

109<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 5635

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to prohibit the import, export, and sale of goods made with sweatshop labor, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 2006

Mr. BROWN of Ohio (for himself, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. STRICKLAND, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mrs. JONES of Ohio) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Government Reform, Rules, Energy and Commerce, and International Relations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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## A BILL

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to prohibit the import, export, and sale of goods made with sweatshop labor, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “Decent Working Con-  
5       ditions and Fair Competition Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-  
3 ings:

4 (1) The violation of core labor standards, as de-  
5 fined under the laws of the United States and the  
6 International Labor Organization, is widespread in  
7 factories that produce goods for sale in the United  
8 States.

9 (2) Factories that violate core labor standards  
10 are commonly referred to as sweatshops.

11 (3) Subjecting factory workers to sweatshop  
12 conditions that violate core labor standards is mor-  
13 ally offensive to the American people both in their  
14 roles as consumers and as investors, and is degrad-  
15 ing to workers forced to labor under these condi-  
16 tions.

17 (4) Workers have a right to be free of sweat-  
18 shop working conditions.

19 (5) Consumers have a right to know that the  
20 goods they purchase are not produced in sweatshops.

21 (6) Businesses have a right to be free from  
22 competition with companies that use sweatshop  
23 labor.

24 (7) Shareholders have a right to know that  
25 their investments are not supporting sweatshop  
26 labor.

1           (8) It is a deceptive trade practice and a form  
2 of unfair competition for a business to sell sweat-  
3 shop goods.

4           (9) Prohibiting the sale, manufacture, offer for  
5 sale, transportation, and distribution of sweatshop  
6 goods, regardless of the source of the goods, is con-  
7 sistent with the international obligations of the  
8 United States because the prohibition applies equally  
9 to domestic and foreign products and avoids any dis-  
10 crimination among foreign sources of competing  
11 products.

12       (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to—

13           (1) prohibit the import, export, or sale of goods  
14 made in factories or workshops that violate core  
15 labor standards; and

16           (2) prohibit the procurement of sweatshop  
17 goods by the United States Government.

18 **SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF CORE LABOR STANDARDS.**

19       (a) IN GENERAL.—In this Act, the term “core labor  
20 standards”, means—

21           (1) the right of association;

22           (2) the right to organize and bargain collec-  
23 tively;

24           (3) a prohibition on the use of any form of  
25 forced or compulsory labor;

1 (4) a minimum age for the employment of chil-  
2 dren; and

3 (5) acceptable conditions of work with respect  
4 to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational  
5 safety and health.

6 (b) ACCEPTABLE CONDITIONS.—For purposes of  
7 subsection (a)(5), acceptable conditions of work shall be  
8 determined by the laws, regulations, or competent author-  
9 ity of the country where the labor is performed.

## 10 **TITLE I—TARIFF ACT OF 1930**

### 11 **SEC. 101. IMPORTATION AND SALE OF SWEATSHOP GOODS**

#### 12 **PROHIBITED.**

13 Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C.  
14 1307) is amended to read as follows:

#### 15 **“SEC. 307. PROHIBITION OF IMPORT AND SALE OF CON-**

#### 16 **VICT-MADE GOODS AND SWEATSHOP GOODS.**

17 “(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

18 “(1) CONVICT-MADE GOOD.—The term ‘convict-  
19 made good’ means any good, ware, article, or mer-  
20 chandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly  
21 or in part in any foreign country by convict labor.

22 “(2) SWEATSHOP GOOD.—The term ‘sweatshop  
23 good’ means any good, ware, article, or merchandise  
24 mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part  
25 in violation of core labor standards as defined in sec-

1       tion 3 of the Decent Working Conditions and Fair  
2       Competition Act.

3       “(b) PROHIBITIONS.—It is unlawful for any person  
4 to—

5               “(1) import into the United States any convict-  
6       made good;

7               “(2) import into, or export from, the United  
8       States any sweatshop good;

9               “(3) introduce into commerce, sell, trade, or ad-  
10       vertise in commerce, offer to sell, or transport or  
11       distribute in commerce in the United States, any  
12       sweatshop good.”.

