

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

INTERNATIONAL E-Z UP, INC.,

Plaintiff,

V.

DONALD J. TRUMP, in his official capacity as President of the United States; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY; KRISTI NOEM, in her official capacity as Secretary of Homeland Security; U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION; RODNEY S. SCOTT, in his official capacity as Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection; and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Defendants.

Court No. 25-00459

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff International E-Z UP, Inc. (“E-Z UP”), by and through counsel, and for its Complaint against Defendants, alleges as follows:

1. Plaintiff is a U.S. importer of record who imported merchandise and paid the duties challenged in this action.
2. As described in detail below, President Trump imposed the duties challenged in this action through a series of Executive Orders pursuant to the International Emergency Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1701 et seq. (“IEEPA”) (“IEEPA duties”).
3. IEEPA, however, does not provide the President with such authority, as this Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit both have held. *See V.O.S. Selections, Inc.*

v. United States, 772 F. Supp. 3d 1350 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2025), *aff'd sub nom, V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. Trump*, 149 F.4th 1312 (Fed. Cir. 2025), *cert. granted*, No. 25-250, 2025 WL 2601020 (U.S. Sept. 9, 2025). The United States Supreme Court held oral argument on November 5, 2025.

4. E-Z UP brings this action asking the Court to rule, consistent with *V.O.S. Selections, Inc.*, that the IEEPA duties are not lawful and that Defendants must provide a full refund of the IEEPA duties E-Z UP has paid, with interest.

JURISDICTION

5. This Court's jurisdiction arises under 28 U.S.C. § 1581(i) and 28 U.S.C. § 2631(i), and this action is filed within the time limits prescribed by 28 U.S.C. § 2636(i).

6. Plaintiff has standing to bring this action because, like the plaintiffs in *V.O.S. Selections, Inc.*, E-Z UP is an importer of record of goods that are subject to IEEPA duties and E-Z UP has paid those duties.

PARTIES

7. E-Z UP is a U.S. entity and the U.S. importer of record who has paid IEEPA duties.

8. E-Z UP is incorporated in the United States and its headquarters are located at 1900 Second Street, Norco, California, 92860, United States of America.

9. Defendant Donald J. Trump is the President of the United States and is sued in his official capacity.

10. Defendant U.S. Department of Homeland Security is an agency of the U.S. federal government.

11. Defendant Kristi Noem is the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and is sued in her official capacity.

12. Defendant U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) is a constituent agency within the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, headquartered in Washington, D.C. CBP is responsible for border security and collecting tariffs or duties and taxes on goods imported into the United States.

13. Defendant Rodney S. Scott is the Commissioner of CBP and is sued in his official capacity.

14. Defendant, United States, is the proper party for the decision taken by CBP, a constituent agency of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the party who received Plaintiff’s payment of the disputed IEEPA duties.

STANDING

15. Plaintiff is the real party in interest because E-Z UP is the U.S. importer of record who paid the challenged IEEPA duties. Plaintiff has and will continue to suffer economic injury as a result of having to pay the unlawful IEEPA duties. Consequently, Plaintiff has standing. *V.O.S. Selections Inc.*, 772 F. Supp. 3d at 1369 (citing *Totes-Isotoner v. United States*, 594 F.3d 1346, 1351 (Fed. Cir. 2010)).

TIMELINESS OF ACTION

16. Plaintiff commenced this action by filing a summons and complaint within two years of the unlawful action. Thus, Plaintiff’s action is timely filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2636(i) and USCIT Rules 3(a)(3).

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

17. In the discussion below, E-Z UP follows the same naming convention as the *V.O.S. Selections* court, referring to the challenged duties as the “trafficking tariffs” and “worldwide and retaliatory tariffs.” *V.O.S. Selections Inc.*, 772 F. Supp.3d at 1362-64.

The Trafficking Tariffs

18. On February 1, 2025, President Trump issued three executive orders imposing tariffs on imports from Canada, Mexico, and China. Each executive order was premised on IEEPA authorizing the tariffs, and for each set of tariffs President Trump claimed that they were justified under IEEPA because of a purported national emergency (the “Trafficking Tariffs”).

