

liquidation, or other customs transaction made before December 18, 2004, if the clerical error, mistake of fact, or other inadvertence:

(i) Does not amount to an error in the construction of a law;

(ii) Is adverse to the importer; and

(iii) Is manifest from the record or established by documentary evidence.

(2) *Limitation on time for application.* A clerical error, mistake of fact, or other inadvertence meeting the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section must be brought to the attention of the Center director or other appropriate CBP officer within 1 year after the date of liquidation or exaction. The party requesting reliquidation under this section must state, to the best of his or her knowledge, whether the entry for which correction is requested is the subject of a drawback claim, or whether the entry has been referenced on a certificate of delivery or certificate of manufacture and delivery so as to enable a party to make such entry the subject of drawback (*see* §§ 181.50(b) and 191.81(b) of this chapter).

(b) *Entries of merchandise made, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after December 18, 2004.* For merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after December 18, 2004, CBP does not have the authority, in situations where a valid protest has not been filed, to reliquidate an entry to correct a clerical error, mistake of fact, or other inadvertence. For merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after December 18, 2004, and except as provided for in sections 501 (relating to voluntary reliquidations), 516 (relating to petitions by domestic interested parties), and 520 (related to refunds) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, a CBP decision involving any clerical error, mistake of fact, or other inadvertence, whether or not resulting from or contained in an electronic submission, that is adverse to the importer in any entry, liquidation or reliquidation, may be corrected by protest only. *See* 19 CFR 174.11.

(c) “*Liquidation*” includes *reliquidation*. “*Liquidation*,” as used in this section, includes reliquidation of an entry.

[CBP Dec. 11–02, 76 FR 2577, Jan. 14, 2011]

#### **§ 173.4a Refund of excess duties, fees, charges, or exaction paid prior to liquidation.**

Pursuant to section 520(a)(4), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1520(a)(4)), whenever an importer of record declares or it is ascertained that excess duties, fees, charges, or exactions have been deposited or paid, the Center director may, prior to liquidation of an entry or reconciliation, take appropriate action to refund the deposit or payment of excess duties, fees, charges, or exactions.

[CBP Dec. No. 16–25, 81 FR 89381, Dec. 12, 2016]

#### **§ 173.5 Review of entry covering household or personal effects.**

An error in the liquidation of an entry covering household or personal effects may be corrected by the port director even though a timely protest was not filed if entry was made before December 18, 2004 and an application for refund is filed with the port director within 1 year after the date of the entry and no waiver of compliance with applicable regulations is involved other than a waiver which the port director has authority to grant. Where the port director has no authority to grant the waiver, the application will be referred to the Commissioner of CBP.

[T.D. 70–181, 35 FR 13429, Aug. 22, 1970, as amended by CBP Dec. 11–02, 76 FR 2577, Jan. 14, 2011]

### **PART 174—PROTESTS**

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AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1514, 1515, 1624.  
Section 174.21 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1499.

SOURCE: T.D. 70–181, 35 FR 13429, Aug. 22, 1970, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 174 appear by CBP Dec. No. 16–26, 81 FR 93025, Dec. 20, 2016.

### § 174.0 Scope.

This part deals with the administrative review of decisions of the port director and Center director, including the requirements for the filing of protests against such decisions, amendment of protests, review and accelerated disposition, and provisions dealing with further administrative review. Provisions applicable to Canadian and Mexican exporters and producers regarding administrative review and appeal of adverse marking decisions under the North American Free Trade Agreement are contained in part 181 of this chapter.

[T.D. 70–181, 35 FR 13429, Aug. 22, 1970, as amended by T.D. 94–1, 58 FR 69472, Dec. 30, 1993]

### Subpart A—General Provisions

#### § 174.1 Definitions.

When used in this part, the following term shall have the meaning indicated:

*Further review.* “Further review” means review of the decision which is the subject of the protest by Customs officers on a level higher than the district, and in Region II by Customs officers who did not participate directly in

the decision which is the subject of the protest.