13 **SEC. 102. WAIVER AUTHORITY.**

14       (a) IN GENERAL.—The President, for reasons of na-  
15       tional interest, may recommend that the application of  
16       section 201 of this Act or section 307(b) (2) and (3) of  
17       the Tariff Act of 1930 be waived in connection with the  
18       goods of any country with respect to 1 or more of the  
19       principles and rights defined as a core labor standard in  
20       section 3 of this Act. Any such recommendation shall—

21               (1) be transmitted to the House of Representa-  
22       tives and the Senate setting forth the President’s  
23       reasons for the waiver;

1           (2) include, for each waiver recommendation, a  
 2           determination that the waiver is necessary to protect  
 3           the national interest of the United States; and

4           (3) include, for each principle or right for which  
 5           a waiver is recommended, an explanation of why the  
 6           President recommends waiving application of that  
 7           principle or right.

8           (b) PERIOD OF WAIVER.—A waiver under this sec-  
 9           tion shall be effective for a 12-month period unless Con-  
 10          gress enacts a joint resolution described in subsection (c).

11          (c) JOINT RESOLUTION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCE-  
 12          DURES.—

13           (1) RESOLUTION DESCRIBED.—For purposes of  
 14           this subsection, the term “resolution” means only a  
 15           joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, the  
 16           matter after the resolving clause of which is as fol-  
 17           lows: “That the Congress does not approve the waiv-  
 18           er of section 201 of the Decent Working Conditions  
 19           and Fair Competition Act or section 307(b) (2) and  
 20           (3) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) rec-  
 21           ommended by the President to the Congress on  
 22           \_\_\_\_\_ with respect to the application of  
 23           \_\_\_\_\_ to the goods of\_\_\_\_\_.”,  
 24           with the first blank space being filled with the ap-  
 25           propriate date, the second blank space being filled

1 with the principle or right to be waived, and the  
2 third blank space being filled with the name of the  
3 country, if any, with respect to which the waiver of  
4 authority is disapproved.

5 (2) APPLICATION OF PROCEDURAL PROVI-  
6 SIONS.—The provisions of section 152 (b) through  
7 (f) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2192 (b)  
8 through (f)) shall apply to resolutions described in  
9 paragraph (1).

10 (3) APPROVAL BY CONGRESS.—If Congress ap-  
11 proves a joint resolution, Congress shall send the  
12 resolution to the President before the end of the 90-  
13 day period beginning on the date that Congress re-  
14 ceives the waiver described in subsection (a).

15 (4) EFFECT OF VETO.—If the President vetoes  
16 the joint resolution, the resolution is enacted into  
17 law if each House of Congress votes to override the  
18 veto on or before the later of the last day of the 90-  
19 day period referred to in paragraph (3) or the last  
20 day of the 15-day period, excluding any day de-  
21 scribed in section 154(b) of the Trade Act of 1974  
22 (19 U.S.C. 2194(b)), beginning on the date the Con-  
23 gress receives the veto message from the President.

24 (5) INTRODUCTION.—A joint resolution to  
25 which this subsection applies may be introduced at

1 any time on or after the date the President trans-  
2 mits to Congress the waiver described in subsection  
3 (a).

4 (d) TERMINATION OR EXTENSION OF WAIVER.—A  
5 waiver with respect to the goods of any country terminates  
6 on the day after the waiver authority granted by this sub-  
7 section ceases to be effective with respect to such country,  
8 unless an extension of the waiver authority is granted. The  
9 President may recommend an extension of the waiver au-  
10 thority in the same manner as the original recommenda-  
11 tion, except that the President may not recommend an ex-  
12 tension later than the date that is 30 days before the waiv-  
13 er authority expires. The President may, at any time, ter-  
14 minate by Executive order any waiver under this section.

15 **TITLE II—FEDERAL TRADE**  
16 **COMMISSION**

17 **SEC. 201. VIOLATION OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION**  
18 **ACT.**

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for any person to  
20 introduce into commerce, sell, trade, or advertise in com-  
21 merce, offer to sell or transport or distribute in commerce  
22 any sweatshop good.

