## In the House of Representatives, U. S.,

June 18, 2015.

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2146) entitled "An Act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow Federal law enforcement officers, firefighters, and air traffic controllers to make penalty-free withdrawals from governmental plans after age 50, and for other purposes.", with the following

## HOUSE AMENDMENT TO SENATE AMENDMENT:

At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

## 1 TITLE I—TRADE PROMOTION 2 AUTHORITY

- 3 SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This title may be cited as the "Bipartisan Congres-
- 5 sional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015".
- 6 SEC. 102. TRADE NEGOTIATING OBJECTIVES.
- 7 (a) Overall Trade Negotiating Objectives.—The
- 8 overall trade negotiating objectives of the United States for
- 9 agreements subject to the provisions of section 103 are—
- 10 (1) to obtain more open, equitable, and recip-
- 11 rocal market access;
- 12 (2) to obtain the reduction or elimination of bar-
- riers and distortions that are directly related to trade

- and investment and that decrease market opportuni ties for United States exports or otherwise distort
   United States trade;
  - (3) to further strengthen the system of international trade and investment disciplines and procedures, including dispute settlement;
  - (4) to foster economic growth, raise living standards, enhance the competitiveness of the United States, promote full employment in the United States, and enhance the global economy;
  - (5) to ensure that trade and environmental policies are mutually supportive and to seek to protect and preserve the environment and enhance the international means of doing so, while optimizing the use of the world's resources;
  - (6) to promote respect for worker rights and the rights of children consistent with core labor standards of the ILO (as set out in section 111(7)) and an understanding of the relationship between trade and worker rights;
  - (7) to seek provisions in trade agreements under which parties to those agreements ensure that they do not weaken or reduce the protections afforded in domestic environmental and labor laws as an encouragement for trade;

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1	(8) to ensure that trade agreements afford small
2	businesses equal access to international markets, equi-
3	table trade benefits, and expanded export market op-
4	portunities, and provide for the reduction or elimi-
5	nation of trade and investment barriers that dis-
6	proportionately impact small businesses;
7	(9) to promote universal ratification and full
8	compliance with ILO Convention No. 182 Concerning
9	the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimi-
10	nation of the Worst Forms of Child Labor;
11	(10) to ensure that trade agreements reflect and
12	facilitate the increasingly interrelated, multi-sectoral
13	nature of trade and investment activity;
14	(11) to recognize the growing significance of the
15	Internet as a trading platform in international com-
16	merce;
17	(12) to take into account other legitimate United
18	States domestic objectives, including, but not limited
19	to, the protection of legitimate health or safety, essen-
20	tial security, and consumer interests and the law and
21	regulations related thereto; and
22	(13) to take into account conditions relating to
23	religious freedom of any party to negotiations for a
24	trade agreement with the United States.

(b) Principal Trade Negotiating Objectives.—

- (1) TRADE IN GOODS.—The principal negotiating objectives of the United States regarding trade in goods are—
  - (A) to expand competitive market opportunities for exports of goods from the United States and to obtain fairer and more open conditions of trade, including through the utilization of global value chains, by reducing or eliminating tariff and nontariff barriers and policies and practices of foreign governments directly related to trade that decrease market opportunities for United States exports or otherwise distort United States trade; and
  - (B) to obtain reciprocal tariff and nontariff barrier elimination agreements, including with respect to those tariff categories covered in section 111(b) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3521(b)).
  - (2) TRADE IN SERVICES.—(A) The principal negotiating objective of the United States regarding trade in services is to expand competitive market opportunities for United States services and to obtain fairer and more open conditions of trade, including through utilization of global value chains, by reducing or eliminating barriers to international trade in serv-

- ices, such as regulatory and other barriers that deny national treatment and market access or unreasonably restrict the establishment or operations of service suppliers.
  - (B) Recognizing that expansion of trade in services generates benefits for all sectors of the economy and facilitates trade, the objective described in subparagraph (A) should be pursued through all means, including through a plurilateral agreement with those countries willing and able to undertake high standard services commitments for both existing and new services.
  - (3) TRADE IN AGRICULTURE.—The principal negotiating objective of the United States with respect to agriculture is to obtain competitive opportunities for United States exports of agricultural commodities in foreign markets substantially equivalent to the competitive opportunities afforded foreign exports in United States markets and to achieve fairer and more open conditions of trade in bulk, specialty crop, and value added commodities by—
    - (A) securing more open and equitable market access through robust rules on sanitary and phytosanitary measures that—

1	(i) encourage the adoption of inter-
2	national standards and require a science-
3	based justification be provided for a sani-
4	tary or phytosanitary measure if the meas-
5	ure is more restrictive than the applicable
6	$international\ standard;$
7	(ii) improve regulatory coherence, pro-
8	mote the use of systems-based approaches,
9	and appropriately recognize the equivalence
10	of health and safety protection systems of
11	exporting countries;
12	(iii) require that measures are trans-
13	parently developed and implemented, are
14	based on risk assessments that take into ac-
15	count relevant international guidelines and
16	scientific data, and are not more restrictive
17	on trade than necessary to meet the in-
18	tended purpose; and
19	(iv) improve import check processes,
20	including testing methodologies and proce-
21	dures, and certification requirements,
22	while recognizing that countries may put in
23	place measures to protect human, animal, or
24	plant life or health in a manner consistent with
25	their international obligations, including the

1	WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary
2	and Phytosanitary Measures (referred to in sec-
3	tion $101(d)(3)$ of the Uruguay Round Agree-
4	ments $Act (19 U.S.C. 3511(d)(3)));$
5	(B) reducing or eliminating, by a date cer-
6	tain, tariffs or other charges that decrease mar-
7	ket opportunities for United States exports—
8	(i) giving priority to those products
9	that are subject to significantly higher tar-
10	iffs or subsidy regimes of major producing
11	countries; and
12	(ii) providing reasonable adjustment
13	periods for United States import sensitive
14	products, in close consultation with Con-
15	gress on such products before initiating tar-
16	$i\!f\!f$ $reduction$ $negotiations;$
17	(C) reducing tariffs to levels that are the
18	same as or lower than those in the United States;
19	(D) reducing or eliminating subsidies that
20	decrease market opportunities for United States
21	exports or unfairly distort agriculture markets to
22	the detriment of the United States;
23	(E) allowing the preservation of programs
24	that support family farms and rural commu-
25	nities but do not distort trade;

1	(F) developing disciplines for domestic sup-
2	port programs, so that production that is in ex-
3	cess of domestic food security needs is sold at
4	world prices;
5	(G) eliminating government policies that
6	create price depressing surpluses;
7	(H) eliminating state trading enterprises
8	whenever possible;
9	(I) developing, strengthening, and clarifying
10	rules to eliminate practices that unfairly de-
11	crease United States market access opportunities
12	or distort agricultural markets to the detriment
13	of the United States, and ensuring that such
14	rules are subject to efficient, timely, and effective
15	dispute settlement, including—
16	(i) unfair or trade distorting activities
17	of state trading enterprises and other ad-
18	ministrative mechanisms, with emphasis on
19	requiring price transparency in the oper-
20	ation of state trading enterprises and such
21	other mechanisms in order to end cross sub-
22	sidization, price discrimination, and price
23	under cutting;
24	(ii) unjustified trade restrictions or
25	commercial requirements, such as labeling,

1	that affect new technologies, including bio-
2	technology;
3	(iii) unjustified sanitary or
4	phytosanitary restrictions, including re-
5	strictions not based on scientific principles
6	in contravention of obligations in the Uru-
7	guay Round Agreements or bilateral or re-
8	gional trade agreements;
9	(iv) other unjustified technical barriers
10	to trade; and
11	(v) restrictive rules in the administra-
12	tion of tariff rate quotas;
13	(I) eliminating practices that adversely af-
14	fect trade in perishable or cyclical products,
15	while improving import relief mechanisms to
16	recognize the unique characteristics of perishable
17	and cyclical agriculture;
18	(K) ensuring that import relief mechanisms
19	for perishable and cyclical agriculture are as ac-
20	cessible and timely to growers in the United
21	States as those mechanisms that are used by
22	$other\ countries;$
23	(L) taking into account whether a party to
24	the negotiations has failed to adhere to the provi-
25	sions of already existing trade agreements with

1	the United States or has circumvented obliga-
2	tions under those agreements;
3	(M) taking into account whether a product
4	is subject to market distortions by reason of a
5	failure of a major producing country to adhere
6	to the provisions of already existing trade agree-
7	ments with the United States or by the cir-
8	cumvention by that country of its obligations
9	under those agreements;
10	(N) otherwise ensuring that countries that
11	accede to the World Trade Organization have
12	made meaningful market liberalization commit-
13	ments in agriculture;
14	(O) taking into account the impact that
15	agreements covering agriculture to which the
16	United States is a party have on the United
17	States agricultural industry;
18	(P) maintaining bona fide food assistance
19	programs, market development programs, and
20	export credit programs;
21	(Q) seeking to secure the broadest market
22	access possible in multilateral, regional, and bi-
23	lateral negotiations, recognizing the effect that si-
24	multaneous sets of negotiations may have on

1	United States import sensitive commodities (in-
2	cluding those subject to tariff rate quotas);
3	(R) seeking to develop an international con-
4	sensus on the treatment of seasonal or perishable
5	agricultural products in investigations relating
6	to dumping and safeguards and in any other rel-
7	evant area;
8	(S) seeking to establish the common base
9	year for calculating the Aggregated Measurement
10	of Support (as defined in the Agreement on Agri-
11	culture) as the end of each country's Uruguay
12	Round implementation period, as reported in
13	each country's Uruguay Round market access
14	schedule;
15	(T) ensuring transparency in the adminis-
16	tration of tariff rate quotas through multilateral,
17	plurilateral, and bilateral negotiations; and
18	(U) eliminating and preventing the under-
19	mining of market access for United States prod-
20	ucts through improper use of a country's system
21	for protecting or recognizing geographical indi-
22	cations, including failing to ensure transparency
23	and procedural fairness and protecting generic

terms.

1	(4) Foreign investment.—Recognizing that
2	United States law on the whole provides a high level
3	of protection for investment, consistent with or great-
4	er than the level required by international law, the
5	principal negotiating objectives of the United States
6	regarding foreign investment are to reduce or elimi-
7	nate artificial or trade distorting barriers to foreign
8	investment, while ensuring that foreign investors in
9	the United States are not accorded greater substantive
10	rights with respect to investment protections than
11	United States investors in the United States, and to
12	secure for investors important rights comparable to
13	those that would be available under United States
14	legal principles and practice, by—
15	(A) reducing or eliminating exceptions to
16	the principle of national treatment;
17	(B) freeing the transfer of funds relating to
18	investments;
19	(C) reducing or eliminating performance re-
20	quirements, forced technology transfers, and
21	other unreasonable barriers to the establishment
22	and operation of investments;
23	(D) seeking to establish standards for expro-
24	priation and compensation for expropriation,

1	consistent with United States legal principles
2	and practice;
3	(E) seeking to establish standards for fair
4	and equitable treatment, consistent with United
5	States legal principles and practice, including
6	the principle of due process;
7	(F) providing meaningful procedures for re-
8	solving investment disputes;
9	(G) seeking to improve mechanisms used to
10	resolve disputes between an investor and a gov-
11	ernment through—
12	(i) mechanisms to eliminate frivolous
13	claims and to deter the filing of frivolous
14	claims;
15	(ii) procedures to ensure the efficient
16	selection of arbitrators and the expeditious
17	disposition of claims;
18	(iii) procedures to enhance opportuni-
19	ties for public input into the formulation of
20	government positions; and
21	(iv) providing for an appellate body or
22	similar mechanism to provide coherence to
23	the interpretations of investment provisions
24	in trade agreements; and

1	(H) ensuring the fullest measure of trans-
2	parency in the dispute settlement mechanism, to
3	the extent consistent with the need to protect in-
4	formation that is classified or business confiden-
5	tial, by—
6	(i) ensuring that all requests for dis-
7	pute settlement are promptly made public;
8	(ii) ensuring that—
9	(I) all proceedings, submissions,
10	findings, and decisions are promptly
11	made public; and
12	(II) all hearings are open to the
13	public; and
14	(iii) establishing a mechanism for ac-
15	ceptance of amicus curiae submissions from
16	businesses, unions, and nongovernmental or-
17	ganizations.
18	(5) Intellectual property.—The principal
19	negotiating objectives of the United States regarding
20	trade-related intellectual property are—
21	(A) to further promote adequate and effec-
22	tive protection of intellectual property rights, in-
23	cluding through—
24	(i)(I) ensuring accelerated and full im-
25	plementation of the Agreement on Trade-Re-

1	lated Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
2	referred to in section 101(d)(15) of the Uru-
3	guay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C.
4	3511(d)(15)), particularly with respect to
5	meeting enforcement obligations under that
6	agreement; and
7	(II) ensuring that the provisions of
8	any trade agreement governing intellectual
9	property rights that is entered into by the
10	United States reflect a standard of protec-
11	tion similar to that found in United States
12	law;
13	(ii) providing strong protection for
14	new and emerging technologies and new
15	methods of transmitting and distributing
16	products embodying intellectual property,
17	including in a manner that facilitates le-
18	gitimate digital trade;
19	(iii) preventing or eliminating dis-
20	crimination with respect to matters affect-
21	ing the availability, acquisition, scope,
22	maintenance, use, and enforcement of intel-
23	lectual property rights;
24	(iv) ensuring that standards of protec-
25	tion and enforcement keep pace with techno-

