

# CBLE Regulations – Comprehensive Outline

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The **Customs Broker License Examination (CBLE)** tests a candidate's ability to locate, interpret, and apply customs laws, regulations, procedures, accounting concepts, and related trade requirements. CBP states that the exam contains **80 multiple-choice questions**, lasts **4.5 hours**, and requires a **75% score** to pass. The regulatory foundation of the course should focus heavily on **Title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations**, especially CBP regulations covering brokers, bonds, entry, classification, valuation, liquidation, penalties, recordkeeping, marking, quotas, and enforcement.

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## Course Description

This course prepares students for the **CBLE regulations portion** by teaching them how to read, locate, interpret, and apply the customs regulations found primarily in **19 CFR**. Students will learn how customs brokers are licensed and regulated, how entries are filed, how merchandise is classified and appraised, how duties are calculated and liquidated, and how CBP enforces compliance through penalties, recordkeeping rules, audits, and broker discipline.

The course emphasizes **exam-style problem solving**, regulation navigation, and practical application using realistic import scenarios.

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## Course Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. Locate key provisions in **19 CFR** quickly and accurately.
  2. Explain the role and responsibilities of a licensed customs broker.
  3. Apply entry, entry summary, bond, and liquidation rules to exam scenarios.
  4. Identify broker compliance duties under **19 CFR Part 111**.
  5. Analyze classification, valuation, country-of-origin marking, and admissibility issues.
  6. Distinguish between penalties, liquidated damages, seizures, and broker disciplinary actions.
  7. Apply recordkeeping and power-of-attorney rules.
  8. Answer CBLE-style regulation questions using the correct CFR part, section, and fact pattern.
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## Core Regulation Table

Regulation Area	CFR Part	Main Subject	Why It Matters for CBLE
Customs Brokers	19 CFR Part 111	Licensing, permits, supervision, broker duties, penalties	One of the most heavily tested broker-specific areas
CBP Bonds	19 CFR Part 113	Bond requirements, sureties, bond conditions	Commonly tested with entry and liquidated damages
Quotas	19 CFR Part 132	Quota-class merchandise	Tests timing, eligibility, and entry restrictions
Country of Origin Marking	19 CFR Part 134	Marking requirements and exceptions	Frequently tested in admissibility scenarios
Entry of Merchandise	19 CFR Part 141	Right to make entry, entry documentation	Core import procedure topic
Entry Process	19 CFR Part 142	Entry filing, release, entry summary	Frequently tested in procedural questions
Special Entry Procedures	19 CFR Part 143	Informal entries, electronic entries, special procedures	Helps distinguish entry types
Warehouse Entries	19 CFR Part 144	Bonded warehouse and withdrawals	Common in duty-deferral scenarios
Foreign Trade Zones	19 CFR Part 146	FTZ admissions, status, withdrawals	Tested through special trade procedure questions
Importer Security Filing	19 CFR Part 149	ISF requirements	Important for cargo security and compliance
Examination and Testing	19 CFR Part 151	Sampling, laboratory testing, appraisalment issues	Helps with CBP examination questions
Classification and Appraisalment	19 CFR Part 152	Classification, valuation, transaction value	Core exam area tied to HTSUS and valuation
Liquidation	19 CFR Part 159	Liquidation, reliquidation, suspension	Frequently tested with deadlines and protests

Regulation Area	CFR Part	Main Subject	Why It Matters for CBLE
Enforcement	19 CFR Parts 161–162	Inspections, searches, seizures	Important for CBP authority questions
Recordkeeping	19 CFR Part 163	Import records and retention	Common compliance and audit topic
Penalties	19 CFR Part 171	Petitions, fines, penalties, forfeitures	Tested in penalty mitigation scenarios

Title 19 contains the main CBP regulatory framework, including Parts 111, 113, 141, 142, 143, 152, 159, 162, and 163, among many others.

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## Module 1: Introduction to CBLE Regulatory Study

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### Main Topics

#### A. Purpose of the CBLE

The CBLE determines whether an applicant has the knowledge needed to provide customs brokerage services. Under **19 CFR § 111.13**, the examination is designed to test knowledge of customs laws, regulations, procedures, bookkeeping, accounting, and other matters needed to provide valuable service to importers and exporters.