23 (b) SWEATSHOP GOOD.—For purposes of this title,  
24 the term “sweatshop good” means any good, ware, article,  
25 or merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly

1 or in part in violation of core labor standards, listed in  
2 section 3 of this Act.

3 (c) ENFORCEMENT.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Trade Commis-  
5 sion shall enforce the provisions of this section with  
6 respect to the prohibitions under subsection (a) as if  
7 the violation were an unfair or deceptive act or prac-  
8 tice proscribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the  
9 Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C.  
10 57a(a)(1)(B)).

11 (2) ACTIONS BY THE COMMISSION.—The Com-  
12 mission shall prevent any person from violating this  
13 Act in the same manner, by the same means, and  
14 with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as  
15 though all applicable terms and provisions of the  
16 Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et  
17 seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this  
18 title. Any person that violates the provisions of this  
19 title shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to  
20 the privileges and immunities provided in said Fed-  
21 eral Trade Commission Act in the same manner, by  
22 the same means, and with the same jurisdiction,  
23 power, and duties as though all applicable terms and  
24 provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act  
25 were incorporated into and made a part of this title.

1           (3) INVESTIGATIONS.—Notwithstanding any  
2 other provision of law, the Federal Trade Commis-  
3 sion shall investigate any complaint received from a  
4 worker alleging a violation of this title with respect  
5 to a good, ware, article, or merchandise produced by  
6 that worker.

7           (4) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 6 months  
8 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Fed-  
9 eral Trade Commission shall publish rules to carry  
10 out the provisions of this title.

11 **SEC. 202. PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.**

12           (a) PRIVATE SUITS.—A person with standing to sue  
13 under subsection (c) may bring a civil action against any  
14 seller of goods, wares, articles, or merchandise on grounds  
15 of violation of section 201.

16           (b) JURISDICTION.—The United States district  
17 courts shall have jurisdiction, without regard to the  
18 amount in controversy or the citizenship of the parties,  
19 to enforce this section.

20           (c) STANDING TO SUE.—The followings persons have  
21 standing to sue under this section:

22           (1) Competitors of the retailer of any good,  
23 ware, article, or merchandise sold in violation of sec-  
24 tion 201.

1           (2) Investors of the retailer of any good, ware,  
2           article, or merchandise sold in violation of section  
3           201.

4           (d) DAMAGES; INJUNCTIVE RELIEF; ATTORNEY  
5 COSTS AND FEES.—

6           (1) When a violation of section 201 is estab-  
7           lished in any civil action arising under this section,  
8           the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover \$10,000 per  
9           violation or the fair market value of the goods,  
10          whichever is greater. The court may increase the  
11          award of damages if the court finds that the defend-  
12          ant willfully or knowingly violated section 201.

13          (2) The plaintiff may sue for injunctive relief  
14          against threatened loss or damage due to a violation  
15          of section 201.

16          (3) The court shall award the cost of the suit,  
17          including a reasonable attorney's fee, to a prevailing  
18          plaintiff.

19          (e) INTERAGENCY COOPERATION.—All Federal de-  
20          partments and agencies shall cooperate with the Commis-  
21          sioner of Customs and the Federal Trade Commission, to  
22          the extent practicable in the enforcement of this title.

23          (f) LIST OF VIOLATORS; DISCLOSURE AND PUBLICA-  
24          TION BY FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.—On January 1  
25          and July 1 of each year, the Federal Trade Commission

1 shall publish in the Federal Register and post on an Inter-  
2 net website the following information:

3 (1) An alphabetical list of the name, address,  
4 and chief executive officer of each person that has,  
5 during the 2 years prior to publication, violated the  
6 provisions of this title, along with a summary de-  
7 scription of each violation and the cumulative num-  
8 ber of violations by each person on the list.

9 (2) A detailed description of each violation that  
10 includes the following information:

11 (A) The name, address, and chief executive  
12 officer of each violator.