[T.D. 70–181, 35 FR 13429, Aug. 22, 1970, as amended by T.D. 95–77, 60 FR 50020, Sept. 27, 1995]

#### § 174.2 Applicability of provisions.

(a) *In general.* The provisions of this part shall be applicable to protests against decisions involving:

(1) Articles excluded from entry or entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after October 1, 1970;

(2) Articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption prior to October 1, 1970, for which appraisement has not become final by October 1, 1970;

(3) Articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption prior to October 1, 1970, for which the appraisement has become final but with respect to which the entry has not been liquidated prior to October 1, 1970;

(4) Articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption with respect to which the entry has been liquidated prior to October 1, 1970, if

(i) The time for filing a protest has not expired and a protest has not been filed prior to October 1, 1970; or

(ii) A protest has been filed and has not been disallowed in whole or in part before October 1, 1970; or

(5) Articles excluded from entry before October 1, 1970, with respect to which

(i) The time for filing a protest has not expired and a protest has not been filed prior to October 1, 1970; or

(ii) A protest has been filed and has not been disallowed in whole or in part before October 1, 1970.

(b) *Limitation*—(1) *Appraisement not final.* When the appraisement of articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption prior to October 1, 1970, is not final by October 1, 1970, because an appeal for reappraisement was timely filed prior to such date, the provisions of this part relating to protests shall be applicable to a protest filed after the court’s decision on the appeal to reappraisement has become final. Such protest shall not include issues which were raised or could have been raised on the appeal for reappraisement.

(2) *Appraisalment final.* When the appraisalment of articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption prior to October 1, 1970, has become final prior to October 1, 1970, but the entry has not been liquidated by such date, a protest filed in accordance with the provisions of this part after such liquidation shall not include issues which were raised or could have been raised on an appeal to reappraisalment before the appraisalment became final.

(3) *Protest not disallowed.* When a protest filed prior to October 1, 1970, has not been disallowed in whole or in part before such date, the provisions of this part shall be applicable to such protests. The time within which any action must be taken under the provisions of this part with respect to such a protest shall commence on the date the protest was in fact filed.

[T.D. 70-181, 35 FR 13429, Aug. 22, 1970, as amended by T.D. 71-60, 36 FR 3116, Feb. 18, 1971]

#### § 174.3 Power of attorney to file protest.

(a) *When required.* When a protest is filed by a person acting as agent or attorney in fact for the principal, other than an attorney at law or a customhouse broker or his authorized employee acting in his behalf, there shall have been filed or shall be filed with the protest a power of attorney which either specifically authorizes such agent to make, sign, and file the protest or grants unlimited authority to such agent. No power of attorney to file a protest shall be required in the following cases:

(1) *Attorney at law.* When the protest is filed by an attorney at law as agent or attorney for the principal, the signing of the protest as agent or attorney for the principal by the attorney at law shall be considered a declaration by him that he is currently a member in good standing of the highest court of a State, possession, territory, commonwealth, or the District of Columbia, and has been authorized to sign and file the protest for the principal.

(2) *Customhouse broker or his employee.* When a protest is filed by a customhouse broker, or an authorized employee acting in his behalf, as agent or attorney in fact for the principal, the

signing of the protest by the customhouse broker or an authorized employee in his behalf shall be considered a declaration by the broker that he or the employee signing in his behalf, is authorized to sign and file the protest for the principal. The customhouse broker shall have, however, a general power of attorney to transact Customs business for the principal on Customs Form 5291.

(b) *Execution of power of attorney—(1) Corporation.* A corporate power of attorney to file protests shall be signed by a duly authorized officer or employee of the corporation. If the Center director is otherwise satisfied as to the authority of such corporate officer or employee to grant such power of attorney, compliance with the requirements of § 141.37 of this chapter may be waived with respect to such power.

(2) *Partnership.* A partnership power of attorney to file protests may be signed by one member in the name of the partnership, provided the power recites the name of all the members.

(c) *Duration.* Powers of attorney issued by a partnership shall be limited to a period not to exceed 2 years from the date of receipt thereof by the Center director. All other powers of attorney may be granted for an unlimited period.