19. As to Mexico, the President issued Executive Order 14194, 90 Fed. Reg. 9117, *Imposing Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border* (“Mexico Tariff Order”),¹ imposed an additional 25%tariff on the import of goods from Mexico.

20. As to Canada, the President issued Executive Order 14193, 90 Fed. Reg. 9113, *Imposing Duties to Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border* (“Canada Tariff Order”),² imposed a 25% tariff, with certain exceptions.

21. As to China, the President issued Executive Order 14195, 90 Fed. Reg. 9121, *Imposing Duties to Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China*

¹ Exec. Order No. 14194, *Imposing Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border*, 90 Fed. Reg. 9117 (Feb. 7, 2025).

² Exec. Order No. 14193, *Imposing Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border*, 90 Fed. Reg. 9113 (Feb. 7, 2025).

(“China Tariff Order”)³ which initially imposed an additional 10% *ad valorem* tariff that was subsequently amended to 20%.⁴

The Worldwide and Retaliatory Tariffs

22. On April 2, 2025, President Trump issued Executive Order 14257, 90 Fed. Reg. 15041 (the “Worldwide and Retaliatory Tariffs”), *Regulating Imports with a Reciprocal Tariff to Rectify Trade Practices that Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits*.⁵ The Worldwide and Retaliatory Tariff Order imposed a 10% baseline tariff on nearly all imports to the United States, effective April 5, and additional “reciprocal” tariffs on 57 countries, effective April 9. *Id.* at Annex I. These higher country-specific tariffs range from 11% to 50%. *Id.*

23. On April 8, 2025, the President responded to retaliatory tariffs from China by raising the reciprocal tariff rate 50 percentage points—from 34% to 84%. Exec. Order No. 14,259, 90 Fed. Reg. 15,509, *Amendment to Reciprocal Tariffs and Updated Duties as Applied to Low-Value Imports from the People’s Republic of China*.⁶

24. The next day, the President suspended for 90 days the higher country-specific tariffs on all countries except for China, for which he raised the “reciprocal” tariff again—from

³ Exec. Order No. 14195, *Imposing Duties To Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China*, 90 Fed. Reg. 9121 (Feb. 7, 2025).

⁴ Exec. Order No. 14200, *Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China*, 90 Fed. Reg. 9277 (Feb. 11, 2025). The President further amended the China Tariff Order. Exec. Order No. 14228, *Further Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China*, 90 Fed. Reg. 11463 (Mar. 7, 2025).

⁵ Exec. Order No. 14257, *Regulating Imports With a Reciprocal Tariff To Rectify Trade Practices That Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits*, 90 Fed. Reg. 15,041 (Apr. 7, 2025).

⁶ Exec. Order No. 14259, *Amendment to Reciprocal Tariffs and Updated Duties As Applied to Low-Value Imports from the People’s Republic of China*, 90 Fed. Reg. 15509 (Apr. 14, 2025).

84% to 125%. Exec. Order No. 14,266, 90 Fed. Reg. 15,625 (Apr. 9, 2025), *Modifying Reciprocal Tariff Rates to Reflect Trading Partner Retaliation and Alignment*.⁷ Meanwhile, the 20% trafficking tariff on imports from China remained in place, such that most imports from China faced a minimum 145% IEEPA tariff.

25. The President has subsequently issued additional Executive Orders to those identified above amending the Trafficking and Worldwide and Retaliatory Tariffs. *See* Attachment 1 for a complete listing of the Executive Orders addressing the Trafficking and Worldwide and Retaliatory Tariffs.

26. In implementing his Executive-Order-based tariff regime, the Defendant directed changes to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, requiring that goods subject to the challenged tariffs to be entered under new tariff codes.

27. On April 14, 2025, several companies filed an action in this Court challenging the legality of these tariff orders. *See V.O.S. Selections, et al. v. Donald J. Trump, et al.*, No. 25-cv-00066 (Dkt. 2). On April 23, 2025, a number of states filed a similar action. *See V.O.S. Selections, et al. v. Donald J. Trump, et al.*, No. 25-cv-00077 (Dkt. 2). As discussed below, this Court held the orders were unlawful and the Federal Circuit, sitting *en banc*, affirmed.