1	logical developments, and in particular en-
2	suring that rightholders have the legal and
3	technological means to control the use of
4	their works through the Internet and other
5	global communication media, and to pre-
6	vent the unauthorized use of their works;
7	(v) providing strong enforcement of in-
8	tellectual property rights, including through
9	accessible, expeditious, and effective civil,
10	administrative, and criminal enforcement
11	mechanisms; and
12	(vi) preventing or eliminating govern-
13	ment involvement in the violation of intel-
14	lectual property rights, including cyber theft
15	and piracy;
16	(B) to secure fair, equitable, and non-
17	discriminatory market access opportunities for
18	United States persons that rely upon intellectual
19	property protection; and
20	(C) to respect the Declaration on the TRIPS
21	Agreement and Public Health, adopted by the
22	World Trade Organization at the Fourth Min-
23	isterial Conference at Doha, Qatar on November
24	14, 2001, and to ensure that trade agreements

1	foster innovation and promote access to medi-
2	cines.
3	(6) Digital trade in goods and services
4	AND CROSS-BORDER DATA FLOWS.—The principal ne-
5	gotiating objectives of the United States with respect
6	to digital trade in goods and services, as well as
7	cross-border data flows, are—
8	(A) to ensure that current obligations, rules,
9	disciplines, and commitments under the World
10	Trade Organization and bilateral and regional
11	trade agreements apply to digital trade in goods
12	and services and to cross-border data flows;
13	(B) to ensure that—
14	(i) electronically delivered goods and
15	services receive no less favorable treatment
16	under trade rules and commitments than
17	like products delivered in physical form;
18	and
19	(ii) the classification of such goods and
20	services ensures the most liberal trade treat-
21	ment possible, fully encompassing both ex-
22	isting and new trade;
23	(C) to ensure that governments refrain from
24	implementing trade-related measures that im-
25	pede digital trade in goods and services, restrict

1	cross-border data flows, or require local storage
2	or processing of data;
3	(D) with respect to subparagraphs (A)
4	through (C), where legitimate policy objectives
5	require domestic regulations that affect digital
6	trade in goods and services or cross-border data
7	flows, to obtain commitments that any such reg-
8	ulations are the least restrictive on trade, non-
9	discriminatory, and transparent, and promote
10	an open market environment; and
11	(E) to extend the moratorium of the World
12	Trade Organization on duties on electronic
13	transmissions.
14	(7) Regulatory practices.—The principal ne-
15	gotiating objectives of the United States regarding the
16	use of government regulation or other practices to re-
17	duce market access for United States goods, services,
18	and investments are—
19	(A) to achieve increased transparency and
20	opportunity for the participation of affected par-
21	ties in the development of regulations;
22	(B) to require that proposed regulations be
23	based on sound science, cost benefit analysis, risk
24	assessment, or other objective evidence;

1	(C) to establish consultative mechanisms
2	and seek other commitments, as appropriate, to
3	improve regulatory practices and promote in-
4	creased regulatory coherence, including
5	through—
6	(i) transparency in developing guide-
7	lines, rules, regulations, and laws for gov-
8	ernment procurement and other regulatory
9	regimes;
10	(ii) the elimination of redundancies in
11	testing and certification;
12	(iii) early consultations on significant
13	regulations;
14	(iv) the use of impact assessments;
15	(v) the periodic review of existing regu-
16	latory measures; and
17	(vi) the application of good regulatory
18	practices;
19	(D) to seek greater openness, transparency,
20	and convergence of standards development proc-
21	esses, and enhance cooperation on standards
22	issues globally;
23	(E) to promote regulatory compatibility
24	through harmonization, equivalence, or mutual
25	recognition of different regulations and stand-

1	ards and to encourage the use of international
2	and interoperable standards, as appropriate;
3	(F) to achieve the elimination of govern-
4	ment measures such as price controls and ref-
5	erence pricing which deny full market access for
6	United States products;
7	(G) to ensure that government regulatory
8	reimbursement regimes are transparent, provide
9	procedural fairness, are nondiscriminatory, and
10	provide full market access for United States
11	products; and
12	(H) to ensure that foreign governments—
13	(i) demonstrate that the collection of
14	undisclosed proprietary information is lim-
15	ited to that necessary to satisfy a legitimate
16	and justifiable regulatory interest; and
17	(ii) protect such information against
18	disclosure, except in exceptional cir-
19	cumstances to protect the public, or where
20	such information is effectively protected
21	against unfair competition.
22	(8) State-owned and state-controlled en-
23	TERPRISES.—The principal negotiating objective of
24	the United States regarding competition by state-

1	owned and state-controlled enterprises is to seek com-
2	mitments that—
3	(A) eliminate or prevent trade distortions
4	and unfair competition favoring state-owned and
5	state-controlled enterprises to the extent of their
6	engagement in commercial activity, and
7	(B) ensure that such engagement is based
8	solely on commercial considerations,
9	in particular through disciplines that eliminate or
10	prevent discrimination and market-distorting sub-
11	sidies and that promote transparency.
12	(9) Localization barriers to trade.—The
13	principal negotiating objective of the United States
14	with respect to localization barriers is to eliminate
15	and prevent measures that require United States pro-
16	ducers and service providers to locate facilities, intel-
17	lectual property, or other assets in a country as a
18	market access or investment condition, including in-
19	digenous innovation measures.
20	(10) Labor and the environment.—The prin-
21	cipal negotiating objectives of the United States with
22	respect to labor and the environment are—
23	(A) to ensure that a party to a trade agree-
24	ment with the United States—

1	(i) adopts and maintains measures im-
2	plementing internationally recognized core
3	labor standards (as defined in section
4	111(17)) and its obligations under common
5	multilateral environmental agreements (as
6	$defined\ in\ section\ 111(6)),$
7	(ii) does not waive or otherwise dero-
8	gate from, or offer to waive or otherwise
9	derogate from—
10	(I) its statutes or regulations im-
11	plementing internationally recognized
12	core labor standards (as defined in sec-
13	tion 111(17)), in a manner affecting
14	trade or investment between the United
15	States and that party, where the waiv-
16	er or derogation would be inconsistent
17	with one or more such standards, or
18	(II) its environmental laws in a
19	manner that weakens or reduces the
20	protections afforded in those laws and
21	in a manner affecting trade or invest-
22	ment between the United States and
23	that party, except as provided in its
24	law and provided not inconsistent with
25	its obligations under common multilat-

1	eral environmental agreements (as de-
2	fined in section 111(6)) or other provi-
3	sions of the trade agreement specifi-
4	cally agreed upon, and
5	(iii) does not fail to effectively enforce
6	its environmental or labor laws, through a
7	sustained or recurring course of action or
8	in action,
9	in a manner affecting trade or investment be-
10	tween the United States and that party after
11	entry into force of a trade agreement between
12	$those\ countries;$
13	(B) to recognize that—
14	(i) with respect to environment, parties
15	to a trade agreement retain the right to ex-
16	ercise prosecutorial discretion and to make
17	decisions regarding the allocation of enforce-
18	ment resources with respect to other envi-
19	ronmental laws determined to have higher
20	priorities, and a party is effectively enforc-
21	ing its laws if a course of action or inaction
22	reflects a reasonable, bona fide exercise of
23	such discretion, or results from a reason-
24	able, bona fide decision regarding the allo-
25	cation of resources; and

1	(ii) with respect to labor, decisions re-
2	garding the distribution of enforcement re-
3	sources are not a reason for not complying
4	with a party's labor obligations; a party to
5	a trade agreement retains the right to rea-
6	sonable exercise of discretion and to make
7	bona fide decisions regarding the allocation
8	of resources between labor enforcement ac-
9	tivities among core labor standards, pro-
10	vided the exercise of such discretion and
11	such decisions are not inconsistent with its
12	obligations;
13	(C) to strengthen the capacity of United
14	States trading partners to promote respect for
15	core labor standards (as defined in section
16	111(7));
17	(D) to strengthen the capacity of United
18	States trading partners to protect the environ-
19	ment through the promotion of sustainable devel-
20	opment;
21	(E) to reduce or eliminate government prac-
22	tices or policies that unduly threaten sustainable
23	development;
24	(F) to seek market access, through the elimi-
25	nation of tariffs and nontariff barriers, for

1	United States environmental technologies, goods,
2	and services;
3	(G) to ensure that labor, environmental,
4	health, or safety policies and practices of the
5	parties to trade agreements with the United
6	States do not arbitrarily or unjustifiably dis-
7	criminate against United States exports or serve
8	as disguised barriers to trade;
9	(H) to ensure that enforceable labor and en-
10	vironment obligations are subject to the same
11	dispute settlement and remedies as other enforce-
12	able obligations under the agreement; and
13	(I) to ensure that a trade agreement is not
14	construed to empower a party's authorities to
15	undertake labor or environmental law enforce-
16	ment activities in the territory of the United
17	States.
18	(11) Currency.—The principal negotiating ob-
19	jective of the United States with respect to currency
20	practices is that parties to a trade agreement with the
21	United States avoid manipulating exchange rates in
22	order to prevent effective balance of payments adjust-
23	ment or to gain an unfair competitive advantage over

other parties to the agreement, such as through coop-

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erative mechanisms, enforceable rules, reporting, monitoring, transparency, or other means, as appropriate.

- (12) Foreign currency manipulation.—The principal negotiating objective of the United States with respect to unfair currency practices is to seek to establish accountability through enforceable rules, transparency. reporting. monitoring. cooperativemechanisms, or other means to address exchange rate manipulation involving protracted large scale intervention in one direction in the exchange markets and a persistently undervalued foreign exchange rate to gain an unfair competitive advantage in trade over other parties to a trade agreement, consistent with existing obligations of the United States as a member of the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization.
- (13) WTO AND MULTILATERAL TRADE AGREE-MENTS.—Recognizing that the World Trade Organization is the foundation of the global trading system, the principal negotiating objectives of the United States regarding the World Trade Organization, the Uruguay Round Agreements, and other multilateral and plurilateral trade agreements are—
- (A) to achieve full implementation and extend the coverage of the World Trade Organiza-

1 tion and multilateral and plurilateral agree-2 ments to products, sectors, and conditions of trade not adequately covered; 3 4 (B) to expand country participation in and 5 enhancement of the Information Technology 6 Agreement, the Government Procurement Agree-7 ment, and other plurilateral trade agreements of 8 the World Trade Organization; 9 (C) to expand competitive market opportu-10 nities for United States exports and to obtain 11 fairer and more open conditions of trade, includ-12 ing through utilization of global value chains, 13 through the negotiation of new WTO multilateral 14 and plurilateral trade agreements, such as an 15 agreement on trade facilitation; 16 (D) to ensure that regional trade agree-17 ments to which the United States is not a party 18 fully achieve the high standards of, and comply 19 with, WTO disciplines, including Article XXIV 20 of GATT 1994, Article V and V bis of the Gen-21 eral Agreement on Trade in Services, and the 22 Enabling Clause, including through meaningful 23 WTO review of such regional trade agreements; 24 (E) to enhance compliance by WTO mem-

1	through active participation in the bodies of the
2	World Trade Organization by the United States
3	and all other WTO members, including in the
4	trade policy review mechanism and the com-
5	mittee system of the World Trade Organization,
6	and by working to increase the effectiveness of
7	such bodies; and
8	(F) to encourage greater cooperation be-
9	tween the World Trade Organization and other
10	$international\ organizations.$
11	(14) Trade institution transparency.—The
12	principal negotiating objective of the United States
13	with respect to transparency is to obtain wider and
14	broader application of the principle of transparency
15	in the World Trade Organization, entities established
16	under bilateral and regional trade agreements, and
17	other international trade for athrough seeking—
18	(A) timely public access to information re-
19	garding trade issues and the activities of such
20	institutions;
21	(B) openness by ensuring public access to
22	appropriate meetings, proceedings, and submis-
23	sions, including with regard to trade and invest-
24	ment dispute settlement; and

1	(C) public access to all notifications and
2	supporting documentation submitted by WTO
3	members.
4	(15) Anti-corruption.—The principal negoti-
5	ating objectives of the United States with respect to
6	the use of money or other things of value to influence
7	acts, decisions, or omissions of foreign governments or
8	officials or to secure any improper advantage in a
9	manner affecting trade are—
10	(A) to obtain high standards and effective
11	domestic enforcement mechanisms applicable to
12	persons from all countries participating in the
13	applicable trade agreement that prohibit such at-
14	tempts to influence acts, decisions, or omissions
15	of foreign governments or officials or to secure
16	any such improper advantage;
17	(B) to ensure that such standards level the
18	playing field for United States persons in inter-
19	national trade and investment; and
20	(C) to seek commitments to work jointly to
21	encourage and support anti-corruption and anti-
22	bribery initiatives in international trade fora,
23	including through the Convention on Combating
24	Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in Inter-

national Business Transactions of the Organiza-

1	tion for Economic Cooperation and Development,
2	done at Paris December 17, 1997 (commonly
3	known as the "OECD Anti-Bribery Conven-
4	tion").
5	(16) Dispute settlement and enforce-
6	MENT.—The principal negotiating objectives of the
7	United States with respect to dispute settlement and
8	enforcement of trade agreements are—
9	(A) to seek provisions in trade agreements
10	providing for resolution of disputes between gov-
11	ernments under those trade agreements in an ef-
12	fective, timely, transparent, equitable, and rea-
13	soned manner, requiring determinations based
14	on facts and the principles of the agreements,
15	with the goal of increasing compliance with the
16	agreements;
17	(B) to seek to strengthen the capacity of the
18	Trade Policy Review Mechanism of the World
19	Trade Organization to review compliance with
20	commitments;
21	(C) to seek adherence by panels convened
22	under the Dispute Settlement Understanding
23	and by the Appellate Body to—
24	(i) the mandate of those panels and the
25	Appellate Body to apply the WTO Agree-

