McDermott	Polis	Sensenbrenner
McGovern	Posey	Takano
Pocan	Schakowsky	Welch

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Becerra

NOT VOTING—26

Allen	Frankel (FL)	Miller (MI)
Bass	Granger	O'Rourke
Castro (TX)	Herrera Beutler	Payne
Collins (GA)	Hinojosa	Sanchez, Loretta
Conyers	Huelskamp	Scott, Austin
Crenshaw	Huizenga (MI)	Takai
Fattah	Jackson Lee	Thompson (CA)
Fincher	Loudermilk	Waters, Maxine
Fitzpatrick	Meeks	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BYRNE) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1443

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present in the House Chamber for certain rollcall votes this week. Had I been present on May 24, 2016, for the first vote series, I would have voted ''aye'' for rollcall 235 and ''nay'' on rollcalls 231, 232, 233 and 234.

□ 1445

PERMISSION TO POSTPONE PROCEEDINGS ON MOTION TO CONCUR ON H.R. 2576, TSCA MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2015

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the question of adopting a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 2576 with an amendment may be subject to postponement as though under clause 8 of rule XX.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

TSCA MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2015

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 742, I call up the bill (H.R. 2576) to modernize the Toxic Substances Control Act, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the Senate amendment.

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS, POLICY, AND INTENT.

Section 2(c) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''It is the intent'' and inserting the following:

''(1) ADMINISTRATION.—It is the intent'';

(2) in paragraph (1) (as so redesignated), by inserting '', as provided under this Act'' before the period at the end; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) REFORM.—This Act, including reforms in accordance with the amendments made by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act—

''(A) shall be administered in a manner that—

''(i) protects the health of children, pregnant women, the elderly, workers, consumers, the general public, and the environment from the risks of harmful exposures to chemical substances and mixtures; and

''(ii) ensures that appropriate information on chemical substances and mixtures is available to public health officials and first responders in the event of an emergency; and

''(B) shall not displace or supplant common law rights of action or remedies for civil relief.''.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

Section 3 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2602) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), and (14) as paragraphs (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (12), (13), (17), (18), and (19), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) CONDITIONS OF USE.—The term 'conditions of use' means the intended, known, or reasonably foreseeable circumstances the Administrator determines a chemical substance is manufactured, processed, distributed in commerce, used, or disposed of.'';

(3) by inserting after paragraph (10) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(11) POTENTIALLY EXPOSED OR SUSCEPTIBLE POPULATION.—The term 'potentially exposed or susceptible population' means 1 or more groups—

''(A) of individuals within the general population who may be—

''(i) differentially exposed to chemical substances under the conditions of use; or

''(ii) susceptible to greater adverse health consequences from chemical exposures than the general population; and

''(B) that when identified by the Administrator may include such groups as infants, children, pregnant women, workers, and the elderly.''; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (13) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(14) SAFETY ASSESSMENT.—The term 'safety assessment' means an assessment of the risk posed by a chemical substance under the conditions of use, integrating hazard, use, and exposure information regarding the chemical substance.

''(15) SAFETY DETERMINATION.—The term 'safety determination' means a determination by the Administrator as to whether a chemical substance meets the safety standard under the conditions of use.

''(16) SAFETY STANDARD.—The term 'safety standard' means a standard that ensures, without taking into consideration cost or other nonrisk factors, that no unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment will result from exposure to a chemical substance under the conditions of use, including no unreasonable risk of injury to—

''(A) the general population; or

''(B) any potentially exposed or susceptible population that the Administrator has identified as relevant to the safety assessment and safety determination for a chemical substance.''.

SEC. 4. POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND GUIDANCE.

The Toxic Substances Control Act is amended by inserting after section 3 (15 U.S.C. 2602) the following:

''SEC. 3A. POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND GUIDANCE.

''(a) DEFINITION OF GUIDANCE.—In this section, the term 'guidance' includes any significant written guidance of general applicability prepared by the Administrator.

''(b) DEADLINE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator shall develop, after providing public notice and an opportunity for comment, any policies, procedures, and guidance the Administrator determines to be necessary to carry out sections 4, 4A, 5, and 6, including the policies, procedures, and guidance required by this section.

''(c) USE OF SCIENCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish policies, procedures, and guidance on the use of science in making decisions under sections 4, 4A, 5, and 6.

''(2) GOAL.—A goal of the policies, procedures, and guidance described in paragraph (1) shall be to make the basis of decisions clear to the public.

''(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The policies, procedures, and guidance issued under this section shall ensure that—

''(A) decisions made by the Administrator—

''(i) are based on information, procedures, measures, methods, and models employed in a manner consistent with the best available science;

''(ii) take into account the extent to which—

''(I) assumptions and methods are clearly and completely described and documented;

''(II) variability and uncertainty are evaluated and characterized; and

''(III) the information has been subject to independent verification and peer review; and

''(iii) are based on the weight of the scientific evidence, by which the Administrator considers all information in a systematic and integrative framework to consider the relevance of different information;

''(B) to the extent practicable and if appropriate, the use of peer review, standardized test design and methods, consistent data evaluation procedures, and good laboratory practices will be encouraged;

''(C) a clear description of each individual and entity that funded the generation or assessment of information, and the degree of control those individuals and entities had over the generation, assessment, and dissemination of information (including control over the design of the work and the publication of information) is made available; and

''(D) if appropriate, the recommendations in reports of the National Academy of Sciences that provide advice regarding assessing the hazards, exposures, and risks of chemical substances are considered.

''(d) EXISTING EPA POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND GUIDANCE.—The policies, procedures, and guidance described in subsection (b) shall incorporate existing relevant policies, procedures, and guidance, as appropriate and consistent with this Act.

''(e) REVIEW.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, and not less frequently than once every 5 years thereafter, the Administrator shall—

''(1) review the adequacy of any policies, procedures, and guidance developed under this section, including animal, nonanimal, and epidemiological test methods and procedures for assessing and determining risk under this Act; and

''(2) after providing public notice and an opportunity for comment, revise the policies, procedures, and guidance if necessary to reflect new scientific developments or understandings.

''(f) SOURCES OF INFORMATION.—In carrying out sections 4, 4A, 5, and 6, the Administrator shall take into consideration information relating to a chemical substance, including hazard and exposure information, under the conditions of use that is reasonably available to the Administrator, including information that is—

''(1) submitted to the Administrator pursuant to any rule, consent agreement, order, or other

requirement of this Act, or on a voluntary basis, including pursuant to any request made under this Act, by—

''(A) manufacturers or processors of a substance;

''(B) the public;

''(C) other Federal departments or agencies; or

''(D) the Governor of a State or a State agency with responsibility for protecting health or the environment;

''(2) submitted to a governmental entity in any jurisdiction pursuant to a governmental requirement relating to the protection of health or the environment; or

''(3) identified through an active search by the Administrator of information sources that are publicly available or otherwise accessible by the Administrator.

''(g) TESTING OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish policies, procedures, and guidance for the testing of chemical substances or mixtures under section 4.

''(2) GOAL.—A goal of the policies, procedures, and guidance established under paragraph (1) shall be to make the basis of decisions clear to the public.

''(3) CONTENTS.—The policies, procedures, and guidance established under paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) address how and when the exposure level or exposure potential of a chemical substance would factor into decisions to require new testing, subject to the condition that the Administrator shall not interpret the lack of exposure information as a lack of exposure or exposure potential; and

''(B) describe the manner in which the Administrator will determine that additional information is necessary to carry out this Act, including information relating to potentially exposed or susceptible populations.

''(4) EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES.—Before prescribing epidemiological studies of employees, the Administrator shall consult with the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

''(h) SAFETY ASSESSMENTS AND SAFETY DETERMINATIONS.—

''(1) SCHEDULE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall inform the public regarding the schedule and the resources necessary for the completion of each safety assessment and safety determination as soon as practicable after designation as a high-priority substance pursuant to section 4A.

''(B) DIFFERING TIMES.—The Administrator may allot different times for different chemical substances in the schedules under this paragraph, subject to the condition that all schedules shall comply with the deadlines established under section 6.

''(C) ANNUAL PLAN.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—At the beginning of each calendar year, the Administrator shall publish an annual plan.

''(ii) INCLUSIONS.—The annual plan shall—

''(I) identify the substances subject to safety assessments and safety determinations to be completed that year;

''(II) describe the status of each safety assessment and safety determination that has been initiated but not yet completed, including milestones achieved since the previous annual report; and

''(III) if the schedule for completion of a safety assessment and safety determination prepared pursuant to subparagraph (A) has changed, include an updated schedule for that safety assessment and safety determination.

''(2) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR SAFETY ASSESSMENTS AND SAFETY DETERMINATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish, by rule, policies and procedures regarding the manner in which the Administrator shall carry out section 6.

''(B) GOAL.—A goal of the policies and procedures under this paragraph shall be to make the basis of decisions of the Administrator clear to the public.

''(C) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—The policies and procedures under this paragraph shall, at a minimum—

''(i) describe—

''(I) the manner in which the Administrator will identify informational needs and seek that information from the public;

''(II) the information (including draft safety assessments) that may be submitted by interested individuals or entities, including States; and

''(III) the criteria by which information submitted by interested individuals or entities will be evaluated;

''(ii) require that each draft and final safety assessment and safety determination of the Administrator include a description of—

''(I)(aa) the scope of the safety assessment and safety determination to be conducted under section 6, including the hazards, exposures, and conditions of use of the chemical substance, and potentially exposed and susceptible populations that the Administrator has identified as relevant; and

''(bb) the basis for the scope of the safety assessment and safety determination;

''(II) the manner in which aggregate exposures, or significant subsets of exposures, to a chemical substance under the conditions of use were considered, and the basis for that consideration;

''(III) the weight of the scientific evidence of risk; and

''(IV) the information regarding the impact on health and the environment of the chemical substance that was used to make the assessment or determination, including, as available, mechanistic, animal toxicity, and epidemiology studies;

''(iii) establish a timely and transparent process for evaluating whether new information submitted or obtained after the date of a final safety assessment or safety determination warrants reconsideration of the safety assessment or safety determination; and

''(iv) when relevant information is provided or otherwise made available to the Administrator, require the Administrator to consider the extent of Federal regulation under other Federal laws.

''(D) GUIDANCE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator shall develop guidance to assist interested persons in developing their own draft safety assessments and other information for submission to the Administrator, which may be considered by the Administrator.

''(ii) REQUIREMENT.—The guidance shall, at a minimum, address the quality of the information submitted and the process to be followed in developing a draft safety assessment for consideration by the Administrator.

''(i) PUBLICLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION.—Subject to section 14, the Administrator shall—

''(1) make publicly available a nontechnical summary, and the final version, of each safety assessment and safety determination;

''(2) provide public notice and an opportunity for comment on each proposed safety assessment and safety determination; and

''(3) make public in a final safety assessment and safety determination—

''(A) the list of studies considered by the Administrator in carrying out the safety assessment or safety determination; and

''(B) the list of policies, procedures, and guidance that were followed in carrying out the safety assessment or safety determination.

''(j) CONSULTATION WITH SCIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall establish an advisory committee, to be known as the 'Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals' (referred to in this subsection as the 'Committee').

''(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Committee shall be to provide independent advice and expert consultation, on the request of the Administrator, with respect to the scientific and technical aspects of issues relating to the implementation of this title.

''(3) COMPOSITION.—The Committee shall be composed of representatives of such science, government, labor, public health, public interest, animal protection, industry, and other groups as the Administrator determines to be advisable, including, at a minimum, representatives that have specific scientific expertise in the relationship of chemical exposures to women, children, and other potentially exposed or susceptible populations.

''(4) SCHEDULE.—The Administrator shall convene the Committee in accordance with such schedule as the Administrator determines to be appropriate, but not less frequently than once every 2 years.

''(5) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAW.—All proceedings and meetings of the Committee shall be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).''.

SEC. 5. TESTING OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OR MIXTURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2603) is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (g);

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by striking ''from cancer, gene mutations, or birth defects''; and

(ii) by inserting '', without taking into account cost or other nonrisk factors'' before the period at the end; and

(B) by striking the last sentence; and

(3) by inserting before subsection (f) the following:

''(a) DEVELOPMENT OF NEW INFORMATION ON CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may require the development of new information relating to a chemical substance or mixture in accordance with this section if the Administrator determines that the information is necessary—

''(A) to review a notice under section 5(d) or to perform a safety assessment or safety determination under section 6;

''(B) to implement a requirement imposed in a consent agreement or order issued under section 5(d)(4) or under a rule promulgated under section 6(d)(3);

''(C) pursuant to section 12(a)(4); or

''(D) at the request of the implementing authority under another Federal law, to meet the regulatory testing needs of that authority.

''(2) LIMITED TESTING FOR PRIORITIZATION PURPOSES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Administrator may require the development of new information for the purposes of section 4A.

''(B) PROHIBITION.—Testing required under subparagraph (A) shall not be required for the purpose of establishing or implementing a minimum information requirement.

''(C) LIMITATION.—The Administrator may require the development of new information pursuant to subparagraph (A) only if the Administrator determines that additional information is necessary to establish the priority of a chemical substance.

''(3) FORM.—The Administrator may require the development of information described in paragraph (1) or (2) by—

''(A) promulgating a rule;

''(B) entering into a testing consent agreement; or

''(C) issuing an order.

''(4) CONTENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A rule, testing consent agreement, or order issued under this subsection shall include—

''(i) identification of the chemical substance or mixture for which testing is required;

''(ii) identification of the persons required to conduct the testing;

''(iii) test protocols and methodologies for the development of information for the chemical substance or mixture, including specific reference to any reliable nonanimal test procedures; and

''(iv) specification of the period within which individuals and entities required to conduct the testing shall submit to the Administrator the information developed in accordance with the procedures described in clause (iii).

''(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining the procedures and period to be required under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall take into consideration—

''(i) the relative costs of the various test protocols and methodologies that may be required;

''(ii) the reasonably foreseeable availability of facilities and personnel required to perform the testing; and

''(iii) the deadlines applicable to the Administrator under section 6(a).

''(5) CONSIDERATION OF FEDERAL AGENCY RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Administrator shall consider the recommendations of other Federal agencies regarding the chemical substances and mixtures to which the Administrator shall give priority consideration under this section.

''(b) STATEMENT OF NEED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In promulgating a rule, entering into a testing consent agreement, or issuing an order for the development of additional information (including information on exposure or exposure potential) pursuant to this section, the Administrator shall—

''(A) identify the need intended to be met by the rule, agreement, or order;

''(B) explain why information reasonably available to the Administrator at that time is inadequate to meet that need, including a reference, as appropriate, to the information identified in paragraph (2)(B); and

''(C) explain the basis for any decision that requires the use of vertebrate animals.

''(2) EXPLANATION IN CASE OF ORDER.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Administrator issues an order under this section, the Administrator shall issue a statement providing a justification for why issuance of an order is warranted instead of promulgating a rule or entering into a testing consent agreement.

''(B) CONTENTS.—A statement described in subparagraph (A) shall contain a description of—

''(i) information that is readily accessible to the Administrator, including information submitted under any other provision of law;

''(ii) the extent to which the Administrator has obtained or attempted to obtain the information through voluntary submissions; and

''(iii) any information relied on in safety assessments for other chemical substances relevant to the chemical substances that would be the subject of the order.

''(c) REDUCTION OF TESTING ON VERTEBRATES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall minimize, to the extent practicable, the use of vertebrate animals in testing of chemical substances or mixtures, by—

''(A) prior to making a request or adopting a requirement for testing using vertebrate animals, taking into consideration, as appropriate and to the extent practicable, reasonably available—

''(i) toxicity information;

''(ii) computational toxicology and bioinformatics;

''(iii) high-throughput screening methods and the prediction models of those methods; and

''(iv) scientifically reliable and relevant alternatives to tests on animals that would provide equivalent information;

''(B) encouraging and facilitating—

''(i) the use of integrated and tiered testing and assessment strategies;

''(ii) the use of best available science in existence on the date on which the test is conducted;

''(iii) the use of test methods that eliminate or reduce the use of animals while providing information of high scientific quality;

''(iv) the grouping of 2 or more chemical substances into scientifically appropriate categories in cases in which testing of a chemical substance would provide reliable and useful information on other chemical substances in the category;

''(v) the formation of industry consortia to jointly conduct testing to avoid unnecessary duplication of tests; and

''(vi) the submission of information from—

''(I) animal-based studies; and

''(II) emerging methods and models; and

''(C) funding research and validation studies to reduce, refine, and replace the use of animal tests in accordance with this subsection.

''(2) IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVE TESTING METHODS.—To promote the development and timely incorporation of new testing methods that are not based on vertebrate animals, the Administrator shall—

''(A) not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, develop a strategic plan to promote the development and implementation of alternative test methods and testing strategies to generate information under this title that can reduce, refine, or replace the use of vertebrate animals, including toxicity pathway-based risk assessment, in vitro studies, systems biology, computational toxicology, bioinformatics, and high-throughput screening;

''(B) as practicable, ensure that the strategic plan developed under subparagraph (A) is reflected in the development of requirements for testing under this section;

''(C) identify in the strategic plan developed under subparagraph (A) particular alternative test methods or testing strategies that do not require new vertebrate animal testing and are scientifically reliable, relevant, and capable of providing information of equivalent scientific reliability and quality to that which would be obtained from vertebrate animal testing;

''(D) provide an opportunity for public notice and comment on the contents of the plan developed under subparagraph (A), including the criteria for considering scientific reliability, relevance, and equivalent information and the test methods and strategies identified in subparagraph (C);

''(E) beginning on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act and every 5 years thereafter, submit to Congress a report that describes the progress made in implementing this subsection and goals for future alternative test methods implementation;

''(F) fund and carry out research, development, performance assessment, and translational studies to accelerate the development of test methods and testing strategies that reduce, refine, or replace the use of vertebrate animals in any testing under this title; and

''(G) identify synergies with the related information requirements of other jurisdictions to minimize the potential for additional or duplicative testing.

''(3) CRITERIA FOR ADAPTING OR WAIVING ANIMAL TESTING REQUIREMENTS.—On request from a manufacturer or processor that is required to conduct testing of a chemical substance or mixture on vertebrate animals under this section, the Administrator may adapt or waive the requirement, if the Administrator determines that—

''(A) there is sufficient evidence from several independent sources of information to support a conclusion that a chemical substance or mixture has, or does not have, a particular property if the information from each individual source alone is insufficient to support the conclusion;

''(B) as a result of 1 or more physical or chemical properties of the chemical substance or mixture or other toxicokinetic considerations—

''(i) the substance cannot be absorbed; or

''(ii) testing for a specific endpoint is technically not practicable to conduct; or

''(C) a chemical substance or mixture cannot be tested in vertebrate animals at concentrations that do not result in significant pain or distress, because of physical or chemical properties of the chemical substance or mixture, such as a potential to cause severe corrosion or severe irritation to the tissues of the animal.

''(4) VOLUNTARY TESTING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Any person developing information for submission under this title on a voluntary basis and not pursuant to any request or requirement by the Administrator shall first attempt to develop the information by means of an alternative or nonanimal test method or testing strategy that the Administrator has determined under paragraph (2)(C) to be scientifically reliable, relevant, and capable of providing equivalent information, before conducting new animal testing.

''(B) EFFECT OF PARAGRAPH.—Nothing in this paragraph—

''(i) requires the Administrator to review the basis on which the person is conducting testing described in subparagraph (A);

''(ii) prohibits the use of other test methods or testing strategies by any person for purposes other than developing information for submission under this title on a voluntary basis; or

''(iii) prohibits the use of other test methods or testing strategies by any person, subsequent to the attempt to develop information using the test methods and testing strategies identified by the Administrator under paragraph (2)(C).

''(d) TESTING REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may require the development of information by—

''(A) manufacturers and processors of the chemical substance or mixture; and

''(B) persons that begin to manufacture or process the chemical substance or mixture after the effective date of the rule, testing consent agreement, or order.

''(2) DESIGNATION.—The Administrator may permit 2 or more persons identified in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) to designate 1 of the persons or a qualified third party—

''(A) to develop the information; and

''(B) to submit the information on behalf of the persons making the designation.

''(3) EXEMPTIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A person otherwise subject to a rule, testing consent agreement, or order under this section may submit to the Administrator an application for an exemption on the basis that submission of information by the applicant on the chemical substance or mixture would be duplicative of—

''(i) information on the chemical substance or mixture that—

''(I) has been submitted to the Administrator pursuant to a rule, consent agreement, or order under this section; or

''(II) is being developed by a person designated under paragraph (2); or

''(ii) information on an equivalent chemical substance or mixture that—

''(I) has been submitted to the Administrator pursuant to a rule, consent agreement, or order under this section; or

''(II) is being developed by a person designated under paragraph (2).

''(B) FAIR AND EQUITABLE REIMBURSEMENT TO DESIGNEE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Administrator accepts an application submitted under subparagraph (A), before the end of the reimbursement period described in clause (iii), the Administrator shall direct the applicant to provide to the person designated under paragraph (2) fair and equitable reimbursement, as agreed to between the applicant and the designee.

''(ii) ARBITRATION.—If the applicant and a person designated under paragraph (2) cannot reach agreement on the amount of fair and equitable reimbursement, the amount shall be determined by arbitration.

''(iii) REIMBURSEMENT PERIOD.—For the purposes of this subparagraph, the reimbursement period for any information for a chemical substance or mixture is a period—

''(I) beginning on the date the information is submitted in accordance with a rule, testing consent agreement, or order under this section; and

''(II) ending on the later of—

''(aa) 5 years after the date referred to in subclause (I); or

''(bb) the last day of the period that begins on the date referred to in subclause (I) and that is equal to the period that the Administrator determines was necessary to develop the information.

''(C) TERMINATION.—If, after granting an exemption under this paragraph, the Administrator determines that no person designated under paragraph (2) has complied with the rule, testing consent agreement, or order, the Administrator shall—

''(i) by order, terminate the exemption; and

''(ii) notify in writing each person that received an exemption of the requirements with respect to which the exemption was granted.

''(4) TIERED TESTING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (D), the Administrator shall employ a tiered screening and testing process, under which the results of screening-level tests or assessments of available information inform the decision as to whether 1 or more additional tests are necessary.

''(B) SCREENING-LEVEL TESTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The screening-level tests required for a chemical substance or mixture may include tests for hazard (which may include in silico, in vitro, and in vivo tests), environmental and biological fate and transport, and measurements or modeling of exposure or exposure potential, as appropriate.

''(ii) USE.—Screening-level tests shall be used—

''(I) to screen chemical substances or mixtures for potential adverse effects; and

''(II) to inform a decision of the Administrator regarding whether more complex or targeted additional testing is necessary.

''(C) ADDITIONAL TESTING.—If the Administrator determines under subparagraph (B) that additional testing is necessary to provide more definitive information for safety assessments or safety determinations, the Administrator may require more advanced tests for potential health or environmental effects or exposure potential.

''(D) ADVANCED TESTING WITHOUT SCREENING.—The Administrator may require more advanced testing without conducting screening-level testing when other information available to the Administrator justifies the advanced testing, pursuant to guidance developed by the Administrator under this section.

''(e) TRANSPARENCY.—Subject to section 14, the Administrator shall make available to the public all testing consent agreements and orders and all information submitted under this section.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 104(i)(5)(A) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9604(i)(5)(A)) is amended in the third sentence by inserting ''(as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act)'' after ''Toxic Substances Control Act''.