28. As the U.S. importer of record of merchandise that is subject to the unlawful IEEPA duties, E-Z UP has paid both the Trafficking and the Worldwide and Retaliatory Tariffs.

STATEMENT OF THE CLAIMS

COUNT I

(The IEEPA Duties Are Unlawful)

29. Paragraphs 1 through 28 are adopted and incorporated by reference.

⁷ Exec. Order No. 14266, *Modifying Reciprocal Tariff Rates To Reflect Trading-Partner Retaliation and Alignment* (Apr. 9, 2025) 90 Fed. Reg. 15625 (Apr. 15, 2025).

30. The Court of International Trade in *V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. Donald J. Trump*, 772 F. Supp. 3d. 1350, 1383 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2025), *aff’d*, 149 F.4th 1312 (Fed. Cir. 2025), held that the President exceeded his authority under IEEPA when he imposed tariffs on imported goods.

31. The Federal Circuit affirmed this Court’s decision, holding that Congress did not clearly delegate to the President the authority to impose the challenged IEEPA duties. 149 F.4th at 1337.

32. E-Z UP’s action challenges the same IEEPA duties based on the same facts and law as those struck down in *V.O.S. Selections*. For the reasons set forth by this Court in *V.O.S. Selections*, as affirmed by the Federal Circuit, the IEEPA duties exceed the President’s statutory authority, are unlawful, and are without effect as applied to Plaintiff.

33. E-Z UP respectfully requests that this Court follow the binding precedent of the Federal Circuit, declare the IEEPA duties unlawful as to Plaintiff, enjoin CBP from enforcing them as to Plaintiff, and order CBP to refund all IEEPA duties collected from Plaintiff, with interest as provided by law.

COUNT II

(The IEEPA Duties Are Unconstitutional)

34. Paragraphs 1 through 33 are adopted and incorporated by reference.

35. In the alternative, if the Court were to construe IEEPA as authorizing tariffs, the IEEPA duties must nevertheless be held unlawful because IEEPA in that event would constitute an impermissible delegation of legislative power from Congress to the President.

36. The U.S. Constitution vests in Congress exclusively the power to “lay and collect ... Duties.” U.S. CONST. art. I, § 8, cl. 1.

37. Under separation-of-powers principles and binding precedent of the U.S. Supreme

Court, Congress cannot delegate its power to the President unless, at the very least, it provides an intelligible principle that directs and meaningfully constrains the President's exercise of that power. IEEPA does not do that.

38. E-Z UP therefore seeks a declaration that the IEEPA duties are unconstitutional as to Plaintiff, enjoin CBP from enforcing them as to Plaintiff, and order CBP to refund all IEEPA duties collected from Plaintiff, with interest as provided by law.

COUNT III
(Declaratory Relief)

39. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-38 above by reference.

40. Federal courts have the power “to declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such a declaration.” 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a).

41. E-Z UP claims present an actual controversy as to the President's authority under IEEPA, the constitutionality of IEEPA, and the authority of CBP to implement and collect the resulting tariffs.

42. E-Z UP is an importer of record and has suffered injury by having been required to pay IEEPA duties on goods it has imported into the United States.

43. Accordingly, this Court should follow its reasoning in *V.O.S. Selections* and exercise its equitable power to enter a declaratory judgment that the IEEPA duties are unlawful for any of the above reasons, and that CBP lacks authority to implement and collect the resulting tariffs, as to Plaintiff. 772 F. Supp. 3d. at 1383-84, *aff'd*, 149 F.4th 1340.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

44. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court:

- (1) Enter judgment in its favor; and declare that the President lacks authority under IEEPA to set tariffs; declare that the IEEPA tariffs are unlawful and void as applied to Plaintiff; declare that CBP lacks authority to implement and collect any tariffs based on the IEEPA tariffs; enjoin CBP from imposing and enforcing any tariffs based on the IEEPA tariffs; order the Defendants to refund all the IEEPA duties Plaintiff has paid, with interest; and
- (2) Award costs, attorneys' fees and other such relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

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Counsel to International E-Z UP, Inc.