## B. Structure of Regulation-Based Questions

Students learn that CBLE questions usually require them to:

Question Type	Student Task	Example
Direct lookup	Find a specific CFR provision	“Which regulation governs broker permits?”
Fact application	Apply a rule to a scenario	“Importer files late; what consequence applies?”
Exception question	Identify when a rule does not apply	“Which item is excepted from marking?”
Deadline question	Calculate regulatory timing	“When must a document be filed?”
Penalty question	Determine compliance consequence	“Which action may result in broker discipline?”

## C. Exam Navigation Skill

Students must learn not only the law but also how to locate it quickly.

### Example

#### Scenario:

A CBLE question asks what regulation controls customs broker licensing and duties.

#### Correct Approach:

Go directly to **19 CFR Part 111**, because that part governs customs brokers. Part 111 states that it provides rules for licensing and permits for persons who want to transact customs business as customs brokers.

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## **Module 2: Customs Broker Licensing and Permits**

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### **Main Regulation: 19 CFR Part 111**

Part 111 covers the licensing of customs brokers, permits, broker responsibilities, cancellation, suspension, revocation, monetary penalties, and continuing education requirements.

### **Key Topics**

#### **A. Definition of Customs Business**

Students should understand that “customs business” generally involves activities connected with entry, admissibility, classification, valuation, duties, taxes, charges, drawback, and preparation or transmission of customs documents.

#### **B. Individual Broker License**

Students review eligibility, examination requirements, application procedures, and post-exam licensing steps.

#### **C. Broker Permits**

Students learn the difference between a broker license and the authority to conduct customs business under a permit.

#### **D. Responsible Supervision and Control**

Students study the broker’s duty to supervise employees and ensure customs business is conducted properly.

## E. Broker-Client Relationship

Students examine power of attorney, client identity verification, communication, and due diligence responsibilities.

**Table: Broker Regulation Concepts**

Concept	Meaning	Exam Example
License	Authority granted to an individual, corporation, partnership, or association to act as a broker	“Who may qualify for a broker license?”
Permit	Authorization to conduct customs business	“Can a broker transact customs business without proper permit authority?”
Responsible supervision and control	Broker’s duty to oversee customs business	“Employee makes repeated filing errors; what broker duty is implicated?”
Power of attorney	Written authorization from client	“May a broker file entry documents without authorization?”
Broker penalty	Monetary or disciplinary consequence	“Which conduct can lead to suspension or penalty?”

### Practical Example

**Scenario:**

A brokerage employee files entries using incorrect importer information because the broker failed to verify the client’s identity.

**Issue:**

Whether the broker violated broker responsibility rules.

**Analysis:**

The broker is responsible for proper supervision, client verification, and accurate customs business practices. This type of issue belongs under **19 CFR Part 111**, especially the broker duties and responsibilities provisions.

## **Module 3: Broker Duties, Ethics, and Compliance Responsibilities**

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### **Key Topics**

#### **A. Due Diligence**

Brokers must exercise care when preparing customs documents.

#### **B. Client Records**

Brokers must maintain required records and produce them when properly requested.

#### **C. False or Misleading Information**

Students learn that inaccurate filing, false statements, or negligent behavior can create broker liability.

#### **D. Confidentiality and Client Representation**

Brokers act as representatives of importers and must properly handle client information and authority.

## E. Continuing Education

Part 111 now includes continuing education requirements for individual brokers.

**Table: Broker Duties and Exam Triggers**

Broker Duty	Triggering Fact Pattern	Possible Exam Focus
Verify client authority	Broker files without POA	Whether broker had authority
Maintain records	CBP requests documents	Retention and production rules
Supervise employees	Entry writer repeatedly files errors	Responsible supervision and control
Avoid false statements	Broker submits incorrect values knowingly	Penalty or discipline
Maintain permit compliance	Broker operates under improper authority	License/permit issue

### Example Question

**Question:**

A customs broker allows an untrained employee to file entries without review. Several entries contain incorrect classifications and values. Which regulatory concept is most directly involved?