1	ment as written, without adding to or di-
2	minishing rights and obligations under the
3	Agreement; and
4	(ii) the standard of review applicable
5	under the Uruguay Round Agreement in-
6	volved in the dispute, including greater def-
7	erence, where appropriate, to the fact find-
8	ing and technical expertise of national in-
9	$vestigating\ authorities;$
10	(D) to seek provisions encouraging the early
11	identification and settlement of disputes through
12	consultation;
13	(E) to seek provisions to encourage the pro-
14	vision of trade-expanding compensation if a
15	party to a dispute under the agreement does not
16	come into compliance with its obligations under
17	the agreement;
18	(F) to seek provisions to impose a penalty
19	upon a party to a dispute under the agreement
20	that—
21	(i) encourages compliance with the ob-
22	ligations of the agreement;
23	(ii) is appropriate to the parties, na-
24	ture, subject matter, and scope of the viola-
25	tion; and

1	(iii) has the aim of not adversely af-
2	fecting parties or interests not party to the
3	dispute while maintaining the effectiveness
4	of the enforcement mechanism; and
5	(G) to seek provisions that treat United
6	States principal negotiating objectives equally
7	with respect to—
8	(i) the ability to resort to dispute set-
9	tlement under the applicable agreement;
10	(ii) the availability of equivalent dis-
11	pute settlement procedures; and
12	(iii) the availability of equivalent rem-
13	edies.
14	(17) Trade remedy laws.—The principal ne-
15	gotiating objectives of the United States with respect
16	to trade remedy laws are—
17	(A) to preserve the ability of the United
18	States to enforce rigorously its trade laws, in-
19	cluding the antidumping, countervailing duty,
20	and safeguard laws, and avoid agreements that
21	lessen the effectiveness of domestic and inter-
22	national disciplines on unfair trade, especially
23	dumping and subsidies, or that lessen the effec-
24	tiveness of domestic and international safeguard
25	provisions, in order to ensure that United States

- workers, agricultural producers, and firms can
   compete fully on fair terms and enjoy the bene fits of reciprocal trade concessions; and
  - (B) to address and remedy market distortions that lead to dumping and subsidization, including overcapacity, cartelization, and market access barriers.
  - (18) BORDER TAXES.—The principal negotiating objective of the United States regarding border taxes is to obtain a revision of the rules of the World Trade Organization with respect to the treatment of border adjustments for internal taxes to redress the disadvantage to countries relying primarily on direct taxes for revenue rather than indirect taxes.
  - (19) Textile Negotiations.—The principal negotiating objectives of the United States with respect to trade in textiles and apparel articles are to obtain competitive opportunities for United States exports of textiles and apparel in foreign markets substantially equivalent to the competitive opportunities afforded foreign exports in United States markets and to achieve fairer and more open conditions of trade in textiles and apparel.
- 24 (20) Commercial Partnerships.—

1	(A) In general.—With respect to an agree-
2	ment that is proposed to be entered into with the
3	Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership
4	countries and to which section 103(b) will apply,
5	the principal negotiating objectives of the United
6	States regarding commercial partnerships are
7	the following:
8	(i) To discourage actions by potential
9	trading partners that directly or indirectly
10	prejudice or otherwise discourage commer-
11	cial activity solely between the United
12	States and Israel.
13	(ii) To discourage politically motivated
14	actions to boycott, divest from, or sanction
15	Israel and to seek the elimination of politi-
16	cally motivated nontariff barriers on Israeli
17	goods, services, or other commerce imposed
18	on the State of Israel.
19	(iii) To seek the elimination of state-
20	sponsored unsanctioned foreign boycotts
21	against Israel or compliance with the Arab
22	League Boycott of Israel by prospective
23	trading partners.
24	(B) Definition.—In this paragraph, the
25	term "actions to boycott, divest from, or sanction

Israel" means actions by states, non-member states of the United Nations, international organizations, or affiliated agencies of international organizations that are politically motivated and are intended to penalize or otherwise limit com-mercial relations specifically with Israel or per-sons doing business in Israel or in Israeli-con-trolled territories.

(21) Good Governance, transparency, the Effective operation of legal regular negotiating objectives of the United States with respect to ensuring implementation of trade commitments and obligations by strengthening good governance, transparency, the effective operation of legal regimes and the rule of law of trading partners of the United States is through capacity building and other appropriate means, which are important parts of the broader effort to create more open democratic societies and to promote respect for internationally recognized human rights.

(c) Capacity Building and Other Priorities.—In
 order to address and maintain United States competitive ness in the global economy, the President shall—

1	(1) direct the heads of relevant Federal agen-
2	cies—
3	(A) to work to strengthen the capacity of
4	United States trading partners to carry out obli-
5	gations under trade agreements by consulting
6	with any country seeking a trade agreement with
7	the United States concerning that country's laws
8	relating to customs and trade facilitation, sani-
9	tary and phytosanitary measures, technical bar-
10	riers to trade, intellectual property rights, labor,
11	and the environment; and
12	(B) to provide technical assistance to that
13	country if needed;
14	(2) seek to establish consultative mechanisms
15	among parties to trade agreements to strengthen the
16	capacity of United States trading partners to develop
17	and implement standards for the protection of the en-
18	vironment and human health based on sound science,
19	(3) promote consideration of multilateral envi-
20	ronmental agreements and consult with parties to
21	such agreements regarding the consistency of any such
22	agreement that includes trade measures with existing
23	environmental exceptions under Article XX of GATT
24	1994: and

1	(4) submit to the Committee on Ways and Means
2	of the House of Representatives and the Committee on
3	Finance of the Senate an annual report on capacity-
4	building activities undertaken in connection with
5	trade agreements negotiated or being negotiated pur-
6	suant to this title.
7	SEC. 103. TRADE AGREEMENTS AUTHORITY.
8	(a) Agreements Regarding Tariff Barriers.—
9	(1) In General.—Whenever the President deter-
10	mines that one or more existing duties or other im-
11	port restrictions of any foreign country or the United
12	States are unduly burdening and restricting the for-
13	eign trade of the United States and that the purposes,
14	policies, priorities, and objectives of this title will be
15	promoted thereby, the President—
16	(A) may enter into trade agreements with
17	foreign countries before—
18	(i) July 1, 2018; or
19	(ii) July 1, 2021, if trade authorities
20	procedures are extended under subsection
21	(c); and
22	(B) may, subject to paragraphs (2) and (3),
23	proclaim—
24	(i) such modification or continuance of
25	any existing duty,

1	(ii) such continuance of existing duty
2	free or excise treatment, or
3	(iii) such additional duties,
4	as the President determines to be required or ap-
5	propriate to carry out any such trade agreement.
6	Substantial modifications to, or substantial addi-
7	tional provisions of, a trade agreement entered into
8	after July 1, 2018, or July 1, 2021, if trade authori-
9	ties procedures are extended under subsection (c),
10	shall not be eligible for approval under this title.
11	(2) Notification.—The President shall notify
12	Congress of the President's intention to enter into an
13	agreement under this subsection.
14	(3) Limitations.—No proclamation may be
15	made under paragraph (1) that—
16	(A) reduces any rate of duty (other than a
17	rate of duty that does not exceed 5 percent ad va-
18	lorem on the date of the enactment of this Act)
19	to a rate of duty which is less than 50 percent
20	of the rate of such duty that applies on such date
21	$of\ enactment;$
22	(B) reduces the rate of duty below that ap-
23	plicable under the Uruguay Round Agreements
24	or a successor agreement, on any import sen-
25	sitive agricultural product; or

1	(C) increases any rate of duty above the
2	rate that applied on the date of the enactment of
3	$this\ Act.$
4	(4) Aggregate reduction; exemption from
5	STAGING.—
6	(A) AGGREGATE REDUCTION.—Except as
7	provided in subparagraph (B), the aggregate re-
8	duction in the rate of duty on any article which
9	is in effect on any day pursuant to a trade
10	agreement entered into under paragraph (1)
11	shall not exceed the aggregate reduction which
12	would have been in effect on such day if—
13	(i) a reduction of 3 percent ad valorem
14	or a reduction of ½0 of the total reduction,
15	whichever is greater, had taken effect on the
16	effective date of the first reduction pro-
17	claimed under paragraph (1) to carry out
18	such agreement with respect to such article;
19	and
20	(ii) a reduction equal to the amount
21	applicable under clause (i) had taken effect
22	at 1-year intervals after the effective date of
23	such first reduction.
24	(B) Exemption from staging.—No stag-
25	ing is required under subparagraph (A) with re-

1	spect to a duty reduction that is proclaimed
2	under paragraph (1) for an article of a kind
3	that is not produced in the United States. The
4	United States International Trade Commission
5	shall advise the President of the identity of arti-
6	cles that may be exempted from staging under
7	this subparagraph.
8	(5) ROUNDING.—If the President determines that
9	such action will simplify the computation of reduc-
10	tions under paragraph (4), the President may round
11	an annual reduction by an amount equal to the lesser
12	of—
13	(A) the difference between the reduction
14	without regard to this paragraph and the next
15	lower whole number; or
16	(B) ½ of 1 percent ad valorem.
17	(6) Other limitations.—A rate of duty reduc-
18	tion that may not be proclaimed by reason of para-
19	graph (3) may take effect only if a provision author-
20	izing such reduction is included within an imple-

(7) OTHER TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1)(B), (3)(A), (3)(C), and (4) through (6), and subject to the consultation and lay-

menting bill provided for under section 106 and that

bill is enacted into law.

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1	over requirements of section 115 of the Uruguay
2	Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3524), the Presi-
3	dent may proclaim the modification of any duty or
4	staged rate reduction of any duty set forth in Sched-
5	ule XX, as defined in section 2(5) of that Act (19
6	U.S.C. 3501(5)), if the United States agrees to such
7	modification or staged rate reduction in a negotiation
8	for the reciprocal elimination or harmonization of du-
9	ties under the auspices of the World Trade Organiza-
10	tion.
11	(8) Authority under uruguay round agree-
12	MENTS ACT NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this sub-
13	section shall limit the authority provided to the Presi-
14	dent under section 111(b) of the Uruguay Round
15	Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. $3521(b)$ ).
16	(b) Agreements Regarding Tariff and Nontariff
17	Barriers.—
18	(1) In General.—(A) Whenever the President
19	determines that—
20	(i) 1 or more existing duties or any other
21	import restriction of any foreign country or the
22	United States or any other barrier to, or other
23	distortion of, international trade unduly burdens
24	or restricts the foreign trade of the United States

1	or adversely affects the United States economy,
2	or
3	(ii) the imposition of any such barrier or
4	distortion is likely to result in such a burden, re-
5	striction, or effect,
6	and that the purposes, policies, priorities, and objec-
7	tives of this title will be promoted thereby, the Presi-
8	dent may enter into a trade agreement described in
9	subparagraph (B) during the period described in sub-
10	paragraph (C).
11	(B) The President may enter into a trade agree-
12	ment under subparagraph (A) with foreign countries
13	providing for—
14	(i) the reduction or elimination of a duty,
15	restriction, barrier, or other distortion described
16	in subparagraph (A); or
17	(ii) the prohibition of, or limitation on the
18	imposition of, such barrier or other distortion.
19	(C) The President may enter into a trade agree-
20	ment under this paragraph before—
21	(i) July 1, 2018; or
22	(ii) July 1, 2021, if trade authorities proce-
23	dures are extended under subsection (c).
24	Substantial modifications to, or substantial addi-
25	tional provisions of, a trade agreement entered into

- 1 after July 1, 2018, or July 1, 2021, if trade authori-2 ties procedures are extended under subsection (c), 3 shall not be eligible for approval under this title.
  - (2) CONDITIONS.—A trade agreement may be entered into under this subsection only if such agreement makes progress in meeting the applicable objectives described in subsections (a) and (b) of section 102 and the President satisfies the conditions set forth in sections 104 and 105.
  - (3) BILLS QUALIFYING FOR TRADE AUTHORITIES PROCEDURES.—(A) The provisions of section 151 of the Trade Act of 1974 (in this title referred to as "trade authorities procedures") apply to a bill of either House of Congress which contains provisions described in subparagraph (B) to the same extent as such section 151 applies to implementing bills under that section. A bill to which this paragraph applies shall hereafter in this title be referred to as an "implementing bill".
  - (B) The provisions referred to in subparagraph

    (A) are—
  - (i) a provision approving a trade agreement entered into under this subsection and approving the statement of administrative action, if any,

1	proposed to implement such trade agreement;
2	and
3	(ii) if changes in existing laws or new stat-
4	utory authority are required to implement such
5	trade agreement or agreements, only such provi-
6	sions as are strictly necessary or appropriate to
7	implement such trade agreement or agreements,
8	either repealing or amending existing laws or
9	providing new statutory authority.
10	(c) Extension Disapproval Process for Congres-
11	SIONAL TRADE AUTHORITIES PROCEDURES.—
12	(1) In general.—Except as provided in section
13	106(b)—
14	(A) the trade authorities procedures apply
15	to implementing bills submitted with respect to
16	trade agreements entered into under subsection
17	(b) before July 1, 2018; and
18	(B) the trade authorities procedures shall be
19	extended to implementing bills submitted with
20	respect to trade agreements entered into under
21	subsection (b) after June 30, 2018, and before
22	July 1, 2021, if (and only if)—
23	(i) the President requests such exten-
24	sion under paragraph (2); and