SEC. 6. PRIORITIZATION SCREENING.

The Toxic Substances Control Act is amended by inserting after section 4 (15 U.S.C. 2603) the following:

''SEC. 4A. PRIORITIZATION SCREENING.

''(a) PRIORITIZATION SCREENING PROCESS AND LIST OF SUBSTANCES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall establish, by rule, a risk-based screening process and criteria for identifying existing chemical substances that are—

''(A) a high priority for a safety assessment and safety determination under section 6 (referred to in this Act as 'high-priority substances'); and

''(B) a low priority for a safety assessment and safety determination (referred to in this Act as 'low-priority substances').

''(2) INITIAL AND SUBSEQUENT LISTS OF HIGH- AND LOW-PRIORITY SUBSTANCES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Before the date of promulgation of the rule under paragraph (1) and not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall publish an initial list of high-priority substances and low-priority substances.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The initial list of chemical substances shall contain at least 10 high-priority substances, at least 5 of which are drawn from the list of chemical substances identified by the Administrator in the October 2014 TSCA Work Plan and subsequent updates, and at least 10 low-priority substances.

''(ii) SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFIED SUBSTANCES.—Insofar as possible, at least 50 percent of all substances subsequently identified by the Administrator as high-priority substances shall be drawn from the list of chemical substances identified by the Administrator in the October 2014 TSCA Work Plan and subsequent updates, until all Work Plan chemicals have been designated under this subsection.

''(iii) PREFERENCES.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—In developing the initial list and in identifying additional high-priority substances, the Administrator shall give preference to—

''(aa) chemical substances that, with respect to persistence and bioaccumulation, score high for 1 and either high or moderate for the other, pursuant to the TSCA Work Plan Chemicals Methods Document published by the Administrator in February 2012; and

''(bb) chemical substances listed in the October 2014 TSCA Work Plan and subsequent updates that are known human carcinogens and have high acute and chronic toxicity.

''(II) METALS AND METAL COMPOUNDS.—In prioritizing and assessing metals and metal compounds, the Administrator shall use the Framework for Metals Risk Assessment of the Office of the Science Advisor, Risk Assessment Forum, and dated March 2007 (or a successor document), and may use other applicable information consistent with the best available science.

''(C) ADDITIONAL CHEMICAL REVIEWS.—The Administrator shall, as soon as practicable and not later than—

''(i) 3 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, add additional high-priority substances sufficient to ensure that at least a total of 20 high-priority substances have undergone or are undergoing the process established in section 6(a), and additional low-priority substances sufficient to ensure that at least a total of 20 low-priority substances have been designated; and

''(ii) 5 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, add additional high-priority substances sufficient to ensure that at least a total of 25 high-priority substances have undergone or are undergoing the process established in section 6(a), and additional low-priority substances sufficient to ensure that at least a total of 25 low-priority substances have been designated.

''(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—

''(A) CONSIDERATION OF ACTIVE AND INACTIVE SUBSTANCES.—

''(i) ACTIVE SUBSTANCES.—In implementing the prioritization screening process established under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall take into consideration active substances, as determined under section 8, which may include chemical substances on the interim list of active substances established under that section.

''(ii) INACTIVE SUBSTANCES.—In implementing the prioritization screening process established under paragraph (1), the Administrator may take into consideration inactive substances, as determined under section 8, that the Administrator determines—

''(I)(aa) have not been subject to a regulatory or other enforceable action by the Administrator to ban or phase out the substances; and

''(bb) have the potential for high hazard and widespread exposure; or

''(II)(aa) have been subject to a regulatory or other enforceable action by the Administrator to ban or phase out the substances; and

''(bb) with respect to which there exists the potential for residual high hazards or widespread exposures not otherwise addressed by the regulatory or other action.

''(iii) REPOPULATION.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—On the completion of a safety determination under section 6 for a chemical substance, the Administrator shall remove the chemical substance from the list of high-priority substances established under this subsection.

''(II) ADDITIONS.—The Administrator shall add at least 1 chemical substance to the list of high-priority substances for each chemical substance removed from the list of high-priority substances established under this subsection, until a safety assessment and safety determination is completed for all chemical substances not designated as high-priority.

''(B) TIMELY COMPLETION OF PRIORITIZATION SCREENING PROCESS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

''(I) except as provided under paragraph (2), not later than 180 days after the effective date of the final rule under paragraph (1), begin the prioritization screening process; and

''(II) make every effort to complete the designation of all active substances as high-priority substances or low-priority substances in a timely manner.

''(ii) DECISIONS ON SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO TESTING FOR PRIORITIZATION PURPOSES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of receipt of information regarding a chemical substance complying with a rule, testing consent agreement, or order issued under section 4(a)(2), the Administrator shall designate the chemical substance as a high-priority substance or low-priority substance.

''(iii) CONSIDERATION.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall screen substances and designate high-priority substances consistent with the ability of the Administrator to schedule and complete safety assessments and safety determinations under section 6 in accordance with the deadlines under subsection (a) of that section.

''(II) ANNUAL GOAL.—The Administrator shall publish an annual goal for the number of chemical substances to be subject to the prioritization screening process.

''(C) SCREENING OF CATEGORIES OF SUBSTANCES.—The Administrator may screen categories of chemical substances to ensure an efficient prioritization screening process to allow for timely and adequate designations of high-priority substances and low-priority substances and safety assessments and safety determinations for high-priority substances.

''(D) PUBLICATION OF LIST OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.—The Administrator shall keep current and publish a list of chemical substances that includes and identifies substances—

''(i) that are being considered in the prioritization screening process and the status of the substances in the prioritization process;

''(ii) for which prioritization decisions have been postponed pursuant to subsection (b)(5), including the basis for the postponement; and

''(iii) that are designated as high-priority substances or low-priority substances, including the bases for such designations.

''(4) CRITERIA.—The criteria described in paragraph (1) shall account for—

''(A) the recommendation of the Governor of a State or a State agency with responsibility for protecting health or the environment from chemical substances appropriate for prioritization screening;

''(B) the hazard and exposure potential of the chemical substance (or category of substances), including persistence, bioaccumulation, and specific scientific classifications and designations by authoritative governmental entities;

''(C) the conditions of use or significant changes in the conditions of use of the chemical substance;

''(D) evidence and indicators of exposure potential to humans or the environment from the chemical substance, including potentially exposed or susceptible populations and storage near significant sources of drinking water;

''(E) the volume of a chemical substance manufactured or processed;

''(F) whether the volume of a chemical substance as reported pursuant to a rule promulgated pursuant to section 8(a) has significantly increased or decreased;

''(G) the availability of information regarding potential hazards and exposures required for conducting a safety assessment or safety determination, with limited availability of relevant information to be a sufficient basis for designating a chemical substance as a high-priority substance, subject to the condition that limited availability shall not require designation as a high-priority substance; and

''(H) the extent of Federal or State regulation of the chemical substance or the extent of the impact of State regulation of the chemical substance on the United States, with existing Federal or State regulation of any uses evaluated in the prioritization screening process as a factor in designating a chemical substance to be a high-priority or a low-priority substance.

''(b) PRIORITIZATION SCREENING PROCESS AND DECISIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In implementing the prioritization screening process developed under subsection (a), the Administrator shall—

''(A) identify the chemical substances being considered for prioritization;

''(B) request interested persons to supply information regarding the chemical substances being considered;

''(C) apply the criteria identified in subsection (a)(4); and

''(D) subject to paragraph (5) and using the information available to the Administrator at the time of the decision, identify a chemical substance as a high-priority substance or a low-priority substance.

''(2) REASONABLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION.—The prioritization screening decision regarding a chemical substance shall consider any hazard and exposure information relating to the chemical substance that is reasonably available to the Administrator.

''(3) IDENTIFICATION OF HIGH-PRIORITY SUBSTANCES.—The Administrator—

''(A) shall identify as a high-priority substance a chemical substance that, relative to other active chemical substances, the Administrator determines has the potential for significant hazard and significant exposure;

''(B) may identify as a high-priority substance a chemical substance that, relative to other active chemical substances, the Administrator determines has the potential for significant hazard or significant exposure; and

''(C) may identify as a high-priority substance an inactive substance, as determined under subsection (a)(3)(A)(ii) and section 8(b), that the Administrator determines warrants a safety assessment and safety determination under section 6.

''(4) IDENTIFICATION OF LOW-PRIORITY SUBSTANCES.—The Administrator shall identify as a low-priority substance a chemical substance that the Administrator concludes has information sufficient to establish that the chemical substance is likely to meet the safety standard.

''(5) POSTPONING A DECISION.—If the Administrator determines that additional information is needed to establish the priority of a chemical substance under this section, the Administrator may postpone a prioritization screening decision for a reasonable period—

''(A) to allow for the submission of additional information by an interested person and for the Administrator to evaluate the additional information; or

''(B) to require the development of information pursuant to a rule, testing consent agreement, or order issued under section 4(a)(2).

''(6) DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION.—If the Administrator requests the development or submission of information under this section, the Administrator shall establish a deadline for submission of the information.

''(7) NOTICE AND COMMENT.—The Administrator shall—

''(A) publish, including in the Federal Register, the proposed decisions made under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) and the basis for the decisions;

''(B) identify the information and analysis on which the decisions are based; and

''(C) provide 90 days for public comment.

''(8) REVISIONS OF PRIOR DESIGNATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—At any time, the Administrator may revise the designation of a chemical substance as a high-priority substance or a low-priority substance based on information available to the Administrator after the date of the determination under paragraph (3) or (4).

''(B) LIMITED AVAILABILITY.—If limited availability of relevant information was a basis in the designation of a chemical substance as a high-priority substance, the Administrator shall reevaluate the prioritization screening of the chemical substance on receiving the relevant information.

''(9) OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO PRIORITIZATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If, after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, a State proposes an administrative action or enacts a statute or takes an administrative action to prohibit or otherwise restrict the manufacturing, processing, distribution in commerce, or use of a chemical substance that the Administrator has not designated as a high-priority substance, the Governor or State agency with responsibility for implementing the statute or administrative action shall notify the Administrator.

''(B) REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION.—Following receipt of a notification provided under subparagraph (A), the Administrator may request any available information from the Governor or the State agency with respect to—

''(i) scientific evidence related to the hazards, exposures and risks of the chemical substance under the conditions of use which the statute or administrative action is intended to address;

''(ii) any State or local conditions which warranted the statute or administrative action;

''(iii) the statutory or administrative authority on which the action is based; and

''(iv) any other available information relevant to the prohibition or other restriction, including information on any alternatives considered and their hazards, exposures, and risks.

''(C) PRIORITIZATION SCREENING.—The Administrator shall conduct a prioritization screening under this subsection for all substances that—

''(i) are the subject of notifications received under subparagraph (A); and

''(ii) the Administrator determines—

''(I) are likely to have significant health or environmental impacts;

''(II) are likely to have significant impact on interstate commerce; or

''(III) have been subject to a prohibition or other restriction under a statute or administrative action in 2 or more States.

''(D) POST-PRIORITIZATION NOTICE.—If, after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, a State proposes or takes an administrative action or enacts a statute to prohibit or otherwise restrict the manufacturing, processing, distribution in commerce, or use of a high-priority substance, after the date on which the deadline established pursuant to subsection (a) of section 6 for completion of the safety determination under that subsection expires but before the date on which the Administrator publishes the safety determination under that subsection, the Governor or State agency with responsibility for implementing the statute or administrative action shall—

''(i) notify the Administrator; and

''(ii) provide the scientific and legal basis for the action.

''(E) AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC.—Subject to section 14 and any applicable State law regarding the protection of confidential information provided to the State or to the Administrator, the Administrator shall make information received from a Governor or State agency under subparagraph (A) publicly available.

''(F) EFFECT OF PARAGRAPH.—Nothing in this paragraph shall preempt a State statute or administrative action, require approval of a State statute or administrative action, or apply section 15 to a State.

''(10) REVIEW.—Not less frequently than once every 5 years after the date on which the process under this subsection is established, the Administrator shall—

''(A) review the process on the basis of experience and taking into consideration resources available to efficiently and effectively screen and prioritize chemical substances; and

''(B) if necessary, modify the prioritization screening process.

''(11) EFFECT.—Subject to section 18, a designation by the Administrator under this section with respect to a chemical substance shall not affect—

''(A) the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of the chemical substance; or

''(B) the regulation of those activities.

''(c) ADDITIONAL PRIORITIES FOR SAFETY ASSESSMENTS AND DETERMINATIONS.—

''(1) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The rule promulgated under subsection (a) shall—

''(i) include a process by which a manufacturer or processor of an active chemical substance that has not been designated a high-priority substance or is not in the process of a prioritization screening by the Administrator, may request that the Administrator designate the substance as an additional priority for a safety assessment and safety determination, subject to the payment of fees pursuant to section 26(b)(3)(D);

''(ii) specify the information to be provided in such requests; and

''(iii) specify the criteria (which may include criteria identified in subsection (a)(4)) that the Administrator shall use to determine whether or not to grant such a request, which shall include whether the substance is subject to restrictions imposed by statutes enacted or administrative actions taken by 1 or more States on the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, or use of the substance.

''(B) PREFERENCE.—Subject to paragraph (2), in deciding whether to grant requests under this subsection the Administrator shall give a preference to requests concerning substances for which the Administrator determines that restrictions imposed by 1 or more States have the potential to have a significant impact on interstate commerce or health or the environment.

''(C) EXCEPTIONS.—Chemical substances for which requests have been granted under this subsection shall not be subject to subsection (a)(3)(A)(iii) or section 18(b).

''(2) LIMITATIONS.—In considering whether to grant a request submitted under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall ensure that—

''(A) the number of substances designated to undergo safety assessments and safety determinations under the process and criteria pursuant to paragraph (1) is not less than 25 percent, or more than 30 percent, of the cumulative number of substances designated to undergo safety assessments and safety determinations under subsections (a)(2) and (b)(3) (except that if less than 25 percent are received by the Administrator, the Administrator shall grant each request that meets the requirements of paragraph (1));

''(B) the resources allocated to conducting safety assessments and safety determinations for additional priorities designated under this subsection are proportionate to the number of such substances relative to the total number of substances currently designated to undergo safety assessments and safety determinations under this section; and

''(C) the number of additional priority requests stipulated under subparagraph (A) is in addition to the total number of high-priority substances identified under subsections (a)(2) and (b)(3).

''(3) ADDITIONAL REVIEW OF WORK PLAN CHEMICALS FOR SAFETY ASSESSMENT AND SAFETY DETERMINATION.—In the case of a request under paragraph (1) with respect to a chemical substance identified by the Administrator in the October 2014 TSCA Work Plan—

''(A) the 30-percent cap specified in paragraph (2)(A) shall not apply and the addition of Work Plan chemicals shall be at the discretion of the Administrator; and

''(B) notwithstanding paragraph (1)(C), requests for additional Work Plan chemicals under this subsection shall be considered high-priority chemicals subject to section 18(b) but not subsection (a)(3)(A)(iii).

''(4) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The public shall be provided notice and an opportunity to comment on requests submitted under this subsection.

''(B) DECISION BY ADMINISTRATOR.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Administrator receives a request under this subsection, the Administrator shall decide whether or not to grant the request.

''(C) ASSESSMENT AND DETERMINATION.—If the Administrator grants a request under this subsection, the safety assessment and safety determination—

''(i) shall be conducted in accordance with the deadlines and other requirements of sections 3A(i) and 6; and

''(ii) shall not be expedited or otherwise subject to special treatment relative to high-priority substances designated pursuant to subsection (b)(3) that are undergoing safety assessments and safety determinations.''.

SEC. 7. NEW CHEMICALS AND SIGNIFICANT NEW USES.

Section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2604) is amended—

(1) by striking the section designation and heading and inserting the following:

''SEC. 5. NEW CHEMICALS AND SIGNIFICANT NEW USES.'';

(2) by striking subsection (b);

(3) by redesignating subsection (a) as subsection (b);

(4) by redesignating subsection (i) as subsection (a) and moving the subsection so as to appear at the beginning of the section;

(5) in subsection (b) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''IN GENERAL'' and inserting ''NOTICES'';

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''subsection (h)'' and inserting ''paragraph (3) and subsection (h)''; and

(ii) in the matter following subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking ''subsection (d)'' and inserting ''subsection (c)''; and

(II) by striking ''and such person complies with any applicable requirement of subsection (b)''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) ARTICLE CONSIDERATION.—The Administrator may require notification under this section for the import or processing of a chemical substance as part of an article or category of articles under paragraph (1)(B) if the Administrator makes an affirmative finding in a rule under paragraph (2) that the reasonable potential for exposure to the chemical substance through the article or category of articles subject to the rule warrants notification.'';

(6) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (c), respectively, and moving subsection (c) (as so redesigned) so as appear after subsection (b) (as redesignated by paragraph (3));

(7) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The notice required by subsection (b) shall include, with respect to a chemical substance—

''(A) the information required by sections 720.45 and 720.50 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations); and

''(B) all known or reasonably ascertainable information regarding conditions of use and reasonably anticipated exposures.'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ''subsection (a)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)''; and

(II) by striking ''or of data under subsection (b)'';

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by adding ''and'' after the semicolon at the end;

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(iv) by striking subparagraph (C); and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking ''subsection (a) and for which the notification period prescribed by subsection (a), (b), or (c)'' and inserting ''subsection (b) and for which the notification period prescribed by subsection (b) or (d)'';

(8) by striking subsection (d) (as redesignated by paragraph (6)) and inserting the following:

''(d) REVIEW OF NOTICE.—

''(1) INITIAL REVIEW.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), not later than 90 days after the date of receipt of a notice submitted under subsection (b), the Administrator shall—

''(i) conduct an initial review of the notice;

''(ii) as needed, develop a profile of the relevant chemical substance and the potential for exposure to humans and the environment; and

''(iii) make a determination under paragraph (3).

''(B) EXTENSION.—Except as provided in paragraph (5), the Administrator may extend the period described in subparagraph (A) for good cause for 1 or more periods, the total of which shall be not more than 90 days.

''(2) INFORMATION SOURCES.—In evaluating a notice under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall take into consideration—

''(A) any relevant information identified in subsection (c)(1); and

''(B) any other relevant additional information available to the Administrator.

''(3) DETERMINATIONS.—Before the end of the applicable period for review under paragraph (1), based on the information described in paragraph (2), and subject to section 18(g), the Administrator shall determine that—

''(A) the relevant chemical substance or significant new use is not likely to meet the safety standard, in which case the Administrator shall take appropriate action under paragraph (4);

''(B) the relevant chemical substance or significant new use is likely to meet the safety standard, in which case the Administrator shall allow the review period to expire without additional restrictions; or

''(C) additional information is necessary in order to make a determination under subparagraph (A) or (B), in which case the Administrator shall take appropriate action under paragraphs (4) and (5).

''(4) RESTRICTIONS.—

''(A) DETERMINATION BY ADMINISTRATOR.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Administrator makes a determination under subparagraph (A) or (C) of paragraph (3) with respect to a notice submitted under subsection (b)—

''(I) the Administrator, before the end of the applicable period for review under paragraph (1) and by consent agreement or order, as appropriate, shall prohibit or otherwise restrict the manufacture, processing, use, distribution in commerce, or disposal (as applicable) of the chemical substance, or of the chemical substance for a significant new use, without compliance with the restrictions specified in the consent agreement or order that the Administrator determines are sufficient to ensure that the chemical substance or significant new use is likely to meet the safety standard; and

''(II) no person may commence manufacture of the chemical substance, or manufacture or processing of the chemical substance for a significant new use, except in compliance with the restrictions specified in the consent agreement or order.

''(ii) LIKELY TO MEET STANDARD.—If the Administrator makes a determination under subparagraph (B) of paragraph (3) with respect to a chemical substance or significant new use for which a notice was submitted under subsection (b), then notwithstanding any remaining portion of the applicable period for review under paragraph (1), the submitter of the notice may commence manufacture for commercial purposes of the chemical substance or manufacture or processing of the chemical substance for a significant new use.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 90 days after issuing a consent agreement or order under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—

''(i) consider whether to promulgate a rule pursuant to subsection (b)(2) that identifies as a significant new use any manufacturing, processing, use, distribution in commerce, or disposal of the chemical substance that does not conform to the restrictions imposed by the consent agreement or order; and

''(ii)(I) initiate a rulemaking described in clause (i); or

''(II) publish a statement describing the reasons of the Administrator for not initiating a rulemaking.

''(C) INCLUSIONS.—A prohibition or other restriction under subparagraph (A) may include, as appropriate—

''(i) subject to section 18(g), a requirement that a chemical substance shall be marked with, or accompanied by, clear and adequate minimum warnings and instructions with respect to use, distribution in commerce, or disposal, or any combination of those activities, with the form and content of the minimum warnings and instructions to be prescribed by the Administrator

''(ii) a requirement that manufacturers or processors of the chemical substance shall—

''(I) make and retain records of the processes used to manufacture or process, as applicable, the chemical substance; or

''(II) monitor or conduct such additional tests as are reasonably necessary to address potential risks from the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal, as applicable, of the chemical substance, subject to section 4;

''(iii) a restriction on the quantity of the chemical substance that may be manufactured, processed, or distributed in commerce—

''(I) in general; or

''(II) for a particular use;

''(iv) a prohibition or other restriction of—

''(I) the manufacture, processing, or distribution in commerce of the chemical substance for a significant new use;

''(II) any method of commercial use of the chemical substance; or

''(III) any method of disposal of the chemical substance; or

''(v) a prohibition or other restriction on the manufacture, processing, or distribution in commerce of the chemical substance—

''(I) in general; or

''(II) for a particular use.

''(D) PERSISTENT AND BIOACCUMULATIVE SUBSTANCES.—For a chemical substance the Administrator determines, with respect to persistence and bioaccumulation, scores high for 1 and either high or moderate for the other, pursuant to the TSCA Work Plan Chemicals Methods Document published by the Administrator in February 2012, the Administrator shall, in selecting among prohibitions and other restrictions that the Administrator determines are sufficient to ensure that the chemical substance is likely to meet the safety standard, reduce potential exposure to the substance to the maximum extent practicable.

''(E) WORKPLACE EXPOSURES.—To the extent practicable, the Administrator shall consult with the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health prior to adopting any prohibition or other restriction under this subsection to address workplace exposures.

''(F) DEFINITION OF REQUIREMENT.—For purposes of this Act, the term 'requirement' as used in this section does not displace common law.

''(5) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—If the Administrator determines under paragraph (3)(C) that additional information is necessary to conduct a review under this subsection, the Administrator—

''(A) shall provide an opportunity for the submitter of the notice to submit the additional information;

''(B) may, by agreement with the submitter, extend the review period for a reasonable time to allow the development and submission of the additional information;

''(C) may promulgate a rule, enter into a testing consent agreement, or issue an order under section 4 to require the development of the information; and

''(D) on receipt of information the Administrator finds supports the determination under paragraph (3), shall promptly make the determination.'';

(9) by striking subsections (e) through (g) and inserting the following:

''(e) NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which a manufacturer that has submitted a notice under subsection (b) commences nonexempt commercial manufacture of a chemical substance, the manufacturer shall submit to the Administrator a notice of commencement that identifies—

''(A) the name of the manufacturer; and

''(B) the initial date of nonexempt commercial manufacture.

''(2) WITHDRAWAL.—A manufacturer or processor that has submitted a notice under subsection (b), but that has not commenced nonexempt commercial manufacture or processing of the chemical substance, may withdraw the notice.

