

Public Law 96-417
96th Congress

An Act

To improve the Federal judicial machinery by clarifying and revising certain provisions of title 28, United States Code, relating to the judiciary and judicial review of international trade matters, and for other purposes.

Oct. 10, 1980

[S. 1654]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Customs Courts Act of 1980".

Customs Courts
Act of 1980.
28 USC 1 note.

**TITLE I—COMPOSITION OF THE COURT OF INTERNATIONAL
TRADE AND ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES TO OTHER COURTS**

COMPOSITION OF COURT

SEC. 101. Section 251 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 251. Appointment and number of judges; offices

"(a) The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, nine judges who shall constitute a court of record to be known as the United States Court of International Trade. Not more than five of such judges shall be from the same political party. The court is a court established under article III of the Constitution of the United States.

"(b) The President shall designate one of the judges of the Court of International Trade who is less than seventy years of age to serve as chief judge. The chief judge shall continue to serve as chief judge until he reaches the age of seventy years and another judge is designated as chief judge by the President. After the designation of another judge to serve as chief judge, the former chief judge may continue to serve as a judge of the court.

"(c) The offices of the Court of International Trade shall be located in New York, New York."

USC prec. title 1.

ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES

SEC. 102. (a) Section 293(b) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking out "Customs Court" and all that follows through "need arises" and inserting in lieu thereof "Court of International Trade to perform judicial duties in any circuit, either in a court of appeals or district court, upon presentation of a certificate of necessity by the chief judge or circuit justice of the circuit in which the need arises".

(b) Section 293(d) of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(d) The chief judge of the Court of International Trade may, upon presentation to him of a certificate of necessity by the chief judge of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals or the chief judge of the Court of Claims, designate and assign temporarily any judge of the

Court of International Trade to serve as a judge of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals or the Court of Claims.”.

TITLE II—JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

SEC. 201. Chapter 95 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“CHAPTER 95—COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

“Sec.

“1581. Civil actions against the United States and agencies and officers thereof.

“1582. Civil actions commenced by the United States.

“1583. Counterclaims, cross-claims, and third-party actions.

“1584. Cure of defects.

“1585. Powers in law and equity.

28 USC 1581.

“§ 1581. Civil actions against the United States and agencies and officers thereof

“(a) The Court of International Trade shall have exclusive jurisdiction of any civil action commenced to contest the denial of a protest, in whole or in part, under section 515 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

19 USC 1515.

“(b) The Court of International Trade shall have exclusive jurisdiction of any civil action commenced under section 516 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

19 USC 1516.

“(c) The Court of International Trade shall have exclusive jurisdiction of any civil action commenced under section 516A of the Tariff Act of 1930.

19 USC 1516a.

“(d) The Court of International Trade shall have exclusive jurisdiction of any civil action commenced to review—

19 USC 2273.

“(1) any final determination of the Secretary of Labor under section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to the eligibility of workers for adjustment assistance under such Act;

19 USC 2341.

“(2) any final determination of the Secretary of Commerce under section 251 of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to the eligibility of a firm for adjustment assistance under such Act; and

19 USC 2371.

“(3) any final determination of the Secretary of Commerce under section 271 of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to the eligibility of a community for adjustment assistance under such Act.

19 USC 2515.

“(e) The Court of International Trade shall have exclusive jurisdiction of any civil action commenced to review any final determination of the Secretary of the Treasury under section 305(b)(1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979.

19 USC 1677f.

“(f) The Court of International Trade shall have exclusive jurisdiction of any civil action involving an application for an order directing the administering authority or the International Trade Commission to make confidential information available under section 777(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

“(g) The Court of International Trade shall have exclusive jurisdiction of any civil action commenced to review—

19 USC 1641.

“(1) any decision of the Secretary of the Treasury to deny or revoke a customhouse broker's license under section 641(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930; and

“(2) any order of the Secretary of the Treasury to revoke or suspend a customhouse broker’s license under section 641(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

19 USC 1641.

“(h) The Court of International Trade shall have exclusive jurisdiction of any civil action commenced to review, prior to the importation of the goods involved, a ruling issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, or a refusal to issue or change such a ruling, relating to classification, valuation, rate of duty, marking, restricted merchandise, entry requirements, drawbacks, vessel repairs, or similar matters, but only if the party commencing the civil action demonstrates to the court that he would be irreparably harmed unless given an opportunity to obtain judicial review prior to such importation.

“(i) In addition to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Court of International Trade by subsections (a)–(h) of this section and subject to the exception set forth in subsection (j) of this section, the Court of International Trade shall have exclusive jurisdiction of any civil action commenced against the United States, its agencies, or its officers, that arises out of any law of the United States providing for—

“(1) revenue from imports or tonnage;

“(2) tariffs, duties, fees, or other taxes on the importation of merchandise for reasons other than the raising of revenue;

“(3) embargoes or other quantitative restrictions on the importation of merchandise for reasons other than the protection of the public health or safety; or

“(4) administration and enforcement with respect to the matters referred to in paragraphs (1)–(3) of this subsection and subsections (a)–(h) of this section.

“(j) The Court of International Trade shall not have jurisdiction of any civil action arising under section 305 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

19 USC 1305.

“§ 1582. Civil actions commenced by the United States

28 USC 1582.

“The Court of International Trade shall have exclusive jurisdiction of any civil action which arises out of an import transaction and which is commenced by the United States—

“(1) to recover a civil penalty under section 592, 704(i)(2), or 734(i)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930;

19 USC 1592,
1671c, 1673c.

“(2) to recover upon a bond relating to the importation of merchandise required by the laws of the United States or by the Secretary of the Treasury; or

“(3) to recover customs duties.

“§ 1583. Counterclaims, cross-claims, and third-party actions

28 USC 1583.

“In any civil action in the Court of International Trade, the court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to render judgment upon any counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party action of any party, if (1) such claim or action involves the imported merchandise that is the subject matter of such civil action, or (2) such claim or action is to recover upon a bond or customs duties relating to such merchandise.

“§ 1584. Cure of defects

28 USC 1584.

“(a) If a civil action within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of International Trade is commenced in a district court of the United States, the district court shall, in the interest of justice, transfer such civil action to the Court of International Trade, where such action shall proceed as if it had been commenced in the Court of International Trade in the first instance.