(d) *Revocation.* Any power of attorney shall be subject to revocation at any time by written notice given to and received by CBP, either at the port of entry or electronically.

(Secs. 514, 515, 46 Stat. 734, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1514, 1515)

[T.D. 70-181, 35 FR 13429, Aug. 22, 1970, as amended by T.D. 70-224, 35 FR 16243, Oct. 16, 1970; T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17487, July 2, 1973; CBP Dec. No. 16-26, 81 FR 93025, Dec. 20, 2016]

### Subpart B—Protests

#### § 174.11 Matters subject to protest.

The following decisions of CBP, including the legality of all orders and findings entering into those decisions, may be protested under the provisions of section 514, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1514):

(a) *Clerical errors, mistakes of fact, and other inadvertences.* Except as provided for in sections 501 (relating to voluntary reliquidations), 516 (relating to

petitions by domestic interested parties), and 520 (related to refunds) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended), any clerical error, mistake of fact, or other inadvertence, whether or not resulting from or contained in an electronic submission, that is adverse to the importer in any entry, liquidation or re-liquidation is subject to protest. In addition, any entry, liquidation, or other CBP transaction that occurred prior to December 18, 2004, also may be the subject of a reliquidation request made pursuant to the terms set forth in § 173.4 (19 CFR 173.4).

(b) *Administrative decisions.* CBP administrative decisions involving the following subject matters are subject to protest:

(1) The appraised value of merchandise;

(2) The classification and rate and amount of duties chargeable;

(3) All charges or exactions of whatever character, including the accrual of interest, within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of the Treasury;

(4) The exclusion of merchandise from entry, delivery, or a demand for redelivery to CBP custody under any provision of the customs laws except a determination that may be appealed under 19 U.S.C. 1337;

(5) The liquidation or reliquidation of an entry, or any modification of an entry;

(6) The refusal to pay a claim for drawback;

(7) The refusal to reliquidate an entry made before December 18, 2004, under section 520(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1520(c)); or

(8) The refusal to reliquidate an entry under section 520(d), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1520(d)).

[CBP Dec. 11–02, 76 FR 2577, Jan. 14, 2011]

#### § 174.12 Filing of protests.

(a) *By whom filed.* Protests may be filed by:

(1) The importer or consignee shown on the entry papers, or their sureties;

(2) Any person paying or receiving a refund of any charge or exaction;

(3) Any person seeking entry or delivery;

(4) Any person filing a claim for drawback;

(5) With respect to a determination of origin under subpart G of part 181 of this chapter, any exporter or producer of the merchandise subject to that determination, if the exporter or producer completed and signed a Certificate of Origin covering the merchandise as provided for in § 181.11(a) of this chapter;

(6) With respect to a determination of origin under part 182, subpart G, of this chapter, any exporter or producer of the merchandise subject to the determination of origin, if the exporter or producer completed and signed a certification of origin covering the merchandise as provided for in § 182.12 of this chapter; or

(7) Any authorized agent of any of the persons described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section, subject to the provisions of § 174.3.

(b) *Form and number of copies.* A written protest against a decision of CBP must be filed in quadruplicate on CBP Form 19 or a form of the same size clearly labeled “Protest” and setting forth the same content in its entirety, in the same order, addressed to CBP. All schedules or other attachments to a protest (other than samples or similar exhibits) must also be filed in quadruplicate. A protest against a decision of CBP may also be transmitted electronically pursuant to any electronic data interchange system authorized by CBP for that purpose. Electronic submissions are not required to be filed in quadruplicate.

(c) *Identity of filer.* The identity of the person filing the protest or his agent, or attorney shall be noted on the protest. This may be accomplished through a signature which is handwritten in ink, stamped, typed, facsimile, telefax, or by electronic certification in CBP Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) or any other CBP-authorized electronic data interchange system. If the person filing the protest is not the importer of record or consignee, the filer shall include his address and importer number, if any.

(d) *Place of filing.* Protests shall be filed with CBP, either at the port of entry or electronically.