**Answer:**

Responsible supervision and control under broker responsibility rules.

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## Module 4: Right to Make Entry and Entry of Merchandise

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### Main Regulation: 19 CFR Part 141

Part 141 governs entry of merchandise and includes rules on who may make entry, documentation, declarations, and entry procedures.

## Key Topics

### A. Right to Make Entry

Students learn who may legally enter merchandise.

### B. Importer of Record

Students distinguish between the owner, purchaser, consignee, and licensed customs broker.

### C. Entry Documentation

Students learn the documents required to file an entry.

### D. Declarations

Students examine required importer declarations and broker representations.

**Table: Right to Make Entry**

Party	May Make Entry?	Explanation
Owner	Yes	Has legal interest in the imported goods
Purchaser	Yes	May qualify based on purchase rights
Consignee	Yes, if properly authorized	Often listed on shipping documents
Licensed customs broker	Yes, with proper authorization	Acts as agent for importer
Unrelated third party	Usually no	Must have legal right or authority

### Practical Example

**Scenario:**

A freight forwarder attempts to make entry but has no ownership interest, no consignee status, and no broker license.

**Likely Result:**

The party may lack the right to make entry unless otherwise authorized under the applicable regulation.

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## Module 5: Entry Process and Entry Summary

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### Main Regulation: 19 CFR Part 142

Part 142 covers the entry process, including entry filing, release of merchandise, and entry summary procedures.

### Key Topics

#### A. Entry vs. Entry Summary

Term	Meaning	Exam Importance
Entry	Process to secure release of merchandise	Tested with release rules
Entry Summary	Filing used for duty assessment and final accounting	Tested with duty calculation and deadlines
Release	CBP authorization to take goods from custody	Tested with documentation and bond issues
Immediate Delivery	Special procedure allowing release before full entry	Tested through special fact patterns

#### B. Documentation

Students learn what must be submitted to CBP.

#### C. Release Conditions

Students review how merchandise is released and when CBP may withhold release.

#### D. Entry Summary Filing

Students study how duty, classification, valuation, and admissibility information is finalized.

## **Practical Example**

### **Scenario:**

An importer files an entry to obtain release of merchandise but later files an entry summary for duty assessment.

### **Teaching Point:**

The exam may test whether the student understands the distinction between release procedures and duty/accounting procedures.

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## **Module 6: Special Entry Procedures**

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### **Main Regulation: 19 CFR Part 143**

Part 143 covers special entry procedures, including informal entries and electronic entry processes.

### **Key Topics**

#### **A. Informal Entries**

Students learn when goods may be entered informally.

#### **B. Electronic Filing**

Students study electronic transmission of entry data.

## C. Special Categories

Students review special rules for low-value shipments, certain personal importations, and simplified procedures.

**Table: Formal vs. Informal Entry**

Feature	Formal Entry	Informal Entry
Used For	Commercial shipments above informal limits or regulated goods	Certain lower-value or simplified shipments
Bond	Usually required	May not always be required
Documentation	More detailed	Simplified
Exam Focus	Duties, bond, entry summary, compliance	Eligibility and exceptions

### Example

**Scenario:**

A shipment qualifies for simplified processing because of its value and merchandise type.

**Question:**

Which regulation area should be reviewed?

**Answer:**

Special entry procedures under **19 CFR Part 143**.

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## Module 7: Bonds and Liquidated Damages

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### Main Regulation: 19 CFR Part 113

Part 113 covers CBP bonds, including bond applications, requirements, principals, sureties, production of documents, and assessment of damages.

## Key Topics

### A. Purpose of Customs Bonds

A bond protects the government by ensuring compliance with customs laws and payment of duties, taxes, charges, and damages.

### B. Types of Bonds

Bond Type	Use	Exam Example
Single Transaction Bond	Covers one import transaction	One-time importer shipment
Continuous Bond	Covers multiple transactions	Frequent importer
Custodial Bond	Covers carriers, warehouses, cartmen	Goods moving under CBP control
International Carrier Bond	Covers carriers arriving from abroad	Airline or vessel compliance
FTZ Bond	Covers foreign trade zone operations	Zone admission and withdrawal

### C. Liquidated Damages

Students learn when CBP may assess damages for failure to comply with bond conditions.