Dated: December 9, 2025

Executive Order Number	Federal Register ("FR") Citation	FR Notice Date	Starting Page of FR Notice	Title	History
14193	90 FR 9113	2/7/2025	9113	Imposing Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border	See: Proclamation 9 ("Proc.") 10886, January 20, 2025; Executive Order ("EO") 14156, January 20, 2025; EO 14157, January 20, 2025; Memorandum ("Memo.") of January 20, 2025; EO 14197, February 3, 2025; EO 14231, March 6, 2025; EO 14257, April 2, 2025; EO 14289, April 29, 2025; Proc. 10962, July 30, 2025; EO 14324, July 30, 2025; EO 14325, July 31, 2025 Amended by: EO 14228, March 2, 2025
14194	90 FR 9117	2/7/2025	9117	Imposing Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border	See: Proc. 10886, January 20, 2025; EO 14198, February 3, 2025; EO 14232, March 6, 2025; EO 14324, July 30, 2025 Amended by: EO 14227, March 2, 2025; EO 14289, April 29, 2025; Proc. 10962, July 30, 2025
14195	90 FR 9121	2/7/2025	9121	Imposing Duties To Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China	See: Proc. 10886, January 20, 2025; EO 14157, January 20, 2025; Memo. of January 20, 2025; EO 14200, February 5, 2025; EO 14256, April 2, 2025; Proc. 10962, July 30, 2025; EO 14324, July 30, 2025 Amended by: EO 14228, March 3, 2025
14197	90 FR 9183	2/10/2025	9183	Progress on the Situation at Our Northern Border	See: EO 14193, February 1, 2025; EO 14227, March 2, 2025; EO 14257, April 2, 2025; EO 14289, April 29, 2025
14198	90 FR 9185	2/10/2025	9185	Progress on the Situation at Our Southern Border	See: EO 14194, February 1, 2025; EO 14227, March 2, 2025; EO 14257, April 2, 2025; EO 14289, April 29, 2025
14200	90 FR 9277	2/11/2025	9277	Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China	See: EO 14195, February 1, 2025; EO 14228, March 3, 2025; EO 14256, April 2, 2025; EO 14324, July 30, 2025
14226	90 FR 11369	3/6/2025	11369	Amendment to Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border	See: EO 14197, February 3, 2025; EO 14289, April 29, 2025; EO 14324, July 30, 2025 Amends: EO 14193, February 1, 2025
14227	90 FR 11371	3/6/2025	11371	Amendment to Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border	See: EO 14198, February 3, 2025; EO 14257, April 2, 2025; EO 14289, April 29, 2025; EO 14324, July 30, 2025 Amends: EO 14194, February 1, 2025
14228	90 FR 11463	3/7/2025	11463	Further Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China	See: EO 14200, February 5, 2025; EO 14256, April 2, 2025 Amends: EO 14195, February 1, 2025
14231	90 FR 11785	3/11/2025	11785	Amendment to Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border	See: EO 14193, February 1, 2025; EO 14257, April 2, 2025; EO 14289, April 29, 2025
14232	90 FR 11787	3/11/2025	11787	Amendment to Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Southern Border	See: EO 14194, February 1, 2025; EO 14289, April 29, 2025
14256	90 FR 14899	4/7/2025	14899	Further Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China as Applied to Low-Value Imports	See: EO 14195, February 1, 2025; EO 14200, February 5, 2025; EO 14228, March 3, 2025; EO 14257, April 2, 2025; EO 14259, April 8, 2025 Superseded by: EO 14324, July 30, 2025 (in part)