“(b) If a civil action within the exclusive jurisdiction of a district court, a court of appeals, or the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals is commenced in the Court of International Trade, the Court of International Trade shall, in the interest of justice, transfer such civil action to the appropriate district court or court of appeals or to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals where such action shall proceed as if it had been commenced in such court in the first instance.

28 USC 1585.

“§ 1585. Powers in law and equity

“The Court of International Trade shall possess all the powers in law and equity of, or as conferred by statute upon, a district court of the United States.”

TITLE III—COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE PROCEDURE**COURT PROCEDURE**

Sec. 301. Chapter 169 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“CHAPTER 169—COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE PROCEDURE**“Sec.****“2631. Persons entitled to commence a civil action.****“2632. Commencement of a civil action.****“2633. Procedure and fees.****“2634. Notice.****“2635. Filing of official documents.****“2636. Time for commencement of action.****“2637. Exhaustion of administrative remedies.****“2638. New grounds in support of a civil action.****“2639. Burden of proof; evidence of value.****“2640. Scope and standard of review.****“2641. Witnesses; inspection of documents.****“2642. Analysis of imported merchandise.****“2643. Relief.****“2644. Interest.****“2645. Decisions.****“2646. Retrial or rehearing.****“2647. Precedence of cases.**

28 USC 2631.

“§ 2631. Persons entitled to commence a civil action

19 USC 1515.

“(a) A civil action contesting the denial of a protest, in whole or in part, under section 515 of the Tariff Act of 1930 may be commenced in the Court of International Trade by the person who filed the protest pursuant to section 514 of such Act, or by a surety on the transaction which is the subject of the protest.

19 USC 1514.

19 USC 1516.

“(b) A civil action contesting the denial of a petition under section 516 of the Tariff Act of 1930 may be commenced in the Court of International Trade by the person who filed such petition.

19 USC 1516a.

“(c) A civil action contesting a determination listed in section 516A of the Tariff Act of 1930 may be commenced in the Court of International Trade by any interested party who was a party to the proceeding in connection with which the matter arose.

19 USC 2273.

“(d)(1) A civil action to review any final determination of the Secretary of Labor under section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to the eligibility of workers for adjustment assistance under such Act may be commenced in the Court of International Trade by a worker, group of workers, certified or recognized union, or authorized

representative of such worker or group that applies for assistance under such Act and is aggrieved by such final determination.

“(2) A civil action to review any final determination of the Secretary of Commerce under section 251 of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to the eligibility of a firm for adjustment assistance under such Act may be commenced in the Court of International Trade by a firm or its representative that applies for assistance under such Act and is aggrieved by such final determination, or by any other interested domestic party that is aggrieved by such final determination.

19 USC 2341.

“(3) A civil action to review any final determination of the Secretary of Commerce under section 271 of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to the eligibility of a community for adjustment assistance under such Act may be commenced in the Court of International Trade by a community that applies for assistance under such Act and is aggrieved by such final determination, or by any other interested domestic party that is aggrieved by such final determination.

19 USC 2371.

“(e) A civil action to review a final determination made under section 305(b)(1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 may be commenced in the Court of International Trade by any person who was a party-at-interest with respect to such determination.

19 USC 2515.

“(f) A civil action involving an application for the issuance of an order directing the administering authority or the International Trade Commission to make confidential information available under section 777(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 may be commenced in the Court of International Trade by any interested party whose application for disclosure of such confidential information was denied under section 777(c)(1) of such Act.

19 USC 1677f.

“(g)(1) A civil action to review any decision of the Secretary of the Treasury to deny or revoke a customhouse broker's license under section 641(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 may be commenced in the Court of International Trade by the person whose license was denied or revoked.

19 USC 1641.

“(2) A civil action to review any order of the Secretary of the Treasury to revoke or suspend a customhouse broker's license under section 641(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 may be commenced in the Court of International Trade by the person whose license was revoked or suspended.

“(h) A civil action described in section 1581(h) of this title may be commenced in the Court of International Trade by the person who would have standing to bring a civil action under section 1581(a) of this title if he imported the goods involved and filed a protest which was denied, in whole or in part, under section 515 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

28 USC 1581.

“(i) Any civil action of which the Court of International Trade has jurisdiction, other than an action specified in subsections (a)-(h) of this section, may be commenced in the court by any person adversely affected or aggrieved by agency action within the meaning of section 702 of title 5.

19 USC 1515.

5 USC 702.

“(j)(1) Any person who would be adversely affected or aggrieved by a decision in a civil action pending in the Court of International Trade may, by leave of court, intervene in such action, except that—

“(A) no person may intervene in a civil action under section 515 or 516 of the Tariff Act of 1930;

19 USC 1515,
1516.

“(B) in a civil action under section 516A of the Tariff Act of 1930, only an interested party who was a party to the proceeding in connection with which the matter arose may intervene, and such person may intervene as a matter of right; and

19 USC 1516a.

19 USC 1677f. “(C) in a civil action under section 777(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, only a person who was a party to the investigation may intervene, and such person may intervene as a matter of right.

“(2) In those civil actions in which intervention is by leave of court, the Court of International Trade shall consider whether the intervention will unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the rights of the original parties.

“(k) In this section—

“Interested party.”

19 USC 1677.

“Party-at-interest.”

“(1) ‘interested party’ has the meaning given such term in section 771(9) of the Tariff Act of 1930; and

“(2) ‘party-at-interest’ means—

“(A) a foreign manufacturer, producer, or exporter, or a United States importer, of merchandise which is the subject of a final determination under section 305(b)(1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979;

“(B) a manufacturer, producer, or wholesaler in the United States of a like product;

“(C) United States members of a labor organization or other association of workers whose members are employed in the manufacture, production, or wholesale in the United States of a like product; and

“(D) a trade or business association a majority of whose members manufacture, produce, or wholesale a like product in the United States.

28 USC 2632.

“§ 2632. Commencement of a civil action

“(a) Except for civil actions specified in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, a civil action in the Court of International Trade shall be commenced by filing concurrently with the clerk of the court a summons and complaint, with the content and in the form, manner, and style prescribed by the rules of the court.