#### Practical Example

**Scenario:**

An importer fails to redeliver merchandise to CBP after CBP demands redelivery.

**Likely Issue:**

Violation of bond conditions and possible liquidated damages.

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## **Module 8: Classification and Appraisement**

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### **Main Regulation: 19 CFR Part 152**

Part 152 governs classification and appraisement of merchandise.

### **Key Topics**

#### **A. Classification**

Students learn how classification connects the merchandise to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.

#### **B. Appraisement**

Students learn how CBP determines customs value.

#### **C. Transaction Value**

Students study the price actually paid or payable and required additions.

#### **D. Related-Party Transactions**

Students review how related-party pricing may be tested.

**Table: Valuation Concepts**

<b>Valuation Concept</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Exam Example</b>
Transaction value	Price actually paid or payable, adjusted as required	Imported goods sold for export to U.S.
Assists	Buyer-provided items or services used in production	Importer gives molds to foreign manufacturer
Packing costs	Costs associated with packing for shipment	Added to customs value
Selling commissions	Certain commissions paid by buyer	May be dutiable
Royalties/license fees	Payments tied to imported goods	May be dutiable depending on facts
Related-party pricing	Sale between related entities	Must be acceptable under customs valuation rules

**Practical Example**

**Scenario:**

A U.S. importer provides free artwork to a foreign manufacturer to produce packaging for imported merchandise.

**Issue:**

Whether the artwork is an assist that must be added to transaction value.

**Module 9: Country of Origin Marking**

**Main Regulation: 19 CFR Part 134**

Part 134 covers country-of-origin marking requirements and exceptions.

## Key Topics

### A. General Marking Rule

Imported merchandise generally must be marked to indicate country of origin to the ultimate purchaser.

### B. Ultimate Purchaser

Students learn who the final purchaser is for marking purposes.

### C. Exceptions

Students study articles that may be excepted from individual marking.

### D. Containers

Students review when marking the container may be sufficient.

## Table: Marking Analysis

Step	Question to Ask	Example
1	What is the country of origin?	Made in Vietnam
2	Who is the ultimate purchaser?	Retail customer or manufacturer
3	Is the article required to be marked?	Most imported goods are
4	Is there an exception?	Article incapable of being marked
5	Is container marking acceptable?	Small items in properly marked retail box

## Practical Example

### Scenario:

Small screws are imported in sealed retail packages marked “Made in Taiwan,” but the screws themselves are not individually marked.

### Issue:

Whether container marking is sufficient under the marking regulations.

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# Module 10: Quotas, Trade Restrictions, and Special Programs

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## Main Regulation: 19 CFR Part 132

Part 132 covers quotas and quota-class merchandise.

### Key Topics

#### A. Absolute Quotas

Limits the quantity of merchandise that may enter.

#### B. Tariff-Rate Quotas

Allows a quantity at a lower duty rate and additional quantities at a higher duty rate.

#### C. Timing of Presentation

Students learn why quota timing matters.

#### D. Special Programs

Students connect quotas with HTSUS provisions and trade program eligibility.

### Table: Quota Types

Quota Type	Effect	Example
Absolute quota	Limits quantity allowed into U.S. commerce	Only a set quantity may enter
Tariff-rate quota	Allows lower duty rate for limited quantity	First quantity at lower duty, excess at higher duty
Visa/quota documentation	Requires special documentation	Textile or agricultural products
Closed quota	Merchandise cannot enter under quota	Goods may need warehouse or export option

## **Practical Example**

### **Scenario:**

An importer presents merchandise after the quota has already filled.

### **Likely Result:**

The goods may not receive quota treatment and may need another customs disposition.

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## **Module 11: Warehouse Entries and Foreign Trade Zones**

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### **Main Regulations: 19 CFR Parts 144 and 146**

Part 144 covers warehouse and rewarehouse entries and withdrawals, while Part 146 covers foreign trade zones.

### **Key Topics**

#### **A. Bonded Warehouse**

Students learn how goods may be stored under CBP control before duty payment.