13 (B) The circumstances under which core  
14 labor standards, as defined in section 3 of this  
15 Act were violated in the course of the mining,  
16 production, or manufacturing of the goods in  
17 question.

## 18 **TITLE III—GOVERNMENT**

### 19 **PROCUREMENT**

20 **SEC. 301. GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT OF SWEATSHOP**  
21 **GOODS PROHIBITED.**

22 (a) AMENDMENT TO FEDERAL PROPERTY AND AD-  
23 MINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949.—Title III of the  
24 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949

1 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end  
2 the following new section:

3 **“SEC. 318. PROHIBITION ON PROCUREMENT OF SWEAT-**  
4 **SHOP GOODS.**

5 “(a) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—The head of  
6 an executive agency shall ensure that each covered con-  
7 tract entered into by such official for the procurement of  
8 property includes a clause that requires the contractor—

9 “(1) to certify to the contracting officer that  
10 the contractor has made a good faith effort to deter-  
11 mine whether any product furnished under the con-  
12 tract is a sweatshop good, and that, on the basis of  
13 those efforts, the contractor is unaware that any  
14 such product is a sweatshop good; and

15 “(2) to cooperate fully in providing reasonable  
16 access to the contractor’s records, persons, or prem-  
17 ises if requested by the contracting agency, the Di-  
18 rectorate of Border and Transportation Security of  
19 the Department of Homeland Security, or the De-  
20 partment of Justice for the purpose of determining  
21 whether any product furnished under the contract is  
22 a sweatshop good.

23 “(b) INVESTIGATIONS.—Whenever a contracting offi-  
24 cer of an executive agency has reason to believe that a  
25 product furnished under a covered contract is a sweatshop

1 good, the head of the executive agency shall refer the mat-  
2 ter for investigation to the Inspector General of the execu-  
3 tive agency and, as the head of the executive agency or  
4 the Inspector General determines appropriate, to the At-  
5 torney General and the Under Secretary for Border and  
6 Transportation Security.

7 “(c) REMEDIES.—

8 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of an executive  
9 agency may impose remedies as provided in this sub-  
10 section if the head of the executive agency finds that  
11 the contractor—

12 “(A) has furnished under a covered con-  
13 tract a product that is a sweatshop good;

14 “(B) has submitted a false certification  
15 under subsection (a)(1); or

16 “(C) has failed to cooperate with an inves-  
17 tigation under this section.

18 “(2) TERMINATION OF CONTRACT.—The head  
19 of an executive agency may terminate a covered con-  
20 tract on the basis of a finding of a violation that oc-  
21 curs under paragraph (1) after the date the require-  
22 ments of this section are implemented through the  
23 amendment of the Federal Acquisition Regulation  
24 under sections 6 and 25 of the Office of Federal  
25 Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405 and 421).

1           “(3) DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION.—The head  
2 of an executive agency may debar or suspend a con-  
3 tractor from eligibility for Federal contracts on the  
4 basis of a finding that the contractor has committed  
5 a violation described in paragraph (1). The debar-  
6 ment period may not exceed 3 years.

7           “(4) INCLUSION ON LIST OF PARTIES EX-  
8 CLUDED FROM FEDERAL PROCUREMENT AND NON-  
9 PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS.—The Administrator of  
10 General Services shall include on the List of Parties  
11 Excluded from Federal Procurement and Non-  
12 procurement Programs maintained by the Adminis-  
13 trator under part 9 of the Federal Acquisition Regu-  
14 lation each contractor that is debarred, suspended,  
15 proposed for debarment or suspension, or declared  
16 ineligible by the head of an executive agency on the  
17 basis that the contractor has committed a violation  
18 under paragraph (1).

19           “(5) REMEDIES NOT EXCLUSIVE.—This section  
20 shall not be construed to limit the use of other rem-  
21 edies available to the head of an executive agency or  
22 any other official of the Federal Government on the  
23 basis of a finding under paragraph (1).