''(f) FURTHER EVALUATION.—The Administrator may review a chemical substance under section 4A at any time after the Administrator receives—

''(1) a notice of commencement for a chemical substance under subsection (e); or

''(2) new information regarding the chemical substance.

''(g) TRANSPARENCY.—Subject to section 14, the Administrator shall make available to the public—

''(1) all notices, determinations, consent agreements, rules, and orders submitted under this section or made by the Administrator under this section; and

''(2) all information submitted or issued under this section.''; and

(10) in subsection (h)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''(a) or''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting '', without taking into account cost or other nonrisk factors'' after ''the environment'';

(B) by striking paragraph (2);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (6) as paragraphs (2) through (5), respectively;

(D) in paragraph (2) (as so redesignated), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''subsections (a) and (b)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)'';

(E) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated)—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking ''will not present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment'' and inserting ''will meet the safety standard''; and

(ii) by striking the second sentence;

(F) in paragraph (4) (as so redesignated), by striking ''subsections (a) and (b)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)''; and

(G) in paragraph (5) (as so redesignated), in the first sentence, by striking ''paragraph (1) or (5)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1) or (4)''.

SEC. 8. SAFETY ASSESSMENTS AND SAFETY DETERMINATIONS.

Section 6 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2605) is amended—

(1) by striking the section designation and heading and inserting the following:

''SEC. 6. SAFETY ASSESSMENTS AND SAFETY DETERMINATIONS.'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (h) and (i), respectively;

(3) by striking subsections (a) through (d) and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator—

''(1) shall conduct a safety assessment and make a safety determination of each high-priority substance in accordance with subsections (b) and (c);

''(2) shall, as soon as practicable and not later than 6 months after the date on which a chemical substance is designated as a high-priority substance, define and publish the scope of the safety assessment and safety determination to be conducted pursuant to this section, including the hazards, exposures, conditions of use, and potentially exposed or susceptible populations that the Administrator expects to consider;

''(3) as appropriate based on the results of a safety determination, shall establish restrictions pursuant to subsection (d);

''(4) shall complete and publish a safety assessment and safety determination not later than 3 years after the date on which a chemical substance is designated as a high-priority substance;

''(5) shall promulgate any necessary final rule pursuant to subsection (d) by not later than 2 years after the date on which the safety determination is completed;

''(6) may extend any deadline under paragraph (4) for not more than 1 year, if information relating to the high-priority substance, required to be developed in a rule, order, or consent agreement under section 4—

''(A) has not yet been submitted to the Administrator; or

''(B) was submitted to the Administrator—

''(i) within the time specified in the rule, order, or consent agreement pursuant to section 4(a)(4)(A)(iv); and

''(ii) on or after the date that is 120 days before the expiration of the deadline described in paragraph (4); and

''(7) may extend the deadline under paragraph (5) for not more than 2 years, subject to the condition that the aggregate length of all extensions of deadlines under this subsection does not exceed 2 years.

''(b) PRIOR ACTIONS AND NOTICE OF EXISTING INFORMATION.—

''(1) PRIOR-INITIATED ASSESSMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act prevents the Administrator from initiating a safety assessment or safety determination regarding a chemical substance, or from continuing or completing such a safety assessment or safety determination, prior to the effective date of the policies, procedures, and guidance required to be established by the Administrator under section 3A or 4A.

''(B) INTEGRATION OF PRIOR POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.—As policies and procedures under section 3A and 4A are established, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall integrate the policies and procedures into ongoing safety assessments and safety determinations.

''(2) ACTIONS COMPLETED PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.—Nothing in this Act requires the Administrator to revise or withdraw a completed safety assessment, safety determination, or rule solely because the action was completed prior to the completion of a policy or procedure established under section 3A or 4A, and the validity of a completed assessment, determination, or rule shall not be determined based on the content of such a policy or procedure.

''(3) NOTICE OF EXISTING INFORMATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall, where such information is available, take notice of existing information regarding hazard and exposure published by other Federal agencies and the National Academies and incorporate the information in safety assessments and safety determinations with the objective of increasing the efficiency of the safety assessments and safety determinations.

''(B) INCLUSION OF INFORMATION.—Existing information described in subparagraph (A) should be included to the extent practicable and where the Administrator determines the information is relevant and scientifically reliable.

''(c) SAFETY DETERMINATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Based on a review of the information available to the Administrator, including draft safety assessments submitted by interested persons pursuant to section 3A(h)(2)(D), and subject to section 18(g), the Administrator shall determine—

''(A) by order, that the relevant chemical substance meets the safety standard;

''(B) that the relevant chemical substance does not meet the safety standard, in which case the Administrator shall, by rule under subsection (d)—

''(i) impose restrictions necessary to ensure that the chemical substance meets the safety standard under the conditions of use; or

''(ii) if the safety standard cannot be met with the application of other restrictions under subsection (d)(3), ban or phase out the chemical substance, as appropriate; or

''(C) that additional information is necessary in order to make a determination under subparagraph (A) or (B), in which case the Administrator shall take appropriate action under paragraph (2).

''(2) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—If the Administrator determines that additional information is necessary to make a safety assessment or safety determination for a high-priority substance, the Administrator—

''(A) shall provide an opportunity for interested persons to submit the additional information;

''(B) may promulgate a rule, enter into a testing consent agreement, or issue an order under section 4 to require the development of the information;

''(C) may defer, for a reasonable period consistent with the deadlines described in subsection (a), a safety assessment and safety determination until after receipt of the information; and

''(D) consistent with the deadlines described in subsection (a), on receipt of information the Administrator finds supports the safety assessment and safety determination, shall make a determination under paragraph (1).

''(3) ESTABLISHMENT OF DEADLINE.—In requesting the development or submission of information under this section, the Administrator shall establish a deadline for the submission of the information.

''(d) RULE.—

''(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—If the Administrator makes a determination under subsection (c)(1)(B) with respect to a chemical substance, the Administrator shall promulgate a rule establishing restrictions necessary to ensure that the chemical substance meets the safety standard.

''(2) SCOPE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The rule promulgated pursuant to this subsection—

''(i) may apply to mixtures containing the chemical substance, as appropriate;

''(ii) shall include dates by which compliance is mandatory, which—

''(I) shall be as soon as practicable, but not later than 4 years after the date of promulgation of the rule, except in the case of a use exempted under paragraph (5);

''(II) in the case of a ban or phase-out of the chemical substance, shall implement the ban or phase-out in as short a period as practicable;

''(III) as determined by the Administrator, may vary for different affected persons; and

''(IV) following a determination by the Administrator that compliance is technologically or economically infeasible within the timeframe specified in subclause (I), shall provide up to an additional 18 months for compliance to be mandatory;

''(iii) shall exempt replacement parts that are manufactured prior to the effective date of the rule for articles that are first manufactured prior to the effective date of the rule unless the Administrator finds the replacement parts contribute significantly to the identified risk;

''(iv) shall, in selecting among prohibitions and other restrictions, apply such prohibitions or other restrictions to an article or category of articles containing the chemical substance only to the extent necessary to address the identified risks from exposure to the chemical substance from the article or category of articles, in order to determine that the chemical substance meets the safety standard; and

''(v) shall, when the Administrator determines that the chemical substance does not meet the safety standard for a potentially exposed or susceptible population, apply prohibitions or other restrictions necessary to ensure that the substance meets the safety standard for that population.

''(B) PERSISTENT AND BIOACCUMULATIVE SUBSTANCES.—For a chemical substance the Administrator determines, with respect to persistence and bioaccumulation, scores high for 1 and either high or moderate for the other, pursuant to the TSCA Work Plan Chemicals Methods Document published by the Administrator in February 2012, the Administrator shall, in selecting among prohibitions and other restrictions that the Administrator determines are sufficient to ensure that the chemical substance meets the safety standard, reduce exposure to the substance to the maximum extent practicable.

''(C) WORKPLACE EXPOSURES.—The Administrator shall consult with the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health before adopting any prohibition or other restriction under this subsection to address workplace exposures.

''(D) DEFINITION OF REQUIREMENT.—For the purposes of this Act, the term 'requirement' as used in this section does not displace common law.

''(3) RESTRICTIONS.—Subject to section 18, a restriction under paragraph (1) may include, as appropriate—

''(A) a requirement that a chemical substance shall be marked with, or accompanied by, clear and adequate minimum warnings and instructions with respect to use, distribution in commerce, or disposal, or any combination of those activities, with the form and content of the minimum warnings and instructions to be prescribed by the Administrator;

''(B) a requirement that manufacturers or processors of the chemical substance shall—

''(i) make and retain records of the processes used to manufacture or process the chemical substance;

''(ii) describe and apply the relevant quality control procedures followed in the manufacturing or processing of the substance; or

''(iii) monitor or conduct tests that are reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of any rule under this subsection;

''(C) a restriction on the quantity of the chemical substance that may be manufactured, processed, or distributed in commerce;

''(D) a requirement to ban or phase out, or otherwise restrict the manufacture, processing, or distribution in commerce of the chemical substance for—

''(i) a particular use;

''(ii) a particular use at a concentration in excess of a level specified by the Administrator; or

''(iii) all uses;

''(E) a restriction on the quantity of the chemical substance that may be manufactured, processed, or distributed in commerce for—

''(i) a particular use; or

''(ii) a particular use at a concentration in excess of a level specified by the Administrator;

''(F) a requirement to ban, phase out, or otherwise restrict any method of commercial use of the chemical substance;

''(G) a requirement to ban, phase out, or otherwise restrict any method of disposal of the chemical substance or any article containing the chemical substance; and

''(H) a requirement directing manufacturers or processors of the chemical substance to give notice of the Administrator's determination under subsection (c)(1)(B) to distributors in commerce of the chemical substance and, to the extent reasonably ascertainable, to other persons in the chain of commerce in possession of the chemical substance.

''(4) ANALYSIS FOR RULEMAKING.—

''(A) CONSIDERATIONS.—In deciding which restrictions to impose under paragraph (3) as part of developing a rule under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall take into consideration, to the extent practicable based on reasonably available information, the quantifiable and nonquantifiable costs and benefits of the proposed regulatory action and of the 1 or more primary alternative regulatory actions considered by the Administrator.

''(B) ALTERNATIVES.—As part of the analysis, the Administrator shall review any 1 or more technically and economically feasible alternatives to the chemical substance that the Administrator determines are relevant to the rulemaking.

''(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—In proposing a rule under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall make publicly available any analysis conducted under this paragraph.

''(D) STATEMENT REQUIRED.—In making final a rule under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall include a statement describing how the analysis considered under subparagraph (A) was taken into account.

''(5) EXEMPTIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may, as part of a rule promulgated under paragraph (1) or in a separate rule, exempt 1 or more uses of a chemical substance from any restriction in a rule promulgated under paragraph (1) if the Administrator determines that—

''(i) the restriction cannot be complied with, without—

''(I) harming national security;

''(II) causing significant disruption in the national economy due to the lack of availability of a chemical substance; or

''(III) interfering with a critical or essential use for which no technically and economically feasible safer alternative is available, taking into consideration hazard and exposure; or

''(ii) the use of the chemical substance, as compared to reasonably available alternatives, provides a substantial benefit to health, the environment, or public safety.

''(B) EXEMPTION ANALYSIS.—In proposing a rule under this paragraph, the Administrator shall make publicly available any analysis conducted under this paragraph to assess the need for the exemption.

''(C) STATEMENT REQUIRED.—In making final a rule under this paragraph, the Administrator shall include a statement describing how the analysis considered under subparagraph (B) was taken into account.

''(D) ANALYSIS IN CASE OF BAN OR PHASE-OUT.—In determining whether an exemption should be granted under this paragraph for a chemical substance for which a ban or phase-out is included in a proposed or final rule under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall take into consideration, to the extent practicable based on reasonably available information, the quantifiable and nonquantifiable costs and benefits of the 1 or more alternatives to the chemical substance the Administrator determines to be technically and economically feasible and most likely to be used in place of the chemical substance under the conditions of use.

''(E) CONDITIONS.—As part of a rule promulgated under this paragraph, the Administrator shall include conditions, including reasonable recordkeeping, monitoring, and reporting requirements, to the extent that the Administrator determines the conditions are necessary to protect health and the environment while achieving the purposes of the exemption.

''(F) DURATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish, as part of a rule under this paragraph, a time limit on any exemption for a time to be determined by the Administrator as reasonable on a case-by-case basis.

''(ii) AUTHORITY OF ADMINISTRATOR.—The Administrator, by rule, may extend, modify, or eliminate an exemption if the Administrator determines, on the basis of reasonably available information and after adequate public justification, the exemption warrants extension or is no longer necessary.

''(iii) CONSIDERATIONS.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), the Administrator shall issue exemptions and establish time periods by considering factors determined by the Administrator to be relevant to the goals of fostering innovation and the development of alternatives that meet the safety standard.

''(II) LIMITATION.—Any renewal of an exemption in the case of a rule under paragraph (1) requiring the ban or phase-out of a chemical substance shall not exceed 5 years.

''(e) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—The Administrator may declare a proposed rule under subsection (d)(1) to be effective on publication of the rule in the Federal Register and until the effective date of final action taken respecting the rule, if—

''(1) the Administrator determines that—

''(A) the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of the chemical substance or mixture subject to the proposed rule or any combination of those activities is likely to result in a risk of serious or widespread injury to health or the environment before the effective date; and

''(B) making the proposed rule so effective is necessary to protect the public interest; and

''(2) in the case of a proposed rule to prohibit the manufacture, processing, or distribution in commerce of a chemical substance or mixture because of the risk determined under paragraph (1)(A), a court has granted relief in an action under section 7 with respect to that risk associated with the chemical substance or mixture.

''(f) FINAL AGENCY ACTION.—Under this section and subject to section 18—

''(1) a safety determination, and the associated safety assessment, for a chemical substance that the Administrator determines under subsection (c) meets the safety standard, shall be considered to be a final agency action, effective beginning on the date of issuance of the final safety determination; and

''(2) a final rule promulgated under subsection (d)(1), and the associated safety assessment and

safety determination that a chemical substance does not meet the safety standard, shall be considered to be a final agency action, effective beginning on the date of promulgation of the final rule.

''(g) EXTENSION OF DEADLINES FOR CERTAIN CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.—The Administrator may not extend any deadline under subsection (a) for a chemical substance designated as a high priority that is listed in the 2014 update of the TSCA Work Plan without adequate public justification that demonstrates, following a review of the information reasonably available to the Administrator, that the Administrator cannot adequately complete a safety assessment and safety determination, or a final rule pursuant to subsection (d), without additional information regarding the chemical substance.''; and

(4) in subsection (h) (as redesignated by paragraph (2))—

(A) by striking paragraph (4); and

(B) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (4).

SEC. 9. IMMINENT HAZARDS.

Section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2606) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) CIVIL ACTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may commence a civil action in an appropriate United States district court for—

''(A) seizure of an imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture or any article containing the chemical substance or mixture;

''(B) relief (as authorized by subsection (b)) against any person that manufactures, processes, distributes in commerce, uses, or disposes of, an imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture or any article containing the chemical substance or mixture; or

''(C) both seizure described in subparagraph (A) and relief described in subparagraph (B).

''(2) RULE, ORDER, OR OTHER PROCEEDING.—A civil action may be commenced under this paragraph, notwithstanding—

''(A) the existence of a decision, rule, consent agreement, or order by the Administrator under section 4, 4A, 5, or 6 or title IV or VI; or

''(B) the pendency of any administrative or judicial proceeding under any provision of this Act.'';

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''unreasonable'';

(3) in subsection (d), by striking ''section 6(a)'' and inserting ''section 6(d)''; and

(4) in subsection (f), in the first sentence, by striking ''and unreasonable''.

SEC. 10. INFORMATION COLLECTION AND REPORTING.

Section 8 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(ii)(I)—

(I) by striking ''5(b)(4)'' and inserting ''5'';

(II) by inserting ''section 4 or'' after ''in effect under''; and

(III) by striking ''5(e),'' and inserting ''5(d)(4);''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, and not less frequently than once every 10 years thereafter, the Administrator, after consultation with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, shall—

''(i) review the adequacy of the standards prescribed according to subparagraph (B);

''(ii) after providing public notice and an opportunity for comment, make a determination as to whether revision of the standards is warranted; and

''(iii) revise the standards if the Administrator so determines.''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) RULES.—

''(A) DEADLINE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator shall promulgate rules requiring the maintenance of records and the reporting of additional information known or reasonably ascertainable by the person making the report, including rules applicable to processors so that the Administrator has the information necessary to carry out this title.

''(ii) MODIFICATION OF PRIOR RULES.—In carrying out this subparagraph, the Administrator may modify, as appropriate, rules promulgated before the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act.

''(B) CONTENTS.—The rules promulgated pursuant to subparagraph (A)—

''(i) may impose different reporting and recordkeeping requirements on manufacturers and processors; and

''(ii) shall include the level of detail necessary to be reported, including the manner by which use and exposure information may be reported.

''(C) ADMINISTRATION.—In implementing the reporting and recordkeeping requirements under this paragraph, the Administrator shall take measures—

''(i) to limit the potential for duplication in reporting requirements;

''(ii) to minimize the impact of the rules on small manufacturers and processors; and

''(iii) to apply any reporting obligations to those persons likely to have information relevant to the effective implementation of this title.'';

(2) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following:

''(3) NOMENCLATURE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Administrator shall—

''(i) maintain the use of Class 2 nomenclature in use on the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act;

''(ii) maintain the use of the Soap and Detergent Association Nomenclature System, published in March 1978 by the Administrator in section 1 of addendum III of the document entitled 'Candidate List of Chemical Substances', and further described in the appendix A of volume I of the 1985 edition of the Toxic Substances Control Act Substances Inventory (EPA Document No. EPA–560/7–85–002a); and

''(iii) treat all components of categories that are considered to be statutory mixtures under this Act as being included on the list published under paragraph (1) under the Chemical Abstracts Service numbers for the respective categories, including, without limitation—

''(I) cement, Portland, chemicals, CAS No. 65997–15–1;

''(II) cement, alumina, chemicals, CAS No. 65997–16–2;

''(III) glass, oxide, chemicals, CAS No. 65997–17–3;

''(IV) frits, chemicals, CAS No. 65997–18–4;

''(V) steel manufacture, chemicals, CAS No. 65997–19–5; and

''(VI) ceramic materials and wares, chemicals, CAS No. 66402–68–4.

''(B) MULTIPLE NOMENCLATURE CONVENTIONS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—If an existing guidance allows for multiple nomenclature conventions, the Administrator shall—

''(I) maintain the nomenclature conventions for substances; and

''(II) develop new guidance that—

''(aa) establishes equivalency between the nomenclature conventions for chemical substances on the list published under paragraph (1); and

''(bb) permits persons to rely on the new guidance for purposes of determining whether a chemical substance is on the list published under paragraph (1).

''(ii) MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS.—For any chemical substance appearing multiple times on the list under different Chemical Abstracts Service numbers, the Administrator shall develop guidance recognizing the multiple listings as a single chemical substance.

''(4) CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN COMMERCE.—

''(A) RULES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator, by rule, shall require manufacturers and processors to notify the Administrator, by not later than 180 days after the date of promulgation of the rule, of each chemical substance on the list published under paragraph (1) that the manufacturer or processor, as applicable, has manufactured or processed for a nonexempt commercial purpose during the 10-year period ending on the day before the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act.

''(ii) ACTIVE SUBSTANCES.—The Administrator shall designate chemical substances for which notices are received under clause (i) to be active substances on the list published under paragraph (1).

''(iii) INACTIVE SUBSTANCES.—The Administrator shall designate chemical substances for which no notices are received under clause (i) to be inactive substances on the list published under paragraph (1).

''(B) CONFIDENTIAL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.—In promulgating the rule established pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—

''(i) maintain the list under paragraph (1), which shall include a confidential portion and a nonconfidential portion consistent with this section and section 14;

''(ii) require a manufacturer or processor that is submitting a notice pursuant to subparagraph (A) for a chemical substance on the confidential portion of the list published under paragraph (1) to indicate in the notice whether the manufacturer or processor seeks to maintain any existing claim for protection against disclosure of the specific identity of the substance as confidential pursuant to section 14; and

''(iii) require the substantiation of those claims pursuant to section 14 and in accordance with the review plan described in subparagraph (C).

''(C) REVIEW PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Administrator compiles the initial list of active substances pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall promulgate a rule that establishes a plan to review all claims to protect the specific identities of chemical substances on the confidential portion of the list published under paragraph (1) that are asserted pursuant to subparagraph (B).

''(D) REQUIREMENTS OF REVIEW PLAN.—Under the review plan under subparagraph (C), the Administrator shall—

''(i) require, at the time requested by the Administrator, all manufacturers or processors asserting claims under subparagraph (B) to substantiate the claim unless the manufacturer or processor has substantiated the claim in a submission made to the Administrator during the 5-year period ending on the date of the request by the Administrator;

''(ii) in accordance with section 14—

''(I) review each substantiation—

''(aa) submitted pursuant to clause (i) to determine if the claim warrants protection from disclosure; and

''(bb) submitted previously by a manufacturer or processor and relied on in lieu of the substantiation required pursuant to clause (i), if the substantiation has not been previously reviewed by the Administrator, to determine if the claim warrants protection from disclosure;

''(II) approve, modify, or deny each claim; and

''(III) except as provided in this section and section 14, protect from disclosure information

for which the Administrator approves such a claim for a period of 10 years, unless, prior to the expiration of the period—

''(aa) the person notifies the Administrator that the person is withdrawing the claim, in which case the Administrator shall promptly make the information available to the public; or

''(bb) the Administrator otherwise becomes aware that the need for protection from disclosure can no longer be substantiated, in which case the Administrator shall take the actions described in section 14(g)(2); and

''(iii) encourage manufacturers or processors that have previously made claims to protect the specific identities of chemical substances identified as inactive pursuant to subsection (f)(2) to review and either withdraw or substantiate the claims.

''(E) TIMELINE FOR COMPLETION OF REVIEWS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall implement the review plan so as to complete reviews of all claims specified in subparagraph (C) not later than 5 years after the date on which the Administrator compiles the initial list of active substances pursuant to subparagraph (A).

''(ii) CONSIDERATIONS.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may extend the deadline for completion of the reviews for not more than 2 additional years, after an adequate public justification, if the Administrator determines that the extension is necessary based on the number of claims needing review and the available resources.

''(II) ANNUAL REVIEW GOAL AND RESULTS.—At the beginning of each year, the Administrator shall publish an annual goal for reviews and the number of reviews completed in the prior year.

''(5) ACTIVE AND INACTIVE SUBSTANCES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall maintain and keep current designations of active substances and inactive substances on the list published under paragraph (1).

''(B) CHANGE TO ACTIVE STATUS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Any person that intends to manufacture or process for a nonexempt commercial purpose a chemical substance that is designated as an inactive substance shall notify the Administrator before the date on which the inactive substance is manufactured or processed.

''(ii) CONFIDENTIAL CHEMICAL IDENTITY CLAIMS.—If a person submitting a notice under clause (i) for an inactive substance on the confidential portion of the list published under paragraph (1) seeks to maintain an existing claim for protection against disclosure of the specific identity of the inactive substance as confidential, the person shall—

''(I) in the notice submitted under clause (i), assert the claim; and

''(II) by not later than 30 days after providing the notice under clause (i), substantiate the claim.