#### **B. Withdrawal for Consumption**

Goods leave the warehouse and enter U.S. commerce.

#### **C. Withdrawal for Exportation**

Goods leave the U.S. without ordinary consumption entry.

#### **D. Foreign Trade Zones**

Students study privileged foreign status, non-privileged foreign status, domestic status, and zone withdrawals.

**Table: Warehouse vs. FTZ**

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Bonded Warehouse</b>	<b>Foreign Trade Zone</b>
Regulatory Part	19 CFR Part 144	19 CFR Part 146
Purpose	Store goods under bond	Admit goods into a special zone area
Duty Timing	Usually paid upon withdrawal for consumption	May be deferred until withdrawal
Common Exam Issue	Time limits and withdrawals	Zone status and duty treatment

## **Practical Example**

**Scenario:**

An importer stores merchandise in a bonded warehouse and later withdraws it for consumption.

**Issue:**

When duties become payable and which withdrawal rules apply.

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## **Module 12: Importer Security Filing and Cargo Security**

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### **Main Regulation: 19 CFR Part 149**

Part 149 covers Importer Security Filing requirements.

### **Key Topics**

#### **A. ISF Purpose**

Students learn how ISF helps CBP assess cargo risk before arrival.

#### **B. Responsible Party**

Students identify who is responsible for filing.

### **C. Timing**

Students study timing rules and late filing consequences.

### **D. Accuracy and Amendments**

Students learn when updates may be required.

### **Practical Example**

#### **Scenario:**

Cargo is loaded for ocean shipment to the United States, but the importer fails to timely transmit required security information.

#### **Issue:**

Possible ISF compliance violation.

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## **Module 13: Examination, Sampling, and Testing**

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### **Main Regulation: 19 CFR Part 151**

Part 151 covers CBP examination, sampling, and testing of merchandise.

### **Key Topics**

#### **A. CBP Examination Authority**

Students study when CBP may examine merchandise.

#### **B. Sampling**

Students learn how samples may be used for classification or admissibility.

#### **C. Laboratory Testing**

Students examine situations involving chemical composition, textile content, food products, or technical classification.

## **D. Importer Responsibility**

Students learn who may bear costs or documentation burdens.

## **Example**

### **Scenario:**

CBP samples an imported chemical product to confirm its composition for tariff classification.

### **Issue:**

CBP examination and testing authority under Part 151.

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## **Module 14: Liquidation, Reliquidation, and Duty Finality**

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### **Main Regulation: 19 CFR Part 159**

Part 159 covers liquidation of duties.

### **Key Topics**

#### **A. Liquidation**

Liquidation is CBP's final computation or ascertainment of duties.

#### **B. Suspension of Liquidation**

Students learn when liquidation may be suspended.

#### **C. Reliquidation**

Students review circumstances where liquidation may be corrected or changed.

#### **D. Notices**

Students study how liquidation information is communicated.

**Table: Liquidation Concepts**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Exam Example</b>
Liquidation	Final duty calculation	CBP finalizes entry
Suspension	Liquidation temporarily delayed	AD/CVD case pending
Reliquidation	Liquidation corrected or changed	Error discovered after liquidation
Deemed liquidation	Entry liquidates by operation of law	CBP fails to liquidate within required period
Protest period	Time to challenge liquidation	Importer disputes rate or value

## **Practical Example**

**Scenario:**

CBP liquidates an entry at a higher duty rate than the importer expected.

**Issue:**

Whether the importer may challenge the liquidation through the proper protest process.

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## **Module 15: Protests and Administrative Challenges**

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### **Main Topics**

Students learn how importers and brokers challenge CBP decisions, including classification, valuation, duty rate, exclusion, and liquidation issues.

## Key Concepts

Concept	Meaning	Exam Focus
Protest	Administrative challenge to CBP decision	Whether issue is protestable
Further review	Higher-level CBP review	Whether request qualifies
Liquidation challenge	Dispute over final duty assessment	Deadline and procedure
Exclusion challenge	Merchandise denied entry	Administrative remedy
Clerical error correction	Correction of mistake	Whether protest or correction applies

## Practical Example

### Scenario:

An importer believes CBP used the wrong tariff classification at liquidation.