1	(ii) neither House of Congress adopts
2	an extension disapproval resolution under
3	paragraph (5) before July 1, 2018.
4	(2) Report to congress by the presi-
5	DENT.—If the President is of the opinion that the
6	trade authorities procedures should be extended to im-
7	plementing bills described in paragraph (1)(B), the
8	President shall submit to Congress, not later than
9	April 1, 2018, a written report that contains a re-
10	quest for such extension, together with—
11	(A) a description of all trade agreements
12	that have been negotiated under subsection (b)
13	and the anticipated schedule for submitting such
14	agreements to Congress for approval;
15	(B) a description of the progress that has
16	been made in negotiations to achieve the pur-
17	poses, policies, priorities, and objectives of this
18	title, and a statement that such progress justifies
19	the continuation of negotiations; and
20	(C) a statement of the reasons why the ex-
21	tension is needed to complete the negotiations.
22	(3) Other reports to congress.—
23	(A) REPORT BY THE ADVISORY COM-
24	MITTEE.—The President shall promptly inform
25	the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and

Negotiations established under section 135 of the
Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155) of the decision of the President to submit a report to Congress under paragraph (2). The Advisory Committee shall submit to Congress as soon as practicable, but not later than June 1, 2018, a written report that contains—

(i) its views regarding the progress

- (i) its views regarding the progress that has been made in negotiations to achieve the purposes, policies, priorities, and objectives of this title; and
- (ii) a statement of its views, and the reasons therefor, regarding whether the extension requested under paragraph (2) should be approved or disapproved.
- (B) Report by international trade commission.—The President shall promptly inform the United States International Trade Commission of the decision of the President to submit a report to Congress under paragraph (2). The International Trade Commission shall submit to Congress as soon as practicable, but not later than June 1, 2018, a written report that contains a review and analysis of the economic impact on the United States of all trade

1	agreements implemented between the date of the
2	enactment of this Act and the date on which the
3	President decides to seek an extension requested
4	under paragraph (2).
5	(4) Status of Reports.—The reports sub-
6	mitted to Congress under paragraphs (2) and (3), or
7	any portion of such reports, may be classified to the
8	extent the President determines appropriate.
9	(5) Extension disapproval resolutions.—
10	(A) For purposes of paragraph (1), the term "exten-
11	sion disapproval resolution" means a resolution of ei-
12	ther House of Congress, the sole matter after the re-
13	solving clause of which is as follows: "That the
14	disapproves the request of the President for
15	the extension, under section $103(c)(1)(B)(i)$ of the $Bi$ -
16	partisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Account-
17	ability Act of 2015, of the trade authorities procedures
18	under that Act to any implementing bill submitted
19	with respect to any trade agreement entered into
20	under section 103(b) of that Act after June 30,
21	2018.", with the blank space being filled with the
22	name of the resolving House of Congress.
23	(B) Extension disapproval resolutions—
24	(i) may be introduced in either House of
25	Congress by any member of such House; and

1	(ii) shall be referred, in the House of Rep-
2	resentatives, to the Committee on Ways and
3	Means and, in addition, to the Committee on
4	Rules.
5	(C) The provisions of subsections (d) and (e) of
6	section 152 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2192)
7	(relating to the floor consideration of certain resolu-
8	tions in the House and Senate) apply to extension
9	$disapproval\ resolutions.$
10	(D) It is not in order for—
11	(i) the House of Representatives to consider
12	any extension disapproval resolution not re-
13	ported by the Committee on Ways and Means
14	and, in addition, by the Committee on Rules;
15	(ii) the Senate to consider any extension
16	disapproval resolution not reported by the Com-
17	mittee on Finance; or
18	(iii) either House of Congress to consider an
19	extension disapproval resolution after June 30,
20	2018.
21	(d) Commencement of Negotiations.—In order to
22	contribute to the continued economic expansion of the
23	United States, the President shall commence negotiations
24	covering tariff and nontariff barriers affecting any indus-
25	try, product, or service sector, and expand existing sectoral

1	agreements to countries that are not parties to those agree-
2	ments, in cases where the President determines that such
3	negotiations are feasible and timely and would benefit the
4	United States. Such sectors include agriculture, commercial
5	services, intellectual property rights, industrial and capital
6	goods, government procurement, information technology
7	products, environmental technology and services, medical
8	equipment and services, civil aircraft, and infrastructure
9	products. In so doing, the President shall take into account
10	all of the negotiating objectives set forth in section 102.
11	SEC. 104. CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT, CONSULTATIONS,
12	AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION.
	AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION.  (a) Consultations With Members of Congress.—
12 13 14	
13	(a) Consultations With Members of Congress.—
13 14	(a) Consultations With Members of Congress.— (1) Consultations during negotiations.—In
13 14 15	(a) Consultations With Members of Congress.—  (1) Consultations during negotiations.—In the course of negotiations conducted under this title,
13 14 15 16	(a) Consultations With Members of Congress.—  (1) Consultations during negotiations.—In the course of negotiations conducted under this title, the United States Trade Representative shall—
13 14 15 16 17	(a) Consultations With Members of Congress.—  (1) Consultations during negotiations.—In the course of negotiations conducted under this title, the United States Trade Representative shall—  (A) meet upon request with any Member of
13 14 15 16 17	(a) Consultations With Members of Congress.—  (1) Consultations during negotiations.—In the course of negotiations conducted under this title, the United States Trade Representative shall—  (A) meet upon request with any Member of Congress regarding negotiating objectives, the
13 14 15 16 17 18	(a) Consultations With Members of Congress.—  (1) Consultations during negotiations.—In the course of negotiations conducted under this title, the United States Trade Representative shall—  (A) meet upon request with any Member of Congress regarding negotiating objectives, the status of negotiations in progress, and the nature
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	(a) Consultations With Members of Congress.—  (1) Consultations during negotiations.—In the course of negotiations conducted under this title, the United States Trade Representative shall—  (A) meet upon request with any Member of Congress regarding negotiating objectives, the status of negotiations in progress, and the nature of any changes in the laws of the United States
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	(a) Consultations With Members of Congress.—  (1) Consultations during negotiations.—In  the course of negotiations conducted under this title,  the United States Trade Representative shall—  (A) meet upon request with any Member of  Congress regarding negotiating objectives, the  status of negotiations in progress, and the nature  of any changes in the laws of the United States  or the administration of those laws that may be

- 1 (B) upon request of any Member of Con-2 gress, provide access to pertinent documents relating to the negotiations, including classified 3 4 materials: (C) consult closely and on a timely basis 5 6 with, and keep fully apprised of the negotiations, 7 the Committee on Ways and Means of the House 8 of Representatives and the Committee on Fi-9 nance of the Senate; 10 (D) consult closely and on a timely basis 11 with, and keep fully apprised of the negotiations, 12 the House Advisory Group on Negotiations and 13 the Senate Advisory Group on Negotiations con-14 vened under subsection (c) and all committees of 15 the House of Representatives and the Senate 16 with jurisdiction over laws that could be affected 17 by a trade agreement resulting from the negotia-18 tions; and 19 (E) with regard to any negotiations and 20 agreement relating to agricultural trade, also
  - agreement relating to agricultural trade, also consult closely and on a timely basis (including immediately before initialing an agreement) with, and keep fully apprised of the negotiations, the Committee on Agriculture of the House of

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Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

- (2) Consultations prior to exchanging notes providing for the entry into force of a trade agreement, the United States Trade Representative shall consult closely and on a timely basis with Members of Congress and committees as specified in paragraph (1), and keep them fully apprised of the measures a trading partner has taken to comply with those provisions of the agreement that are to take effect on the date that the agreement enters into force.
- (3) Enhanced coordination with congress.—
  - (A) WRITTEN GUIDELINES.—The United States Trade Representative, in consultation with the chairmen and the ranking members of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, respectively—
    - (i) shall, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, develop written guidelines on enhanced coordination with Congress, including coordination with designated congressional advisers

1	under subsection (b), regarding negotiations
2	conducted under this title; and
3	(ii) may make such revisions to the
4	guidelines as may be necessary from time to
5	time.
6	(B) Content of Guidelines.—The guide-
7	lines developed under subparagraph (A) shall en-
8	hance coordination with Congress through proce-
9	dures to ensure—
10	(i) timely briefings upon request of
11	any Member of Congress regarding negoti-
12	ating objectives, the status of negotiations in
13	progress conducted under this title, and the
14	nature of any changes in the laws of the
15	United States or the administration of those
16	laws that may be recommended to Congress
17	to carry out any trade agreement or any re-
18	quirement of, amendment to, or rec-
19	ommendation under, that agreement; and
20	(ii) the sharing of detailed and timely
21	information with Members of Congress, and
22	their staff with proper security clearances
23	as appropriate, regarding those negotiations
24	and pertinent documents related to those ne-
25	gotiations (including classified informa-

1	tion), and with committee staff with proper
2	security clearances as would be appropriate
3	in the light of the responsibilities of that
4	committee over the trade agreements pro-
5	grams affected by those negotiations.
6	(C) Dissemination.—The United States
7	Trade Representative shall disseminate the
8	guidelines developed under subparagraph (A) to
9	all Federal agencies that could have jurisdiction
10	over laws affected by trade negotiations.
11	(b) Designated Congressional Advisers.—
12	(1) Designation.—
13	(A) House of representatives.—In
14	each Congress, any Member of the House of Rep-
15	resentatives may be designated as a congres-
16	sional adviser on trade policy and negotiations
17	by the Speaker of the House of Representatives,
18	after consulting with the chairman and ranking
19	member of the Committee on Ways and Means
20	and the chairman and ranking member of the
21	committee from which the Member will be se-
22	lected.
23	(B) Senate.—In each Congress, any Mem-
24	ber of the Senate may be designated as a con-
25	gressional adviser on trade policy and negotia-

- tions by the President pro tempore of the Senate,
  after consultation with the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Finance and
  the chairman and ranking member of the committee from which the Member will be selected.
  - (2) Consultations with designated conGressional advisers for trade of negotiations
    conducted under this title, the United States Trade
    Representative shall consult closely and on a timely
    basis (including immediately before initialing an
    agreement) with, and keep fully apprised of the negotiations, the congressional advisers for trade policy
    and negotiations designated under paragraph (1).
  - (3) Accreditation.—Each Member of Congress designated as a congressional adviser under paragraph (1) shall be accredited by the United States Trade Representative on behalf of the President as an official adviser to the United States delegations to international conferences, meetings, and negotiating sessions relating to trade agreements.
- 21 (c) Congressional Advisory Groups on Negotia-22 tions.—
- 23 (1) In General.—By not later than 60 days 24 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not 25 later than 30 days after the convening of each Con-

gress, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and
Means of the House of Representatives shall convene
the House Advisory Group on Negotiations and the
chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate
shall convene the Senate Advisory Group on Negotiations (in this subsection referred to collectively as the
"congressional advisory groups").

## (2) Members and functions.—

- (A) Membership of the house advisory
  GROUP ON NEGOTIATIONS.—In each Congress,
  the House Advisory Group on Negotiations shall
  be comprised of the following Members of the
  House of Representatives:
  - (i) The chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and 3 additional members of such Committee (not more than 2 of whom are members of the same political party).
  - (ii) The chairman and ranking member, or their designees, of the committees of the House of Representatives that would have, under the Rules of the House of Representatives, jurisdiction over provisions of law affected by a trade agreement negotiation conducted at any time during that

1	Congress and to which this title would
2	apply.
3	(B) Membership of the senate advi-
4	SORY GROUP ON NEGOTIATIONS.—In each Con-
5	gress, the Senate Advisory Group on Negotia-
6	tions shall be comprised of the following Members
7	of the Senate:
8	(i) The chairman and ranking member
9	of the Committee on Finance and 3 addi-
10	tional members of such Committee (not
11	more than 2 of whom are members of the
12	same political party).
13	(ii) The chairman and ranking mem-
14	ber, or their designees, of the committees of
15	the Senate that would have, under the Rules
16	of the Senate, jurisdiction over provisions of
17	law affected by a trade agreement negotia-
18	tion conducted at any time during that
19	Congress and to which this title would
20	apply.
21	(C) Accreditation.—Each member of the
22	congressional advisory groups described in sub-
23	paragraphs (A)(i) and (B)(i) shall be accredited
24	by the United States Trade Representative on be-
25	half of the President as an official adviser to the

United States delegation in negotiations for any trade agreement to which this title applies. Each member of the congressional advisory groups described in subparagraphs (A)(ii) and (B)(ii) shall be accredited by the United States Trade Representative on behalf of the President as an official adviser to the United States delegation in the negotiations by reason of which the member is in one of the congressional advisory groups.