19 USC 1515,
1516.

“(b) A civil action in the Court of International Trade under section 515 or section 516 of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court a summons, with the content and in the form, manner, and style prescribed by the rules of the court.

19 USC 1516a.

“(c) A civil action in the Court of International Trade under section 516A of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court a summons or a summons and a complaint, as prescribed in such section, with the content and in the form, manner, and style prescribed by the rules of the court.

“(d) The Court of International Trade may prescribe by rule that any summons, pleading, or other paper mailed by registered or certified mail properly addressed to the clerk of the court with the proper postage affixed and return receipt requested shall be deemed filed as of the date of mailing.

28 USC 2633.

“§ 2633. Procedure and fees

“(a) A filing fee shall be payable to the clerk of the Court of International Trade upon the commencement of a civil action in such court. The amount of the fee shall be prescribed by the rules of the court, but shall be not less than \$5 nor more than the filing fee for commencing a civil action in a district court of the United States. The court may fix all other fees to be charged by the clerk of the court.

“(b) The Court of International Trade shall prescribe rules governing the summons, pleadings, and other papers, for their amendment, service, and filing, for consolidations, severances, suspensions of cases, and for other procedural matters.

“(c) All summons, pleadings, and other papers filed in the Court of International Trade shall be served on all parties in accordance with rules prescribed by the court. When the United States, its agencies, or its officers are adverse parties, service of the summons shall be made upon the Attorney General and the head of the Government agency whose action is being contested. When injunctive relief is sought, the summons, pleadings, and other papers shall also be served upon the named officials sought to be enjoined.

“§ 2634. Notice

28 USC 2634.

“Reasonable notice of the time and place of trial or hearing before the Court of International Trade shall be given to all parties to any civil action, as prescribed by the rules of the court.

“§ 2635. Filing of official documents

28 USC 2635.

“(a)(1) Upon service of the summons on the Secretary of the Treasury in any civil action contesting the denial of a protest under section 515 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or the denial of a petition under section 516 of such Act, the appropriate customs officer shall forthwith transmit to the clerk of the Court of International Trade, as prescribed by its rules, and as a part of the official record—

19 USC 1515.

19 USC 1516.

“(A) the consumption or other entry and the entry summary;

“(B) the commercial invoice;

“(C) the special customs invoice;

“(D) a copy of the protest or petition;

“(E) a copy of the denial, in whole or in part, of the protest or petition;

“(F) the importer’s exhibits;

“(G) the official and other representative samples;

“(H) any official laboratory reports; and

“(I) a copy of any bond relating to the entry.

“(2) If any of the items listed in paragraph (1) of this subsection do not exist in a particular civil action, an affirmative statement to that effect shall be transmitted to the clerk of the court.

“(b)(1) In any civil action commenced in the Court of International Trade under section 516A of the Tariff Act of 1930, within forty days or within such other period of time as the court may specify, after the date of service of a complaint on the administering authority established to administer title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 or the United States International Trade Commission, the administering authority or the Commission shall transmit to the clerk of the court the record of such action, as prescribed by the rules of the court. The record shall, unless otherwise stipulated by the parties, consist of—

19 USC 1516a.

19 USC 1671.

“(A) a copy of all information presented to or obtained by the administering authority or the Commission during the course of the administrative proceedings, including all governmental memoranda pertaining to the case and the record of ex parte meetings required to be maintained by section 777(a)(3) of the Tariff Act of 1930; and

19 USC 1677f.

“(B)(i) a copy of the determination and the facts and conclusions of law upon which such determination was based, (ii) all transcripts or records of conferences or hearings, and (iii) all notices published in the Federal Register.

“(2) The administering authority or the Commission shall identify and transmit under seal to the clerk of the court any document, comment, or information that is accorded confidential or privileged status by the Government agency whose action is being contested and that is required to be transmitted to the clerk under paragraph (1) of

this subsection. Any such document, comment, or information shall be accompanied by a nonconfidential description of the nature of the material being transmitted. The confidential or privileged status of such material shall be preserved in the civil action, but the court may examine the confidential or privileged material in camera and may make such material available under such terms and conditions as the court may order.

19 USC 1677f.

“(c) Within fifteen days, or within such other period of time as the Court of International Trade may specify, after service of a summons and complaint in a civil action involving an application for an order directing the administering authority or the International Trade Commission to make confidential information available under section 777(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, the administering authority or the Commission shall transmit under seal to the clerk of the Court of International Trade, as prescribed by its rules, the confidential information involved, together with pertinent parts of the record. Such information shall be accompanied by a nonconfidential description of the nature of the information being transmitted. The confidential status of such information shall be preserved in the civil action, but the court may examine the confidential information in camera and may make such information available under a protective order consistent with section 777(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

“(d)(1) In any other civil action in the Court of International Trade in which judicial review is to proceed upon the basis of the record made before an agency, the agency shall, within forty days or within such other period of time as the court may specify, after the date of service of the summons and complaint upon the agency, transmit to the clerk of the court, as prescribed by its rules—

“(A) a copy of the contested determination and the findings or report upon which such determination was based;

“(B) a copy of any reported hearings or conferences conducted by the agency; and

“(C) any documents, comments, or other papers filed by the public, interested parties, or governments with respect to the agency's action.

“(2) The agency shall identify and transmit under seal to the clerk of the court any document, comment, or other information that was obtained on a confidential basis and that is required to be transmitted to the clerk under paragraph (1) of this subsection. Any such document, comment, or information shall include a nonconfidential description of the nature of the material being transmitted. The confidential or privileged status of such material shall be preserved in the civil action, but the court may examine such material in camera and may make such material available under such terms and conditions as the court may order.

“(3) The parties may stipulate that fewer documents, comments, or other information than those specified in paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be transmitted to the clerk of the court.

28 USC 2636.

“§ 2636. Time for commencement of action

19 USC 1515.

“(a) A civil action contesting the denial, in whole or in part, of a protest under section 515 of the Tariff Act of 1930 is barred unless commenced in accordance with the rules of the Court of International Trade—

“(1) within one hundred and eighty days after the date of mailing of notice of denial of a protest under section 515(a) of such Act; or

“(2) within one hundred and eighty days after the date of denial of a protest by operation of law under the provisions of section 515(b) of such Act.