(e) *Time of filing.* Protests must be filed, in accordance with section 514, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19

U.S.C. 1514), within 90 days of a decision relating to an entry made before December 18, 2004, or within 180 days of a decision relating to an entry made on or after December 18, 2004, after any of the following:

(1) The date of notice of liquidation or reliquidation, or the date of liquidation or reliquidation, as determined under §§ 159.9 or 159.10 of this chapter;

(2) The date of the decision, involving neither a liquidation nor reliquidation, as to which the protest is made (for example: The date of an exaction; the date of written notice excluding merchandise from entry, delivery or demanding redelivery to CBP custody under any provision of the customs laws; the date of written notice of a denial of a claim filed under section 520(d), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1520(d)), or; within 90 days of the date of denial of a petition filed pursuant to section 520(c)(1), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1520(c)(1)), relating to an entry made before December 18, 2004); or

(3) The date of mailing of notice of demand for payment against a bond in the case of a surety which has an unsatisfied legal claim under a bond written by the surety.

(f) *Date of filing.* The date on which a protest is received by the Customs officer with whom it is required to be filed shall be deemed the date on which it is filed.

(g) *Return of fifth copy.* If a fifth copy of the protest is presented for the purpose of having recorded thereon the date of its receipt and the protest number assigned thereto, such information shall be recorded thereon and the fifth copy shall be returned to the person filing the protest.

[T.D. 70-181, 35 FR 13429, Aug. 22, 1970]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 174.12, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at [www.govinfo.gov](http://www.govinfo.gov).

#### § 174.13 Contents of protest.

(a) *Contents, in general.* A protest shall contain the following information:

(1) The name and address of the protestant, *i.e.*, the importer of record or consignee, and the name and address

of his agent or attorney if signed by one of these;

(2) The importer number of the protestant. If the protestant is represented by an agent having power of attorney, the importer number of the agent shall also be shown;

(3) The number and date of the entry;

(4) The date of liquidation of the entry, or the date of a decision not involving a liquidation or reliquidation;

(5) A specific description of the merchandise affected by the decision as to which protest is made;

(6) The nature of, and justification for the objection set forth distinctly and specifically with respect to each category, payment, claim, decision, or refusal;

(7) The date of receipt and protest number of any protest previously filed that is the subject of a pending application for further review pursuant to subpart C of this part and that is alleged to involve the same merchandise and the same issues, if the protesting party requests disposition in accordance with the action taken on such previously filed protest;

(8) If another party has not filed a timely protest, the surety's protest shall certify that the protest is not being filed collusively to extend another authorized person's time to protest; and

(9) A declaration, to the best of the protestant's knowledge, as to whether the entry is the subject of drawback, or if there is the ability for a party to make such entry the subject of drawback (*see* §§ 181.50, 182.50, 190.81, and 191.81 of this chapter).

(b) *Multiple entries.* A single protest may be filed with respect to more than one entry with CBP, either at any port or electronically if all such entries involve the same protesting party, and if the same category of merchandise and a decision or decisions common to all entries are the subject of the protest. In such circumstances, the entry numbers, dates of entry, and dates of liquidation of all such entries should be set forth as an attachment to the protest.

(c) *Optional designation for refunds.* If desired by the importer/consignee the statement "any refunds with respect to the entry under protest shall be mailed

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to the importer/consignee in care of  
\_\_\_\_\_”

(Name and Address of Agent)

may be appended to the protest. This designation supersedes any existing designation previously authorized on Customs Form 4811.

[T.D. 70–181, 35 FR 13429, Aug. 22, 1970, as amended by T.D. 80–271, 45 FR 75642, Nov. 17, 1980; T.D. 98–16, 63 FR 11005, Mar. 5, 1998; T.D. 99–64, 64 FR 43267, Aug. 10, 1999; CBP Dec. 24–18, 90 FR 6482, Jan. 17, 2025]

### § 174.14 Amendment of protests.

(a) *Time for filing.* A protest may be amended at any time prior to the expiration of the period within which the protest may be filed under §174.12(e). The amendment may assert additional claims pertaining to the administrative decision that is the subject of the protest, or may challenge an additional administrative decision relating to the same category of merchandise that is the subject of the protest. For the presentation of additional grounds or arguments in support of a valid protest after the applicable protest period set forth in §174.12(e) has expired, see §174.28.