''(iii) ACTIVE STATUS.—On receiving a notification under clause (i), the Administrator shall—

''(I) designate the applicable chemical substance as an active substance;

''(II) pursuant to section 14, promptly review any claim and associated substantiation submitted pursuant to clause (ii) for protection against disclosure of the specific identity of the chemical substance and approve, modify, or deny the claim;

''(III) except as provided in this section and section 14, protect from disclosure the specific identity of the chemical substance for which the Administrator approves a claim under subclause (II) for a period of 10 years, unless, prior to the expiration of the period—

''(aa) the person notifies the Administrator that the person is withdrawing the claim, in which case the Administrator shall promptly make the information available to the public; or

''(bb) the Administrator otherwise becomes aware that the need for protection from disclosure can no longer be substantiated, in which case the Administrator shall take the actions described in section 14(g)(2); and

''(IV) pursuant to section 4A, review the priority of the chemical substance as the Administrator determines to be necessary.

''(C) CATEGORY STATUS.—The list of inactive substances shall not be considered to be a category for purposes of section 26(c).

''(6) INTERIM LIST OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES.—Prior to the promulgation of the rule required under paragraph (4)(A), the Administrator shall designate the chemical substances reported under part 711 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act), during the reporting period that most closely preceded the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, as the interim list of active substances for the purposes of section 4A.

''(7) PUBLIC INFORMATION.—Subject to this subsection, the Administrator shall make available to the public—

''(A) the specific identity of each chemical substance on the nonconfidential portion of the list published under paragraph (1) that the Administrator has designated as—

''(i) an active substance; or

''(ii) an inactive substance;

''(B) the accession number, generic name, and, if applicable, premanufacture notice case number for each chemical substance on the confidential portion of the list published under paragraph (1) for which a claim of confidentiality was received; and

''(C) subject to subsections (f) and (g) of section 14, the specific identity of any active substance for which—

''(i) a claim for protection against disclosure of the specific identity of the active chemical substance was not asserted, as required under this subsection or subsection (d) or (f) of section 14;

''(ii) a claim for protection against disclosure of the specific identity of the active substance has been denied by the Administrator; or

''(iii) the time period for protection against disclosure of the specific identity of the active substance has expired.

''(8) LIMITATION.—No person may assert a new claim under this subsection for protection from disclosure of a specific identity of any active or inactive chemical substance for which a notice is received under paragraph (4)(A)(i) or (5)(C)(i) that is not on the confidential portion of the list published under paragraph (1).

''(9) CERTIFICATION.—Under the rules promulgated under this subsection, manufacturers and processors shall be required—

''(A) to certify that each notice or substantiation the manufacturer or processor submits complies with the requirements of the rule, and that any confidentiality claims are true and correct; and

''(B) to retain a record supporting the certification for a period of 5 years beginning on the last day of the submission period.'';

(3) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking ''Any person'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—Any person may submit to the Administrator information reasonably supporting the conclusion that a chemical substance or mixture presents, will present, or does not present a substantial risk of injury to health and the environment.''; and

(4) in subsection (f), by striking ''For purposes of this section, the'' and inserting the following: ''In this section:

''(1) ACTIVE SUBSTANCE.—The term 'active substance' means a chemical substance—

''(A) that has been manufactured or processed for a nonexempt commercial purpose at any point during the 10-year period ending on the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act;

''(B) that is added to the list published under subsection (b)(1) after that date of enactment; or

''(C) for which a notice is received under subsection (b)(5)(C).

''(2) INACTIVE SUBSTANCE.—The term 'inactive substance' means a chemical substance on the list published under subsection (b)(1) that does not meet any of the criteria described in paragraph (1).

''(3) MANUFACTURE; PROCESS.—The''.

SEC. 11. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FEDERAL LAWS.

Section 9 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2608) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the first sentence—

(i) by striking ''presents or will present an unreasonable risk to health or the environment'' and inserting ''does not or will not meet the safety standard''; and

(ii) by striking ''such risk'' the first place it appears and inserting ''the risk posed by the substance or mixture'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''within the time period specified by the Administrator in the report'' after ''issues an order'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ''responds within the time period specified by the Administrator in the report and'' before ''initiates, within 90 days''; and

(iii) in the matter following subparagraph (B), by striking ''section 6 or 7'' and inserting ''section 6(d) or section 7'';

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (6);

(D) in paragraph (6) (as so redesignated), by striking ''section 6 or 7'' and inserting ''section 6(d) or 7''; and

(E) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) The Administrator shall take the actions described in paragraph (4) if the Administrator makes a report under paragraph (1) with respect to a chemical substance or mixture and the agency to which the report was made does not—

''(A) issue the order described in paragraph (2)(A) within the time period specified by the Administrator in the report; or

''(B)(i) respond under paragraph (1) within the time frame specified by the Administrator in the report; and

''(ii) initiate action within 90 days of publication in the Federal Register of the response described in clause (i).

''(4) If an agency to which a report under paragraph (1) does not take the actions described in subparagraphs (A) or (B) of paragraph (3), the Administrator shall—

''(A) if a safety assessment and safety determination for the substance under section 6 has not been completed, complete the safety assessment and safety determination;

''(B) if the Administrator has determined or determines that the chemical substance does not meet the safety standard, initiate action under section 6(d) with respect to the risk; or

''(C) take any action authorized or required under section 7, as appropriate.

''(5) This subsection shall not relieve the Administrator of any obligation to complete a safety assessment and safety determination or take any required action under section 6(d) or 7 to address risks from the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of a chemical substance or mixture, or any combination of those activities, that are not identified in a report issued by the Administrator under paragraph (1).'';

(2) in subsection (d), in the first sentence, by striking ''Health, Education, and Welfare'' and inserting ''Health and Human Services''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) EXPOSURE INFORMATION.—If the Administrator obtains information related to exposures or releases of a chemical substance that may be

prevented or reduced under another Federal law, including laws not administered by the Administrator, the Administrator shall make such information available to the relevant Federal agency or office of the Environmental Protection Agency.''.

SEC. 12. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, COLLECTION, DISSEMINATION, AND UTILIZATION OF DATA.

Section 10 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2609) is amended by striking ''Health, Education, and Welfare'' each place it appears and inserting ''Health and Human Services''.

SEC. 13. EXPORTS.

Section 12 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2611) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

''(A) any new chemical substance that the Administrator determines is likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury to health within the United States or to the environment of the United States, without taking into account cost or other non-risk factors;

''(B) any chemical substance that the Administrator determines presents or will present an unreasonable risk of injury to health within the United States or to the environment of the United States, without taking into account cost or other non-risk factors; or

''(C) any chemical substance that—

''(i) the Administrator determines is likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury to health within the United States or to the environment of the United States, without taking into account cost or other non-risk factors; and

''(ii) is subject to restriction under section 5(d)(4).

''(3) WAIVERS FOR CERTAIN MIXTURES AND ARTICLES.—For a mixture or article containing a chemical substance described in paragraph (2), the Administrator may—

''(A) determine that paragraph (1) shall not apply to the mixture or article; or

''(B) establish a threshold concentration in a mixture or article at which paragraph (1) shall not apply.

''(4) TESTING.—The Administrator may require testing under section 4 of any chemical substance or mixture exempted from this Act under paragraph (1) for the purpose of determining whether the chemical substance meets the safety standard within the United States.'';

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) NOTICE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A person shall notify the Administrator that the person is exporting or intends to export to a foreign country—

''(A) a chemical substance or a mixture containing a chemical substance that the Administrator has determined under section 5 is not likely to meet the safety standard and for which a prohibition or other restriction has been proposed or established under that section;

''(B) a chemical substance or a mixture containing a chemical substance that the Administrator has determined under section 6 does not meet the safety standard and for which a prohibition or other restriction has been proposed or established under that section;

''(C) a chemical substance for which the United States is obligated by treaty to provide export notification;

''(D) a chemical substance or mixture containing a chemical substance subject to a proposed or promulgated significant new use rule, or a prohibition or other restriction pursuant to a rule, order, or consent agreement in effect under this Act;

''(E) a chemical substance or mixture for which the submission of information is required under section 4; or

''(F) a chemical substance or mixture for which an action is pending or for which relief has been granted under section 7.

''(2) RULES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall promulgate rules to carry out paragraph (1).

''(B) CONTENTS.—The rules promulgated pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall—

''(i) include such exemptions as the Administrator determines to be appropriate, which may include exemptions identified under section 5(h); and

''(ii) indicate whether, or to what extent, the rules apply to articles containing a chemical substance or mixture described in paragraph (1).

''(3) NOTIFICATION.—The Administrator shall submit to the government of each country to which a chemical substance or mixture is exported—

''(A) for a chemical substance or mixture described in subparagraph (A), (B), (D), or (F) of paragraph (1), a notice of the determination, rule, order, consent agreement, action, relief, or requirement;

''(B) for a chemical substance described in paragraph (1)(C), a notice that satisfies the obligation of the United States under the applicable treaty; and

''(C) for a chemical substance or mixture described in paragraph (1)(E), a notice of availability of the information on the chemical substance or mixture submitted to the Administrator.''; and

(3) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (3).

SEC. 14. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

Section 14 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2613) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 14. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Administrator shall not disclose information that is exempt from disclosure pursuant to subsection (a) of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, under subsection (b)(4) of that section—

''(1) that is reported to, or otherwise obtained by, the Administrator under this Act; and

''(2) for which the requirements of subsection (d) are met.

''(b) INFORMATION GENERALLY PROTECTED FROM DISCLOSURE.—The following information specific to, and submitted by, a manufacturer, processor, or distributor that meets the requirements of subsections (a) and (d) shall be presumed to be protected from disclosure, subject to the condition that nothing in this Act prohibits the disclosure of any such information, or information that is the subject of subsection (g)(3), through discovery, subpoena, other court order, or any other judicial process otherwise allowed under applicable Federal or State law:

''(1) Specific information describing the processes used in manufacture or processing of a chemical substance, mixture, or article.

''(2) Marketing and sales information.

''(3) Information identifying a supplier or customer.

''(4) Details of the full composition of a mixture and the respective percentages of constituents.

''(5) Specific information regarding the use, function, or application of a chemical substance or mixture in a process, mixture, or product.

''(6) Specific production or import volumes of the manufacturer.

''(7) Specific aggregated volumes across manufacturers, if the Administrator determines that disclosure of the specific aggregated volumes would reveal confidential information.

''(8) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the specific identity of a chemical substance prior to the date on which the chemical substance is first offered for commercial distribution, including the chemical name, molecular formula, Chemical Abstracts Service number, and other information that would identify a specific chemical substance, if the specific identity was claimed as confidential information at the time it was submitted in a notice under section 5.

''(c) INFORMATION NOT PROTECTED FROM DISCLOSURE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), the following information shall not be protected from disclosure:

''(A) INFORMATION FROM HEALTH AND SAFETY STUDIES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii)—

''(I) any health and safety study that is submitted under this Act with respect to—

''(aa) any chemical substance or mixture that, on the date on which the study is to be disclosed, has been offered for commercial distribution; or

''(bb) any chemical substance or mixture for which—

''(AA) testing is required under section 4; or

''(BB) a notification is required under section 5; or

''(II) any information reported to, or otherwise obtained by, the Administrator from a health and safety study relating to a chemical substance or mixture described in item (aa) or (bb) of subclause (I).

''(ii) EFFECT OF SUBPARAGRAPH.—Nothing in this subparagraph authorizes the release of any information that discloses—

''(I) a process used in the manufacturing or processing of a chemical substance or mixture; or

''(II) in the case of a mixture, the portion of the mixture comprised by any chemical substance in the mixture.

''(B) OTHER INFORMATION NOT PROTECTED FROM DISCLOSURE.—

''(i) For information submitted after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the specific identity of a chemical substance as of the date on which the chemical substance is first offered for commercial distribution, if the person submitting the information does not meet the requirements of subsection (d).

''(ii) A safety assessment developed, or a safety determination made, under section 6.

''(iii) Any general information describing the manufacturing volumes, expressed as specific aggregated volumes or, if the Administrator determines that disclosure of specific aggregated volumes would reveal confidential information, expressed in ranges.

''(iv) A general description of a process used in the manufacture or processing and industrial, commercial, or consumer functions and uses of a chemical substance, mixture, or article containing a chemical substance or mixture, including information specific to an industry or industry sector that customarily would be shared with the general public or within an industry or industry sector.

''(2) MIXED CONFIDENTIAL AND NONCONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.—Any information that is eligible for protection under this section and is submitted with information described in this subsection shall be protected from disclosure, if the submitter complies with subsection (d), subject to the condition that information in the submission that is not eligible for protection against disclosure shall be disclosed.

''(3) BAN OR PHASE-OUT.—If the Administrator promulgates a rule pursuant to section 6(d) that establishes a ban or phase-out of the manufacture, processing, or distribution in commerce of a chemical substance, subject to paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (g), any protection from disclosure provided under this section with respect to the specific identity of the chemical substance and other information relating to the chemical substance shall no longer apply.

''(4) CERTAIN REQUESTS.—If a request is made to the Administrator under section 552(a) of title 5, United States Code, for information that is subject to disclosure under this subsection, the Administrator may not deny the request on the basis of section 552(b)(4) of title 5, United States Code.

''(d) REQUIREMENTS FOR CONFIDENTIALITY CLAIMS.—

''(1) ASSERTION OF CLAIMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A person seeking to protect any information submitted under this Act from disclosure (including information described in subsection (b)) shall assert to the Administrator a claim for protection concurrent with submission of the information, in accordance with such rules regarding a claim for protection from disclosure as the Administrator has promulgated or may promulgate pursuant to this title.

''(B) INCLUSION.—An assertion of a claim under subparagraph (A) shall include a statement that the person has—

''(i) taken reasonable measures to protect the confidentiality of the information;

''(ii) determined that the information is not required to be disclosed or otherwise made available to the public under any other Federal law;

''(iii) a reasonable basis to conclude that disclosure of the information is likely to cause substantial harm to the competitive position of the person; and

''(iv) a reasonable basis to believe that the information is not readily discoverable through reverse engineering.

''(C) SPECIFIC CHEMICAL IDENTITY.—In the case of a claim under subparagraph (A) for protection against disclosure of a specific chemical identity, the claim shall include a structurally descriptive generic name for the chemical substance that the Administrator may disclose to the public, subject to the condition that the generic name shall—

''(i) be consistent with guidance issued by the Administrator under paragraph (3)(A); and

''(ii) describe the chemical structure of the substance as specifically as practicable while protecting those features of the chemical structure—

''(I) that are considered to be confidential; and

''(II) the disclosure of which would be likely to cause substantial harm to the competitive position of the person.

''(D) PUBLIC INFORMATION.—No person may assert a claim under this section for protection from disclosure of information that is already publicly available.

''(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CONFIDENTIALITY CLAIMS.—Except for information described in subsection (b), a person asserting a claim to protect information from disclosure under this Act shall substantiate the claim, in accordance with the rules promulgated and consistent with the guidance issued by the Administrator.

''(3) GUIDANCE.—The Administrator shall develop guidance regarding—

''(A) the determination of structurally descriptive generic names, in the case of claims for the protection against disclosure of specific chemical identity; and

''(B) the content and form of the statements of need and agreements required under paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (e).

''(4) CERTIFICATION.—An authorized official of a person described in paragraph (1)(A) shall certify that the statement required to assert a claim submitted pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) and any information required to substantiate a claim submitted pursuant to paragraph (2) are true and correct.

''(e) EXCEPTIONS TO PROTECTION FROM DISCLOSURE.—Information described in subsection (a)—

''(1) shall be disclosed if the information is to be disclosed to an officer or employee of the United States in connection with the official duties of the officer or employee—

''(A) under any law for the protection of health or the environment; or

''(B) for a specific law enforcement purpose;

''(2) shall be disclosed if the information is to be disclosed to a contractor of the United States and employees of that contractor—

''(A) if, in the opinion of the Administrator, the disclosure is necessary for the satisfactory performance by the contractor of a contract with the United States for the performance of work in connection with this Act; and

''(B) subject to such conditions as the Administrator may specify;

''(3) shall be disclosed if the Administrator determines that disclosure is necessary to protect health or the environment;

''(4) shall be disclosed if the information is to be disclosed to a State or political subdivision of a State, on written request, for the purpose of development, administration, or enforcement of a law, if 1 or more applicable agreements with the Administrator that are consistent with the guidance issued under subsection (d)(3)(B) ensure that the recipient will take appropriate measures, and has adequate authority, to maintain the confidentiality of the information in accordance with procedures comparable to the procedures used by the Administrator to safeguard the information;

''(5) shall be disclosed if a health or environmental professional employed by a Federal or State agency or a treating physician or nurse in a nonemergency situation provides a written statement of need and agrees to sign a written confidentiality agreement with the Administrator, subject to the conditions that—

''(A) the statement of need and confidentiality agreement are consistent with the guidance issued under subsection (d)(3)(B);

''(B) the written statement of need shall be a statement that the person has a reasonable basis to suspect that—

''(i) the information is necessary for, or will assist in—

''(I) the diagnosis or treatment of 1 or more individuals; or

''(II) responding to an environmental release or exposure; and

''(ii) 1 or more individuals being diagnosed or treated have been exposed to the chemical substance concerned, or an environmental release or exposure has occurred; and

''(C) the confidentiality agreement shall provide that the person will not use the information for any purpose other than the health or environmental needs asserted in the statement of need, except as otherwise may be authorized by the terms of the agreement or by the person submitting the information to the Administrator, except that nothing in this Act prohibits the disclosure of any such information through discovery, subpoena, other court order, or any other judicial process otherwise allowed under applicable Federal or State law;

''(6) shall be disclosed if in the event of an emergency, a treating physician, nurse, agent of a poison control center, public health or environmental official of a State or political subdivision of a State, or first responder (including any individual duly authorized by a Federal agency, State, or political subdivision of a State who is trained in urgent medical care or other emergency procedures, including a police officer, firefighter, or emergency medical technician) requests the information, subject to the conditions that—

''(A) the treating physician, nurse, agent, public health or environmental official of a State or a political subdivision of a State, or first responder shall have a reasonable basis to suspect that—

''(i) a medical or public health or environmental emergency exists;

''(ii) the information is necessary for, or will assist in, emergency or first-aid diagnosis or treatment; or

''(iii) 1 or more individuals being diagnosed or treated have likely been exposed to the chemical substance concerned, or a serious environmental release of or exposure to the chemical substance concerned has occurred;

''(B) if requested by the person submitting the information to the Administrator, the treating physician, nurse, agent, public health or environmental official of a State or a political subdivision of a State, or first responder shall, as described in paragraph (5)—

''(i) provide a written statement of need; and

''(ii) agree to sign a confidentiality agreement; and

''(C) the written confidentiality agreement or statement of need shall be submitted as soon as practicable, but not necessarily before the information is disclosed;

''(7) may be disclosed if the Administrator determines that disclosure is relevant in a proceeding under this Act, subject to the condition that the disclosure shall be made in such a manner as to preserve confidentiality to the maximum extent practicable without impairing the proceeding;

''(8) shall be disclosed if the information is to be disclosed, on written request of any duly authorized congressional committee, to that committee; or

''(9) shall be disclosed if the information is required to be disclosed or otherwise made public under any other provision of Federal law.

''(f) DURATION OF PROTECTION FROM DISCLOSURE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—

''(A) INFORMATION NOT SUBJECT TO TIME LIMIT FOR PROTECTION FROM DISCLOSURE.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Administrator shall protect from disclosure information described in subsection (b) that meets the requirements of subsections (a) and (d), unless—

''(i) the person that asserted the claim notifies the Administrator that the person is withdrawing the claim, in which case the Administrator shall promptly make the information available to the public; or

''(ii) the Administrator otherwise becomes aware that the information does not qualify or no longer qualifies for protection against disclosure under subsection (a), in which case the Administrator shall take any actions required under subsection (g)(2).

''(B) INFORMATION SUBJECT TO TIME LIMIT FOR PROTECTION FROM DISCLOSURE.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Administrator shall protect from disclosure information, other than information described in subsection (b), that meets the requirements of subsections (a) and (d) for a period of 10 years, unless, prior to the expiration of the period—

''(i) the person that asserted the claim notifies the Administrator that the person is withdrawing the claim, in which case the Administrator shall promptly make the information available to the public; or

''(ii) the Administrator otherwise becomes aware that the information does not qualify or no longer qualifies for protection against disclosure under subsection (a), in which case the Administrator shall take any actions required under subsection (g)(2).

''(C) EXTENSIONS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the date that is 60 days before the expiration of the period described in subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall provide to the person that asserted the claim a notice of the impending expiration of the period.

''(ii) STATEMENT.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the date that is 30 days before the expiration of the period described in subparagraph (B), a person reasserting the relevant claim shall submit to the Administrator a request for extension substantiating, in accordance with subsection (d)(2), the need to extend the period.

''(II) ACTION BY ADMINISTRATOR.—Not later than the date of expiration of the period described in subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall, in accordance with subsection (g)(1)(C)—

''(aa) review the request submitted under subclause (I);

''(bb) make a determination regarding whether the claim for which the request was submitted continues to meet the relevant criteria established under this section; and

''(cc)(AA) grant an extension of 10 years; or

''(BB) deny the request.

''(D) NO LIMIT ON NUMBER OF EXTENSIONS.—There shall be no limit on the number of extensions granted under subparagraph (C), if the

Administrator determines that the relevant request under subparagraph (C)(ii)(I)—

''(i) establishes the need to extend the period; and

''(ii) meets the requirements established by the Administrator.

''(2) REVIEW AND RESUBSTANTIATION.—

''(A) DISCRETION OF ADMINISTRATOR.—The Administrator may review, at any time, a claim for protection of information against disclosure under subsection (a) and require any person that has claimed protection for that information, whether before, on, or after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, to withdraw or reassert and substantiate or resubstantiate the claim in accordance with this section—

''(i) after the chemical substance is identified as a high-priority substance under section 4A;

''(ii) for any chemical substance for which the Administrator has made a determination under section 6(c)(1)(C);

''(iii) for any inactive chemical substance identified under section 8(b)(5); or

''(iv) in limited circumstances, if the Administrator determines that disclosure of certain information currently protected from disclosure would assist the Administrator in conducting safety assessments and safety determinations under subsections (b) and (c) of section 6 or promulgating rules pursuant to section 6(d).

''(B) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Administrator shall review a claim for protection of information against disclosure under subsection (a) and require any person that has claimed protection for that information, whether before, on, or after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, to withdraw or reassert and substantiate or resubstantiate the claim in accordance with this section—

''(i) as necessary to determine whether the information qualifies for an exemption from disclosure in connection with a request for information received by the Administrator under section 552 of title 5, United States Code;

''(ii) if the Administrator has a reasonable basis to believe that the information does not qualify for protection against disclosure under subsection (a); or

''(iii) for any substance for which the Administrator has made a determination under section 6(c)(1)(B).

''(C) ACTION BY RECIPIENT.—If the Administrator makes a request under subparagraph (A) or (B), the recipient of the request shall—

''(i) reassert and substantiate or resubstantiate the claim; or

''(ii) withdraw the claim.

''(D) PERIOD OF PROTECTION.—Protection from disclosure of information subject to a claim that is reviewed and approved by the Administrator under this paragraph shall be extended for a period of 10 years from the date of approval, subject to any subsequent request by the Administrator under this paragraph.