### Correct Issue:

The importer likely needs to file a protest challenging classification and duty assessment.

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## Module 16: Recordkeeping and Audits

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### Main Regulation: 19 CFR Part 163

Part 163 covers recordkeeping requirements for customs transactions.

### Key Topics

#### A. Required Records

Students learn which documents must be maintained.

## B. Record Retention

Students study how long records must be kept.

## C. Broker and Importer Responsibility

Students distinguish between the importer's records and broker-maintained records.

## D. CBP Requests

Students learn consequences for failure to produce documents.

**Table: Common Required Records**

Record Type	Purpose
Commercial invoice	Supports value, description, and sale terms
Packing list	Supports quantity and packaging details
Bill of lading / airway bill	Supports transportation and shipment information
Entry summary	Supports duty calculation and customs declaration
Power of attorney	Shows broker authority
Payment records	Supports price paid or payable
Manufacturing records	May support origin, assists, or preference claims

## Practical Example

### Scenario:

CBP requests records supporting a declared transaction value, but the importer cannot produce purchase orders, invoices, or payment records.

### Issue:

Failure to meet recordkeeping and production responsibilities.

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# Module 17: Penalties, Fines, Forfeitures, and Mitigation

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## Main Regulation: 19 CFR Part 171

Part 171 covers petitions for relief from fines, penalties, and forfeitures.

### Key Topics

#### A. Penalty Notices

Students learn how CBP issues penalty claims.

#### B. Petitions for Relief

Students learn how parties request mitigation or cancellation.

#### C. Prior Disclosure

Students study voluntary disclosure and its effect on penalties.

#### D. Negligence, Gross Negligence, and Fraud

Students distinguish levels of culpability.

#### Table: Penalty Levels

Level	Meaning	Example
Negligence	Failure to use reasonable care	Incorrect classification due to carelessness
Gross negligence	Greater disregard for legal duty	Repeated errors after warnings
Fraud	Intentional false statement or omission	Knowingly undervaluing merchandise
Liquidated damages	Breach of bond condition	Failure to redeliver goods
Seizure/forfeiture	Government takes merchandise	Prohibited or falsely declared goods

## **Practical Example**

### **Scenario:**

An importer knowingly declares a lower invoice value to reduce duties.

### **Likely Issue:**

Fraud-level customs penalty exposure.

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## **Module 18: Search, Seizure, and Enforcement Authority**

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### **Main Regulation: 19 CFR Part 162**

Part 162 covers inspection, search, and seizure enforcement provisions.

### **Key Topics**

#### **A. CBP Inspection Authority**

Students learn when CBP may inspect goods, records, or persons.

#### **B. Search Authority**

Students review border search principles.

#### **C. Seizure**

Students study when merchandise may be seized.

#### **D. Forfeiture**

Students learn how seized goods may be forfeited.

## **Practical Example**

### **Scenario:**

CBP discovers counterfeit trademarked goods during examination.

### **Issue:**

CBP may detain, seize, or pursue forfeiture depending on the facts and applicable intellectual property rules.

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## Module 19: Intellectual Property Rights

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### **Main Regulation: 19 CFR Part 133**

Part 133 covers trademarks, trade names, and copyrights.

### **Key Topics**

#### **A. Trademark Protection**

Students learn how CBP enforces recorded trademarks.

#### **B. Counterfeit Goods**

Students distinguish counterfeit marks from gray-market goods.

#### **C. Copyright Protection**

Students review CBP's role in copyright enforcement.

#### **D. Detention and Seizure**

Students learn what happens when goods violate intellectual property rules.

### **Practical Example**

#### **Scenario:**

An importer brings in handbags bearing a protected brand mark without authorization.

#### **Issue:**

Possible counterfeit trademark violation and seizure.