24           “(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:



1       tract is a sweatshop good, and that, on the basis of  
2       those efforts, the contractor is unaware that any  
3       such product is a sweatshop good; and

4               “(2) to cooperate fully in providing reasonable  
5       access to the contractor’s records, persons, or prem-  
6       ises if requested by the contracting agency, the Di-  
7       rectorate of Border and Transportation Security of  
8       the Department of Homeland Security, or the De-  
9       partment of Justice for the purpose of determining  
10      whether any product furnished under the contract is  
11      a sweatshop good.

12      “(b) INVESTIGATIONS.—Whenever a contracting offi-  
13     cer of an agency has reason to believe that a product fur-  
14     nished under a covered contract is a sweatshop good, the  
15     head of the agency shall refer the matter for investigation  
16     to the Inspector General of the agency and, as the head  
17     of the agency or the Inspector General determines appro-  
18     priate, to the Attorney General and the Under Secretary  
19     for Border and Transportation Security.

20      “(c) REMEDIES.—(1) The head of an agency may im-  
21     pose remedies as provided in this subsection if the head  
22     of the agency finds that the contractor—

23               “(A) has furnished under a covered contract a  
24      product that is a sweatshop good;

1           “(B) has submitted a false certification under  
2           subsection (a)(1); or

3           “(C) has failed to cooperate with an investiga-  
4           tion under subsection (b).

5           “(2) The head of an agency may terminate a covered  
6           contract on the basis of a finding of a violation that occurs  
7           under paragraph (1) after the date the requirements of  
8           this section are implemented through the amendment of  
9           the Federal Acquisition Regulation under sections 6 and  
10          25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41  
11          U.S.C. 405 and 421).

12          “(3) The head of an agency may debar or suspend  
13          a contractor from eligibility for Federal contracts on the  
14          basis of a finding that the contractor has committed a vio-  
15          lation described in paragraph (1). The debarment period  
16          may not exceed 3 years.

17          “(4) The Administrator of General Services shall in-  
18          clude on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Pro-  
19          curement and Nonprocurement Programs maintained by  
20          the Administrator under part 9 of the Federal Acquisition  
21          Regulation each contractor that is debarred, suspended,  
22          proposed for debarment or suspension, or declared ineli-  
23          gible by the head of an agency on the basis that the con-  
24          tractor has committed a violation under paragraph (1).

1       “(5) This section shall not be construed to limit the  
2 use of other remedies available to the head of an agency  
3 or any other official of the Federal Government on the  
4 basis of a finding under paragraph (1).

5       “(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

6           “(1) The term ‘covered contract’ means a con-  
7 tract for a total amount in excess of the micro-pur-  
8 chase threshold, as that term is defined in section  
9 32(f) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy  
10 Act (41 U.S.C. 428(f)).

11          “(2) The term ‘sweatshop good’ means all  
12 goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, pro-  
13 duced, or manufactured wholly or in part in violation  
14 of core labor standards, as defined in section 3 of  
15 the Decent Working Conditions and Fair Competi-  
16 tion Act.”.

17          (2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of con-  
18 tents at the beginning of such chapter is amended  
19 by adding at the end the following new item:

“2333. Prohibition on procurement of sweatshop goods.”.

20          (c) IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH THE FEDERAL AC-  
21 QUISSION REGULATION.—Not later than 120 days after  
22 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Acquisi-  
23 tion Regulatory Council shall amend the Federal Acquisi-  
24 tion Regulation issued under sections 6 and 25 of the Of-  
25 fice of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405

1 and 421) to provide for the implementation of the require-  
2 ments of section 318 of the Federal Property of Adminis-  
3 trative Services Act of 1949 and section 2333 of title 10,  
4 United States Code, as added by subsections (a) and (b),  
5 respectively.

6 (d) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the re-  
7 quirements of this section and of section 318 of the Fed-  
8 eral Property of Administrative Services Act of 1949 and  
9 section 2333 of title 10, United States Code, as added by  
10 subsections (a) and (b), respectively, are implemented  
11 through the amendment of the Federal Acquisition Regu-  
12 lation pursuant to subsection (c), the Administrator of  
13 General Services, with the assistance of other executive  
14 agencies, shall submit to the Office of Management and  
15 Budget a report on the actions taken under such sections.

○