''(3) UNIQUE IDENTIFIER.—The Administrator shall—

''(A)(i) develop a system to assign a unique identifier to each specific chemical identity for which the Administrator approves a request for protection from disclosure, other than a specific chemical identity or structurally descriptive generic term; and

''(ii) apply that identifier consistently to all information relevant to the applicable chemical substance;

''(B) annually publish and update a list of chemical substances, referred to by unique identifier, for which claims to protect the specific chemical identity from disclosure have been approved, including the expiration date for each such claim;

''(C) ensure that any nonconfidential information received by the Administrator with respect to such a chemical substance during the period of protection from disclosure—

''(i) is made public; and

''(ii) identifies the chemical substance using the unique identifier; and

''(D) for each claim for protection of specific chemical identity that has been denied by the Administrator or expired, or that has been withdrawn by the submitter, provide public access to the specific chemical identity clearly linked to all nonconfidential information received by the Administrator with respect to the chemical substance.

''(g) DUTIES OF ADMINISTRATOR.—

''(1) DETERMINATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Administrator shall, subject to subparagraph (C), not later than 90 days after the receipt of a claim under subsection (d), and not later than 30 days after the receipt of a request for extension of a claim under subsection (f), review and approve, modify, or deny the claim or request.

''(B) REASONS FOR DENIAL OR MODIFICATION.—If the Administrator denies or modifies a claim or request under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall provide to the person that submitted the claim or request a written statement of the reasons for the denial or modification of the claim or request.

''(C) SUBSETS.—The Administrator shall—

''(i) except for claims described in subsection (b)(8), review all claims or requests under this section for the protection against disclosure of the specific identity of a chemical substance; and

''(ii) review a representative subset, comprising at least 25 percent, of all other claims or requests for protection against disclosure.

''(D) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ACT.—The failure of the Administrator to make a decision regarding a claim or request for protection against disclosure or extension under this section shall not be the basis for denial or elimination of a claim or request for protection against disclosure.

''(2) NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B) and subsections (c), (e), and (f), if the Administrator denies or modifies a claim or request under paragraph (1), intends to release information pursuant to subsection (e), or promulgates a rule under section 6(d) establishing a ban or phase-out of a chemical substance, the Administrator shall notify, in writing and by certified mail, the person that submitted the claim of the intent of the Administrator to release the information.

''(B) RELEASE OF INFORMATION.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the Administrator shall not release information under this subsection until the date that is 30 days after the date on which the person that submitted the request receives notification under subparagraph (A).

''(C) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—For information under paragraph (3) or (8) of subsection (e), the Administrator shall not release that information until the date that is 15 days after the date on which the person that submitted the claim or request receives a notification, unless the Administrator determines that release of the information is necessary to protect against an imminent and substantial harm to health or the environment, in which case no prior notification shall be necessary.

''(ii) NOTIFICATION AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE.—For information under paragraphs (4) and (6) of subsection (e), the Administrator shall notify the person that submitted the information that the information has been disclosed as soon as practicable after disclosure of the information.

''(iii) NO NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—Notification shall not be required—

''(I) for the disclosure of information under paragraph (1), (2), (7), or (9) of subsection (e); or

''(II) for the disclosure of information for which—

''(aa) a notice under subsection (f)(1)(C)(i) was received; and

''(bb) no request was received by the Administrator on or before the date of expiration of the period for which protection from disclosure applies.

''(3) REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to notifications provided by the Administrator under paragraph (2) with respect to information pertaining to a chemical substance subject to a rule as described in subsection (c)(3), there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the public interest in disclosing confidential information related to a chemical substance subject to a rule promulgated under section 6(d) that establishes a ban or phase-out of the manufacture, processing, or distribution in commerce of the substance outweighs the proprietary interest in maintaining the protection from disclosure of that information.

''(B) REQUEST FOR NONDISCLOSURE.—A person that receives a notification under paragraph (2) with respect to the information described in subparagraph (A) may submit to the Administrator, before the date on which the information is to be released pursuant to paragraph (2)(B), a request with supporting documentation describing why the person believes some or all of that information should not be disclosed.

''(C) DETERMINATION BY ADMINISTRATOR.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the Administrator receives a request under subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall determine whether the documentation provided by the person making the request rebuts or does not rebut the presumption described in subparagraph (A), for all or a portion of the information that the person has requested not be disclosed.

''(ii) OBJECTIVE.—The Administrator shall make the determination with the objective of ensuring that information relevant to protection of health and the environment is disclosed to the maximum extent practicable.

''(D) TIMING.—Not later than 30 days after making the determination described in subparagraph (C), the Administrator shall make public the information the Administrator has determined is not to be protected from disclosure.

''(E) NO TIMELY REQUEST RECEIVED.—If the Administrator does not receive, before the date on which the information described in subparagraph (A) is to be released pursuant to paragraph (2)(B), a request pursuant to subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall promptly make public all of the information.

''(4) APPEALS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If a person receives a notification under paragraph (2) and believes disclosure of the information is prohibited under subsection (a), before the date on which the information is to be released pursuant to paragraph (2)(B), the person may bring an action to restrain disclosure of the information in—

''(i) the United States district court of the district in which the complainant resides or has the principal place of business; or

''(ii) the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

''(B) NO DISCLOSURE.—The Administrator shall not disclose any information that is the subject of an appeal under this section before the date on which the applicable court rules on an action under subparagraph (A).

''(5) REQUEST AND NOTIFICATION SYSTEM.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall develop a request and notification system that allows for expedient and swift access to information disclosed pursuant to paragraphs (5) and (6) of subsection (e) in a format and language that is readily accessible and understandable.

''(h) CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR WRONGFUL DISCLOSURE.—

''(1) OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF UNITED STATES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a current or former officer or employee of the United States described in subparagraph (B) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

''(B) DESCRIPTION.—A current or former officer or employee of the United States referred to in subparagraph (A) is a current or former officer or employee of the United States who—

''(i) by virtue of that employment or official position has obtained possession of, or has access to, material the disclosure of which is prohibited by subsection (a); and

''(ii) knowing that disclosure of that material is prohibited by subsection (a), willfully discloses the material in any manner to any person not entitled to receive that material.

''(2) OTHER LAWS.—Section 1905 of title 18, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the publishing, divulging, disclosure, making known of, or making available, information reported or otherwise obtained under this Act.

''(3) CONTRACTORS.—For purposes of this subsection, any contractor of the United States that is provided information in accordance with subsection (e)(2), including any employee of that contractor, shall be considered to be an employee of the United States.

''(i) APPLICABILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, section 8, or any other applicable Federal law, the Administrator shall have no authority—

''(A) to require the substantiation or resubstantiation of a claim for the protection from disclosure of information reported to or otherwise obtained by the Administrator under this Act before the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act; or

''(B) to impose substantiation or resubstantiation requirements under this Act that are more extensive than those required under this section.

''(2) ACTIONS PRIOR TO PROMULGATION OF RULES.—Nothing in this Act prevents the Administrator from reviewing, requiring substantiation or resubstantiation for, or approving, modifying or denying any claim for the protection from disclosure of information before the effective date of such rules applicable to those claims as the Administrator may promulgate after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act.''.

SEC. 15. PROHIBITED ACTS.

Section 15 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2614) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) fail or refuse to comply with—

''(A) any rule promulgated, consent agreement entered into, or order issued under section 4;

''(B) any requirement under section 5 or 6;

''(C) any rule promulgated, consent agreement entered into, or order issued under section 5 or 6; or

''(D) any requirement of, or any rule promulgated or order issued pursuant to title II;''.

SEC. 16. PENALTIES.

Section 16 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2615) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''$25,000'' and inserting ''$37,500''; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking'' violation of section 15 or 409'' and inserting ''violation of this Act''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''Any person who'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person that'';

(B) by striking ''$25,000'' and inserting ''$50,000''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) IMMINENT DANGER OF DEATH OR SERIOUS BODILY INJURY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Any person that knowingly or willfully violates any provision of section 15 or 409, and that knows at the time of the violation that the violation places an individual in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall be subject on conviction to a fine of not more than $250,000, or imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both.

''(B) ORGANIZATIONS.—An organization that commits a violation described in subparagraph (A) shall be subject on conviction to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 for each violation.

''(C) INCORPORATION OF CORRESPONDING PROVISIONS.—Subparagraphs (B) through (F) of section 113(c)(5) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7413(c)(5)) shall apply to the prosecution of a violation under this paragraph.''.

SEC. 17. STATE-FEDERAL RELATIONSHIP.

Section 18 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2617) is amended by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT OR ENFORCEMENT.—Except as provided in subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), and subject to paragraph (2), no State or political subdivision of a State may establish or continue to enforce any of the following:

''(A) TESTING.—A statute or administrative action to require the development of information on a chemical substance or category of substances that is reasonably likely to produce the same information required under section 4, 5, or 6 in—

''(i) a rule promulgated by the Administrator;

''(ii) a testing consent agreement entered into by the Administrator; or

''(iii) an order issued by the Administrator.

''(B) CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES FOUND TO MEET THE SAFETY STANDARD OR RESTRICTED.—A statute or administrative action to prohibit or otherwise restrict the manufacture, processing, or distribution in commerce or use of a chemical substance—

''(i) found to meet the safety standard and consistent with the scope of the determination made under section 6; or

''(ii) found not to meet the safety standard, after the effective date of the rule issued under section 6(d) for the substance, consistent with the scope of the determination made by the Administrator.

''(C) SIGNIFICANT NEW USE.—A statute or administrative action requiring the notification of a use of a chemical substance that the Administrator has specified as a significant new use and for which the Administrator has required notification pursuant to a rule promulgated under section 5.

''(2) EFFECTIVE DATE OF PREEMPTION.—Under this subsection, Federal preemption of statutes and administrative actions applicable to specific substances shall not occur until the effective date of the applicable action described in paragraph (1) taken by the Administrator.

''(b) NEW STATUTES OR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS CREATING PROHIBITIONS OR OTHER RESTRICTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), beginning on the date on which the Administrator defines and publishes the scope of a safety assessment and safety determination under section 6(a)(2) and ending on the date on which the deadline established pursuant to section 6(a) for completion of the safety determination expires, or on the date on which the Administrator publishes the safety determination under section 6(a), whichever is earlier, no State or political subdivision of a State may establish a statute or administrative action prohibiting or restricting the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce or use of a chemical substance that is a high-priority substance designated under section 4A.

''(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—This subsection does not restrict the authority of a State or political subdivision of a State to continue to enforce any statute enacted, or administrative action taken, prior to the date on which the Administrator defines and publishes the scope of a safety assessment and safety determination under section 6(a)(2).

''(B) LIMITATION.—Subparagraph (A) does not allow a State or political subdivision of a State to enforce any new prohibition or restriction under a statute or administrative action described in that subparagraph, if the prohibition or restriction is established after the date described in that subparagraph.

''(c) SCOPE OF PREEMPTION.—Federal preemption under subsections (a) and (b) of statutes and administrative actions applicable to specific substances shall apply only to—

''(1) the chemical substances or category of substances subject to a rule, order, or consent agreement under section 4;

''(2) the hazards, exposures, risks, and uses or conditions of use of such substances that are identified by the Administrator as subject to review in a safety assessment and included in the scope of the safety determination made by the Administrator for the substance, or of any rule the Administrator promulgates pursuant to section 6(d); or

''(3) the uses of such substances that the Administrator has specified as significant new uses and for which the Administrator has required notification pursuant to a rule promulgated under section 5.

''(d) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(1) NO PREEMPTION OF STATUTES AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act, nor any amendment made by this Act, nor any rule, standard of performance, safety determination, or scientific assessment implemented pursuant to this Act, shall affect the right of a State or a political subdivision of a State to adopt or enforce any rule, standard of performance, safety determination, scientific assessment, or any protection for public health or the environment that—

''(i) is adopted or authorized under the authority of any other Federal law or adopted to satisfy or obtain authorization or approval under any other Federal law;

''(ii) implements a reporting, monitoring, disclosure, or other information obligation for the chemical substance not otherwise required by the Administrator under this Act or required under any other Federal law;

''(iii) is adopted pursuant to authority under a law of the State or political subdivision of the State related to water quality, air quality, or waste treatment or disposal, except to the extent that the action—

''(I) imposes a restriction on the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, or use of a chemical substance; and

''(II)(aa) addresses the same hazards and exposures, with respect to the same conditions of use as are included in the scope of the safety determination pursuant to section 6, but is inconsistent with the action of the Administrator; or

''(bb) would cause a violation of the applicable action by the Administrator under section 5 or 6; or

''(iv) subject to subparagraph (B), is identical to a requirement prescribed by the Administrator.

''(B) IDENTICAL REQUIREMENTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The penalties and other sanctions applicable under a law of a State or political subdivision of a State in the event of noncompliance with the identical requirement shall be no more stringent than the penalties and other sanctions available to the Administrator under section 16 of this Act.

''(ii) PENALTIES.—In the case of an identical requirement—

''(I) a State or political subdivision of a State may not assess a penalty for a specific violation for which the Administrator has assessed an adequate penalty under section 16; and

''(II) if a State or political subdivision of a State has assessed a penalty for a specific violation, the Administrator may not assess a penalty for that violation in an amount that would cause the total of the penalties assessed for the violation by the State or political subdivision of a State and the Administrator combined to exceed the maximum amount that may be assessed

for that violation by the Administrator under section 16.

''(2) APPLICABILITY TO CERTAIN RULES OR ORDERS.—Notwithstanding subsection (e)—

''(A) nothing in this section shall be construed as modifying the effect under this section, as in effect on the day before the effective date of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, of any rule or order promulgated or issued under this Act prior to that effective date; and

''(B) with respect to a chemical substance or mixture for which any rule or order was promulgated or issued under section 6 prior to the effective date of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act with regards to manufacturing, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of a chemical substance, this section (as in effect on the day before the effective date of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act) shall govern the preemptive effect of any rule or order that is promulgated or issued respecting such chemical substance or mixture under section 6 of this Act after that effective date, unless the latter rule or order is with respect to a chemical substance or mixture containing a chemical substance and follows a designation of that chemical substance as a high-priority substance under subsection (b) or (c) of section 4A or as an additional priority for safety assessment and safety determination under section 4A(c).

''(e) PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN LAWS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act, subject to subsection (g) of this section, shall—

''(A) be construed to preempt or otherwise affect the authority of a State or political subdivision of a State to continue to enforce any action taken before August 1, 2015, under the authority of a law of the State or political subdivision of the State that prohibits or otherwise restricts manufacturing, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of a chemical substance; or

''(B) be construed to preempt or otherwise affect any action taken pursuant to a State law that was in effect on August 31, 2003.

''(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—This subsection does not affect, modify, or alter the relationship between Federal law and laws of a State or political subdivision of a State pursuant to any other Federal law.

''(f) WAIVERS.—

''(1) DISCRETIONARY EXEMPTIONS.—Upon application of a State or political subdivision of a State, the Administrator may by rule, exempt from subsection (a), under such conditions as may be prescribed in the rule, a statute or administrative action of that State or political subdivision of the State that relates to the effects of, or exposure to, a chemical substance under the conditions of use if the Administrator determines that—

''(A) compelling conditions warrant granting the waiver to protect health or the environment;

''(B) compliance with the proposed requirement of the State or political subdivision of the State would not unduly burden interstate commerce in the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, or use of a chemical substance;

''(C) compliance with the proposed requirement of the State or political subdivision of the State would not cause a violation of any applicable Federal law, rule, or order; and

''(D) in the judgment of the Administrator, the proposed requirement of the State or political subdivision of the State is designed to address a risk of a chemical substance, under the conditions of use, that was identified—

''(i) consistent with the best available science;

''(ii) using supporting studies conducted in accordance with sound and objective scientific practices; and

''(iii) based on the weight of the scientific evidence.

''(2) REQUIRED EXEMPTIONS.—Upon application of a State or political subdivision of a State, the Administrator shall exempt from subsection (b) a statute or administrative action of a State or political subdivision of a State that relates to the effects of exposure to a chemical substance under the conditions of use if the Administrator determines that—

''(A) compliance with the proposed requirement of the State or political subdivision of the State would not unduly burden interstate commerce in the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, or use of a chemical substance;

''(B) compliance with the proposed requirement of the State or political subdivision of the State would not cause a violation of any applicable Federal law, rule, or order; and

''(C) the State or political subdivision of the State has a concern about the chemical substance or use of the chemical substance based in peer-reviewed science.

''(3) DETERMINATION OF A WAIVER REQUEST.—The duty of the Administrator to grant or deny a waiver application shall be nondelegable and shall be exercised—

''(A) not later than 180 days after the date on which an application under paragraph (1) is submitted; and

''(B) not later than 110 days after the date on which an application under paragraph (2) is submitted.

''(4) FAILURE TO MAKE DETERMINATION.—If the Administrator fails to make a determination under paragraph (3)(B) during the 110-day period beginning on the date on which an application under paragraph (2) is submitted, the statute or administrative action of the State or political subdivision of the State that was the subject of the application shall not be considered to be an existing statute or administrative action for purposes of subsection (b) by reason of the failure of the Administrator to make a determination.

''(5) NOTICE AND COMMENT.—Except in the case of an application approved under paragraph (9), the application of a State or political subdivision of a State shall be subject to public notice and comment.

''(6) FINAL AGENCY ACTION.—The decision of the Administrator on the application of a State or political subdivision of a State shall be—

''(A) considered to be a final agency action; and

''(B) subject to judicial review.

''(7) DURATION OF WAIVERS.—A waiver granted under paragraph (2) or approved under paragraph (9) shall remain in effect until such time as the Administrator publishes the safety determination under section 6(a)(4).

''(8) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF WAIVERS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Administrator makes a determination on an application of a State or political subdivision of a State under paragraph (1) or (2), any person may file a petition for judicial review in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the determination.

''(9) APPROVAL.—

''(A) AUTOMATIC APPROVAL.—If the Administrator fails to meet the deadline established under paragraph (3)(B), the application of a State or political subdivision of a State under paragraph (2) shall be automatically approved, effective on the date that is 10 days after the deadline.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (6), approval of a waiver application under subparagraph (A) for failure to meet the deadline under paragraph (3)(B) shall not be considered final agency action or be subject to judicial review or public notice and comment.

''(g) SAVINGS.—

''(1) NO PREEMPTION OF COMMON LAW OR STATUTORY CAUSES OF ACTION FOR CIVIL RELIEF OR CRIMINAL CONDUCT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act, nor any amendment made by this Act, nor any safety standard, rule, requirement, standard of performance, safety determination, or scientific assessment implemented pursuant to this Act, shall be construed to preempt, displace, or supplant any state or Federal common law rights or any state or Federal statute creating a remedy for civil relief, including those for civil damage, or a penalty for a criminal conduct.

''(B) CLARIFICATION OF NO PREEMPTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, nothing in this Act, nor any amendments made by this Act, shall preempt or preclude any cause of action for personal injury, wrongful death, property damage, or other injury based on negligence, strict liability, products liability, failure to warn, or any other legal theory of liability under any State law, maritime law, or Federal common law or statutory theory.

''(2) NO EFFECT ON PRIVATE REMEDIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act, nor any amendments made by this Act, nor any rules, regulations, requirements, safety assessments, safety determinations, scientific assessments, or orders issued pursuant to this Act shall be interpreted as, in either the plaintiff's or defendant's favor, dispositive in any civil action.

''(B) AUTHORITY OF COURTS.—This Act does not affect the authority of any court to make a determination in an adjudicatory proceeding under applicable State or Federal law with respect to the admission into evidence or any other use of this Act or rules, regulations, requirements, standards of performance, safety assessments, scientific assessments, or orders issued pursuant to this Act.''.

SEC. 18. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

Section 19 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2618) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the first sentence—

(aa) by striking ''Not'' and inserting ''Except as otherwise provided in this title, not'';

(bb) by striking ''section 4(a), 5(a)(2), 5(b)(4), 6(a), 6(e), or 8, or under title II or IV'' and inserting ''this title or title II or IV, or an order under section 6(c)(1)(A)''; and

(cc) by striking ''judicial review of such rule'' and inserting ''judicial review of such rule or order''; and

(II) in the second sentence, by striking ''such a rule'' and inserting ''such a rule or order''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking ''Courts'' and inserting ''Except as otherwise provided in this title, courts''; and

(II) by striking ''an order issued under subparagraph (A) or (B) of section 6(b)(1)'' and inserting ''an order issued under this title'';

(B) in paragraph (2), in the second sentence, by striking ''the filing of the rulemaking record of proceedings on which the Administrator based the rule being reviewed'' and inserting ''the filing of the record of proceedings on which the Administrator based the rule or order being reviewed''; and

(C) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF LOW-PRIORITY DECISIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the publication of a designation under section 4A(b)(4), or a designation under section 4A(b)(8) of a chemical substance as a low-priority substance, any person may commence a civil action to challenge the designation.

''(B) JURISDICTION.—The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit shall have exclusive jurisdiction over a civil action filed under this paragraph.''; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1)(B)—

(A) in clause (i)—

(i) by striking ''section 4(a), 5(b)(4), 6(a), or 6(e)'' and inserting ''section 4(a), 6(d), or 6(g), or an order under section 6(c)(1)(A)''; and

(ii) by striking ''evidence in the rulemaking record (as defined in subsection (a)(3)) taken as

a whole;'' and inserting ''evidence (including any matter) in the rulemaking record, taken as a whole; and''; and

(B) by striking clauses (ii) and (iii) and the matter following clause (iii) and inserting the following:

''(ii) the court may not review the contents and adequacy of any statement of basis and purpose required by section 553(c) of title 5, United States Code, to be incorporated in the rule, except as part of the rulemaking record, taken as a whole.''.

SEC. 19. CITIZENS' CIVIL ACTIONS.

Section 20 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2619) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''or order issued under section 5'' and inserting ''or order issued under section 4 or 5''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting '', except that no prior notification shall be required in the case of a civil action brought to compel a decision by the Administrator pursuant to section 18(f)(3)(B); or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) in the case of a civil action brought to compel a decision by the Administrator pursuant to section 18(f)(3)(B), after the date that is 60 days after the deadline specified in section 18(f)(3)(B).''.

SEC. 20. CITIZENS' PETITIONS.

Section 21 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2620) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''an order under section 5(e) or 6(b)(2)'' and inserting ''an order under section 4 or 5(d)''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''an order under section 5(e), 6(b)(1)(A), or 6(b)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''an order under section 4 or 5(d)''; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) DE NOVO PROCEEDING.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—In an action under subparagraph (A) to initiate a proceeding to issue a rule pursuant to section 4, 5, 6, or 8 or issue an order under section 4 or 5(d), the petitioner shall be provided an opportunity to have the petition considered by the court in a de novo proceeding.

''(ii) DEMONSTRATION.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The court in a de novo proceeding under this subparagraph shall order the Administrator to initiate the action requested by the petitioner if the petitioner demonstrates to the satisfaction of the court by a preponderance of the evidence that—

''(aa) in the case of a petition to initiate a proceeding for the issuance of a rule or order under section 4, the information is needed for a purpose identified in section 4(a);

''(bb) in the case of a petition to issue an order under section 5(d), the chemical substance is not likely to meet the safety standard;

''(cc) in the case of a petition to initiate a proceeding for the issuance of a rule under section 6(d), the chemical substance does not meet the safety standard; or

''(dd) in the case of a petition to initiate a proceeding for the issuance of a rule under section 8, there is a reasonable basis to conclude that the rule is necessary to protect health or the environment or ensure that the chemical substance meets the safety standard.