- (D) Consultation and advice.—The congressional advisory groups shall consult with and provide advice to the Trade Representative regarding the formulation of specific objectives, negotiating strategies and positions, the development of the applicable trade agreement, and compliance and enforcement of the negotiated commitments under the trade agreement.
- (E) CHAIR.—The House Advisory Group on Negotiations shall be chaired by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Senate Advisory Group on Negotiations shall be chaired by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

1 (F) Coordination with other commit-2 TEES.—Members of any committee represented 3 on one of the congressional advisory groups may 4 submit comments to the member of the appropriate congressional advisory group from that 5 6 committee regarding any matter related to a ne-7 gotiation for any trade agreement to which this 8 title applies. 9 (3) Guidelines.— 10 (A) Purpose and revision.—The United 11 States Trade Representative, in consultation 12 with the chairmen and the ranking members of 13 the Committee on Ways and Means of the House 14 of Representatives and the Committee on Fi-15 nance of the Senate, respectively— 16 (i) shall, not later than 120 days after 17 the date of the enactment of this Act, de-18 velop written guidelines to facilitate the use-19 ful and timely exchange of information be-20 tween the Trade Representative and the con-21 gressional advisory groups; and 22 (ii) may make such revisions to the 23 guidelines as may be necessary from time to time. 24

1	(B) Content.—The guidelines developed
2	under subparagraph (A) shall provide for,
3	among other things—
4	(i) detailed briefings on a fixed time-
5	table to be specified in the guidelines of the
6	congressional advisory groups regarding ne-
7	gotiating objectives and positions and the
8	status of the applicable negotiations, begin-
9	ning as soon as practicable after the con-
10	gressional advisory groups are convened,
11	with more frequent briefings as trade nego-
12	tiations enter the final stage;
13	(ii) access by members of the congres-
14	sional advisory groups, and staff with prop-
15	er security clearances, to pertinent docu-
16	ments relating to the negotiations, including
17	classified materials;
18	(iii) the closest practicable coordina-
19	tion between the Trade Representative and
20	the congressional advisory groups at all
21	critical periods during the negotiations, in-
22	cluding at negotiation sites;
23	(iv) after the applicable trade agree-
24	ment is concluded, consultation regarding
25	ongoing compliance and enforcement of ne-

1	gotiated commitments under the trade
2	agreement; and
3	(v) the timeframe for submitting the
4	report required under section $105(d)(3)$ .
5	(4) Request for meeting.—Upon the request
6	of a majority of either of the congressional advisory
7	groups, the President shall meet with that congres-
8	sional advisory group before initiating negotiations
9	with respect to a trade agreement, or at any other
10	time concerning the negotiations.
11	(d) Consultations With the Public.—
12	(1) Guidelines for public engagement.—
13	The United States Trade Representative, in consulta-
14	tion with the chairmen and the ranking members of
15	the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of
16	Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the
17	Senate, respectively—
18	(A) shall, not later than 120 days after the
19	date of the enactment of this Act, develop written
20	guidelines on public access to information re-
21	garding negotiations conducted under this title;
22	and
23	(B) may make such revisions to the guide-
24	lines as may be necessary from time to time.

1	(2) Purposes.—The guidelines developed under
2	paragraph (1) shall—
3	$(A)\ facilitate\ transparency;$
4	(B) encourage public participation; and
5	(C) promote collaboration in the negotiation
6	process.
7	(3) Content.—The guidelines developed under
8	paragraph (1) shall include procedures that—
9	(A) provide for rapid disclosure of informa-
10	tion in forms that the public can readily find
11	and use; and
12	(B) provide frequent opportunities for pub-
13	lic input through Federal Register requests for
14	comment and other means.
15	(4) Dissemination.—The United States Trade
16	Representative shall disseminate the guidelines devel-
17	oped under paragraph (1) to all Federal agencies that
18	could have jurisdiction over laws affected by trade ne-
19	gotiations.
20	(e) Consultations With Advisory Committees.—
21	(1) Guidelines for engagement with advi-
22	Sory committees.—The United States Trade Rep-
23	resentative, in consultation with the chairmen and
24	the ranking members of the Committee on Ways and

1	Means of the House of Representatives and the Com-
2	mittee on Finance of the Senate, respectively—
3	(A) shall, not later than 120 days after the
4	date of the enactment of this Act, develop written
5	guidelines on enhanced coordination with advi-
6	sory committees established pursuant to section
7	135 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155)
8	regarding negotiations conducted under this title;
9	and
10	(B) may make such revisions to the guide-
11	lines as may be necessary from time to time.
12	(2) Content.—The guidelines developed under
13	paragraph (1) shall enhance coordination with advi-
14	sory committees described in that paragraph through
15	procedures to ensure—
16	(A) timely briefings of advisory committees
17	and regular opportunities for advisory commit-
18	tees to provide input throughout the negotiation
19	process on matters relevant to the sectors or func-
20	tional areas represented by those committees; and
21	(B) the sharing of detailed and timely in-
22	formation with each member of an advisory com-
23	mittee regarding negotiations and pertinent doc-
24	uments related to the negotiation (including clas-
25	sified information) on matters relevant to the

1	sectors or functional areas the member rep-
2	resents, and with a designee with proper security
3	clearances of each such member as appropriate
4	(3) Dissemination.—The United States Trade
5	Representative shall disseminate the guidelines devel
6	oped under paragraph (1) to all Federal agencies that
7	could have jurisdiction over laws affected by trade ne
8	gotiations.
9	(f) Establishment of Position of Chief Trans-
10	PARENCY OFFICER IN THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
11	Trade Representative.—Section 141(b) of the Trade Act
12	of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2171(b)) is amended—
13	(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as para-
14	graph (4); and
15	(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the fol-
16	lowing:
17	"(3) There shall be in the Office one Chief Trans-
18	parency Officer. The Chief Transparency Officer shall con-
19	sult with Congress on transparency policy, coordinate
20	transparency in trade negotiations, engage and assist the
21	public, and advise the United States Trade Representative
22	on transparency policy.".

- 23 SEC. 105. NOTICE, CONSULTATIONS, AND REPORTS.
- 24 (a) Notice, Consultations, and Reports Before
- 25 Negotiation.—

1	(1) Notice.—The President, with respect to any
2	agreement that is subject to the provisions of section
3	103(b), shall—
4	(A) provide, at least 90 calendar days before
5	initiating negotiations with a country, written
6	notice to Congress of the President's intention to
7	enter into the negotiations with that country and
8	set forth in the notice the date on which the
9	President intends to initiate those negotiations,
10	the specific United States objectives for the nego-
11	tiations with that country, and whether the
12	President intends to seek an agreement, or
13	changes to an existing agreement;
14	(B) before and after submission of the no-
15	tice, consult regarding the negotiations with the
16	Committee on Ways and Means of the House of
17	Representatives and the Committee on Finance
18	of the Senate, such other committees of the House
19	and Senate as the President deems appropriate,
20	and the House Advisory Group on Negotiations
21	and the Senate Advisory Group on Negotiations

(C) upon the request of a majority of the members of either the House Advisory Group on Negotiations or the Senate Advisory Group on

convened under section 104(c);

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1	Negotiations convened under section 104(c), meet
2	with the requesting congressional advisory group
3	before initiating the negotiations or at any other
4	time concerning the negotiations; and
5	(D) after consulting with the Committee on
6	Ways and Means and the Committee on Finance,
7	and at least 30 calendar days before initiating
8	negotiations with a country, publish on a pub-
9	licly available Internet website of the Office of
10	the United States Trade Representative, and reg-
11	ularly update thereafter, a detailed and com-
12	prehensive summary of the specific objectives
13	with respect to the negotiations, and a descrip-
14	tion of how the agreement, if successfully con-
15	cluded, will further those objectives and benefit
16	the United States.
17	(2) Negotiations regarding agriculture.—
18	(A) Assessment and consultations fol-
19	LOWING ASSESSMENT.—Before initiating or con-
20	tinuing negotiations the subject matter of which
21	is directly related to the subject matter under
22	section 102(b)(3)(B) with any country, the Presi-
23	dent shall—
24	(i) assess whether United States tariffs
25	on agricultural products that were bound

1 under the Uruguay Round Agreements are 2 lower than the tariffs bound by that coun-3 try;4 (ii) consider whether the tariff levels bound and applied throughout the world 6 with respect to imports from the United 7 States are higher than United States tariffs 8 and whether the negotiation provides an op-9 portunity to address any such disparity; 10 and 11 (iii) consult with the Committee on 12 Ways and Means and the Committee on Ag-13 riculture of the House of Representatives 14 and the Committee on Finance and the 15 Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and 16 Forestry of the Senate concerning the results 17 of the assessment, whether it is appropriate 18 for the United States to agree to further tar-19 iff reductions based on the conclusions 20 reached in the assessment, and how all ap-21 plicable negotiating objectives will be met. 22 (B) Special consultations on import 23 SENSITIVE PRODUCTS.—(i) Before initiating ne-24 gotiations with regard to agriculture and, with 25 respect to agreements described in paragraphs

1	(2) and (3) of section 107(a), as soon as prac-
2	ticable after the date of the enactment of this Act,
3	the United States Trade Representative shall—
4	(I) identify those agricultural products
5	subject to tariff rate quotas on the date of
6	enactment of this Act, and agricultural
7	products subject to tariff reductions by the
8	United States as a result of the Uruguay
9	Round Agreements, for which the rate of
10	duty was reduced on January 1, 1995, to a
11	rate which was not less than 97.5 percent of
12	the rate of duty that applied to such article
13	on December 31, 1994;
14	(II) consult with the Committee on
15	Ways and Means and the Committee on Ag-
16	riculture of the House of Representatives
17	and the Committee on Finance and the
18	Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and
19	Forestry of the Senate concerning—
20	(aa) whether any further tariff re-
21	ductions on the products identified
22	under subclause (I) should be appro-
23	priate, taking into account the impact
24	of any such tariff reduction on the

1	United States industry producing the
2	$product\ concerned;$
3	(bb) whether the products so iden-
4	tified face unjustified sanitary or
5	phytosanitary restrictions, including
6	those not based on scientific principles
7	in contravention of the Uruguay
8	Round Agreements; and
9	(cc) whether the countries partici-
10	pating in the negotiations maintain
11	export subsidies or other programs,
12	policies, or practices that distort world
13	trade in such products and the impact
14	of such programs, policies, and prac-
15	tices on United States producers of the
16	products;
17	(III) request that the International
18	Trade Commission prepare an assessment of
19	the probable economic effects of any such
20	tariff reduction on the United States indus-
21	try producing the product concerned and on
22	the United States economy as a whole; and
23	(IV) upon complying with subclauses
24	(I), (II), and (III), notify the Committee on
25	Ways and Means and the Committee on Ag-

1	riculture of the House of Representatives
2	and the Committee on Finance and the
3	Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and
4	Forestry of the Senate of those products
5	identified under subclause (I) for which the
6	Trade Representative intends to seek tariff
7	liberalization in the negotiations and the
8	reasons for seeking such tariff liberalization.
9	(ii) If, after negotiations described in clause
10	(i) are commenced—
11	(I) the United States Trade Represent-
12	ative identifies any additional agricultural
13	product described in clause (i)(I) for tariff
14	reductions which were not the subject of a
15	notification under clause (i)(IV), or
16	(II) any additional agricultural prod-
17	$uct\ described\ in\ clause\ (i)(I)\ is\ the\ subject$
18	of a request for tariff reductions by a party
19	to the negotiations,
20	the Trade Representative shall, as soon as prac-
21	ticable, notify the committees referred to in
22	clause (i)(IV) of those products and the reasons
23	for seeking such tariff reductions.
24	(3) Negotiations regarding the fishing in-
25	DUSTRY.—Before initiating, or continuing, negotia-

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- tions that directly relate to fish or shellfish trade with any country, the President shall consult with the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and shall keep the Committees apprised of the negotiations on an ongoing and timely basis.
  - (4) NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING TEXTILES.—Before initiating or continuing negotiations the subject matter of which is directly related to textiles and apparel products with any country, the President shall—
    - (A) assess whether United States tariffs on textile and apparel products that were bound under the Uruguay Round Agreements are lower than the tariffs bound by that country and whether the negotiation provides an opportunity to address any such disparity; and
    - (B) consult with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate concerning the results of the assessment, whether it is appropriate for the United States to agree to further tariff reductions based on the conclusions

1	reached in the assessment, and how all applica-
2	ble negotiating objectives will be met.
3	(5) Adherence to existing international
4	TRADE AND INVESTMENT AGREEMENT OBLIGA-
5	TIONS.—In determining whether to enter into nego-
6	tiations with a particular country, the President shall
7	take into account the extent to which that country has
8	implemented, or has accelerated the implementation
9	of, its international trade and investment commit-
10	ments to the United States, including pursuant to the
11	$WTO\ Agreement.$
12	(b) Consultation With Congress Before Entry
13	Into Agreement.—
14	(1) Consultation.—Before entering into any
15	trade agreement under section 103(b), the President
16	shall consult with—
17	(A) the Committee on Ways and Means of
18	the House of Representatives and the Committee
19	on Finance of the Senate;
20	(B) each other committee of the House and
21	the Senate, and each joint committee of Congress,
22	which has jurisdiction over legislation involving
23	subject matters which would be affected by the
24	trade agreement; and

1	(C) the House Advisory Group on Negotia-
2	tions and the Senate Advisory Group on Nego-
3	$tiations\ convened\ under\ section\ 104(c).$
4	(2) Scope.—The consultation described in para-
5	graph (1) shall include consultation with respect to—
6	(A) the nature of the agreement;
7	(B) how and to what extent the agreement
8	will achieve the applicable purposes, policies,
9	priorities, and objectives of this title; and
10	(C) the implementation of the agreement
11	under section 106, including the general effect of
12	the agreement on existing laws.
13	(3) Report regarding united states trade
14	REMEDY LAWS.—
15	(A) Changes in certain trade laws.—
16	The President, not less than 180 calendar days
17	before the day on which the President enters into
18	a trade agreement under section 103(b), shall re-
19	port to the Committee on Ways and Means of the
20	House of Representatives and the Committee on
21	Finance of the Senate—
22	(i) the range of proposals advanced in
23	the negotiations with respect to that agree-
24	ment, that may be in the final agreement,
25	and that could require amendments to title