14257	90 FR 15041	4/7/2025	15041	Regulating Imports With a Reciprocal Tariff To Rectify Trade Practices That Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits	See: Proc. 9704, March 8, 2018; Proc. 9705, March 8, 2018; Proc. 9980, January 24, 2020; Memo. of January 20, 2025; EO 14193, February 1, 2025; EO 14194, February 1, 2025; EO 14197, February 3, 2025; EO 14198, February 3, 2025; Proc. 10895, February 10, 2025; Proc. 10896, February 10, 2025; Memo. of February 13, 2025; EO 14227, March 2, 2025; EO 14231, March 2, 2025; Proc. 10908, March 26, 2025; EO 14256, April 2, 2025; EO 14259, April 8, 2025; EO 14266, April 9, 2025; EO 14298, May 12, 2025; EO 14309, June 16, 2025; EO 14316, July 7, 2025; Proc. 10962, July 30, 2025; EO 14323, July 30, 2025; EO 14324, July 30, 2025; EO 14326, July 31, 2025; EO 14329, August 6, 2025; EO 14334, August 11, 2025; EO 14345, September 4, 2025; EO 14346, September 5, 2025; Proc. 10976, September 29, 2025; EO 14360, November 14, 2025
14259	90 FR 15509	4/14/2025	15509	Amendment to Reciprocal Tariffs and Updated Duties as Applied to Low-Value Imports From the People's Republic of China	See: EO 14256, April 2, 2025; EO 14257, April 2, 2025; EO 14298, May 12, 2025; EO 14334, August 11, 2025
14266	90 FR 15625	4/15/2025	15625	Modifying Reciprocal Tariff Rates To Reflect Trading Partner Retaliation and Alignment	See: EO 14257, April 2, 2025; EO 14259, April 8, 2025; EO 14298, May 12, 2025; EO 14316, July 7, 2025; EO 14334, August 11, 2025
14289	90 FR 18907	5/2/2025	18907	Addressing Certain Tariffs on Imported Articles	See: Proc. 9704, March 8, 2018; Proc. 9705, March 8, 2018; Proc. 9980, January 24, 2020; EO 14193, February 1, 2025; EO 14194, February 1, 2025; EO 14197, February 3, 2025; EO 14198, February 3, 2025; Proc. 10895, February 10, 2025; Proc. 10896, February 10, 2025; EO 14226, March 2, 2025; EO 14227, March 2, 2025; March 2, 2025; EO 14231, March 6, 2025; EO 14232, March 6, 2025; Proc. 10908, March 26, 2025; EO 14324, July 30, 2025; See: EO 14325, July 31, 2025; Proc. 10976, September 29, 2025; Proc. 10984, October 17, 2025 Amended by: Proc. 10947, June 3, 2025
14298	90 FR 21831	5/21/2025	21831	Modifying Reciprocal Tariff Rates To Reflect Discussions With the People's Republic of China	See: EO 14257, April 2, 2025; EO 14259, April 8, 2025; EO 14266, April 9, 2025; Memo. of April 11, 2025; EO 14316, July 7, 2025; EO 14326, July 31, 2025; EO 14334, August 11, 2025
14316	90 FR 30823	7/10/2025	30823	Extending the Modification of the Reciprocal Tariff Rates	See: EO 14257, April 2, 2025; EO 14266, April 9, 2025; EO 14298, May 12, 2025
14324	90 FR 37775	8/5/2025	37775	Suspending Duty-Free De Minimis Treatment for All Countries	Supersedes: EO 14256, April 2, 2025 (in part) See: EO 14193, February 1, 2025; EO 14194, EO 14195, February 1, 2025; February 1, 2025; EO 14200, February 5, 2025; EO 14226, March 2, 2025; EO 14227, March 2, 2025; EO 14257, April 2, 2025; EO 14289, April 29, 2025
14325	90 FR 37957	8/6/2025	37957	Amendment to Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border	See: EO 14193, February 1, 2025; EO 14289, April 29, 2025
14326	90 FR 37963	8/6/2025	37963	Further Modifying the Reciprocal Tariff Rates	See: EO 14257, April 2, 2025; EO 14298, May 12, 2025; EO 14345, September 4, 2025; EO 14346, September 5, 2025
14334	90 FR 39305	8/14/2025	39305	Further Modifying Reciprocal Tariff Rates To Reflect Ongoing Discussions With the People's Republic of China	See: EO 14257, April 2, 2025; EO 14259, April 8, 2025; EO 14266, April 9, 2025; EO 14298, May 12, 2025
14357	90 FR 50725	11/7/2025	50725	Modifying Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China	