19 USC 1515.

“(b) A civil action contesting the denial of a petition under section 516 of the Tariff Act of 1930 is barred unless commenced in accordance with the rules of the Court of International Trade within thirty days after the date of mailing of a notice pursuant to section 516(c) of such Act.

19 USC 1516.

“(c) A civil action contesting a reviewable determination listed in section 516A of the Tariff Act of 1930, other than a determination under section 703(b), 703(c), 733(b), or 733(c) of such Act, is barred unless commenced in accordance with the rules of the Court of International Trade within thirty days after the date of the publication of such determination in the Federal Register.

19 USC 1516a.
19 USC 1671b,
1673b.

“(d)(1) A civil action contesting a determination by the administering authority under section 703(c) or 733(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 that a case is extraordinarily complicated is barred unless commenced in accordance with the rules of the Court of International Trade within ten days after the date of the publication of such determination in the Federal Register.

“(2) A civil action contesting a negative determination by the administering authority under section 703(b) or 733(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 is barred unless commenced in accordance with the rules of the Court of International Trade within ten days after the date of the publication of such determination in the Federal Register.

“(e) A civil action contesting a final determination of the Secretary of Labor under section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 or a final determination of the Secretary of Commerce under section 251 or section 271 of such Act is barred unless commenced in accordance with the rules of the Court of International Trade within sixty days after the date of notice of such determination.

19 USC 2273.

19 USC 2341,
2371.

“(f) A civil action contesting a final determination made under section 305(b)(1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 is barred unless commenced in accordance with the rules of the Court of International Trade within thirty days after the date of the publication of such determination in the Federal Register.

19 USC 2515.

“(g) A civil action involving an application for the issuance of an order making confidential information available under section 777(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 is barred unless commenced in accordance with the rules of the Court of International Trade within ten days after the date of the denial of the request for such confidential information.

19 USC 1677f.

“(h) A civil action contesting the denial or revocation by the Secretary of the Treasury of a customhouse broker's license under section 641(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 or the revocation or suspension by such Secretary of a customhouse broker's license under section 641(b) of such Act is barred unless commenced in accordance with the rules of the Court of International Trade within sixty days after the date of the entry of the decision or order of such Secretary.

19 USC 1641.

“(i) A civil action of which the Court of International Trade has jurisdiction under section 1581 of this title, other than an action specified in subsections (a)-(h) of this section, is barred unless commenced in accordance with the rules of the court within two years after the cause of action first accrues.

28 USC 1581.

“§ 2637. Exhaustion of administrative remedies

28 USC 2637.

“(a) A civil action contesting the denial of a protest under section 515 of the Tariff Act of 1930 may be commenced in the Court of

19 USC 1515.

International Trade only if all liquidated duties, charges, or exactions have been paid at the time the action is commenced, except that a surety's obligation to pay such liquidated duties, charges, or exactions is limited to the sum of any bond related to each entry included in the denied protest.

19 USC 1516. **“(b) A civil action contesting the denial of a petition under section 516 of the Tariff Act of 1930 may be commenced in the Court of International Trade only by a person who has first exhausted the procedures set forth in such section.**

28 USC 1581. **“(c) A civil action described in section 1581(h) of this title may be commenced in the Court of International Trade prior to the exhaustion of administrative remedies if the person commencing the action makes the demonstration required by such section.**

“(d) In any civil action not specified in this section, the Court of International Trade shall, where appropriate, require the exhaustion of administrative remedies.

28 USC 2638. **“§ 2638. New grounds in support of a civil action**

19 USC 1515. **“In any civil action under section 515 of the Tariff Act of 1930 in which the denial, in whole or in part, of a protest is a precondition to the commencement of a civil action in the Court of International Trade, the court, by rule, may consider any new ground in support of the civil action if such new ground—**

“(1) applies to the same merchandise that was the subject of the protest; and

19 USC 1514. **“(2) is related to the same administrative decision listed in section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 that was contested in the protest.**

28 USC 2639. **“§ 2639. Burden of proof; evidence of value**

19 USC 1515a. **“(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, in any civil action commenced in the Court of International Trade under section 515, 516, or 516A of the Tariff Act of 1930, the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, the administering authority, or the International Trade Commission is presumed to be correct. The burden of proving otherwise shall rest upon the party challenging such decision.**

“(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not apply to any civil action commenced in the Court of International Trade under section 1582 of this title.

Ante, p. 1729.

Ante, p. 1728.

“(b) In any civil action described in section 1581(h) of this title, the person commencing the action shall have the burden of making the demonstration required by such section by clear and convincing evidence.

“(c) Where the value of merchandise or any of its components is in issue in any civil action in the Court of International Trade—

“(1) reports or depositions of consuls, customs officers, and other officers of the United States, and depositions and affidavits of other persons whose attendance cannot reasonably be had, may be admitted into evidence when served upon the opposing party as prescribed by the rules of the court; and

“(2) price lists and catalogs may be admitted in evidence when duly authenticated, relevant, and material.

28 USC 2640. **“§ 2640. Scope and standard of review**

“(a) The Court of International Trade shall make its determinations upon the basis of the record made before the court in the following categories of civil actions:

“(1) Civil actions contesting the denial of a protest under section 515 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

19 USC 1515.

“(2) Civil actions commenced under section 516 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

19 USC 1516.

“(3) Civil actions commenced to review a final determination made under section 305(b)(1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979.

19 USC 2515.

“(4) Civil actions commenced under section 777(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

19 USC 1677f.

“(5) Civil actions commenced to review any decision of the Secretary of the Treasury to deny or revoke a customhouse broker's license under section 641(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

19 USC 1641.

“(6) Civil actions commenced under section 1582 of this title.

“(b) In any civil action commenced in the Court of International Trade under section 516A of the Tariff Act of 1930, the court shall review the matter as specified in subsection (b) of such section.

19 USC 1516a.

“(c) In any civil action commenced in the Court of International Trade to review any final determination of the Secretary of Labor under section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 or any final determination of the Secretary of Commerce under section 251 or section 271 of such Act, the court shall review the matter as specified in section 284 of such Act.