1	VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C.
2	1671 et seq.) or to chapter 1 of title II of
3	the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251 et
4	seq.); and
5	(ii) how these proposals relate to the
6	objectives described in section $102(b)(16)$ .
7	(B) Resolutions.—(i) At any time after
8	the transmission of the report under subpara-
9	graph (A), if a resolution is introduced with re-
10	spect to that report in either House of Congress,
11	the procedures set forth in clauses (iii) through
12	(vii) shall apply to that resolution if—
13	(I) no other resolution with respect to
14	that report has previously been reported in
15	that House of Congress by the Committee on
16	Ways and Means or the Committee on Fi-
17	nance, as the case may be, pursuant to those
18	procedures; and
19	(II) no procedural disapproval resolu-
20	tion under section 106(b) introduced with
21	respect to a trade agreement entered into
22	pursuant to the negotiations to which the
23	report under subparagraph (A) relates has
24	previously been reported in that House of
25	Congress by the Committee on Ways and

1	Means or the Committee on Finance, as the
2	case may be.
3	(ii) For purposes of this subparagraph, the
4	term "resolution" means only a resolution of ei-
5	ther House of Congress, the matter after the re-
6	solving clause of which is as follows: "That the
7	finds that the proposed changes to
8	United States trade remedy laws contained in
9	the report of the President transmitted to Con-
10	gress on under section 105(b)(3) of the
11	Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and
12	Accountability Act of 2015 with respect to
13	, are inconsistent with the negotiating
14	objectives described in section 102(b)(16) of that
15	Act.", with the first blank space being filled with
16	the name of the resolving House of Congress, the
17	second blank space being filled with the appro-
18	priate date of the report, and the third blank
19	space being filled with the name of the country
20	or countries involved.
21	(iii) Resolutions in the House of Represent-
22	atives—
23	(I) may be introduced by any Member
24	of the House;

1	(II) shall be referred to the Committee
2	on Ways and Means and, in addition, to
3	the Committee on Rules; and
4	(III) may not be amended by either
5	Committee.
6	(iv) Resolutions in the Senate—
7	(I) may be introduced by any Member
8	of the Senate;
9	(II) shall be referred to the Committee
10	on Finance; and
11	(III) may not be amended.
12	(v) It is not in order for the House of Rep-
13	resentatives to consider any resolution that is
14	not reported by the Committee on Ways and
15	Means and, in addition, by the Committee on
16	Rules.
17	(vi) It is not in order for the Senate to con-
18	sider any resolution that is not reported by the
19	Committee on Finance.
20	(vii) The provisions of subsections (d) and
21	(e) of section 152 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19
22	U.S.C. 2192) (relating to floor consideration of
23	certain resolutions in the House and Senate)
24	shall apply to resolutions.

- (4) Advisory committee reports.—The report required under section 135(e)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155(e)(1)) regarding any trade agreement entered into under subsection (a) or (b) of section 103 shall be provided to the President, Con-gress, and the United States Trade Representative not later than 30 days after the date on which the Presi-dent notifies Congress under section 103(a)(2) or 106(a)(1)(A) of the intention of the President to enter into the agreement.
- 11 (c) International Trade Commission Assess-12 ment.—
  - (1) Submission of information to commission.—The President, not later than 90 calendar days before the day on which the President enters into a trade agreement under section 103(b), shall provide the International Trade Commission (referred to in this subsection as the "Commission") with the details of the agreement as it exists at that time and request the Commission to prepare and submit an assessment of the agreement as described in paragraph (2). Between the time the President makes the request under this paragraph and the time the Commission submits the assessment, the President shall keep the Commission.

- sion current with respect to the details of the agree ment.
- (2) Assessment.—Not later than 105 calendar 3 4 days after the President enters into a trade agreement 5 under section 103(b), the Commission shall submit to 6 the President and Congress a report assessing the like-7 ly impact of the agreement on the United States econ-8 omy as a whole and on specific industry sectors, in-9 cluding the impact the agreement will have on the 10 gross domestic product, exports and imports, aggre-11 gate employment and employment opportunities, the 12 production, employment, and competitive position of 13 industries likely to be significantly affected by the 14 agreement, and the interests of United States con-15 sumers.
  - (3) Review of Empirical literature.—In preparing the assessment under paragraph (2), the Commission shall review available economic assessments regarding the agreement, including literature regarding any substantially equivalent proposed agreement, and shall provide in its assessment a description of the analyses used and conclusions drawn in such literature, and a discussion of areas of consensus and divergence between the various analyses

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1	and conclusions, including those of the Commission
2	regarding the agreement.
3	(4) Public Availability.—The President shall
4	make each assessment under paragraph (2) available
5	to the public.
6	(d) Reports Submitted to Committees With
7	AGREEMENT.—
8	(1) Environmental reviews and reports.—
9	The President shall—
10	(A) conduct environmental reviews of future
11	trade and investment agreements, consistent with
12	Executive Order No. 13141 (64 Fed. Reg. 63169),
13	dated November 16, 1999, and its relevant guide-
14	lines; and
15	(B) submit a report on those reviews and on
16	the content and operation of consultative mecha-
17	nisms established pursuant to section 102(c) to
18	the Committee on Ways and Means of the House
19	of Representatives and the Committee on Fi-
20	nance of the Senate at the time the President
21	submits to Congress a copy of the final legal text
22	of an agreement pursuant to section
23	106(a)(1)(E).
24	(2) Employment impact reviews and re-
25	PORTS.—The President shall—

1	(A) review the impact of future trade agree-
2	ments on United States employment, including
3	labor markets, modeled after Executive Order No.
4	13141 (64 Fed. Reg. 63169) to the extent appro-
5	priate in establishing procedures and criteria;
6	and
7	(B) submit a report on such reviews to the
8	Committee on Ways and Means of the House of
9	Representatives and the Committee on Finance
10	of the Senate at the time the President submits
11	to Congress a copy of the final legal text of an
12	agreement pursuant to section $106(a)(1)(E)$ .
13	(3) Report on labor rights.—The President
14	shall submit to the Committee on Ways and Means of
15	the House of Representatives and the Committee on
16	Finance of the Senate, on a timeframe determined in
17	accordance with section $104(c)(3)(B)(v)$ —
18	(A) a meaningful labor rights report of the
19	country, or countries, with respect to which the
20	President is negotiating; and
21	(B) a description of any provisions that
22	would require changes to the labor laws and
23	labor practices of the United States.

1	(4) Public availability.—The President shall
2	make all reports required under this subsection avail-
3	able to the public.
4	(e) Implementation and Enforcement Plan.—
5	(1) In general.—At the time the President sub-
6	mits to Congress a copy of the final legal text of an
7	agreement $pursuant$ to $section$ $106(a)(1)(E)$ , the
8	President shall also submit to Congress a plan for im-
9	plementing and enforcing the agreement.
10	(2) Elements.—The implementation and en-
11	forcement plan required by paragraph (1) shall in-
12	clude the following:
13	(A) Border personnel requirements.—
14	A description of additional personnel required at
15	border entry points, including a list of addi-
16	tional customs and agricultural inspectors.
17	(B) AGENCY STAFFING REQUIREMENTS.—A
18	description of additional personnel required by
19	Federal agencies responsible for monitoring and
20	implementing the trade agreement, including
21	personnel required by the Office of the United
22	States Trade Representative, the Department of
23	Commerce, the Department of Agriculture (in-
24	cluding additional personnel required to imple-

ment sanitary and phytosanitary measures in

1	order to obtain market access for United States
2	exports), the Department of Homeland Security,
3	the Department of the Treasury, and such other
4	agencies as may be necessary.
5	(C) Customs infrastructure require-
6	MENTS.—A description of the additional equip-
7	ment and facilities needed by U.S. Customs and
8	Border Protection.
9	(D) Impact on state and local govern-
10	MENTS.—A description of the impact the trade
11	agreement will have on State and local govern-
12	ments as a result of increases in trade.
13	(E) Cost analysis of the
14	costs associated with each of the items listed in
15	subparagraphs (A) through (D).
16	(3) Budget submission.—The President shall
17	include a request for the resources necessary to sup-
18	port the plan required by paragraph (1) in the first
19	budget of the President submitted to Congress under
20	section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, after
21	the date of the submission of the plan.
22	(4) Public availability.—The President shall
23	make the plan required under this subsection avail-
24	able to the public.
25	(f) Other Reports.—

(1) REPORT ON PENALTIES.—Not later than one year after the imposition by the United States of a penalty or remedy permitted by a trade agreement to which this title applies, the President shall submit to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate a report on the effectiveness of the penalty or remedy applied under United States law in enforcing United States rights under the trade agreement, which shall address whether the penalty or remedy was effective in changing the behavior of the targeted party and whether the penalty or remedy had any adverse impact on parties or interests not party to the dispute.

(2) REPORT ON IMPACT OF TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than 5 years thereafter, the United States International Trade Commission shall submit to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate a report on the economic impact on the United States of all trade agreements with respect to which Congress has enacted an implementing bill under trade authorities procedures since January 1, 1984.

1 Enforcement consultations and re-2 PORTS.—(A) The United States Trade Representative 3 shall consult with the Committee on Ways and Means 4 of the House of Representatives and the Committee on 5 Finance of the Senate after acceptance of a petition 6 for review or taking an enforcement action in regard to an obligation under a trade agreement, including 7 8 a labor or environmental obligation. During such 9 consultations, the United States Trade Representative 10 shall describe the matter, including the basis for such 11 action and the application of any relevant legal obli-12 gations.

- (B) As part of the report required pursuant to section 163 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2213), the President shall report annually to Congress on enforcement actions taken pursuant to a trade agreement to which the United States is a party, as well as on any public reports issued by Federal agencies on enforcement matters relating to a trade agreement.
- 21 (g) Additional Coordination With Members.— 22 Any Member of the House of Representatives may submit 23 to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Rep-24 resentatives and any Member of the Senate may submit to 25 the Committee on Finance of the Senate the views of that

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1	Member on any matter relevant to a proposed trade agree-
2	ment, and the relevant Committee shall receive those views
3	for consideration.
4	SEC. 106. IMPLEMENTATION OF TRADE AGREEMENTS.
5	(a) In General.—
6	(1) Notification and submission.—Any agree-
7	ment entered into under section 103(b) shall enter
8	into force with respect to the United States if (and
9	only if)—
10	(A) the President, at least 90 calendar days
11	before the day on which the President enters into
12	the trade agreement, notifies the House of Rep-
13	resentatives and the Senate of the President's in-
14	tention to enter into the agreement, and prompt-
15	ly thereafter publishes notice of such intention in
16	the Federal Register;
17	(B) the President, at least 60 days before
18	the day on which the President enters into the
19	agreement, publishes the text of the agreement on
20	a publicly available Internet website of the Office
21	of the United States Trade Representative;
22	(C) within 60 days after entering into the
23	agreement, the President submits to Congress a
24	description of those changes to existing laws that
25	the President considers would be required in

1	order to bring the United States into compliance
2	with the agreement;
3	(D) the President, at least 30 days before
4	submitting to Congress the materials under sub-
5	paragraph (E), submits to Congress—
6	(i) a draft statement of any adminis-
7	trative action proposed to implement the
8	agreement; and
9	(ii) a copy of the final legal text of the
10	agreement;
11	(E) after entering into the agreement, the
12	President submits to Congress, on a day on
13	which both Houses of Congress are in session, a
14	copy of the final legal text of the agreement, to-
15	gether with—
16	(i) a draft of an implementing bill de-
17	scribed in section 103(b)(3);
18	(ii) a statement of any administrative
19	action proposed to implement the trade
20	agreement; and
21	(iii) the supporting information de-
22	$scribed\ in\ paragraph\ (2)(A);$
23	(F) the implementing bill is enacted into
24	law; and

1	(G) the President, not later than 30 days
2	before the date on which the agreement enters
3	into force with respect to a party to the agree-
4	ment, submits written notice to Congress that the
5	President has determined that the party has
6	taken measures necessary to comply with those
7	provisions of the agreement that are to take effect
8	on the date on which the agreement enters into
9	force.
10	(2) Supporting information.—
11	(A) In general.—The supporting informa-
12	tion required under paragraph $(1)(E)(iii)$ con-
13	sists of—
14	(i) an explanation as to how the im-
15	plementing bill and proposed administra-
16	tive action will change or affect existing
17	law; and
18	(ii) a statement—
19	(I) asserting that the agreement
20	makes progress in achieving the appli-
21	cable purposes, policies, priorities, and
22	objectives of this title; and
23	(II) setting forth the reasons of the
24	President regarding—

1	(aa) how and to what extent
2	the agreement makes progress in
3	achieving the applicable purposes,
4	policies, and objectives referred to
5	$in \ subclause \ (I);$
6	(bb) whether and how the
7	agreement changes provisions of
8	an agreement previously nego-
9	tiated;
10	(cc) how the agreement serves
11	the interests of United States com-
12	merce; and
13	(dd) how the implementing
14	bill meets the standards set forth
15	in section $103(b)(3)$ .
16	(B) Public availability.—The President
17	shall make the supporting information described
18	in subparagraph (A) available to the public.
19	(3) Reciprocal benefits.—In order to ensure
20	that a foreign country that is not a party to a trade
21	agreement entered into under section 103(b) does not
22	receive benefits under the agreement unless the coun-
23	try is also subject to the obligations under the agree-
24	ment, the implementing bill submitted with respect to
25	the agreement shall provide that the benefits and obli-