(b) *Form and number of copies of amendment.* If the protest was not filed electronically, an amendment to the protest must be filed in quadruplicate on CBP Form 19 or on a form of the same size, clearly labeled “Amendment to Protest” at the top of the form. Schedules or other attachments (other than samples or similar exhibits) must also be filed in quadruplicate. A protest that was transmitted to CBP electronically may be amended only through an electronic data interchange system authorized by CBP for that purpose. Electronic submissions are not required to be filed in quadruplicate.

(c) *Contents.* An amendment to a protest shall contain the following information:

(1) The name, address, and importer number of the protesting party, *i.e.*, the importer of record or consignee, and the name and address of his agent or attorney if filed by one of these;

(2) The number and date of filing of the original protest;

(3) A specific description of the merchandise affected by the decision as to

which the amendment to the protest is filed;

(4) The nature of and justification for the objection raised by the amendment set forth distinctly and specifically with respect to each category, payment, claim, decision, or refusal; and

(5) The date of receipt and protest number of any protest previously filed that is the subject of a pending application for further review and that is alleged to involve the same merchandise and the same issues involved in the amendment.

(d) *Identification of filer.* An amendment to a protest may be filed only by the person who originally filed such protest or his agent or attorney subject to the provisions of §174.3. The identity of the filer shall be noted on the amendment to a protest. Any acceptable method used to identify the filer described in §174.12(c) as being acceptable on a protest will be acceptable on an amendment to a protest.

(e) *Place and date of filing.* An amendment to a protest shall be filed with CBP, either at the port of entry or electronically. The amendment shall be deemed filed on the date it is received by the Customs officer.

(f) *Return of fifth copy.* If a fifth copy of the amendment is presented for the purpose of having recorded thereon the date of its receipt, such information shall be recorded thereon and the fifth copy shall be returned to the person filing the amendment.

[T.D. 70–181, 35 FR 13429, Aug. 22, 1970, as amended by T.D. 94–55, 59 FR 34971, July 8, 1994; CBP Dec. 11–02, 76 FR 2578, Jan. 14, 2011; CBP Dec. No. 16–26, 81 FR 93025, Dec. 20, 2016]

### § 174.15 Consolidation of protests filed by different parties.

(a) *General.* Subject to paragraph (b) of this section, separate protests relating to one category of merchandise covered by an entry shall be considered as a single protest whether filed as a single protest or filed as separate protests relating to the same category by one or more parties in interest or an authorized agent.

(b) *NAFTA or USMCA transactions.* The following rules shall apply to a consolidation of multiple protests concerning a determination of origin under part 181, subpart G, or part 182,

subpart G, of this chapter if one of the protests is filed by or on behalf of an exporter or producer described in § 174.12(a)(5) or (a)(6) of this part:

(1) If consolidation under paragraph (a) of this section is pursuant to specific written requests for consolidation received from all interested parties who filed protests under this part, those interested parties shall be deemed to have waived their rights to confidentiality as regards business information within the meaning of § 181.121 of this chapter for NAFTA transactions or within the meaning of § 182.2 of this chapter for USMCA transactions. In such cases, a separate notice of the decision will be issued to each interested party under this part but without regard to whether the notice reflects confidential business information obtained from one but not all of those interested parties.

(2) If consolidation under paragraph (a) of this section is done by the port director or Center director, before January 19, 2017, or the Center director on or after January 19, 2017, in the absence of specific written requests for consolidation from all interested parties who filed protests under this part, no waiver of confidentiality by those interested parties shall be deemed to have taken place. In such cases, a separate notice of the decision will be issued to each interested party and each such notice shall adhere to the principle of confidentiality set forth in § 181.121 of this chapter for NAFTA transactions or § 182.2 of this chapter for USMCA transactions.