19 USC 2273.

19 USC 2341,
2371.*Post*, p. 1746.

“(d) In any civil action not specified in this section, the Court of International Trade shall review the matter as provided in section 706 of title 5.

“§ 2641. Witnesses; inspection of documents

28 USC 2641.

“(a) Except as otherwise provided by law, in any civil action in the Court of International Trade, each party and its counsel shall have an opportunity to introduce evidence, to hear and cross-examine the witnesses of the other party, and to inspect all samples and papers admitted or offered as evidence, as prescribed by the rules of the court. Except as provided in section 2639 of this title, subsection (b) of this section, or the rules of the court, the Federal Rules of Evidence shall apply to all civil actions in the Court of International Trade.

28 USC app.

“(b) The Court of International Trade may order that trade secrets and commercial or financial information which is privileged and confidential, or any information provided to the United States by any foreign government or foreign person, may be disclosed to a party, its counsel, or any other person under such terms and conditions as the court may order.

“§ 2642. Analysis of imported merchandise

28 USC 2642.

“The Court of International Trade may order an analysis of imported merchandise and reports thereon by laboratories or agencies of the United States.

“§ 2643. Relief

28 USC 2643.

“(a) The Court of International Trade may enter a money judgment—

“(1) for or against the United States in any civil action commenced under section 1581 or 1582 of this title; and

Ante, pp. 1728,
1729.

“(2) for or against the United States or any other party in any counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party action under section 1583 of this title.

Ante, p. 1729.

“(b) If the Court of International Trade is unable to determine the correct decision on the basis of the evidence presented in any civil action, the court may order a retrial or rehearing for all purposes, or

may order such further administrative or adjudicative procedures as the court considers necessary to enable it to reach the correct decision.

“(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection, the Court of International Trade may, in addition to the orders specified in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, order any other form of relief that is appropriate in a civil action, including, but not limited to, declaratory judgments, orders of remand, injunctions, and writs of mandamus and prohibition.

“(2) The Court of International Trade may not grant an injunction or issue a writ of mandamus in any civil action commenced to review any final determination of the Secretary of Labor under section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974, or any final determination of the Secretary of Commerce under section 251 or section 271 of such Act.

“(3) In any civil action involving an application for the issuance of an order directing the administering authority or the International Trade Commission to make confidential information available under section 777(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Court of International Trade may issue an order of disclosure only with respect to the information specified in such section.

“(4) In any civil action described in section 1581(h) of this title, the Court of International Trade may only order the appropriate declaratory relief.

“(d) If a surety commences a civil action in the Court of International Trade, such surety shall recover only the amount of the liquidated duties, charges, or exactions paid on the entries included in such action. The excess amount of any recovery shall be paid to the importer of record.

“§ 2644. Interest

“If, in a civil action in the Court of International Trade under section 515 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the plaintiff obtains monetary relief by a judgment or under a stipulation agreement, interest shall be allowed at an annual rate established under section 6621 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Such interest shall be calculated from the date of the filing of the summons in such action to the date of the refund.

“§ 2645. Decisions

“(a) A final decision of the Court of International Trade in a contested civil action or a decision granting or refusing a preliminary injunction shall be supported by—

“(1) a statement of findings of fact and conclusions of law; or

“(2) an opinion stating the reasons and facts upon which the decision is based.

“(b) After the Court of International Trade has rendered a judgment, the court may, upon the motion of a party or upon its own motion, amend its findings or make additional findings and may amend the decision and judgment accordingly. A motion of a party or the court shall be made not later than thirty days after the date of entry of the judgment.

“(c) A decision of the Court of International Trade is final and conclusive, unless a retrial or rehearing is granted pursuant to section 2646 of this title or an appeal is taken to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals within the time and in the manner provided in section 2601 of this title.

19 USC 2273.

19 USC 2341,
2371.

19 USC 1677f.

Ante, p. 1728.

28 USC 2644.

19 USC 1515.

26 USC 6621.

28 USC 2645.

28 USC 2601.

“§ 2646. Retrial or rehearing

28 USC 2646.

“After the Court of International Trade has rendered a judgment or order, the court may, upon the motion of a party or upon its own motion, grant a retrial or rehearing, as the case may be. A motion of a party or the court shall be made not later than thirty days after the date of entry of the judgment or order.

“§ 2647. Precedence of cases

28 USC 2647.

“The following civil actions in the Court of International Trade shall be given precedence, in the following order, over other civil actions pending before the court, and shall be assigned for hearing at the earliest practicable date and expedited in every way:

“(1) First, a civil action involving the exclusion of perishable merchandise or the redelivery of such merchandise.

“(2) Second, a civil action for the review of a determination under section 516A(a)(1)(B) (i) or (ii) of the Tariff Act of 1930. 19 USC 1516a.

“(3) Third, a civil action commenced under section 515 of the Tariff Act of 1930 involving the exclusion or redelivery of merchandise. 19 USC 1515.

“(4) Fourth, a civil action commenced under section 516 or 516A of the Tariff Act of 1930, other than a civil action described in paragraph (2) of this section.” 19 USC 1516, 1516a.

JURY TRIALS

SEC. 302. (a) Chapter 121 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“§ 1876. Trial by jury in the Court of International Trade

28 USC 1876.

“(a) In any civil action in the Court of International Trade which is to be tried before a jury, the jury shall be selected in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and under the procedures set forth in the jury selection plan of the district court for the judicial district in which the case is to be tried.

“(b) Whenever the Court of International Trade conducts a jury trial—

“(1) the clerk of the district court for the judicial district in which the Court of International Trade is sitting, or an authorized deputy clerk, shall act as clerk of the Court of International Trade for the purposes of selecting and summoning the jury;

“(2) the qualifications for jurors shall be the same as those established by section 1865(b) of this title for jurors in the district courts of the United States; 28 USC 1865.

“(3) each party shall be entitled to challenge jurors in accordance with section 1870 of this title; and 28 USC 1870.

“(4) jurors shall be compensated in accordance with section 1871 of this title.” 28 USC 1871.

(b) The section analysis for chapter 121 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

“1876. Trial by jury in the Court of International Trade.”