''(II) DEFERMENT.—The court in a de novo proceeding under this subparagraph may permit the Administrator to defer initiating the action requested by the petitioner until such time as the court prescribes, if the court finds that—

''(aa) the extent of the risk to health or the environment alleged by the petitioner is less than the extent of risks to health or the environment with respect to which the Administrator is taking action under this Act; and

''(bb) there are insufficient resources available to the Administrator to take the action requested by the petitioner.''.

SEC. 21. EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS.

Section 24(b)(2)(B)(ii) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2623(b)(2)(B)(ii)) is amended by striking ''section 6(c)(3),'' and inserting ''the applicable requirements of this Act;''.

SEC. 22. STUDIES.

Section 25 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2624) is repealed.

SEC. 23. ADMINISTRATION.

Section 26 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2625) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) FEES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, by rule—

''(A) the payment of 1 or more reasonable fees as a condition of submitting a notice or requesting an exemption under section 5; and

''(B) the payment of 1 or more reasonable fees by a manufacturer or processor that—

''(i) is required to submit a notice pursuant to the rule promulgated under section 8(b)(4)(A)(i) identifying a chemical substance as active;

''(ii) is required to submit a notice pursuant to section 8(b)(5)(B)(i) changing the status of a chemical substance from inactive to active;

''(iii) is required to report information pursuant to the rules promulgated under paragraph (1) or (4) of section 8(a); or

''(iv) manufactures or processes a chemical substance subject to a safety assessment and safety determination pursuant to section 6.

''(2) UTILIZATION AND COLLECTION OF FEES.—The Administrator shall—

''(A) utilize the fees collected under paragraph (1) only to defray costs associated with the actions of the Administrator—

''(i) to collect, process, review, provide access to, and protect from disclosure (where appropriate) information on chemical substances under this Act;

''(ii) to review notices and make determinations for chemical substances under paragraphs (1) and (3) of section 5(d) and impose any necessary restrictions under section 5(d)(4);

''(iii) to make prioritization decisions under section 4A;

''(iv) to conduct and complete safety assessments and determinations under section 6; and

''(v) to conduct any necessary rulemaking pursuant to section 6(d);

''(B) insofar as possible, collect the fees described in paragraph (1) in advance of conducting any fee-supported activity;

''(C) deposit the fees in the Fund established by paragraph (4)(A); and

''(D) insofar as possible, not collect excess fees or retain a significant amount of unused fees.

''(3) AMOUNT AND ADJUSTMENT OF FEES; REFUNDS.—In setting fees under this section, the Administrator shall—

''(A) prescribe lower fees for small business concerns, after consultation with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration;

''(B) set the fees established under paragraph (1) at levels such that the fees will, in aggregate, provide a sustainable source of funds to annually defray—

''(i) the lower of—

''(I) 25 percent of the costs of conducting the activities identified in paragraph (2)(A), other than the costs to conduct and complete safety assessments and determinations under section 6 for chemical substances identified pursuant to section 4A(c); or

''(II) $25,000,000 (subject to adjustment pursuant to subparagraph (F)); and

''(ii) the full costs and the 50-percent portion of the costs of safety assessments and safety determinations specified in subparagraph (D);

''(C) reflect an appropriate balance in the assessment of fees between manufacturers and processors, and allow the payment of fees by consortia of manufacturers or processors;

''(D) notwithstanding subparagraph (B) and paragraph (4)(D)—

''(i) for substances designated pursuant to section 4A(c)(1), establish the fee at a level sufficient to defray the full annual costs to the Administrator of conducting the safety assessment and safety determination under section 6; and

''(ii) for substances designated pursuant to section 4A(c)(3), establish the fee at a level sufficient to defray 50 percent of the annual costs to the Administrator of conducting the safety assessment and safety determination under section 6;

''(E) prior to the establishment or amendment of any fees under paragraph (1), consult and meet with parties potentially subject to the fees or their representatives, subject to the condition that no obligation under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) or subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, is applicable with respect to such meetings;

''(F) beginning with the fiscal year that is 3 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, and every 3 years thereafter, after consultation with parties potentially subject to the fees and their representatives pursuant to subparagraph (E), increase or decrease the fees established under paragraph (1) as necessary to adjust for inflation and to ensure, based on the audit analysis required under paragraph (5)(B), that funds deposited in the Fund are sufficient to defray—

''(i) approximately but not more than 25 percent of the annual costs to conduct the activities identified in paragraph (2)(A), other than the costs to conduct and complete safety assessments and determinations under section 6 for chemical substances identified pursuant to section 4A(c); and

''(ii) the full annual costs and the 50-percent portion of the annual costs of safety assessments and safety determinations specified in subparagraph (D);

''(G) adjust fees established under paragraph (1) as necessary to vary on account of differing circumstances, including reduced fees or waivers in appropriate circumstances, to reduce the burden on manufacturing or processing, remove barriers to innovation, or where the costs to the Administrator of collecting the fees exceed the fee revenue anticipated to be collected; and

''(H) if a notice submitted under section 5 is refused or subsequently withdrawn, refund the fee or a portion of the fee if no substantial work was performed on the notice.

''(4) TSCA IMPLEMENTATION FUND.—

''(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the 'TSCA Implementation Fund' (referred to in this subsection as the 'Fund'), consisting of—

''(i) such amounts as are deposited in the Fund under paragraph (2)(C); and

''(ii) any interest earned on the investment of amounts in the Fund; and

''(iii) any proceeds from the sale or redemption of investments held in the Fund.

''(B) CREDITING AND AVAILABILITY OF FEES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Fees authorized under this section shall be collected and available for obligation only to the extent and in the amount provided in advance in appropriations Acts, and shall be available without fiscal year limitation.

''(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—Fees collected under this section shall not—

''(I) be made available or obligated for any purpose other than to defray the costs of conducting the activities identified in paragraph (2)(A);

''(II) otherwise be available for any purpose other than implementation of this Act; and

''(III) so long as amounts in the Fund remain available, be subject to restrictions on expenditures applicable to the Federal government as a whole.

''(C) UNUSED FUNDS.—Amounts in the Fund not currently needed to carry out this subsection shall be—

''(i) maintained readily available or on deposit;

''(ii) invested in obligations of the United States or guaranteed by the United States; or

''(iii) invested in obligations, participations, or other instruments that are lawful investments for fiduciary, trust, or public funds.

''(D) MINIMUM AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Fees may not be assessed for a fiscal year under this section unless the amount of appropriations for the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program project of the Environmental Protection Agency for the fiscal year (excluding the amount of any fees appropriated for the fiscal year) are equal to or greater than the amount of appropriations for that program project for fiscal year 2014.

''(5) AUDITING.—

''(A) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AGENCIES.—For the purpose of section 3515(c) of title 31, United States Code, the Fund shall be considered a component of an executive agency.

''(B) COMPONENTS.—The annual audit required under sections 3515(b) and 3521 of that title of the financial statements of activities under this subsection shall include an analysis of—

''(i) the fees collected under paragraph (1) and disbursed;

''(ii) compliance with the deadlines established in section 6 of this Act;

''(iii) the amounts budgeted, appropriated, collected from fees, and disbursed to meet the requirements of sections 4, 4A, 5, 6, 8, and 14, including the allocation of full time equivalent employees to each such section or activity; and

''(iv) the reasonableness of the allocation of the overhead associated with the conduct of the activities described in paragraph (2)(A).

''(C) INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency shall—

''(i) conduct the annual audit required under this subsection; and

''(ii) report the findings and recommendations of the audit to the Administrator and to the appropriate committees of Congress.

''(6) TERMINATION.—The authority provided by this section shall terminate at the conclusion of the fiscal year that is 10 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, unless otherwise reauthorized or modified by Congress.'';

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''Health, Education, and Welfare'' each place it appears and inserting ''Health and Human Services''; and

(3) adding at the end the following:

''(h) PRIOR ACTIONS.—Nothing in this Act eliminates, modifies, or withdraws any rule promulgated, order issued, or exemption established pursuant to this Act before the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act.''.

SEC. 24. DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF TEST METHODS AND SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 27 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2626) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the first sentence by striking ''Health, Education, and Welfare'' and inserting ''Health and Human Services''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) NATIONAL COORDINATING ENTITY FOR SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall convene an entity under the National Science and Technology Council with the responsibility to coordinate Federal programs and activities in support of sustainable chemistry, including, as appropriate, at the National Science Foundation, the Department of Energy, the Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Department of Defense, the National Institutes of Health, and other related Federal agencies.

''(2) CHAIRMAN.—The entity described in paragraph (1) shall be chaired by the Director of the National Science Foundation and the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Research and Development of the Environmental Protection Agency, or their designees.

''(3) DUTIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The entity described in paragraph (1) shall—

''(i) develop a working definition of sustainable chemistry, after seeking advice and input from stakeholders as described in clause (v);

''(ii) oversee the planning, management, and coordination of the Sustainable Chemistry Initiative described in subsection (d);

''(iii) develop a national strategy for sustainable chemistry as described in subsection (f);

''(iv) develop an implementation plan for sustainable chemistry as described in subsection (g); and

''(v) consult and coordinate with stakeholders qualified to provide advice and information on the development of the initiative, national strategy, and implementation plan for sustainable chemistry, at least once per year, to carry out activities that may include workshops, requests for information, and other efforts as necessary.

''(B) STAKEHOLDERS.—The stakeholders described in subparagraph (A)(v) shall include representatives from—

''(i) industry (including small- and medium-sized enterprises from across the value chain);

''(ii) the scientific community (including the National Academy of Sciences, scientific professional societies, and academia);

''(iii) the defense community;

''(iv) State, tribal, and local governments;

''(v) State or regional sustainable chemistry programs;

''(vi) nongovernmental organizations; and

''(vii) other appropriate organizations.

''(4) SUNSET.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—On completion of the national strategy and accompanying implementation plan for sustainable chemistry as described in paragraph (3), the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy—

''(i) shall review the need for further work; and

''(ii) may disband the entity described in paragraph (1) if no further efforts are determined to be necessary.

''(B) NOTICE AND JUSTIFICATION.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall provide notice and justification, including an analysis of options to establish the Sustainable Chemistry Initiative described in subsection (d) and the partnerships described in subsection (e) within 1 or more appropriate Federal agencies, regarding a decision to disband the entity not less than 90 days prior to the termination date to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

''(d) SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY INITIATIVE.—The entity described in subsection (c)(1) shall oversee the establishment of an interagency Sustainable Chemistry Initiative to promote and coordinate activities designed—

''(1) to provide sustained support for sustainable chemistry research, development, demonstration, technology transfer, commercialization, education, and training through—

''(A) coordination and promotion of sustainable chemistry research, development, demonstration, and technology transfer conducted at Federal and national laboratories and Federal agencies and at public and private institutions of higher education; and

''(B) to the extent practicable, encouragement of consideration of sustainable chemistry in, as appropriate—

''(i) the conduct of Federal, State, and private science and engineering research and development; and

''(ii) the solicitation and evaluation of applicable proposals for science and engineering research and development;

''(2) to examine methods by which the Federal Government can offer incentives for consideration and use of sustainable chemistry processes and products that encourage competition and overcoming market barriers, including grants, loans, loan guarantees, and innovative financing mechanisms;

''(3) to expand the education and training of undergraduate and graduate students and professional scientists and engineers, including through partnerships with industry as described in subsection (e), in sustainable chemistry science and engineering;

''(4) to collect and disseminate information on sustainable chemistry research, development, and technology transfer, including information on—

''(A) incentives and impediments to development, manufacturing, and commercialization;

''(B) accomplishments;

''(C) best practices; and

''(D) costs and benefits; and

''(5) to support (including through technical assistance, participation, financial support, or other forms of support) economic, legal, and other appropriate social science research to identify barriers to commercialization and methods to advance commercialization of sustainable chemistry.

''(e) PARTNERSHIPS IN SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The entity described in subsection (c)(1), itself or through an appropriate subgroup designated or established by the entity, shall work through the agencies described in subsection (c)(1) to support, through financial, technical, or other assistance, the establishment of partnerships between institutions of higher education, nongovernmental organizations, consortia, and companies across the value chain in the chemical industry, including small- and medium-sized enterprises—

''(A) to establish collaborative research, development, demonstration, technology transfer, and commercialization programs; and

''(B) to train students and retrain professional scientists and engineers in the use of sustainable chemistry concepts and strategies by methods including—

''(i) developing curricular materials and courses for undergraduate and graduate levels and for the professional development of scientists and engineers; and

''(ii) publicizing the availability of professional development courses in sustainable chemistry and recruiting scientists and engineers to pursue those courses.

''(2) PRIVATE SECTOR ENTITIES.—To be eligible for support under this section, a partnership in sustainable chemistry shall include at least 1 private sector entity.

''(3) SELECTION OF PARTNERSHIPS.—In selecting partnerships for support under this section, the entity and the agencies described in subsection (c)(1) shall also consider the extent to which the applicants are willing and able to demonstrate evidence of support for, and commitment—

''(A) to achieving the goals of the Sustainable Chemistry Initiative described in subsection (d); and

''(B) to sustaining any new innovations, tools, and resources generated from funding under the program.

''(4) PROHIBITED USE OF FUNDS.—Financial support provided under this section may not be used—

''(A) to support or expand a regulatory chemical management program at an implementing agency under a State law; or

''(B) to construct or renovate a building or structure.

''(f) NATIONAL STRATEGY TO CONGRESS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the entity described in subsection (c)(1) shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, a national strategy that shall include—

''(A) a summary of federally funded sustainable chemistry research, development, demonstration, technology transfer, commercialization, education, and training activities;

''(B) a summary of the financial resources allocated to sustainable chemistry initiatives;

''(C) an analysis of the progress made toward achieving the goals and priorities of the Sustainable Chemistry Initiative described in subsection (d), and recommendations for future initiative activities, including consideration of options to establish the Sustainable Chemistry Initiative and the partnerships described in subsection (e) within 1 or more appropriate Federal agencies;

''(D) an assessment of the benefits of expanding existing, federally supported regional innovation and manufacturing hubs to include sustainable chemistry and the value of directing the establishment of 1 or more dedicated sustainable chemistry centers of excellence or hubs;

''(E) an evaluation of steps taken and future strategies to avoid duplication of efforts, streamline interagency coordination, facilitate information sharing, and spread best practices between participating agencies in the Sustainable Chemistry Initiative; and

''(F) a framework for advancing sustainable chemistry research, development, technology transfer, commercialization, and education and training.

''(2) SUBMISSION TO GAO.—The entity described in subsection (c)(1) shall submit the national strategy described in paragraph (1) to the Government Accountability Office for consideration in future Congressional inquiries.

''(g) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the entity described in subsection (c)(1) shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, an implementation plan, based on the findings of the national strategy and other assessments, as appropriate, for sustainable chemistry.''.

(b) SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY BASIC RESEARCH.—Subject to the availability of appropriated funds, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall continue to carry out the Green Chemistry Basic Research program authorized under section 509 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p–3).

SEC. 25. STATE PROGRAMS.

Section 28 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2627) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraphs (A) through (D), by striking the comma at the end of each subparagraph and inserting a semicolon; and

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking '', and'' and inserting ''; and''; and

(2) by striking subsections (c) and (d).

SEC. 26. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 29 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2628) is repealed.

SEC. 27. ANNUAL REPORT.

Section 30 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2629) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2)(A) the number of notices received during each year under section 5; and

''(B) the number of the notices described in subparagraph (A) for chemical substances subject to a rule, testing consent agreement, or order under section 4;''.

SEC. 28. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 31 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 note; Public Law 94–469) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Except as provided in section 4(f), this'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—This''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) RETROACTIVE APPLICABILITY.—Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted to apply retroactively to any State, Federal, or maritime legal action commenced prior to the effective date of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act.''.

SEC. 29. ELEMENTAL MERCURY.

(a) TEMPORARY GENERATOR ACCUMULATION.—Section 5 of the Mercury Export Ban Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 6939f) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by striking ''2013'' and inserting ''2019'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively and indenting appropriately;

(ii) in the first sentence, by striking ''After consultation'' and inserting the following:

''(A) ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION.—After consultation'';

(iii) in the second sentence, by striking ''The amount of such fees'' and inserting the following:

''(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of the fees described in subparagraph (A)'';

(iv) in subparagraph (B) (as so designated)—

(I) in clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking ''publically available not later than October 1, 2012'' and inserting ''publicly available not later than October 1, 2018'';

(II) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated), by striking ''and'';

(III) in clause (iii) (as so redesignated), by striking the period at the end and inserting '', subject to clause (iv); and''; and

(IV) by adding at the end the following:

''(iv) for generators temporarily accumulating elemental mercury in a facility subject to subparagraphs (B) and (D)(iv) of subsection (g)(2) if the facility designated in subsection (a) is not operational by January 1, 2019, shall be adjusted to subtract the cost of the temporary accumulation during the period in which the facility designated under subsection (a) is not operational.''; and

(v) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) CONVEYANCE OF TITLE AND PERMITTING.—If the facility designated in subsection (a) is not operational by January 1, 2020, the Secretary—

''(i) shall immediately accept the conveyance of title to all elemental mercury that has accumulated in facilities in accordance with subsection (g)(2)(D), before January 1, 2020, and deliver the accumulated mercury to the facility designated under subsection (a) on the date on which the facility becomes operational;

''(ii) shall pay any applicable Federal permitting costs, including the costs for permits issued under section 3005(c) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6925(c)); and

''(iii) shall store, or pay the cost of storage of, until the time at which a facility designated in subsection (a) is operational, accumulated mercury to which the Secretary has title under this subparagraph in a facility that has been issued a permit under section 3005(c) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6925(c)).''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), in the first sentence, by striking ''paragraph (1)(C)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)(B)(iii)''; and

(3) in subsection (g)(2)—

(A) in the undesignated material at the end, by striking ''This subparagraph'' and inserting the following:

''(C) Subparagraph (B)'';

(B) in subparagraph (C) (as added by paragraph (1)), by inserting ''of that subparagraph'' before the period at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) A generator producing elemental mercury incidentally from the beneficiation or processing of ore or related pollution control activities, may accumulate the mercury produced onsite that is destined for a facility designated by the Secretary under subsection (a), for more than 90 days without a permit issued under section 3005(c) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6925(c)), and shall not be subject to the storage prohibition of section 3004(j) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 6924(j)), if—

''(i) the Secretary is unable to accept the mercury at a facility designated by the Secretary under subsection (a) for reasons beyond the control of the generator;

''(ii) the generator certifies in writing to the Secretary that the generator will ship the mercury to a designated facility when the Secretary is able to accept the mercury;

''(iii) the generator certifies in writing to the Secretary that the generator is storing only mercury the generator has produced or recovered onsite and will not sell, or otherwise place into commerce, the mercury; and

''(iv) the generator has obtained an identification number under section 262.12 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, and complies with the requirements described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 262.34(a) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this subparagraph).

''(E) MANAGEMENT STANDARDS FOR TEMPORARY STORAGE.—Not later than January 1, 2017, the Secretary, after consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and State agencies in affected States, shall develop and make available guidance that establishes procedures and standards for the management and short-term storage of elemental mercury at a generator covered under subparagraph (D), including requirements to ensure appropriate use of flasks or other suitable containers. Such procedures and standards shall be protective of human health and the environment and shall ensure that the elemental mercury is stored in a safe, secure, and effective manner. A generator may accumulate mercury in accordance with subparagraph (D) immediately upon enactment of this Act, and notwithstanding that guidance called for by this paragraph (E) has not been developed or made available.''.

(b) INTERIM STATUS.—Section 5(d)(1) of the Mercury Export Ban Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 6939f(d)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the fourth sentence, by striking ''in existence on or before January 1, 2013,''; and

(2) in the last sentence, by striking ''January 1, 2015'' and inserting ''January 1, 2020''.

(c) MERCURY INVENTORY.—Section 8(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(b)) (as amended by section 10(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(10) MERCURY.—

''(A) DEFINITION OF MERCURY.—In this paragraph, notwithstanding section 3(2)(B), the term 'mercury' means—

''(i) elemental mercury; and

''(ii) a mercury compound.

''(B) PUBLICATION.—Not later than April 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, the Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register an inventory of mercury supply, use, and trade in the United States.

''(C) PROCESS.—In carrying out the inventory under subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall—

''(i) identify any remaining manufacturing processes or products that intentionally add mercury; and

''(ii) recommend actions, including proposed revisions of Federal law (including regulations), to achieve further reductions in mercury use.

''(D) REPORTING.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—To assist in the preparation of the inventory under subparagraph (B), any person who manufactures mercury or mercury-added products or otherwise intentionally uses mercury in a manufacturing process shall make periodic reports to the Administrator, at such time and including such information as the Administrator shall determine by rule promulgated not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph.

''(ii) COORDINATION.—To avoid duplication, the Administrator shall coordinate the reporting under this subparagraph with the Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse.

''(iii) EXEMPTION.—This subparagraph shall not apply to a person engaged in the generation, handling, or management of mercury-containing waste, unless that person manufactures or recovers mercury in the management of that waste.''.

(d) PROHIBITION ON EXPORT OF CERTAIN MERCURY COMPOUNDS.—Section 12(c) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2611(c)) (as amended by section 13(3)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''AND MERCURY COMPOUNDS'' after ''MERCURY''; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) PROHIBITION ON EXPORT OF CERTAIN MERCURY COMPOUNDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective January 1, 2020, the export of the following mercury compounds is prohibited:

''(i) Mercury (I) chloride or calomel.

''(ii) Mercury (II) oxide.

''(iii) Mercury (II) sulfate.

''(iv) Mercury (II) nitrate.

''(v) Cinnabar or mercury sulphide.

''(vi) Any mercury compound that the Administrator, at the discretion of the Administrator, adds to the list by rule, on determining that exporting that mercury compound for the purpose of regenerating elemental mercury is technically feasible.

''(B) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, and as appropriate thereafter, the Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register a list of the mercury compounds that are prohibited from export under this paragraph.

''(C) PETITION.—Any person may petition the Administrator to add to the list of mercury compounds prohibited from export.

''(D) ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DISPOSAL.—This paragraph does not prohibit the export of mercury (I) chloride or calomel for environmentally sound disposal to member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, on the condition that no mercury or mercury compounds are to be recovered, recycled, or reclaimed for use, or directly reused.

''(E) REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator shall evaluate any exports of calomel for disposal that occurred since that date of enactment and shall submit to Congress a report that contains the following:

''(i) volumes and sources of calomel exported for disposal;

''(ii) receiving countries of such exports;

''(iii) methods of disposal used;

''(iv) issues, if any, presented by the export of calomel;

''(v) evaluation of calomel management options in the United States, if any, that are commercially available and comparable in cost and efficacy to methods being utilized in the receiving countries; and

''(vi) a recommendation regarding whether Congress should further limit or prohibit the export of calomel for disposal.

''(F) EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to affect the authority of the Administrator under Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).''.

SEC. 30. TREVOR'S LAW.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to provide the appropriate Federal agencies with the authority to help conduct investigations into potential cancer clusters;

(2) to ensure that Federal agencies have the authority to undertake actions to help address cancer clusters and factors that may contribute to the creation of potential cancer clusters; and

(3) to enable Federal agencies to coordinate with other Federal, State, and local agencies, institutes of higher education, and the public in investigating and addressing cancer clusters.

(b) DESIGNATION AND INVESTIGATION OF POTENTIAL CANCER CLUSTERS.—Part P of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 399V–6. DESIGNATION AND INVESTIGATION OF POTENTIAL CANCER CLUSTERS.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CANCER CLUSTER.—The term 'cancer cluster' means the incidence of a particular cancer within a population group, a geographical area, or a period of time that is greater than expected for such group, area, or period.