[T.D. 94-1, 58 FR 69472, Dec. 30, 1993, as amended by CBP Dec. No. 16-26, 81 FR 93025, Dec. 20, 2016; CBP Dec. 24-18, 90 FR 6482, Jan. 17, 2025]

#### **§ 174.16 Limitation on protests after reliquidation.**

A protest shall not be filed against the reliquidation decision of the port director or Center director made before January 19, 2017, or the reliquidation decision of the Center director made on or after January 19, 2017, upon any question not involved in the reliquidation.

[CBP Dec. No. 16-26, 81 FR 93025, Dec. 20, 2016]

### **Subpart C—Review and Disposition of Protests**

#### **§ 174.21 Time for review of protests.**

(a) *In general.* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the Center director shall review and act on a protest filed in accordance with section 514, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1514), within 2 years from the date the protest was filed. If several timely filed protests are treated as part of a single protest pursuant to § 174.15, the 2-year period shall be deemed to run from the date the last such protest was filed in accordance with section 514, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1514).

(b) *Protests relating to exclusion of merchandise.* If the protest relates to an administrative action involving exclusion of merchandise from entry or delivery under any provision of the Customs laws, the Center director shall review and act on a protest filed in accordance with section 514(a)(4), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1514(a)(4)), within 30 days from the date the protest was filed. Any protest filed pursuant to this paragraph shall clearly so state on its face. Any protest filed pursuant to this paragraph which is not allowed or denied in whole or in part before the 30th day after the day on which the protest was filed shall be treated as having been denied on such 30th day for purposes of 28 U.S.C. 1581.

[T.D. 74-37, 39 FR 2470, Jan. 22, 1974, as amended by T.D. 99-65, 64 FR 43612, Aug. 11, 1999]

#### **§ 174.22 Accelerated disposition of protest.**

(a) *Request for accelerated disposition.* Accelerated disposition of a protest filed in accordance with section 514, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1514) may be obtained at any time after 90 days from the filing of such protest for entries made before December 18, 2004, or at any time concurrent with or following the filing of the protest for entries made on or after December 18, 2004, by filing by registered or certified mail a written request for accelerated disposition with the port director, Center director, or other CBP officer with whom the protest was filed. Accelerated disposition

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of a protest is not available for protests involving eligibility for USMCA preferential tariff treatment of a covered vehicle if the protest relates to the Department of Labor's analysis of the high-wage components of the labor value content (LVC) requirements as described under § 182.105(e) of this chapter.

(b) *Contents of request.* A request for accelerated disposition of protest shall contain the following information:

(1) The name, address, and importer number of the protestant, *i.e.*, the importer of record or consignee, and the name and address of his agent or attorney if filed by one of these; and

(2) The date of filing and number of the protest for which accelerated disposition is requested.

(c) *Review following request.* The Center director shall review the protest which is the subject of the request within 30 days from the date of mailing of a request for accelerated disposition filed in accordance with the provisions of this section, and may allow or deny the protest in whole or in part.

(d) *Failure to allow or deny protest within 30-day period.* If the Center director fails to allow or deny a protest which is the subject of a request for accelerated disposition within 30 days from the date of mailing of such request, the protest shall be deemed to have been denied at the close of the 30th day following such date of mailing.

(e) *Multiple protests.* If several protests by different persons are timely filed and treated as part of a single protest pursuant to § 174.15, a request for accelerated disposition filed by any one of the protesting parties shall be treated as a request for accelerated disposition by all the parties.

[T.D. 70–181, 35 FR 13429, Aug. 22, 1970, as amended by CBP Dec. 11–02, 76 FR 2578, Jan. 14, 2011; CBP Dec. 24–18, 90 FR 6483, Jan. 17, 2025]

### § 174.23 Further review of protests.

A protesting party may seek further review of a protest in lieu of review by the Center director by filing, on the form prescribed in § 174.25, an application for such review within the time allowed and in the manner prescribed by § 174.12 for the filing of a protest. The

filing of an application for further review shall not preclude a preliminary examination by the Center director for the purpose of determining whether the protest may be allowed in full. If such preliminary examination indicates that the protest would be denied in whole or in part by the Center director in the absence of an application for further review; however, he shall forward the protest and application for consideration in accordance with § 174.26.