1	gations under the agreement apply only to the parties
2	to the agreement, if such application is consistent
3	with the terms of the agreement. The implementing
4	bill may also provide that the benefits and obligations
5	under the agreement do not apply uniformly to all
6	parties to the agreement, if such application is con-
7	sistent with the terms of the agreement.
8	(4) Disclosure of commitments.—Any agree-
9	ment or other understanding with a foreign govern-
10	ment or governments (whether oral or in writing)
11	that—
12	(A) relates to a trade agreement with re-
13	spect to which Congress enacts an implementing
14	bill under trade authorities procedures; and
15	(B) is not disclosed to Congress before an
16	implementing bill with respect to that agreement
17	is introduced in either House of Congress,
18	shall not be considered to be part of the agreement ap-
19	proved by Congress and shall have no force and effect
20	under United States law or in any dispute settlement
21	body.
22	(b) Limitations on Trade Authorities Proce-
23	DURES.—
24	(1) For lack of notice or consultations.—

- (A) In GENERAL.—The trade authorities procedures shall not apply to any implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements entered into under section 103(b) if during the 60-day period beginning on the date that one House of Congress agrees to a procedural disapproval resolution for lack of notice or consultations with respect to such trade agreement or agreements, the other House separately agrees to a procedural disapproval resolution with respect to such trade agreement or agreements.
  - (B) PROCEDURAL DISAPPROVAL RESOLUTION.—(i) For purposes of this paragraph, the
    term "procedural disapproval resolution" means
    a resolution of either House of Congress, the sole
    matter after the resolving clause of which is as
    follows: "That the President has failed or refused
    to notify or consult in accordance with the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015 on negotiations with respect to \_\_\_\_\_\_ and, therefore, the
    trade authorities procedures under that Act shall
    not apply to any implementing bill submitted
    with respect to such trade agreement or agree-

1	ments.", with the blank space being filled with a
2	description of the trade agreement or agreements
3	with respect to which the President is considered
4	to have failed or refused to notify or consult.
5	(ii) For purposes of clause (i) and para-
6	graphs $(3)(C)$ and $(4)(C)$ , the President has
7	"failed or refused to notify or consult in accord-
8	ance with the Bipartisan Congressional Trade
9	Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015" on
10	negotiations with respect to a trade agreement or
11	trade agreements if—
12	(I) the President has failed or refused
13	to consult (as the case may be) in accord-
14	ance with sections 104 and 105 and this
15	section with respect to the negotiations,
16	agreement, or agreements;
17	(II) guidelines under section 104 have
18	not been developed or met with respect to
19	the negotiations, agreement, or agreements;
20	(III) the President has not met with
21	the House Advisory Group on Negotiations
22	or the Senate Advisory Group on Negotia-
23	tions pursuant to a request made under sec-
24	tion $104(c)(4)$ with respect to the negotia-
25	tions, agreement, or agreements; or

1	(IV) the agreement or agreements fail
2	to make progress in achieving the purposes,
3	policies, priorities, and objectives of this
4	title.
5	(2) Procedures for considering resolu-
6	Tions.—(A) Procedural disapproval resolutions—
7	(i) in the House of Representatives—
8	(I) may be introduced by any Member
9	of the House;
10	(II) shall be referred to the Committee
11	on Ways and Means and, in addition, to
12	the Committee on Rules; and
13	(III) may not be amended by either
14	$Committee;\ and$
15	(ii) in the Senate—
16	(I) may be introduced by any Member
17	of the Senate;
18	(II) shall be referred to the Committee
19	on Finance; and
20	(III) may not be amended.
21	(B) The provisions of subsections (d) and (e) of
22	section 152 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2192)
23	(relating to the floor consideration of certain resolu-
24	tions in the House and Senate) apply to a procedural
25	disapproval resolution introduced with respect to a

- resolution with respect to that trade agreement has previously been reported in that House of Congress by the Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Finance, as the case may be, and if no resolution described in clause (ii) of section 105(b)(3)(B) with respect to that trade agreement has been reported in that House of Congress by the Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Finance, as the case may be, pursuant to the procedures set forth in clauses (iii) through (vii) of such section.
  - (C) It is not in order for the House of Representatives to consider any procedural disapproval resolution not reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and, in addition, by the Committee on Rules.
  - (D) It is not in order for the Senate to consider any procedural disapproval resolution not reported by the Committee on Finance.
  - (3) Consideration in Senate of Consultation and Compliance resolution to remove trade authorities procedures.—
    - (A) REPORTING OF RESOLUTION.—If, when the Committee on Finance of the Senate meets on whether to report an implementing bill with respect to a trade agreement or agreements entered

into under section 103(b), the committee fails to favorably report the bill, the committee shall report a resolution described in subparagraph (C).

- (B) APPLICABILITY OF TRADE AUTHORITIES
  PROCEDURES.—The trade authorities procedures
  shall not apply in the Senate to any implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade
  agreement or agreements described in subparagraph (A) if the Committee on Finance reports
  a resolution described in subparagraph (C) and
  such resolution is agreed to by the Senate.
- (C) Resolution described in this subparagraph is a resolution of the Senate originating from the Committee on Finance the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That the President has failed or refused to notify or consult in accordance with the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015 on negotiations with respect to \_\_\_\_\_ and, therefore, the trade authorities procedures under that Act shall not apply in the Senate to any implementing bill submitted with respect to such trade agreement or agreements.", with the blank space being filled with a description of the trade

1	agreement or agreements described in subpara-
2	graph(A).
3	(D) Procedures.—If the Senate does not
4	agree to a motion to invoke cloture on the motion
5	to proceed to a resolution described in subpara-
6	graph (C), the resolution shall be committed to
7	the Committee on Finance.
8	(4) Consideration in the house of rep-
9	RESENTATIVES OF A CONSULTATION AND COMPLIANCE
10	RESOLUTION.—
11	(A) Qualifications for reporting reso-
12	LUTION.—If—
13	(i) the Committee on Ways and Means
14	of the House of Representatives reports an
15	implementing bill with respect to a trade
16	agreement or agreements entered into under
17	section 103(b) with other than a favorable
18	recommendation; and
19	(ii) a Member of the House of Rep-
20	resentatives has introduced a consultation
21	and compliance resolution on the legislative
22	day following the filing of a report to ac-
23	company the implementing bill with other
24	than a favorable recommendation,

1	then the Committee on Ways and Means shall
2	consider a consultation and compliance resolu-
3	tion pursuant to subparagraph (B).
4	(B) Committee consideration of a
5	QUALIFYING RESOLUTION.—(i) Not later than
6	the fourth legislative day after the date of intro-
7	duction of the resolution, the Committee on Ways
8	and Means shall meet to consider a resolution
9	meeting the qualifications set forth in subpara-
10	graph(A).
11	(ii) After consideration of one such resolu-
12	tion by the Committee on Ways and Means, this
13	subparagraph shall not apply to any other such
14	resolution.
15	(iii) If the Committee on Ways and Means
16	has not reported the resolution by the sixth legis-
17	lative day after the date of its introduction, that
18	committee shall be discharged from further con-
19	sideration of the resolution.
20	(C) Consultation and compliance reso-
21	LUTION DESCRIBED.—A consultation and com-
22	pliance resolution—
23	(i) is a resolution of the House of Rep-
24	resentatives, the sole matter after the resolv-
25	ing clause of which is as follows: "That the

1	President has failed or refused to notify or
2	consult in accordance with the Bipartisan
3	Congressional Trade Priorities and Ac-
4	countability Act of 2015 on negotiations
5	with respect to and, therefore,
6	the trade authorities procedures under that
7	Act shall not apply in the House of Rep-
8	resentatives to any implementing bill sub-
9	mitted with respect to such trade agreement
10	or agreements.", with the blank space being
11	filled with a description of the trade agree-
12	ment or agreements described in subpara-
13	graph(A); and
14	(ii) shall be referred to the Committee
15	on Ways and Means.
16	(D) Applicability of trade authorities
17	PROCEDURES.—The trade authorities procedures
18	shall not apply in the House of Representatives
19	to any implementing bill submitted with respect
20	to a trade agreement or agreements which are
21	the object of a consultation and compliance reso-
22	lution if such resolution is adopted by the House.
23	(5) For failure to meet other require-
24	MENTS.—Not later than December 15, 2015, the Sec-
25	retary of Commerce, in consultation with the Sec-

retary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and the United States Trade Representative, shall transmit to Congress a report setting forth the strategy of the executive branch to address concerns of Congress regarding whether dispute settlement panels and the Appellate Body of the World Trade Organization have added to obligations, or diminished rights, of the United States, as described in section 102(b)(15)(C). Trade authorities procedures shall not apply to any implementing bill with respect to an agreement negotiated under the auspices of the World Trade Organization unless the Secretary of Commerce has issued such report by the deadline specified in this paragraph.

- (6) Limitations on procedures with respect to agreements with countries not in compliance with trafficking victims protection act of 2000.—
  - (A) In GENERAL.—The trade authorities procedures shall not apply to any implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements entered into under section 103(b) with a country to which the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking are applicable and the government of which does not

1 fully comply with such standards and is not 2 making significant efforts to bring the country into compliance (commonly referred to as a "tier 3 3" country), as determined in the most recent 4 5 annual report on trafficking in persons sub-6 mitted under section 110(b)(1) of the Trafficking 7 Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 8 7107(b)(1). 9 (B) Minimum standards for the elimi-10 NATION OF TRAFFICKING DEFINED.—In this 11 paragraph, the term "minimum standards for 12 the elimination of trafficking" means the standards set forth in section 108 of the Trafficking 13 14 Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7106). 15 (c) Rules of House of Representatives and Sen-ATE.—Subsection (b) of this section, section 103(c), and sec-

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such are deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, and such procedures supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

tion 105(b)(3) are enacted by Congress—

(2) with the full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as re-

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1	lating to the procedures of that House) at any time,
2	in the same manner, and to the same extent as any
3	other rule of that House.
4	SEC. 107. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRADE AGREEMENTS
5	FOR WHICH NEGOTIATIONS HAVE ALREADY
6	BEGUN.
7	(a) Certain Agreements.—Notwithstanding the
8	prenegotiation notification and consultation requirement
9	described in section 105(a), if an agreement to which section
10	103(b) applies—
11	(1) is entered into under the auspices of the
12	World Trade Organization,
13	(2) is entered into with the Trans-Pacific Part-
14	nership countries with respect to which notifications
15	have been made in a manner consistent with section
16	105(a)(1)(A) as of the date of the enactment of this
17	Act,
18	(3) is entered into with the European Union,
19	(4) is an agreement with respect to international
20	trade in services entered into with WTO members
21	with respect to which a notification has been made in
22	a manner consistent with section $105(a)(1)(A)$ as of
23	the date of the enactment of this Act, or
24	(5) is an agreement with respect to environ-
25	mental goods entered into with WTO members with

1	respect to which a notification has been made in a
2	manner consistent with section $105(a)(1)(A)$ as of the
3	date of the enactment of this Act,
4	and results from negotiations that were commenced before
5	the date of the enactment of this Act, subsection (b) shall
6	apply.
7	(b) Treatment of Agreements.—In the case of any
8	agreement to which subsection (a) applies, the applicability
9	of the trade authorities procedures to implementing bills
10	shall be determined without regard to the requirements of
11	section 105(a) (relating only to notice prior to initiating
12	negotiations), and any resolution under paragraph $(1)(B)$ ,
13	(3)(C), or $(4)(C)$ of section $106(b)$ shall not be in order on
14	the basis of a failure or refusal to comply with the provi-
15	sions of section 105(a), if (and only if) the President, as
16	$soon\ as\ feasible\ after\ the\ date\ of\ the\ enactment\ of\ this\ Act-\!\!\!\!-$
17	(1) notifies Congress of the negotiations described
18	in subsection (a), the specific United States objectives
19	in the negotiations, and whether the President is seek-
20	ing a new agreement or changes to an existing agree-
21	ment; and
22	(2) before and after submission of the notice,
23	consults regarding the negotiations with the commit-
24	tees referred to in section 105(a)(1)(B) and the House

- 1 and Senate Advisory Groups on Negotiations con-
- 2 vened under section 104(c).
- 3 SEC. 108. SOVEREIGNTY.
- 4 (a) United States Law To Prevail in Event of
- 5 Conflict.—No provision of any trade agreement entered
- 6 into under section 103(b), nor the application of any such
- 7 provision to any person or circumstance, that is incon-
- 8 sistent with any law of the United States, any State of the
- 9 United States, or any locality of the United States shall
- 10 have effect.
- 11 (b) Amendments or Modifications of United
- 12 States Law.—No provision of any trade agreement en-
- 13 tered into under section 103(b) shall prevent the United
- 14 States, any State of the United States, or any locality of
- 15 the United States from amending or modifying any law
- 16 of the United States, that State, or that locality (as the case
- $17 \quad may \ be).$
- 18 (c) Dispute Settlement Reports.—Reports, in-
- 19 cluding findings and recommendations, issued by dispute
- 20 settlement panels convened pursuant to any trade agree-
- 21 ment entered into under section 103(b) shall have no bind-
- 22 ing effect on the law of the United States, the Government
- 23 of the United States, or the law or government of any State
- 24 or locality of the United States.