''(2) PARTICULAR CANCER.—The term 'particular cancer' means one specific type of cancer or a type of cancers scientifically proven to have the same cause.

''(3) POPULATION GROUP.—The term 'population group' means a group, for purposes of calculating cancer rates, defined by factors such as race, ethnicity, age, or gender.

''(b) CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION OF POTENTIAL CANCER CLUSTERS.—

''(1) DEVELOPMENT OF CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall develop criteria for the designation of potential cancer clusters.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The criteria developed under paragraph (1) shall consider, as appropriate—

''(A) a standard for cancer cluster identification and reporting protocols used to determine when cancer incidence is greater than would be typically observed;

''(B) scientific screening standards that ensure that a cluster of a particular cancer involves the same type of cancer, or types of cancers;

''(C) the population in which the cluster of a particular cancer occurs by factors such as race, ethnicity, age, and gender, for purposes of calculating cancer rates;

''(D) the boundaries of a geographic area in which a cluster of a particular cancer occurs so as not to create or obscure a potential cluster by selection of a specific area; and

''(E) the time period over which the number of cases of a particular cancer, or the calculation of an expected number of cases, occurs.

''(c) GUIDELINES FOR INVESTIGATION OF POTENTIAL CANCER CLUSTERS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists and representatives of State and local health departments, shall develop, publish, and periodically update guidelines for investigating potential cancer clusters. The guidelines shall—

''(1) require that investigations of cancer clusters—

''(A) use the criteria developed under subsection (b);

''(B) use the best available science; and

''(C) rely on a weight of the scientific evidence;

''(2) provide standardized methods of reviewing and categorizing data, including from health surveillance systems and reports of potential cancer clusters; and

''(3) provide guidance for using appropriate epidemiological and other approaches for investigations.

''(d) INVESTIGATION OF CANCER CLUSTERS.—

''(1) SECRETARY DISCRETION.—The Secretary—

''(A) in consultation with representatives of the relevant State and local health departments, shall consider whether it is appropriate to conduct an investigation of a potential cancer cluster; and

''(B) in conducting investigations shall have the discretion to prioritize certain potential cancer clusters, based on the availability of resources.

''(2) COORDINATION.—In investigating potential cancer clusters, the Secretary shall coordinate with agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services and other Federal agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency.

''(3) BIOMONITORING.—In investigating potential cancer clusters, the Secretary shall rely on all appropriate biomonitoring information collected under other Federal programs, such as the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. The Secretary may provide technical assistance for relevant biomonitoring studies of other Federal agencies.

''(e) DUTIES.—The Secretary shall—

''(1) ensure that appropriate staff of agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services are prepared to provide timely assistance, to the extent practicable, upon receiving a request to investigate a potential cancer cluster from a State or local health authority;

''(2) maintain staff expertise in epidemiology, toxicology, data analysis, environmental health and cancer surveillance, exposure assessment, pediatric health, pollution control, community outreach, health education, laboratory sampling and analysis, spatial mapping, and informatics;

''(3) consult with community members as investigations into potential cancer clusters are conducted, as the Secretary determines appropriate;

''(4) collect, store, and disseminate reports on investigations of potential cancer clusters, the possible causes of such clusters, and the actions taken to address such clusters; and

''(5) provide technical assistance for investigating cancer clusters to State and local health departments through existing programs, such as the Epi-Aids program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Assessments of Chemical Exposures program of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.''.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SHIMKUS

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Mr. Shimkus moves that the House concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 2576 with an amendment inserting the text of Rules Committee Print 114–54, modified by the amendment printed in House Report 114–590, in lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate.

The text of the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the text is as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

TITLE I—CHEMICAL SAFETY

SEC. 2. FINDINGS, POLICY, AND INTENT.

Section 2(c) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601(c)) is amended by striking ''proposes to take'' and inserting ''proposes as provided''.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

Section 3 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2602) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (14) as paragraphs (5), (6), (8), (9), (10), (11), (13), (14), (15), (16), and (17), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) The term 'conditions of use' means the circumstances, as determined by the Administrator, under which a chemical substance is intended, known, or reasonably foreseen to be manufactured, processed, distributed in commerce, used, or disposed of.'';

(3) by inserting after paragraph (6), as so redesignated, the following:

''(7) The term 'guidance' means any significant written guidance of general applicability prepared by the Administrator.''; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (11), as so redesignated, the following:

''(12) The term 'potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation' means a group of individuals within the general population identified by the Administrator who, due to either greater susceptibility or greater exposure, may be at greater risk than the general population of adverse health effects from exposure to a chemical substance or mixture, such as infants, children, pregnant women, workers, or the elderly.''.

SEC. 4. TESTING OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES.

Section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2603) is amended—

(1) by striking ''standards'' each place it appears and inserting ''protocols and methodologies'';

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''If the Administrator finds'' and inserting ''(1) If the Administrator finds'';

(B) in paragraph (1), as so designated—

(i) by striking ''(1)(A)(i)'' and inserting ''(A)(i)(I)'';

(ii) by striking ''(ii)'' each place it appears and inserting ''(II)'';

(iii) by striking ''are insufficient data'' and inserting ''is insufficient information'' each place it appears;

(iv) by striking ''(iii)'' each place it appears and inserting ''(III)'';

(v) by striking ''such data'' and inserting ''such information'' each place it appears;

(vi) by striking ''(B)(i)'' and inserting ''(ii)(I)'';

(vii) by striking ''(I)'' and inserting ''(aa)'';

(viii) by striking ''(II)'' and inserting ''(bb)'';

(ix) by striking ''(2)'' and inserting ''(B)''; and

(x) in the matter following subparagraph (B), as so redesignated—

(I) by inserting '', or, in the case of a chemical substance or mixture described in subparagraph (A)(i), by rule, order, or consent agreement,'' after ''rule'';

(II) by striking ''data'' each place it appears and inserting ''information''; and

(III) by striking ''and which are relevant'' and inserting ''and which is relevant''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) ADDITIONAL TESTING AUTHORITY.—In addition to the authority provided under paragraph (1), the Administrator may, by rule, order, or consent agreement—

''(A) require the development of new information relating to a chemical substance or mixture if the Administrator determines that the information is necessary—

''(i) to review a notice under section 5 or to perform a risk evaluation under section 6(b);

''(ii) to implement a requirement imposed in a rule, order, or consent agreement under subsection (e) or (f) of section 5 or in a rule promulgated under section 6(a);

''(iii) at the request of a Federal implementing authority under another Federal law, to meet the regulatory testing needs of that authority with regard to toxicity and exposure; or

''(iv) pursuant to section 12(a)(2); and

''(B) require the development of new information for the purposes of prioritizing a chemical substance under section 6(b) only if the Administrator determines that such information is necessary to establish the priority of the substance, subject to the limitations that—

''(i) not later than 90 days after the date of receipt of information regarding a chemical substance complying with a rule, order, or consent agreement under this subparagraph, the Administrator shall designate the chemical substance as a high-priority substance or a low-priority substance; and

''(ii) information required by the Administrator under this subparagraph shall not be required for the purposes of establishing or implementing a minimum information requirement of broader applicability.

''(3) STATEMENT OF NEED.—When requiring the development of new information relating to a chemical substance or mixture under paragraph (2), the Administrator shall identify the need for the new information, describe how information reasonably available to the Administrator was used to inform the decision to require new information, explain the basis for any decision that requires the use of vertebrate animals, and, as applicable, explain why issuance of an order is warranted instead of promulgating a rule or entering into a consent agreement.

''(4) TIERED TESTING.—When requiring the development of new information under this subsection, the Administrator shall employ a tiered screening and testing process, under which the results of screening-level tests or assessments of available information inform the decision as to whether 1 or more additional tests are necessary, unless information available to the Administrator justifies more advanced testing of potential health or environmental effects or potential exposure without first conducting screening-level testing.'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''test data'' and inserting ''information'';

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''data'' and inserting ''information''; and

(iii) in the matter following subparagraph (C), by striking ''data'' and inserting ''information'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ''test data'' and inserting ''information'';

(II) by inserting ''Protocols and methodologies for the development of information may also be prescribed for the assessment of exposure or exposure potential to humans or the environment.'' after the first sentence; and

(III) by striking ''hierarchical tests'' and inserting ''tiered testing''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''data'' and inserting ''information'';

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''data'' each place it appears and inserting ''information'';

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''or (C), as applicable,'' after ''subparagraph (B)'';

(iii) by striking ''(a)(1)(A)(ii) or (a)(1)(B)(ii)'' each place it appears in subparagraph (B) and inserting ''(a)(1)(A)(i)(II) or (a)(1)(A)(ii)(II)'';

(iv) in subparagraph (B), in the matter before clause (i), by striking ''subsection (a)'' and inserting ''subsection (a)(1)''; and

(v) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) A rule or order under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) may require the development of information by any person who manufactures or processes, or intends to manufacture or process, a chemical substance or mixture subject to the rule or order.'';

(D) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking ''of data'' each place it appears and inserting ''of information''; and

(ii) by striking ''test data'' each place it appears and inserting ''information''; and

(E) by striking paragraph (5);

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''data'' and inserting ''information'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''data'' each place it appears and inserting ''information'';

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''test data'' each place it appears and inserting ''information''; and

(ii) by striking ''such data'' each place it appears and inserting ''such information''; and

(D) in paragraph (4) by striking ''test data'' each place it appears and inserting ''information'';

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking ''test data'' each place it appears and inserting ''information'';

(B) by striking ''such data'' each place it appears and inserting ''such information''; and

(C) by striking ''for which data have'' and inserting ''for which information has'';

(6) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ''promulgation of a rule'' and inserting ''development of information''; and

(II) by striking ''data'' each place it appears and inserting ''information''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''either initiate a rulemaking proceeding under subsection (a) or if such a proceeding is not initiated within such period, publish in the Federal Register the Administrator's reason for not initiating such a proceeding'' and insert ''issue an order, enter into a consent agreement, or initiate a rulemaking proceeding under subsection (a), or, if such an order or consent agreement is not issued or such a proceeding is not initiated within

such period, publish in the Federal Register the Administrator's reason for not issuing such an order, entering into such a consent agreement, or initiating such a proceeding''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(i) by striking ''eight members'' and inserting ''ten members''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(ix) One member appointed by the Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission from Commissioners or employees of the Commission.

''(x) One member appointed by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs from employees of the Food and Drug Administration.'';

(7) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''test data'' and inserting ''information''; and

(B) in the matter following paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''or will present'';

(ii) by striking ''from cancer, gene mutations, or birth defects'';

(iii) by striking ''data or'';

(iv) by striking ''appropriate'' and inserting ''applicable''; and

(v) by inserting '', made without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors,'' after ''publish in the Federal Register a finding'';

(8) in subsection (g)—

(A) by amending the subsection heading to read as follows:''PETITION FOR PROTOCOLS AND METHODOLOGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION'';

(B) by striking ''test data'' each place it appears and inserting ''information''; and

(C) by striking ''submit data'' and inserting ''submit information''; and

(9) by adding at the end the following:

''(h) REDUCTION OF TESTING ON VERTEBRATES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall reduce and replace, to the extent practicable, scientifically justified, and consistent with the policies of this title, the use of vertebrate animals in the testing of chemical substances or mixtures under this title by—

''(A) prior to making a request or adopting a requirement for testing using vertebrate animals, and in accordance with subsection (a)(3), taking into consideration, as appropriate and to the extent practicable and scientifically justified, reasonably available existing information, including—

''(i) toxicity information;

''(ii) computational toxicology and bioinformatics; and

''(iii) high-throughput screening methods and the prediction models of those methods; and

''(B) encouraging and facilitating—

''(i) the use of scientifically valid test methods and strategies that reduce or replace the use of vertebrate animals while providing information of equivalent or better scientific quality and relevance that will support regulatory decisions under this title;

''(ii) the grouping of 2 or more chemical substances into scientifically appropriate categories in cases in which testing of a chemical substance would provide scientifically valid and useful information on other chemical substances in the category; and

''(iii) the formation of industry consortia to jointly conduct testing to avoid unnecessary duplication of tests, provided that such consortia make all information from such testing available to the Administrator.

''(2) IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVE TESTING METHODS.—To promote the development and timely incorporation of new scientifically valid test methods and strategies that are not based on vertebrate animals, the Administrator shall—

''(A) not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, develop a strategic plan to promote the development and implementation of alternative test methods and strategies to reduce, refine, or replace vertebrate animal testing and provide information of equivalent or better scientific quality and relevance for assessing risks of injury to health or the environment of chemical substances or mixtures through, for example—

''(i) computational toxicology and bioinformatics;

''(ii) high-throughput screening methods;

''(iii) testing of categories of chemical substances;

''(iv) tiered testing methods;

''(v) in vitro studies;

''(vi) systems biology;

''(vii) new or revised methods identified by validation bodies such as the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods or the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; or

''(viii) industry consortia that develop information submitted under this title;

''(B) as practicable, ensure that the strategic plan developed under subparagraph (A) is reflected in the development of requirements for testing under this section;

''(C) include in the strategic plan developed under subparagraph (A) a list, which the Administrator shall update on a regular basis, of particular alternative test methods or strategies the Administrator has identified that do not require new vertebrate animal testing and are scientifically reliable, relevant, and capable of providing information of equivalent or better scientific reliability and quality to that which would be obtained from vertebrate animal testing;

''(D) provide an opportunity for public notice and comment on the contents of the plan developed under subparagraph (A), including the criteria for considering scientific reliability and relevance of the test methods and strategies that may be identified pursuant to subparagraph (C);

''(E) beginning on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, and every 5 years thereafter, submit to Congress a report that describes the progress made in implementing the plan developed under subparagraph (A) and goals for future alternative test methods and strategies implementation; and

''(F) prioritize and, to the extent consistent with available resources and the Administrator's other responsibilities under this title, carry out performance assessment, validation, and translational studies to accelerate the development of scientifically valid test methods and strategies that reduce, refine, or replace the use of vertebrate animals, including minimizing duplication, in any testing under this title.

''(3) VOLUNTARY TESTING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Any person developing information for submission under this title on a voluntary basis and not pursuant to any request or requirement by the Administrator shall first attempt to develop the information by means of an alternative test method or strategy identified by the Administrator pursuant to paragraph (2)(C), if the Administrator has identified such a test method or strategy for the development of such information, before conducting new vertebrate animal testing.

''(B) EFFECT OF PARAGRAPH.—Nothing in this paragraph shall, under any circumstance, limit or restrict the submission of any existing information to the Administrator.

''(C) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAW.—A violation of this paragraph shall not be a prohibited act under section 15.

''(D) REVIEW OF MEANS.—This paragraph authorizes, but does not require, the Administrator to review the means by which a person conducted testing described in subparagraph (A).''.

SEC. 5. MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING NOTICES.

Section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2604) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''Except as provided in'' and inserting ''(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph and'';

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively;

(iii) by striking all that follows ''significant new use'' and inserting a period; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) A person may take the actions described in subparagraph (A) if—

''(i) such person submits to the Administrator, at least 90 days before such manufacture or processing, a notice, in accordance with subsection (d), of such person's intention to manufacture or process such substance and such person complies with any applicable requirement of, or imposed pursuant to, subsection (b), (e), or (f); and

''(ii) the Administrator—

''(I) conducts a review of the notice; and

''(II) makes a determination under subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (3) and takes the actions required in association with that determination under such subparagraph within the applicable review period.''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(3) REVIEW AND DETERMINATION.—Within the applicable review period, subject to section 18, the Administrator shall review such notice and determine—

''(A) that the relevant chemical substance or significant new use presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors, including an unreasonable risk to a potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation identified as relevant by the Administrator under the conditions of use, in which case the Administrator shall take the actions required under subsection (f);

''(B) that—

''(i) the information available to the Administrator is insufficient to permit a reasoned evaluation of the health and environmental effects of the relevant chemical substance or significant new use; or

''(ii)(I) in the absence of sufficient information to permit the Administrator to make such an evaluation, the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of such substance, or any combination of such activities, may present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors, including an unreasonable risk to a potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation identified as relevant by the Administrator; or

''(II) such substance is or will be produced in substantial quantities, and such substance either enters or may reasonably be anticipated to enter the environment in substantial quantities or there is or may be significant or substantial human exposure to the substance,

in which case the Administrator shall take the actions required under subsection (e); or

''(C) that the relevant chemical substance or significant new use is not likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors, including an unreasonable risk to a potentially

exposed or susceptible subpopulation identified as relevant by the Administrator under the conditions of use, in which case the submitter of the notice may commence manufacture of the chemical substance or manufacture or processing for a significant new use.

''(4) FAILURE TO RENDER DETERMINATION.—

''(A) FAILURE TO RENDER DETERMINATION.—If the Administrator fails to make a determination on a notice under paragraph (3) by the end of the applicable review period and the notice has not been withdrawn by the submitter, the Administrator shall refund to the submitter all applicable fees charged to the submitter for review of the notice pursuant to section 26(b), and the Administrator shall not be relieved of any requirement to make such determination.

''(B) LIMITATIONS.—(i) A refund of applicable fees under subparagraph (A) shall not be made if the Administrator certifies that the submitter has not provided information required under subsection (b) or has otherwise unduly delayed the process such that the Administrator is unable to render a determination within the applicable review period.

''(ii) A failure of the Administrator to render a decision shall not be deemed to constitute a withdrawal of the notice.

''(iii) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as relieving the Administrator or the submitter of the notice from any requirement of this section.

''(5) ARTICLE CONSIDERATION.—The Administrator may require notification under this section for the import or processing of a chemical substance as part of an article or category of articles under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) if the Administrator makes an affirmative finding in a rule under paragraph (2) that the reasonable potential for exposure to the chemical substance through the article or category of articles subject to the rule justifies notification.'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''TEST DATA'' and inserting ''INFORMATION'';

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ''test data'' and inserting ''information''; and

(II) by striking ''such data'' and inserting ''such information''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking ''test data'' and inserting ''information'';

(II) by striking ''subsection (a)(1)(A)'' and inserting ''subsection (a)(1)(A)(i)''; and

(III) by striking ''subsection (a)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''subsection (a)(1)(A)(ii)'';

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ''test data'' in clause (ii) and inserting ''information'';

(II) by striking ''shall'' and inserting ''may''; and

(III) by striking ''data prescribed'' and inserting ''information prescribed''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking ''Data'' and inserting ''Information'';

(II) by striking ''data'' both places it appears and inserting ''information'';

(III) by striking ''show'' and inserting ''shows'';

(IV) by striking ''subsection (a)(1)(A)'' in clause (i) and inserting ''subsection (a)(1)(A)(i)''; and

(V) by striking ''subsection (a)(1)(B)'' in clause (ii) and inserting ''subsection (a)(1)(A)(ii)'';

(D) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''Data'' and inserting ''Information''; and

(ii) by striking ''paragraph (1) or (2)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection or under subsection (e)''; and

(E) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(i), by inserting '', without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors'' after ''health or the environment''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking '', except that'' and all that follows through ''subparagraph (A)'';

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''NOTICE'' and inserting ''REVIEW''; and

(B) by striking ''before which'' and all that follows through ''subsection may begin'';

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking ''test data'' in paragraph (1)(B) and inserting ''information'';

(B) by striking ''data'' each place it appears in paragraph (1)(C) and paragraph (2) and inserting ''information'';

(C) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''uses or intended uses of such substance'' and inserting ''uses of such substance identified in the notice''; and

(D) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''for which the notification period prescribed by subsection (a), (b), or (c)'' and inserting ''for which the applicable review period''; and

(ii) by striking ''such notification period'' and inserting ''such period'';

(5) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ''; and'' and inserting ''; or'';

(ii) in clause (ii)(I), by inserting ''without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors, including an unreasonable risk to a potentially exposed subpopulation identified as relevant by the Administrator under the conditions of use;'' after ''health or the environment,''; and

(iii) in the matter after clause (ii)(II)—

(I) by striking ''may issue a proposed order'' and inserting ''shall issue an order'';

(II) by striking ''notification period applicable to the manufacturing or processing of such substance under subsection (a), (b), (c)'' and inserting ''applicable review period''; and

(III) by inserting ''to the extent necessary to protect against an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors, including an unreasonable risk to a potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation identified as relevant by the Administrator under the conditions of use, and the submitter of the notice may commence manufacture of the chemical substance, or manufacture or processing of the chemical substance for a significant new use, including while any required information is being developed, only in compliance with the order'' before the period at the end;

(B) in paragraph (1)(B)—

(i) by striking ''A proposed order'' and inserting ''An order'';

(ii) by striking ''notification period applicable to the manufacture or processing of such substance under subsection (a), (b), (c)'' and inserting ''applicable review period''; and

(iii) by striking ''of the proposed order'' and inserting ''of the order'';

(C) by striking paragraph (1)(C); and

(D) by striking paragraph (2);

(6) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''finds that there is a reasonable basis to conclude that the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of a chemical substance with'' and inserting ''determines that a chemical substance or significant new use with'';

(ii) by striking '', or that any combination of such activities,'';

(iii) by striking ''or will present'';

(iv) by striking ''before a rule promulgated under section 6 can protect against such risk,'' and inserting '', without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors, including an unreasonable risk to a potentially exposed subpopulation identified as relevant by the Administrator under the conditions of use,''; and

(v) by striking ''notification period applicable under subsection (a), (b), or (c) to the manufacturing or processing of such substance'' and inserting ''applicable review period'';

(B) in paragraph (2), the matter following subparagraph (C), by striking ''Section 6(d)(2)(B)'' and inserting ''Section 6(d)(3)(B)'';

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ''Administrator may'' and all that follows through ''issue a proposed order to prohibit the'' and inserting ''Administrator may issue an order to prohibit or limit the''; and

(II) by striking ''under paragraph (1)'' and all that follows through ''processing of such substance.'' and inserting ''under paragraph (1). Such order shall take effect on the expiration of the applicable review period.'';

(ii) by striking subparagraph (B) and redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B);

(iii) in subparagraph (B), as so redesignated—

(I) by striking ''subparagraphs (B) and (C)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (B)'';

(II) by striking ''clause (i) of''; and

(III) by striking ''; and the provisions of subparagraph (C) of subsection (e)(2) shall apply with respect to an injunction issued under subparagraph (B)''; and

(iv) by striking subparagraph (D); and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) TREATMENT OF NONCONFORMING USES.—Not later than 90 days after taking an action under paragraph (2) or (3) or issuing an order under subsection (e) relating to a chemical substance with respect to which the Administrator has made a determination under subsection (a)(3)(A) or (B), the Administrator shall consider whether to promulgate a rule pursuant to subsection (a)(2) that identifies as a significant new use any manufacturing, processing, use, distribution in commerce, or disposal of the chemical substance that does not conform to the restrictions imposed by the action or order, and, as applicable, initiate such a rulemaking or publish a statement describing the reasons of the Administrator for not initiating such a rulemaking.