[CBP Dec. No. 16–26, 81 FR 93025, Dec. 20, 2016]

### § 174.24 Criteria for further review.

Further review of a protest which would otherwise be denied by the Center director shall be accorded a party filing an application for further review which meets the requirements of § 174.25 when the decision against which the protest was filed:

(a) Is alleged to be inconsistent with a ruling of the Commissioner of CBP or his designee, or with a decision made by CBP with respect to the same or substantially similar merchandise;

(b) Is alleged to involve questions of law or fact which have not been ruled upon by the Commissioner of CBP or his designee or by the Customs courts;

(c) Involves matters previously ruled upon by the Commissioner of CBP or his designee or by the Customs courts but facts are alleged or legal arguments presented which were not considered at the time of the original ruling; or

(d) Is alleged to involve questions which the Headquarters Office, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, refused to consider in the form of a request for internal advice pursuant to § 177.11(b)(5) of this chapter.

[T.D. 70–181, 35 FR 13429, Aug. 22, 1970, as amended by T.D. 71–133, 36 FR 8732, May 12, 1971; T.D. 75–186, 40 FR 31928, July 30, 1975]

### § 174.25 Application for further review.

(a) *Form and number of copies.* An application for further review may be filed on the same Customs Form 19 used for filing the protest for which further review is requested, or on a separate Customs Form 19. In either case, the Customs Form 19 shall be filed in



quadruplicate. If a fifth copy of the application is presented for the purpose of having recorded thereon the date of its receipt, such information shall be recorded thereon and the fifth copy shall be returned to the person filing the application.

(b) *Contents.* An application for further review shall contain the following information:

(1) Information identifying the protest to which it applies and the protesting party and his importer number;

(2) Allegations that the protesting party:

(i) Has not previously received an adverse administrative decision from the Commissioner of Customs or his designee nor has presently pending an application for an administrative decision on the same claim with respect to the same category of merchandise; and

(ii) Has not received a final adverse decision from the Customs courts on the same claim with respect to the same category of merchandise and does not have an action involving such a claim pending before the Customs courts.

(3) A statement of any facts or additional legal arguments, not part of the record, upon which the protesting party relies, including the criterion set forth in §174.24 which justifies further review. A showing of facts that support the allegation of a criterion set forth in §174.24(c) will constitute a ground for the granting of further review in circumstances where the applicant's inability to affirmatively make the allegations described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section would otherwise result in its denial.

[T.D. 70-81, 35 FR 13429, Aug. 22, 1970, as amended by T.D. 78-99, 43 FR 13062, Mar. 29, 1978]

#### **§ 174.26 Review of protest after application for further review.**

(a) *Protest allowed.* If upon examination of a protest for which an application for further review was filed the Center director is satisfied that the claim is valid, he shall allow the protest.

(b) *Other protests.* If upon examination of a protest for which an application for further review was filed the Center director decides that the pro-

test in his judgment should be denied in whole or in part, the Center director will forward the application together with the protest and appropriate documents to be reviewed as follows:

(1) A protest shall be reviewed by the Commissioner of Customs or his designee under Customs Delegation Order No. 1 (Revision 1), T.D. 69-126 (34 FR 8208), as amended from time to time, if the protest and application for review raise an issue involving either:

(i) Lack of uniformity of treatment;

(ii) The existence of an established and uniform practice;

(iii) The interpretation of a court decision or ruling of the Commissioner of Customs or his designee; or

(iv) Questions which have not been the subject of a Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service ruling or court decision.

(2) All other protests shall be reviewed by a designee of the Center director who did not participate directly in the decision which is the subject of the protest.

#### **§ 174.27 Disposition after further review.**

Upon completion of further review, the protest and appropriate documents forwarded for review shall be returned to the Center director together with directions for the disposition of the protest.

#### **§ 174.28 Consideration of additional arguments.**

In determining whether to allow or deny a protest filed within the time allowed, a reviewing officer may consider alternative claims and additional grounds or arguments submitted in writing by the protesting party with respect to any decision which is the subject of a valid protest at any time prior to disposition of the protest. In any case in which alternative claims or additional grounds or arguments are submitted orally, they shall be considered in the allowance or denial of the protest only if submitted in writing in conjunction with, or no later than 60 days after, such oral submission.

