) participant submits a bill of lading indicating a conventional MIB, ACE M1 authorizes the movement (1J). The ACE M1 participant will receive status notifications for authorization to move the cargo, and the arrival/export of the in-bond movement.

The procedures for "Paperless" MIBs are incorporated in this publication for Immediate Transportation (I.T.) entries (entry type code 61), Transportation and Exportation (T&E) entries (entry type code 62) and Immediate Exportation (I/E) entries (entry type code 63) movements.

The ACE M1 procedures and input record formatting requirements related to the "Paperless" MIB program are described below:

- The CBPF-7512 is not used with "Paperless" MIB movements.

- ACE M1 participants will receive status notifications for all bills of lading under "Paperless" MIB procedures when the movement is (a) authorized, (b) arrived at the port of destination, and (c) upon presentation of the entry data.

- ACE M1 participants using the CAMIR format transmit the "Paperless" MIB number in the paperless in-bond number data element (positions 50-60) of the In-bond (I01) record. Each ACE M1 participant has a unique CBP assigned identifier code contained in the first three positions of the control number. The exact formula for determining the in-bond control number is contained in step 9 of this section. These numbers will be immediately identifiable as "Paperless" MIB control numbers.

- CBP will not open a "Paperless" MIB if the bill of lading is transmitted by a participant as a regular (conventional) bill. If a participant manifests a bill of lading as regular and wishes to change it to a "Paperless" MIB movement, the participant must delete the regular bill of lading and resubmit the bill with the correct information.

- ACE M1 participants are required to perform the arrival at the port of in-bond destination. This is further explained in the Paperless In-bond and Conveyance Arrival (H01) record found in the In-bond and Vessel Departure/Arrival Message chapter of this publication.

- There is an additional mandatory data element for all "Paperless" MIB movements on the In-bond (I01) record as follows:

  Bonded Carrier ID Number. This is the Importer number (IRS number) of the original bonded carrier. ACE M1 participants in effect will be acting as agents for third parties by transmitting in-bond documentation. The carrier must have a CF-301, Activity Code 2 on file at the local CBP office under that importer number. One way the participant can do this, as described in CBP Directive 3240-33 dated January 7, 1988, is to obtain and file with CBP a suitable power of attorney. This data must be supplied to replace information formerly supplied on the CF-7512. Note that embedded hyphens must be transmitted on the automated manifest along with suffix. This number can be obtained from the party whose bond is being obligated.

- Amendments and/or edits performed for bills of lading transmitted prior to a carrier's participation in the "Paperless" MIB program must contain the same manifest data as the original manifest.

- The following formula and example are provided to show how to compute the check digit:

  For example:

  The carrier CBP-assigned unique identifier code is V76 and the carrier has assigned 0324527 as the seven-position sequence.

1. Convert all positions containing alphabetic characters to the numeric equivalent prior to computing the check digit. The numeric equivalent for each alphabetic character is:

A=1	J=1	S=2
B=2	K=2	T=3
C=3	L=3	U=4
D=4	M=4	V=5
E=5	N=5	W=6
F=6	O=6	X=7
G=7	P=7	Y=8
H=8	Q=8	Z=9
I=9	R=9	

   Ex: 5760324527

2. Start with the unit's position and multiply every other position by 2. Essentially all odd positions will be multiplied by 2. *Note*: High order zeroes are a significant element in the computation process and must be included in the transaction number. If the result of the multiplication is greater than 9, add 1 to the unit's digit (right-most digit) of the result and disregard the ten's digit.

   Ex: 5560344125

3. Add the results.

    Ex: 5 + 0 + 4 + 1 + 5 = 15

4. Total all even positions starting with the position adjacent to the unit's position.

    Ex: 2 + 4 + 3 + 6 + 5 = 20

5. Add the sums from the preceding two-steps.

    Ex: 15 + 20 = 35

6. Subtract the unit's digit from 10. The result is the check digit.

    Ex: 10 - 5 = 5

7. Normally, the result of the arithmetic will be a single digit. In instances when the unit's digit (in the previous step) equals 0, the check digit will be 0.

8. The resulting paperless in-bond control number (from the example) would be:

    Ex: V7603245275