(c) Section 1862 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or in the Court of International Trade” immediately after “United States”.

TITLE IV—COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

SEC. 401. (a)(1) Section 1541(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(a) The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals shall have exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from all final decisions of the Court of International Trade.”.

(2) Section 1541 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(c) The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals shall have exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from interlocutory orders of the Court of International Trade granting, continuing, modifying, refusing, or dissolving injunctions, or refusing to dissolve or modify injunctions.”.

(b)(1) Section 1543 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

28 USC 1543.

“§ 1543. International Trade Commission determinations

“The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals shall have jurisdiction to review the final determinations of the United States International Trade Commission made under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 relating to unfair trade practices in import trade.”.

19 USC 1337.

(2) The item relating to section 1543 in the section analysis of chapter 93 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“1543. International Trade Commission determinations.”.

POWERS OF THE COURT

SEC. 402. (a) Chapter 93 of title 28, United States Code, as amended by section 401 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

28 USC 1546.

“§ 1546. Powers in law and equity

“The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals shall have all the powers in law and equity of, or as conferred by statute upon, a court of appeals of the United States.”.

(b) The section analysis of chapter 93 of title 28, United States Code, as amended by section 401 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

“1546. Powers in law and equity.”.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Appeal notice.

SEC. 403. (a) Section 2601(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: “If a timely notice of appeal is filed by a party, any other party may file a notice of appeal within fourteen days after the date on which the first notice of appeal was filed.”.

(b) The first sentence of section 2601(b) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “or cross appeal” immediately after “appeal” each place it appears; and

(2) by striking out “which shall include a concise statement of the errors complained of”.

(c) The third sentence of section 2601(b) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking out “and the Secretary of the Treasury

or their designees” and inserting in lieu thereof “and any named official”.

(d) Section 2601(c) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after the first sentence the following new sentences: “Findings of fact shall not be set aside unless clearly erroneous and due regard shall be given to the opportunity of the Court of International Trade to judge the credibility of the witnesses. A party may raise on appeal the question of whether the findings of fact are clearly erroneous, whether or not the party raising such question made an objection to such findings in the Court of International Trade or made a motion to amend such findings.”.

(e)(1) Section 2602 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 2602. Precedence of cases

28 USC 2602.

“The following civil actions in the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals shall be given precedence, in the following order, over other civil actions pending before the court, and shall be assigned for hearing at the earliest practicable date and expedited in every way:

“(1) First, a civil action involving the exclusion of perishable merchandise or the redelivery of such merchandise.

“(2) Second, a civil action for the review of a determination under section 516A(a)(1)(B) (i) or (ii) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

19 USC 1516a.

“(3) Third, a civil action commenced under section 515 of the Tariff Act of 1930 involving the exclusion or redelivery of merchandise.

19 USC 1515.

“(4) Fourth, a civil action commenced under section 516 or 516A of the Tariff Act of 1930, other than a civil action described in paragraph (2) of this section.

19 USC 1516,
1516a.

“(5) Fifth, an appeal from findings of the Secretary of Commerce provided for in headnote 6 to schedule 8, part 4, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).”.

(2) The item relating to section 2602 in the section analysis of chapter 167 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“2602. Precedence of cases.”.

RULES OF EVIDENCE

SEC. 404. (a) Chapter 167 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“§ 2603. Rules of evidence

28 USC 2603.

“Except as provided in section 2639 or 2641(b) of this title or in the rules prescribed by the court, the Federal Rules of Evidence shall apply in the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in any appeal from the Court of International Trade.”.

Ante, pp. 1736,
1737.
28 USC app.

(b) The section analysis of chapter 167 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

“2603. Rules of evidence.”.

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

SEC. 405. (a) Chapter 167 of title 28, United States Code, as amended by section 404 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

28 USC 2604.

“§ 2604. Judicial conference

“The chief judge of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals is authorized to summon annually the judges of such court to a judicial conference, at a time and place that such chief judge designates, for the purpose of considering the business of such court and improvements in the administration of justice in such court.”.

(b) The section analysis of chapter 167 of title 28, United States Code, as amended by section 404 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

“2604. Judicial conference.”.

**TITLE V—TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO
TITLE 28**

28 USC 1.

SEC. 501. The following provisions of title 28, United States Code, are amended by striking out “Customs Court” and inserting in lieu thereof “Court of International Trade”:

- (1) The item relating to chapter 11 in the chapter analysis of part I.**
- (2) The chapter heading of chapter 11.**
- (3) Section 253(a).**
- (4) Section 254.**
- (5) Section 255(a).**
- (6) Section 257.**
- (7) Section 292(e).**
- (8) Section 293(c).**
- (9) Section 372 (a) and (b).**
- (10) Section 451 (including that section as it will become effective on April 1, 1984).**
- (11) Section 456.**
- (12) Section 569(a) (including that section as it will become effective on April 1, 1984).**
- (13) The item relating to chapter 55 in the chapter analysis of part III.**
- (14) Section 605.**
- (15) Section 610.**
- (16) The chapter heading of chapter 55.**
- (17) Section 871.**
- (18) Section 872.**
- (19) Section 873.**
- (20) The item relating to chapter 95 in the chapter analysis of part IV.**
- (21) Section 1340.**
- (22) The item relating to section 1541 in the section analysis of chapter 93.**
- (23) The section heading for section 1541.**
- (24) Section 1541(b).**
- (25) The item relating to chapter 169 in the chapter analysis of part VI.**
- (26) The item relating to section 2601 in the section analysis of chapter 167.**
- (27) The section heading for section 2601.**
- (28) Section 2601 (a), (b), and (c).**

SEC. 502. Section 252 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking out “Judge of the Customs Court” and inserting in lieu thereof “Judges of the Court of International Trade”.

SEC. 503. Section 518(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting “and in the Court of International Trade” immediately after “Claims”.

SEC. 504. Section 751 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(f) When the Court of International Trade is sitting in a judicial district, other than the Southern District or Eastern District of New York, the clerk of the district court of such judicial district or an authorized deputy clerk, upon the request of the chief judge of the Court of International Trade and with the approval of such district court, shall act in the district as clerk of the Court of International Trade, as prescribed by the rules and orders of the Court of International Trade for all purposes relating to the civil action then pending before such court.”