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## Module 20: Exam Application and Regulation Navigation

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### Main Skills

Skill	Description
Keyword spotting	Identify words that point to a CFR part
Issue classification	Determine whether the question is about entry, broker duty, valuation, marking, liquidation, or penalty
CFR navigation	Locate part, subpart, section, and paragraph quickly
Elimination method	Remove answers inconsistent with the regulation
Fact-rule matching	Match the exam facts to the exact regulatory requirement

## Regulation Navigation Table

If the Question Mentions...	Go To...
Broker license, permit, POA, supervision	19 CFR Part 111
Bond, surety, liquidated damages	19 CFR Part 113
Quota	19 CFR Part 132
Country of origin marking	19 CFR Part 134
Right to make entry	19 CFR Part 141
Entry/release/entry summary	19 CFR Part 142
Informal entry	19 CFR Part 143
Warehouse	19 CFR Part 144
Foreign Trade Zone	19 CFR Part 146
ISF	19 CFR Part 149
Examination/testing	19 CFR Part 151
Classification/appraisal	19 CFR Part 152
Liquidation	19 CFR Part 159
Search/seizure	19 CFR Part 162
Recordkeeping	19 CFR Part 163
Penalty petition	19 CFR Part 171

## Sample CBLE-Style Practice Questions

### Question 1

A customs broker files entry documents for an importer without first obtaining proper written authorization. Which regulation area is most directly involved?

- A. 19 CFR Part 113
- B. 19 CFR Part 111
- C. 19 CFR Part 146
- D. 19 CFR Part 159

**Answer:** B. 19 CFR Part 111

**Explanation:** Broker authority, duties, and responsibilities are governed by Part 111.

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### Question 2

An importer challenges CBP's final duty calculation after liquidation. Which topic is most directly involved?

- A. Liquidation and protest procedure
- B. Foreign Trade Zone admission
- C. Broker continuing education
- D. Importer Security Filing

**Answer:** A. Liquidation and protest procedure

**Explanation:** Final duty calculation is tied to liquidation, and challenges generally require the proper administrative protest route.

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### Question 3

CBP demands that an importer redeliver merchandise, but the importer fails to do so. What is the likely regulatory consequence?

- A. Trademark cancellation
- B. Liquidated damages under bond conditions
- C. Automatic license revocation
- D. Informal entry approval

**Answer:** B. Liquidated damages under bond conditions

**Explanation:** Failure to comply with bond conditions can result in liquidated damages.

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#### Question 4

Imported merchandise is not individually marked, but the retail container is properly marked with the country of origin. Which issue should be analyzed?

- A. Whether container marking is acceptable
- B. Whether liquidation is suspended
- C. Whether the broker passed the exam
- D. Whether a warehouse entry is required

**Answer:** A. Whether container marking is acceptable

**Explanation:** This is a country-of-origin marking issue under Part 134.

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#### Question 5

A shipment is placed in a foreign trade zone before withdrawal for U.S. consumption. Which CFR part is most likely relevant?

- A. 19 CFR Part 111
- B. 19 CFR Part 132
- C. 19 CFR Part 146
- D. 19 CFR Part 171

**Answer:** C. 19 CFR Part 146

**Explanation:** Foreign Trade Zones are covered by Part 146.

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## Final Review Table: High-Value CBLE Regulation Topics

Priority	Topic	Why It Is High Value
Very High	Broker responsibilities	Directly tied to licensed broker conduct
Very High	Entry and entry summary	Central to customs brokerage practice
Very High	Classification and valuation	Core duty calculation topics
Very High	Bonds and liquidated damages	Common procedural and penalty scenarios
High	Country-of-origin marking	Frequently tested with exceptions
High	Liquidation and protests	Important for finality and challenges
High	Recordkeeping	Common compliance topic
High	Penalties and prior disclosure	Important enforcement topic
Medium	Quotas	Tested through specialized fact patterns
Medium	FTZ and warehouse	Important special procedure topics
Medium	ISF	Cargo security and compliance
Medium	IPR enforcement	Counterfeit and trademark scenarios

## Suggested Course Assessment Methods

Assessment Type	Purpose
Regulation lookup drills	Build speed finding CFR sections
Scenario analysis	Practice applying facts to rules
Multiple-choice quizzes	Mirror CBLE question style
CFR part matching exercises	Strengthen topic recognition
Timed practice sets	Build exam pacing
Error review sheets	Identify weak regulation areas
Final mock exam	Evaluate readiness