

119TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3913

To establish a task force to identify potential countervailable subsidies,
dumping, and circumvention with respect to trade.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 25, 2026

Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) introduced the following bill; which
was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To establish a task force to identify potential countervailable
subsidies, dumping, and circumvention with respect to trade.

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 “Self-Initiation Trade
5 Enforcement Act of 2026”.

6 **SEC. 2. TASK FORCE TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL**
7 **COUNTERVAILABLE SUBSIDIES, DUMPING,**
8 **AND CIRCUMVENTION.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—There is established, in the ad-
10 ministering authority, a task force to be responsible for—

1 (1) conducting research to—

2 (A) identify potential countervailable sub-
3 sidies and dumping that may be causing mate-
4 rial injury or threatening to cause material in-
5 jury to an industry in the United States; and

6 (B) identify potential circumvention of ex-
7 isting antidumping or countervailing duty or-
8 ders; and

9 (2) making recommendations, where appro-
10 priate, to the Under Secretary of Commerce for
11 International Trade with respect to initiating inves-
12 tigations under sections 702(a) and 732(a) of the
13 Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671a(a) and
14 1673a(a)) and circumvention inquires under section
15 781 of that Act (19 U.S.C. 1677j).

16 (b) DUTIES.—In carrying out the responsibilities of
17 the task force under subsection (a), the task force shall—

18 (1) monitor trade flows, government and indus-
19 try data, price fluctuations, domestic industry and
20 market conditions, and other relevant available in-
21 formation to identify potential countervailable sub-
22 sidies, dumping, or circumvention of existing anti-
23 dumping or countervailing duty orders;

24 (2) conduct background research on—

1 (A) production capabilities and pricing
2 practices of foreign companies;

3 (B) foreign government subsidies; and

4 (C) other relevant information available to
5 the task force;

6 (3) consult with, or solicit information from, the
7 United States International Trade Commission, U.S.
8 Customs and Border Protection, and such other
9 Federal agencies as the task force considers appro-
10 priate; and

11 (4) prioritize cases that affect small and me-
12 dium-sized businesses in the United States.

13 (c) CONSULTATIONS.—In carrying out the respon-
14 sibilities of the task force under subsection (a), the task
15 force shall consult with industries in the United States
16 with respect to potential countervailable subsidies, dump-
17 ing, and circumvention.

18 (d) NONDISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—
19 The administering authority shall not disclose information
20 with regard to the activities of the task force under this
21 section unless and until a determination is made to initiate
22 an investigation under section 702(a) or 732(a) of the
23 Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671a(a) and 1673a(a))
24 or a circumvention inquiry under section 781 of that Act
25 (19 U.S.C. 1677j), as the case may be.

1 (e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “ad-
2 ministering authority”, “countervailable subsidy”, “dump-
3 ing”, “industry”, and “material injury” have the mean-
4 ings given those terms in section 771 of the Tariff Act
5 of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677).

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