SEC. 505. Section 1337 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(c) The district courts shall not have jurisdiction under this section of any matter within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of International Trade under chapter 95 of this title.”

Ante, p. 1728.

SEC. 506. Section 1352 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: “, except matters within the jurisdiction of the Court of International Trade under section 1582 of this title”.

Ante, p. 1729.

SEC. 507. Section 1355 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: “, except matters within the jurisdiction of the Court of International Trade under section 1582 of this title”.

SEC. 508. Section 1356 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: “, except matters within the jurisdiction of the Court of International Trade under section 1582 of this title”.

SEC. 509. The second paragraph of section 1491 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking out “in suits” and inserting in lieu thereof “of any civil action within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of International Trade, or of any action”.

SEC. 510. Section 1919 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or the Court of International Trade” immediately after “court” the first place it appears.

SEC. 511. (a) Chapter 125 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after section 1963 the following new section:

“§ 1963A. Registration of judgments of the Court of International Trade

28 USC 1963A.

“(a) A judgment in any civil action for the recovery of money or property entered by the Court of International Trade which has become final by appeal or expiration of time for appeal may be registered in any judicial district by filing a certified copy of such judgment. A judgment so registered shall have the same effect as a judgment of the district court of the district where registered and may be enforced in like manner.

“(b) A certified copy of the satisfaction of any judgment in whole or in part may be registered in like manner in any district in which the judgment is a lien.”

(b) The section analysis of chapter 125 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after the item relating to section 1963 the following new item:

“1963A. Registration of judgments of the Court of International Trade.”

SEC. 512. The first paragraph of section 2414 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting "or the Court of International Trade" immediately after "court" in the first sentence.

**TITLE VI—TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS
TO OTHER ACTS**

SEC. 601. The following provisions of law are amended by striking out "Customs Court" and inserting in lieu thereof "Court of International Trade":

- (1) Section 6001 of title 18, United States Code.
- (2) Section 305 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1305).
- (3) Section 502(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1502(b)).
- (4) Section 503 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1503).
- (5) Section 514 (a) and (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514 (a) and (b)).
- (6) Section 516 (d), (e), and (f) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1516 (d), (e), and (f)).
- (7) Section 516A (a)(2), (c), (d), and (e) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1516a (a)(2), (c), (d), and (e)).
- (8) Section 528 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1528).
- (9) Section 308(9) of the Ethics in Government Act (28 U.S.C. app.).
- (10) Section 7443(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.
- (11) Section 906 of title 44, United States Code.

28 USC app.
26 USC 7443.

16 USC 791.

Post, p. 1746.

Repeal.

SEC. 602. Section 103(h) of the Act of March 27, 1978 (92 Stat. 170; 16 U.S.C. 791(h)) is amended by striking out "section 250 of the Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2029)" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 284 of the Trade Act of 1974, except that such review shall be in the appropriate court of appeals of the United States, and the judgment of such court shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or certification as provided in section 1254 of title 28, United States Code."

SEC. 603. The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide the name by which the Board of General Appraisers and members thereof shall be known" approved May 28, 1926 (19 U.S.C. 405a), is repealed.

SEC. 604. Section 337(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337(c)) is amended—

5 USC 701 *et seq.*

(1) by inserting "for review in accordance with chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code" immediately before the period at the end of the fourth sentence; and

(2) by striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following new sentence: "Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subsection, Commission determinations under subsections (d), (e), and (f) with respect to its findings on the public health and welfare, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States, and United States consumers, the amount and nature of bond, or the appropriate remedy shall be reviewable in accordance with section 706 of title 5, United States Code."

SEC. 605. (a) Section 514(a)(4) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514(a)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

"(4) the exclusion of merchandise from entry or delivery or a demand for redelivery to customs custody under any provision of the customs laws, except a determination appealable under section 337 of this Act;"

(b) Section 514(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514(a)) is further amended by striking out “section 2632 of title 28 of the United States Code within the time prescribed by section 2631” and inserting in lieu thereof “chapter 169 of title 28 of the United States Code within the time prescribed by section 2636”.

Ante, p. 1734.

SEC. 606. Section 515(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1515(b)) is amended by striking out “section 1582” and inserting in lieu thereof “section 1581”.

SEC. 607. (a) Section 516(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 is amended—

19 USC 1516.

(1) by inserting “(1)” immediately before “The Secretary”;

(2) by striking out “(as defined in section 771(9) (C), (D), and (E) of this Act)”;

19 USC 1677.

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively; and

(4) by inserting at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

“(2) As used in this section, the term ‘interested party’ means a person who is—

“Interested party.”

“(A) a manufacturer, producer, or wholesaler in the United States;

“(B) a certified union or recognized union or group of workers which is representative of an industry engaged in the manufacture, production, or wholesale in the United States; or

“(C) a trade or business association a majority of whose members are manufacturers, producers, or wholesalers in the United States,

of goods of the same class or kind as the designated imported merchandise.”.

(b) Section 516(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1516(d)) is amended by striking out “section 2632” and inserting in lieu thereof “chapter 169”.

SEC. 608. (a) Section 516A(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1516A(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) REVIEW OF CERTAIN DETERMINATIONS.—

“(A) THIRTY-DAY REVIEW.—Within 30 days after the date of publication in the Federal Register of notice of—

“(i) a determination by the Secretary or the administering authority, under section 303(a)(3), 702(c), or 732(c) of this Act, not to initiate an investigation,

19 USC 1303,
1671a, 1673a.

“(ii) a determination by the administering authority or the Commission, under section 751(b) of this Act, not to review an agreement or a determination based upon changed circumstances, or

19 USC 1675.

“(iii) a negative determination by the Commission, under section 703(a) or 733(a) of this Act, as to whether there is reasonable indication of material injury, threat of material injury, or material retardation,

19 USC 1671b,
1673b.

an interested party who is a party to the proceeding in connection with which the matter arises may commence an action in the United States Court of International Trade by filing concurrently a summons and complaint, each with the content and in the form, manner, and style prescribed by the rules of that court, contesting any factual findings or legal conclusions upon which the determination is based.