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 514, 624, 46 Stat. 734, as amended, 759; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1514, 1624)

[T.D. 71-15, 36 FR 778, Jan. 16, 1971]

## § 174.29

## 19 CFR Ch. I (4–1–25 Edition)

### § 174.29 Allowance or denial of protests.

The Center director shall allow or deny in whole or in part a protest filed in accordance with section 514, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (19 U.S.C. 1514) within 2 years from the date the protest was filed. If the protest is allowed in whole or in part the Center director shall remit or refund any duties, charge, or exaction found to have been collected in excess, or pay any drawback found due. If a protest of an exporter or producer under § 174.12(a)(5) or (a)(6) of this part is allowed in whole or in part, any monies found to have been collected in excess shall be refunded to the party who paid the monies even if such party did not file an appropriate and timely protest under this part. If the protest is denied in whole or in part the Center director shall give notice of the denial in the form and manner prescribed in § 174.30.

[T.D. 70–181, 35 FR 13429, Aug. 22, 1970, as amended by T.D. 94–1, 58 FR 69472, Dec. 30, 1993; CBP Dec. 24–18, 90 FR 6483, Jan. 17, 2025]

### § 174.30 Notice of denial of protest.

(a) *Issuance of notice.* Notice of denial of a protest shall be mailed to any person filing a protest or his agent in all cases other than those in which accelerated disposition was requested and in which no action has been taken within 30 days after the date of mailing of the request. The notice shall include a statement of the reasons for the denial, as well as a statement informing the protesting party of the right to file a civil action contesting the denial of the protest under section 514, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1514). For purposes of section 515(a), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1515(a)), the date appearing on such notice shall be deemed the date on which such notice was mailed.

(b) *Substitution of persons designated to receive notice.* The importer of record or consignee may give notice to CBP, either at the port of entry or electronically, instructing that notice of denial of any protest involving merchandise imported in his name or on his behalf shall be mailed to a person other than the person filing such protest or the designee of such person. Such notice of substitution shall be filed in quadruplicate and shall identify the protest

by number and date of receipt. Notice of denial of a protest shall be mailed to the substituted person so designated only if the notice of substitution is received by the CBP prior to a denial by him of such protest.

(c) *Notification of payment of increased duties.* The Center director shall note on the notice of denial of a protest the payment of all liquidated duties, charges, or exactions, if he has actual knowledge of such payment at the time that the protest is denied.

[T.D. 70–181, 35 FR 13429, Aug. 22, 1970, as amended by T.D. 80–271, 45 FR 75642, Nov. 17, 1980; CBP Dec. No. 16–26, 81 FR 93025, Dec. 20, 2016]

### § 174.31 Judicial review of denial of protest.

Any person whose protest has been denied, in whole or in part, may contest the denial by filing a civil action in the United States Court of International Trade in accordance with 28 U.S.C. 2632 within 180 days after—

(a) The date of mailing of notice of denial, in whole or in part, of a protest,

(b) The date a protest, for which accelerated disposition was requested, is deemed to have been denied in accordance with § 174.22(d), or

(c) The date that a protest is deemed denied in accordance with § 174.21(b), or § 151.16(g) of this chapter.

[T.D. 78–17, 43 FR 1938, Jan. 13, 1978, as amended by T.D. 85–90, 50 FR 21430, May 24, 1985; T.D. 99–65, 64 FR 43612, Aug. 11, 1999]

### § 174.32 Publication.

Within 90 calendar days after issuing a protest review decision, CBP will publish the decision in the Customs Bulletin or otherwise make it available for public inspection. Disclosure is governed by 6 CFR part 5 and 19 CFR part 103.

[CBP Dec. 11–02, 76 FR 2578, Jan. 14, 2011]

## PART 175—PETITIONS BY DOMESTIC INTERESTED PARTIES

Sec.  
175.0 Scope.