1	SEC. 109. INTERESTS OF SMALL BUSINESSES.
2	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
3	that—
4	(1) the United States Trade Representative
5	should facilitate participation by small businesses in
6	the trade negotiation process; and
7	(2) the functions of the Office of the United
8	States Trade Representative relating to small busi-
9	nesses should continue to be reflected in the title of the
10	Assistant United States Trade Representative as-
11	signed the responsibility for small businesses.
12	(b) Consideration of Small Business Inter-
13	ESTS.—The Assistant United States Trade Representative
14	for Small Business, Market Access, and Industrial Competi-
15	tiveness shall be responsible for ensuring that the interests
16	of small businesses are considered in all trade negotiations
17	in accordance with the objective described in section
18	102(a)(8).
19	SEC. 110. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS; APPLICATION OF
20	CERTAIN PROVISIONS.
21	(a) Conforming Amendments.—
22	(1) Advice from united states inter-
23	NATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION.—Section 131 of the
24	Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2151) is amended—
25	(A) in subsection (a)—

1	(i) in paragraph (1), by striking "sec-
2	tion 2103(a) or (b) of the Bipartisan Trade
3	Promotion Authority Act of 2002" and in-
4	serting "subsection (a) or (b) of section 103
5	of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Pri-
6	orities and Accountability Act of 2015";
7	and
8	(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking "sec-
9	tion 2103(b) of the Bipartisan Trade Pro-
10	motion Authority Act of 2002" and insert-
11	ing "section 103(b) of the Bipartisan Con-
12	gressional Trade Priorities and Account-
13	ability Act of 2015";
14	(B) in subsection (b), by striking "section
15	2103(a)(3)(A) of the Bipartisan Trade Pro-
16	motion Authority Act of 2002" and inserting
17	"section 103(a)(4)(A) of the Bipartisan Congres-
18	sional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act
19	of 2015"; and
20	(C) in subsection (c), by striking "section
21	2103 of the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Author-
22	ity Act of 2002" and inserting "section 103(a) of
23	the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities
24	and Accountability Act of 2015".

1	(2) Hearings.—Section 132 of the Trade Act of
2	1974 (19 U.S.C. 2152) is amended by striking "sec-
3	tion 2103 of the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Author-
4	ity Act of 2002" and inserting "section 103 of the Bi-
5	partisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Account-
6	ability Act of 2015".
7	(3) Public Hearings.—Section 133(a) of the
8	Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2153(a)) is amended by
9	striking "section 2103 of the Bipartisan Trade Pro-
10	motion Authority Act of 2002" and inserting "section
11	103 of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities
12	and Accountability Act of 2015".
13	(4) Prerequisites for offers.—Section 134
14	of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2154) is amended
15	by striking "section 2103 of the Bipartisan Trade
16	Promotion Authority Act of 2002" each place it ap-
17	pears and inserting "section 103 of the Bipartisan
18	Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability
19	Act of 2015".
20	(5) Information and advice from private
21	AND PUBLIC SECTORS.—Section 135 of the Trade Act
22	of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155) is amended—
23	(A) in subsection $(a)(1)(A)$ , by striking
24	"section 2103 of the Bipartisan Trade Promotion

Authority Act of 2002" and inserting "section

1	103 of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Pri-
2	orities and Accountability Act of 2015"; and
3	(B) in subsection (e)—
4	(i) in paragraph (1)—
5	(I) by striking "section 2103 of
6	the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Au-
7	thority Act of 2002" each place it ap-
8	pears and inserting "section 103 of the
9	Bipartisan Congressional Trade Prior-
10	ities and Accountability Act of 2015";
11	and
12	(II) by striking "not later than
13	the date on which the President notifies
14	the Congress under section
15	2105(a)(1)(A) of the Bipartisan Trade
16	Promotion Authority Act of 2002" and
17	inserting "not later than the date that
18	is 30 days after the date on which the
19	President notifies Congress under sec-
20	tion $106(a)(1)(A)$ of the Bipartisan
21	Congressional Trade Priorities and Ac-
22	countability Act of 2015"; and
23	(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking "sec-
24	tion 2102 of the Bipartisan Trade Pro-
25	motion Authority Act of 2002" and insert-

1	ing "section 102 of the Bipartisan Congres-
2	sional Trade Priorities and Accountability
3	Act of 2015".
4	(6) Procedures relating to implementing
5	BILLS.—Section 151 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19
6	U.S.C. 2191) is amended—
7	(A) in subsection (b)(1), in the matter pre-
8	ceding subparagraph (A), by striking "section
9	2105(a)(1) of the Bipartisan Trade Promotion
10	Authority Act of 2002" and inserting "section
11	106(a)(1) of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade
12	Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015"; and
13	(B) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "section
14	2105(a)(1) of the Bipartisan Trade Promotion
15	Authority Act of 2002" and inserting "section
16	106(a)(1) of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade
17	Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015".
18	(7) Transmission of agreements to con-
19	GRESS.—Section 162(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19
20	U.S.C. 2212(a)) is amended by striking "section 2103
21	of the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act of
22	2002" and inserting "section 103 of the Bipartisan
23	Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability
24	Act of 2015".

1	(b) Application of Certain Provisions.—For pur-				
2	poses of applying sections 125, 126, and 127 of the Trade				
3	Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2135, 2136, and 2137)—				
4	(1) any trade agreement entered into under sec-				
5	tion 103 shall be treated as an agreement entered into				
6	under section 101 or 102 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19				
7	U.S.C. 2111 or 2112), as appropriate; and				
8	(2) any proclamation or Executive order issued				
9	pursuant to a trade agreement entered into under sec-				
10	tion 103 shall be treated as a proclamation or Execu-				
11	tive order issued pursuant to a trade agreement en-				
12	tered into under section 102 of the Trade Act of 1974				
13	(19 U.S.C. 2112).				
14	SEC. 111. DEFINITIONS.				
15	In this title:				
16	(1) AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE.—The term				
17	"Agreement on Agriculture" means the agreement re-				
18	ferred to in section 101(d)(2) of the Uruguay Round				
19	Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. $3511(d)(2)$ ).				
20	(2) Agreement on safeguards.—The term				
21	"Agreement on Safeguards" means the agreement re-				
22	ferred to in section 101(d)(13) of the Uruguay Round				
23	Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3511(d)(13)).				
24	(3) Agreement on subsidies and counter-				
25	VAILING MEASURES.—The term "Agreement on Sub-				

1	sidies and Countervailing Measures" means the agree-
2	ment referred to in section 101(d)(12) of the Uruguay
3	Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3511(d)(12)).
4	(4) Antidumping agreement.—The term
5	"Antidumping Agreement" means the Agreement on
6	Implementation of Article VI of the General Agree-
7	ment on Tariffs and Trade 1994 referred to in section
8	101(d)(7) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19
9	$U.S.C.\ 3511(d)(7)).$
10	(5) Appellate Body.—The term "Appellate
11	Body" means the Appellate Body established under
12	Article 17.1 of the Dispute Settlement Understanding.
13	(6) Common multilateral environmental
14	AGREEMENT.—
15	(A) In General.—The term "common mul-
16	tilateral environmental agreement" means any
17	agreement specified in subparagraph (B) or in-
18	cluded under subparagraph (C) to which both the
19	United States and one or more other parties to

the negotiations are full parties, including any

current or future mutually agreed upon proto-

cols, amendments, annexes, or adjustments to

such an agreement.

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1	(B) AGREEMENTS SPECIFIED.—The agree-
2	ments specified in this subparagraph are the fol-
3	lowing:
4	(i) The Convention on International
5	Trade in Endangered Species of Wild
6	Fauna and Flora, done at Washington
7	March 3, 1973 (27 UST 1087; TIAS 8249).
8	(ii) The Montreal Protocol on Sub-
9	stances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done
10	at Montreal September 16, 1987.
11	(iii) The Protocol of 1978 Relating to
12	the International Convention for the Pre-
13	vention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, done
14	at London February 17, 1978.
15	(iv) The Convention on Wetlands of
16	International Importance Especially as Wa-
17	terfowl Habitat, done at Ramsar February
18	2, 1971 (TIAS 11084).
19	(v) The Convention on the Conserva-
20	tion of Antarctic Marine Living Resources,
21	done at Canberra May 20, 1980 (33 UST
22	3476).
23	(vi) The International Convention for
24	the Regulation of Whaling, done at Wash-
25	ington December 2, 1946 (62 Stat. 1716).

1	(vii) The Convention for the Establish-
2	ment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna
3	Commission, done at Washington May 31,
4	1949 (1 UST 230).
5	(C) Additional agreements.—Both the
6	United States and one or more other parties to
7	the negotiations may agree to include any other
8	multilateral environmental or conservation
9	agreement to which they are full parties as a
10	common multilateral environmental agreement
11	under this paragraph.
12	(7) Core Labor Standards.—The term "core
13	labor standards" means—
14	(A) freedom of association;
15	(B) the effective recognition of the right to
16	$collective\ bargaining;$
17	(C) the elimination of all forms of forced or
18	compulsory labor;
19	(D) the effective abolition of child labor and
20	a prohibition on the worst forms of child labor;
21	and
22	(E) the elimination of discrimination in re-
23	spect of employment and occupation.
24	(8) Dispute settlement understanding.—
25	The term "Dispute Settlement Understanding" means

- the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes referred to in section 101(d)(16) of the Uruguay Round Agreements
- 4 Act (19 U.S.C. 3511(d)(16)).
- 5 (9) ENABLING CLAUSE.—The term "Enabling 6 Clause" means the Decision on Differential and More 7 Favourable Treatment, Reciprocity and Fuller Par-8 ticipation of Developing Countries (L/4903), adopted 9 November 28, 1979, under GATT 1947 (as defined in 10 section 2 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 11 U.S.C. 3501)).
  - (10) Environmental laws.—The term "environmental laws", with respect to the laws of the United States, means environmental statutes and regulations enforceable by action of the Federal Government.
  - (11) GATT 1994.—The term "GATT 1994" has the meaning given that term in section 2 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3501).
    - (12) GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TRADE IN SERVICES.—The term "General Agreement on Trade in
      Services" means the General Agreement on Trade in
      Services (referred to in section 101(d)(14) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C.
      3511(d)(14))).

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1	(13) Government procurement agree-					
2	MENT.—The term "Government Procurement Agree-					
3	ment" means the Agreement on Government Procure-					
4	ment referred to in section 101(d)(17) of the Uruguay					
5	Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3511(d)(17)).					
6	(14) ILO.—The term "ILO" means the Inter-					
7	national Labor Organization.					
8	(15) Import sensitive agricultural prod-					
9	UCT.—The term "import sensitive agricultural prod-					
10	uct" means an agricultural product—					
11	(A) with respect to which, as a result of the					
12	Uruguay Round Agreements, the rate of duty					
13	was the subject of tariff reductions by the United					
14	States and, pursuant to such Agreements, was					
15	reduced on January 1, 1995, to a rate that was					
16	not less than 97.5 percent of the rate of duty that					
17	applied to such article on December 31, 1994; or					
18	(B) which was subject to a tariff rate quota					
19	on the date of the enactment of this Act.					
20	(16) Information technology agreement.—					
21	The term "Information Technology Agreement" means					
22	the Ministerial Declaration on Trade in Information					
23	Technology Products of the World Trade Organiza-					
24	tion, agreed to at Singapore December 13, 1996.					

1	(17) Internationally recognized core					
2	LABOR STANDARDS.—The term "internationally rec-					
3	ognized core labor standards" means the core labor					
4	standards only as stated in the ILO Declaration on					
5	Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its					
6	Follow-Up (1998).					
7	(18) Labor laws.—The term 'labor laws'					
8	means the statutes and regulations, or provisions					
9	thereof, of a party to the negotiations that are directly					
10	related to core labor standards as well as other labor					
11	protections for children and minors and acceptable					
12	conditions of work with respect to minimum wages,					
13	hours of work, and occupational safety and health,					
14	and for the United States, includes Federal statutes					
15	and regulations addressing those standards, protec-					
16	tions, or conditions, but does not include State or					
17	local labor laws.					
18	(19) United states person.—The term					
19	"United States person" means—					
20	(A) a United States citizen;					
21	(B) a partnership, corporation, or other					
22	legal entity that is organized under the laws of					
23	the United States; and					
24	(C) a partnership, corporation, or other					
25	legal entity that is organized under the laws of					

1	a foreign country and is controlled by entities
2	described in subparagraph (B) or United States
3	citizens, or both.
4	(20) Uruguay round agreements.—The term
5	"Uruguay Round Agreements" has the meaning given
6	that term in section 2(7) of the Uruguay Round
7	Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3501(7)).
8	(21) World trade organization; wto.—The
9	terms "World Trade Organization" and "WTO"
10	mean the organization established pursuant to the
11	$WTO\ Agreement.$
12	(22) WTO AGREEMENT.—The term "WTO Agree-
13	ment" means the Agreement Establishing the World
14	Trade Organization entered into on April 15, 1994.
15	(23) WTO member.—The term "WTO member"
16	has the meaning given that term in section 2(10) of
17	the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C.
18	3501(10)).

Attest:

Clerk.

## 114TH CONGRESS H.R. 2146

## HOUSE AMENDMENT TO SENATE AMENDMENT