“(B) TEN-DAY REVIEW.—Within 10 days after the date of publication in the Federal Register of notice of—

19 USC 1671b,
1673b.

“(i) a determination by the administering authority, under section 703(c) or 733(c) of this Act, that a case is extraordinarily complicated, or

“(ii) a negative determination by the administering authority under section 703(b) or 733(b) of this Act, an interested party who is a party to the proceeding in connection with which the matter arises may commence an action in the United States Court of International Trade by filing concurrently a summons and complaint, each with the content and in the form, manner, and style prescribed by the rules of that court, contesting any factual findings or legal conclusions upon which the determination is based.”

(b) Section 516A(a)(3) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1516a(a)(3)) is amended by striking out “section 2632” and inserting in lieu thereof “chapter 169”.

(c) Section 516A(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1516a(c)(2)) is amended by striking out the second sentence.

(d) The second sentence of section 516A(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1516a(d)) is amended to read as follows: “The party filing the action shall notify all such interested parties of the filing of an action under this section, in the form, manner, style, and within the time prescribed by rules of the court.”

SEC. 609. Section 592(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1592(e)) is amended by striking out “(e) DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.—” and all that follows through “under this section—” and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“(e) COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE PROCEEDINGS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in any proceeding commenced by the United States in the Court of International Trade for the recovery of any monetary penalty claimed under this section—”

SEC. 610. Section 604 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1604) is amended—

(1) by striking out “every United States district attorney” and inserting in lieu thereof “the Attorney General of the United States”;

(2) by inserting “or the Court of International Trade” immediately after “district court”; and

(3) by striking out “such district attorney” and inserting in lieu thereof “the Attorney General”.

SEC. 611. (a) The second sentence of the second paragraph of section 641(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1641(b)) is amended by striking out “in the circuit court” and all that follows through “District of Columbia” and inserting in lieu thereof “in the Court of International Trade”.

(b) Section 641(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1641(b)) is amended by striking out the next to last sentence of the second paragraph.

Repeal.

SEC. 612. Section 250 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2322), and the item relating to such section in the table of contents of such Act, are repealed.

19 USC prec.
2271 note.

SEC. 613. (a) Title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.) is amended by redesignating section 284 as section 285 and by inserting immediately after section 283 the following new section:

19 USC 2395.

“SEC. 284. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

“(a) A worker, group of workers, certified or recognized union, or authorized representative of such worker or group aggrieved by a final determination of the Secretary of Labor under section 223 of

this title, a firm or its representative or any other interested domestic party aggrieved by a final determination of the Secretary of Commerce under section 251 of this title, or a community or any other interested domestic party aggrieved by a final determination of the Secretary of Commerce under section 271 of this title may, within sixty days after notice of such determination, commence a civil action in the United States Court of International Trade for review of such determination. The clerk of such court shall send a copy of the summons and the complaint in such action to the Secretary of Labor or the Secretary of Commerce, as the case may be. Upon receiving a copy of such summons and complaint, such Secretary shall promptly certify and file in such court the record on which he based such determination.

19 USC 2273.

19 USC 2341.

19 USC 2371.

“(b) The findings of fact by the Secretary of Labor or the Secretary of Commerce, as the case may be, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive; but the court, for good cause shown, may remand the case to such Secretary to take further evidence, and such Secretary may thereupon make new or modified findings of fact and may modify his previous action, and shall certify to the court the record of the further proceedings. Such new or modified findings of fact shall likewise be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence.

“(c) The Court of International Trade shall have jurisdiction to affirm the action of the Secretary of Labor or the Secretary of Commerce, as the case may be, or to set such action aside, in whole or in part. The judgment of the Court of International Trade shall be subject to review by the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals as prescribed by the rules of such court. The judgment of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari as provided in section 1256 of title 28.”

(b) The table of contents of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.) is amended by striking out the item relating to section 284 and inserting in lieu thereof the following new items:

“Sec. 284. Judicial review.

“Sec. 285. Effective date.”

TITLE VII—EFFECTIVE DATES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

EFFECTIVE DATES

SEC. 701. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the provisions of and amendments made by this Act shall take effect on November 1, 1980.

28 USC 251 note.

(b)(1) The following sections of title 28, United States Code, shall apply with respect to civil actions commenced on or after the 90th day after the effective date of this Act:

(A) Sections 1582, 2639(a)(2), and 2640(a)(6), as amended by sections 201 and 301 of this Act.

(B) Sections 1352, 1355, and 1356, as amended by sections 506, 507, and 508 of this Act.

(2) Section 592(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by section 609 of this Act, shall apply with respect to civil actions commenced on or after 90th day after the effective date of this Act.

19 USC 1592.

TREATMENT OF REFERENCES

28 USC 251 note. **SEC. 702.** Any reference in any statute or regulation of the United States to the United States Customs Court, the U.S. Customs Court, or the Customs Court shall be deemed to be a reference to the United States Court of International Trade.

EFFECT ON CUSTOMS COURT JUDGES

28 USC 251 note. **SEC. 703.** (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the amendments made by title I of this Act shall not affect the status of any individual serving as judge or chief judge of the Customs Court on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) The requirement that a person may not continue to serve as chief judge of the Court of International Trade after having reached the age of seventy years, as set forth in the amendment made by section 101 of this Act, shall apply to any individual serving as chief judge on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

EFFECT ON PENDING CASES

28 USC 251 note. **SEC. 704.** Nothing in this Act shall cause the dismissal of any action commenced prior to the date of enactment of this Act under jurisdictional statutes relating to the Customs Court or the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals as in effect immediately prior to such date of enactment.

TVA LEGAL REPRESENTATION

28 USC 251 note.
16 USC 831. **SEC. 705.** Nothing in this Act affects the authority of the Tennessee Valley Authority under the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 to represent itself by attorneys of its choosing.

Approved October 10, 1980.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-1235 accompanying H.R. 7540 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

SENATE REPORT No. 96-466 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 125 (1979): Dec. 18, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 126 (1980): Sept. 22, H.R. 7540 considered and passed House; passage vacated and S. 1654, amended, passed in lieu.

Sept. 24, Senate concurred in House amendment.