''(5) WORKPLACE EXPOSURES.—To the extent practicable, the Administrator shall consult with the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health prior to adopting any prohibition or other restriction relating to a chemical substance with respect to which the Administrator has made a determination under subsection (a)(3)(A) or (B) to address workplace exposures.'';

(7) by amending subsection (g) to read as follows:

''(g) STATEMENT ON ADMINISTRATOR FINDING.—If the Administrator finds in accordance with subsection (a)(3)(C) that a chemical substance or significant new use is not likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, then notwithstanding any remaining portion of the applicable review period, the submitter of the notice may commence manufacture of the chemical substance or manufacture or processing for the significant new use, and the Administrator shall make public a statement of the Administrator's finding. Such a statement shall be submitted for publication in the Federal Register as soon as is practicable before the expiration of such period. Publication of such statement in accordance

with the preceding sentence is not a prerequisite to the manufacturing or processing of the substance with respect to which the statement is to be published.'';

(8) in subsection (h)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting '', including an unreasonable risk to a potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation identified by the Administrator for the specific conditions of use identified in the application'' after ''health or the environment'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''data'' each place it appears and inserting ''information''; and

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking ''. A rule promulgated'' and all that follows through ''section 6(c)'' and inserting '', including an unreasonable risk to a potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation identified by the Administrator under the conditions of use''; and

(9) by amending subsection (i) to read as follows:

''(i) DEFINITIONS.—(1) For purposes of this section, the terms 'manufacture' and 'process' mean manufacturing or processing for commercial purposes.

''(2) For purposes of this Act, the term 'requirement' as used in this section shall not displace any statutory or common law.

''(3) For purposes of this section, the term 'applicable review period' means the period starting on the date the Administrator receives a notice under subsection (a)(1) and ending 90 days after that date, or on such date as is provided for in subsection (b)(1) or (c).''.

SEC. 6. PRIORITIZATION, RISK EVALUATION, AND REGULATION OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES.

Section 6 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2605) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting ''**PRIORITIZATION, RISK EVALUATION, AND REGULATION OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES**'';

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''finds that there is a reasonable basis to conclude'' and inserting ''determines in accordance with subsection (b)(4)(A)'';

(B) by striking ''or will present'';

(C) by inserting ''and subject to section 18, and in accordance with subsection (c)(2),'' after ''shall by rule'';

(D) by striking ''to protect adequately against such risk using the least burdensome requirements'' and inserting ''so that the chemical substance or mixture no longer presents such risk'';

(E) by inserting ''or otherwise restricting'' after ''prohibiting'' in paragraphs (1)(A) and (2)(A);

(F) by inserting ''minimum'' before ''warnings'' both places it appears in paragraph (3);

(G) by striking ''and monitor or conduct tests'' and inserting ''or monitor or conduct tests'' in paragraph (4); and

(H) in paragraph (7)—

(i) by striking ''such unreasonable risk of injury'' and inserting ''such determination''; and

(ii) by striking ''such risk of injury'' and inserting ''such determination'';

(3) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

''(b) RISK EVALUATIONS.—

''(1) PRIORITIZATION FOR RISK EVALUATIONS.—

''(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROCESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator shall establish, by rule, a risk-based screening process, including criteria for designating chemical substances as high-priority substances for risk evaluations or low-priority substances for which risk evaluations are not warranted at the time. The process to designate the priority of chemical substances shall include a consideration of the hazard and exposure potential of a chemical substance or a category of chemical substances (including consideration of persistence and bioaccumulation, potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations and storage near significant sources of drinking water), the conditions of use or significant changes in the conditions of use of the chemical substance, and the volume or significant changes in the volume of the chemical substance manufactured or processed.

''(B) IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITIES FOR RISK EVALUATION.—

''(i) HIGH-PRIORITY SUBSTANCES.—The Administrator shall designate as a high-priority substance a chemical substance that the Administrator concludes, without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors, may present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment because of a potential hazard and a potential route of exposure under the conditions of use, including an unreasonable risk to a potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation identified as relevant by the Administrator.

''(ii) LOW-PRIORITY SUBSTANCES.—The Administrator shall designate a chemical substance as a low-priority substance if the Administrator concludes, based on information sufficient to establish, without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors, that such substance does not meet the standard identified in clause (i) for designating a chemical substance a high-priority substance.

''(C) INFORMATION REQUEST AND REVIEW AND PROPOSED AND FINAL PRIORITIZATION DESIGNATION.—The rulemaking required in subparagraph (A) shall ensure that the time required to make a priority designation of a chemical substance be no shorter than nine months and no longer than 1 year, and that the process for such designations includes—

''(i) a requirement that the Administrator request interested persons to submit relevant information on a chemical substance that the Administrator has initiated the prioritization process on, before proposing a priority designation for the chemical substance, and provide 90 days for such information to be provided;

''(ii) a requirement that the Administrator publish each proposed designation of a chemical substance as a high- or low-priority substance, along with an identification of the information, analysis, and basis used to make the proposed designations, and provide 90 days for public comment on each such proposed designation; and

''(iii) a process by which the Administrator may extend the deadline in clause (i) for up to three months in order to receive or evaluate information required to be submitted in accordance with section 4(a)(2)(B), subject to the limitation that if the information available to the Administrator at the end of such an extension remains insufficient to enable the designation of the chemical substance as a low-priority substance, the Administrator shall designate the chemical substance as a high-priority substance.

''(2) INITIAL RISK EVALUATIONS AND SUBSEQUENT DESIGNATIONS OF HIGH- AND LOW-PRIORITY SUBSTANCES.—

''(A) INITIAL RISK EVALUATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator shall ensure that risk evaluations are being conducted on 10 chemical substances drawn from the 2014 update of the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments and shall publish the list of such chemical substances during the 180 day period.

''(B) ADDITIONAL RISK EVALUATIONS.—Not later than three and one half years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator shall ensure that risk evaluations are being conducted on at least 20 high-priority substances and that at least 20 chemical substances have been designated as low-priority substances, subject to the limitation that at least 50 percent of all chemical substances on which risk evaluations are being conducted by the Administrator are drawn from the 2014 update of the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments.

''(C) CONTINUING DESIGNATIONS AND RISK EVALUATIONS.—The Administrator shall continue to designate priority substances and conduct risk evaluations in accordance with this subsection at a pace consistent with the ability of the Administrator to complete risk evaluations in accordance with the deadlines under paragraph (4)(G).

''(D) PREFERENCE.—In designating high-priority substances, the Administrator shall give preference to—

''(i) chemical substances that are listed in the 2014 update of the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments as having a Persistence and Bioaccumulation Score of 3; and

''(ii) chemical substances that are listed in the 2014 update of the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments that are known human carcinogens and have high acute and chronic toxicity.

''(E) METALS AND METAL COMPOUNDS.—In identifying priorities for risk evaluation and conducting risk evaluations of metals and metal compounds, the Administrator shall use the Framework for Metals Risk Assessment of the Office of the Science Advisor, Risk Assessment Forum, and dated March 2007, or a successor document that addresses metals risk assessment and is peer reviewed by the Science Advisory Board.

''(3) INITIATION OF RISK EVALUATIONS; DESIGNATIONS.—

''(A) RISK EVALUATION INITIATION.—Upon designating a chemical substance as a high-priority substance, the Administrator shall initiate a risk evaluation on the substance.

''(B) REVISION.—The Administrator may revise the designation of a low-priority substance based on information made available to the Administrator.

''(C) ONGOING DESIGNATIONS.—The Administrator shall designate at least one high-priority substance upon the completion of each risk evaluation (other than risk evaluations for chemical substances designated under paragraph (4)(C)(ii)).

''(4) RISK EVALUATION PROCESS AND DEADLINES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall conduct risk evaluations pursuant to this paragraph to determine whether a chemical substance presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors, including an unreasonable risk to a potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation identified as relevant to the risk evaluation by the Administrator, under the conditions of use.

''(B) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROCESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator shall establish, by rule, a process to conduct risk evaluations in accordance with subparagraph (A).

''(C) REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator shall conduct and publish risk evaluations, in accordance with the rule promulgated under subparagraph (B), for a chemical substance—

''(i) that has been identified under paragraph (2)(A) or designated under paragraph (1)(B)(i); and

''(ii) subject to subparagraph (E), that a manufacturer of the chemical substance has

requested, in a form and manner and using the criteria prescribed by the Administrator in the rule promulgated under subparagraph (B), be subjected to a risk evaluation.

''(D) SCOPE.—The Administrator shall, not later than 6 months after the initiation of a risk evaluation, publish the scope of the risk evaluation to be conducted, including the hazards, exposures, conditions of use, and the potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations the Administrator expects to consider, and, for each designation of a high-priority substance, ensure not less than 12 months between the initiation of the prioritization process for the chemical substance and the publication of the scope of the risk evaluation for the chemical substance, and for risk evaluations conducted on chemical substances that have been identified under paragraph (2)(A) or selected under subparagraph (E)(iv)(II) of this paragraph, ensure not less than 3 months before the Administrator publishes the scope of the risk evaluation.

''(E) LIMITATION AND CRITERIA.—

''(i) PERCENTAGE REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator shall ensure that, of the number of chemical substances that undergo a risk evaluation under clause (i) of subparagraph (C), the number of chemical substances undergoing a risk evaluation under clause (ii) of subparagraph (C) is—

''(I) not less than 25 percent, if sufficient requests are made under clause (ii) of subparagraph (C); and

''(II) not more than 50 percent.

''(ii) REQUESTED RISK EVALUATIONS.—Requests for risk evaluations under subparagraph (C)(ii) shall be subject to the payment of fees pursuant to section 26(b), and the Administrator shall not expedite or otherwise provide special treatment to such risk evaluations.

''(iii) PREFERENCE.—In deciding whether to grant requests under subparagraph (C)(ii), the Administrator shall give preference to requests for risk evaluations on chemical substances for which the Administrator determines that restrictions imposed by 1 or more States have the potential to have a significant impact on interstate commerce or health or the environment.

''(iv) EXCEPTIONS.—(I) Chemical substances for which requests have been granted under subparagraph (C)(ii) shall not be subject to section 18(b).

''(II) Requests for risk evaluations on chemical substances which are made under subparagraph (C)(ii) and that are drawn from the 2014 update of the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments shall be granted at the discretion of the Administrator and not be subject to clause (i)(II).

''(F) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting a risk evaluation under this subsection, the Administrator shall—

''(i) integrate and assess available information on hazards and exposures for the conditions of use of the chemical substance, including information that is relevant to specific risks of injury to health or the environment and information on potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations identified as relevant by the Administrator;

''(ii) describe whether aggregate or sentinel exposures to a chemical substance under the conditions of use were considered, and the basis for that consideration;

''(iii) not consider costs or other nonrisk factors;

''(iv) take into account, where relevant, the likely duration, intensity, frequency, and number of exposures under the conditions of use of the chemical substance; and

''(v) describe the weight of the scientific evidence for the identified hazard and exposure.

''(G) DEADLINES.—The Administrator—

''(i) shall complete a risk evaluation for a chemical substance as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 years after the date on which the Administrator initiates the risk evaluation under subparagraph (C); and

''(ii) may extend the deadline for a risk evaluation for not more than 6 months.

''(H) NOTICE AND COMMENT.—The Administrator shall provide no less than 30 days public notice and an opportunity for comment on a draft risk evaluation prior to publishing a final risk evaluation.'';

(4) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

''(c) PROMULGATION OF SUBSECTION (a) RULES.—

''(1) DEADLINES.—If the Administrator determines that a chemical substance presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment in accordance with subsection (b)(4)(A), the Administrator—

''(A) shall propose in the Federal Register a rule under subsection (a) for the chemical substance not later than 1 year after the date on which the final risk evaluation regarding the chemical substance is published;

''(B) shall publish in the Federal Register a final rule not later than 2 years after the date on which the final risk evaluation regarding the chemical substance is published; and

''(C) may extend the deadlines under this paragraph for not more than two years, subject to the condition that the aggregate length of extensions under this subparagraph and subsection (b)(4)(G)(ii) does not exceed two years, and subject to the limitation that the Administrator may not extend a deadline for the publication of a proposed or final rule regarding a chemical substance drawn from the 2014 update of the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments or a chemical substance that, with respect to persistence and bioaccumulation, scores high for 1 and either high or moderate for the other, pursuant to the TSCA Work Plan Chemicals Methods Document published by the Administrator in February 2012 (or a successor scoring system), without adequate public justification that demonstrates, following a review of the information reasonably available to the Administrator, that the Administrator cannot complete the proposed or final rule without additional information regarding the chemical substance.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR RULE.—

''(A) STATEMENT OF EFFECTS.—In proposing and promulgating a rule under subsection (a) with respect to a chemical substance or mixture, the Administrator shall consider and publish a statement based on reasonably available information with respect to—

''(i) the effects of the chemical substance or mixture on health and the magnitude of the exposure of human beings to the chemical substance or mixture;

''(ii) the effects of the chemical substance or mixture on the environment and the magnitude of the exposure of the environment to such substance or mixture;

''(iii) the benefits of the chemical substance or mixture for various uses; and

''(iv) the reasonably ascertainable economic consequences of the rule, including consideration of—

''(I) the likely effect of the rule on the national economy, small business, technological innovation, the environment, and public health;

''(II) the costs and benefits of the proposed and final regulatory action and of the 1 or more primary alternative regulatory actions considered by the Administrator; and

''(III) the cost effectiveness of the proposed regulatory action and of the 1 or more primary alternative regulatory actions considered by the Administrator.

''(B) SELECTING REQUIREMENTS.—In selecting among prohibitions and other restrictions, the Administrator shall factor in, to the extent practicable, the considerations under subparagraph (A) in accordance with subsection (a).

''(C) CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES.—Based on the information published under subparagraph (A), in deciding whether to prohibit or restrict in a manner that substantially prevents a specific condition of use of a chemical substance or mixture, and in setting an appropriate transition period for such action, the Administrator shall consider, to the extent practicable, whether technically and economically feasible alternatives that benefit health or the environment, compared to the use so proposed to be prohibited or restricted, will be reasonably available as a substitute when the proposed prohibition or other restriction takes effect.

''(D) REPLACEMENT PARTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall exempt replacement parts for complex durable goods and complex consumer goods that are designed prior to the date of publication in the Federal Register of the rule under subsection (a), unless the Administrator finds that such replacement parts contribute significantly to the risk, identified in a risk evaluation conducted under subsection (b)(4)(A), to the general population or to an identified potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation.

''(ii) DEFINITIONS.—In this subparagraph—

''(I) the term 'complex consumer goods' means electronic or mechanical devices composed of multiple manufactured components, with an intended useful life of 3 or more years, where the product is typically not consumed, destroyed, or discarded after a single use, and the components of which would be impracticable to redesign or replace; and

''(II) the term 'complex durable goods' means manufactured goods composed of 100 or more manufactured components, with an intended useful life of 5 or more years, where the product is typically not consumed, destroyed, or discarded after a single use.

''(E) ARTICLES.—In selecting among prohibitions and other restrictions, the Administrator shall apply such prohibitions or other restrictions to an article or category of articles containing the chemical substance or mixture only to the extent necessary to address the identified risks from exposure to the chemical substance or mixture from the article or category of articles so that the substance or mixture does not present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment identified in the risk evaluation conducted in accordance with subsection (b)(4)(A).

''(3) PROCEDURES.—When prescribing a rule under subsection (a) the Administrator shall proceed in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code (without regard to any reference in such section to sections 556 and 557 of such title), and shall also—

''(A) publish a notice of proposed rulemaking stating with particularity the reason for the proposed rule;

''(B) allow interested persons to submit written data, views, and arguments, and make all such submissions publicly available;

''(C) promulgate a final rule based on the matter in the rulemaking record; and

''(D) make and publish with the rule the determination described in subsection (a).'';

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(B) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In any rule under subsection (a), the Administrator shall—

''(A) specify the date on which it shall take effect, which date shall be as soon as practicable;

''(B) except as provided in subparagraphs (C) and (D), specify mandatory compliance dates for all of the requirements under a rule under subsection (a), which shall be as soon as practicable, but not later than 5 years after the date of promulgation of the rule, except in a case of a use exempted under subsection (g);

''(C) specify mandatory compliance dates for the start of ban or phase-out requirements under a rule under subsection (a), which shall be as soon as practicable, but not later than 5 years after the date of promulgation of the rule, except in the case of a use exempted under subsection (g);

''(D) specify mandatory compliance dates for full implementation of ban or phase-out requirements under a rule under subsection (a), which shall be as soon as practicable; and

''(E) provide for a reasonable transition period.

''(2) VARIABILITY.—As determined by the Administrator, the compliance dates established under paragraph (1) may vary for different affected persons.''; and

(C) in paragraph (3), as so redesignated by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ''upon its publication'' and all that follows through ''respecting such rule if'' and inserting '', and compliance with the proposed requirements to be mandatory, upon publication in the Federal Register of the proposed rule and until the compliance dates applicable to such requirements in a final rule promulgated under section 6(a) or until the Administrator revokes such proposed rule, in accordance with subparagraph (B), if''; and

(II) in clause (i)(I), by inserting ''without consideration of costs or other non-risk factors'' after ''effective date''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking '', provide reasonable opportunity'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''in accordance with subsection (c), and either promulgate such rule (as proposed or with modifications) or revoke it.'';

(6) in subsection (e)(4), by striking ''paragraphs (2), (3), and (4)'' and inserting ''paragraph (3)''; and

(7) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(g) EXEMPTIONS.—

''(1) CRITERIA FOR EXEMPTION.—The Administrator may, as part of a rule promulgated under subsection (a), or in a separate rule, grant an exemption from a requirement of a subsection (a) rule for a specific condition of use of a chemical substance or mixture, if the Administrator finds that—

''(A) the specific condition of use is a critical or essential use for which no technically and economically feasible safer alternative is available, taking into consideration hazard and exposure;

''(B) compliance with the requirement, as applied with respect to the specific condition of use, would significantly disrupt the national economy, national security, or critical infrastructure; or

''(C) the specific condition of use of the chemical substance or mixture, as compared to reasonably available alternatives, provides a substantial benefit to health, the environment, or public safety.

''(2) EXEMPTION ANALYSIS AND STATEMENT.—In proposing an exemption under this subsection, the Administrator shall analyze the need for the exemption, and shall make public the analysis and a statement describing how the analysis was taken into account.

''(3) PERIOD OF EXEMPTION.—The Administrator shall establish, as part of a rule under this subsection, a time limit on any exemption for a time to be determined by the Administrator as reasonable on a case-by-case basis, and, by rule, may extend, modify, or eliminate an exemption if the Administrator determines, on the basis of reasonably available information and after adequate public justification, the exemption warrants extension or modification or is no longer necessary.

''(4) CONDITIONS.—As part of a rule promulgated under this subsection, the Administrator shall include conditions, including reasonable recordkeeping, monitoring, and reporting requirements, to the extent that the Administrator determines the conditions are necessary to protect health and the environment while achieving the purposes of the exemption.

''(h) CHEMICALS THAT ARE PERSISTENT, BIOACCUMULATIVE, AND TOXIC.—

''(1) EXPEDITED ACTION.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator shall propose rules under subsection (a) with respect to chemical substances identified in the 2014 update of the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments—

''(A) that the Administrator has a reasonable basis to conclude are toxic and that with respect to persistence and bioaccumulation score high for one and either high or moderate for the other, pursuant to the TSCA Work Plan Chemicals Methods Document published by the Administrator in February 2012 (or a successor scoring system), and are not a metal or a metal compound, and for which the Administrator has not completed a Work Plan Problem Formulation, initiated a review under section 5, or entered into a consent agreement under section 4, prior to the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act; and

''(B) exposure to which under the conditions of use is likely to the general population or to a potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation identified by the Administrator, or the environment, on the basis of an exposure and use assessment conducted by the Administrator.

''(2) NO RISK EVALUATION REQUIRED.—The Administrator shall not be required to conduct risk evaluations on chemical substances that are subject to paragraph (1).

''(3) FINAL RULE.—Not later than 18 months after proposing a rule pursuant to paragraph (1), the Administrator shall promulgate a final rule under subsection (a).

''(4) SELECTING RESTRICTIONS.—In selecting among prohibitions and other restrictions promulgated in a rule under subsection (a) pursuant to paragraph (1), the Administrator shall address the risks of injury to health or the environment that the Administrator determines are presented by the chemical substance and shall reduce exposure to the substance to the extent practicable.

''(5) RELATIONSHIP TO SUBSECTION (b).—If, at any time prior to the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator makes a designation under subsection (b)(1)(B)(i), or receives a request under subsection (b)(4)(C)(ii), such chemical substance shall not be subject to this subsection, except that in selecting among prohibitions and other restrictions promulgated in a rule pursuant to subsection (a), the Administrator shall both ensure that the chemical substance meets the rulemaking standard under subsection (a) and reduce exposure to the substance to the extent practicable.

''(i) FINAL AGENCY ACTION.—Under this section and subject to section 18—

''(1) a determination by the Administrator under subsection (b)(4)(A) that a chemical substance does not present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment shall be issued by order and considered to be a final agency action, effective beginning on the date of issuance of the order; and

''(2) a final rule promulgated under subsection (a), including the associated determination by the Administrator under subsection (b)(4)(A) that a chemical substance presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, shall be considered to be a final agency action, effective beginning on the date of promulgation of the final rule.

''(j) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this Act, the term 'requirement' as used in this section shall not displace statutory or common law.''.

SEC. 7. IMMINENT HAZARDS.

Section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2606) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting ''(as identified by the Administrator without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors)'' after ''from the unreasonable risk''; and

(2) in subsection (f), by inserting '', without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors'' after ''widespread injury to health or the environment''.

SEC. 8. REPORTING AND RETENTION OF INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking the matter that follows subparagraph (G);

(B) in paragraph (3), by adding at the end the following:

''(C) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, and not less frequently than once every 10 years thereafter, the Administrator, after consultation with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, shall—

''(i) review the adequacy of the standards prescribed under subparagraph (B); and

''(ii) after providing public notice and an opportunity for comment, make a determination as to whether revision of the standards is warranted.''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) CONTENTS.—The rules promulgated pursuant to paragraph (1)—

''(A) may impose differing reporting and recordkeeping requirements on manufacturers and processors; and

''(B) shall include the level of detail necessary to be reported, including the manner by which use and exposure information may be reported.

''(5) ADMINISTRATION.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator shall, to the extent feasible—

''(A) not require reporting which is unnecessary or duplicative;

''(B) minimize the cost of compliance with this section and the rules issued thereunder on small manufacturers and processors; and

''(C) apply any reporting obligations to those persons likely to have information relevant to the effective implementation of this title.

''(6) NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING.—(A) The Administrator shall enter into a negotiated rulemaking pursuant to subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, to develop and publish, not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, a proposed rule providing for limiting the reporting requirements, under this subsection, for manufacturers of any inorganic byproducts, when such byproducts,

whether by the byproduct manufacturer or by any other person, are subsequently recycled, reused, or reprocessed.

''(B) Not later than 3 and one-half years after such date of enactment, the Administrator shall publish a final rule resulting from such negotiated rulemaking.''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following:

''(3) NOMENCLATURE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Administrator shall—

''(i) maintain the use of Class 2 nomenclature in use on the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act;

''(ii) maintain the use of the Soap and Detergent Association Nomenclature System, published in March 1978 by the Administrator in section 1 of addendum III of the document entitled 'Candidate List of Chemical Substances', and further described in the appendix A of volume I of the 1985 edition of the Toxic Substances Control Act Substances Inventory (EPA Document No. EPA–560/7–85–002a); and

''(iii) treat the individual members of the categories of chemical substances identified by the Administrator as statutory mixtures, as defined in Inventory descriptions established by the Administrator, as being included on the list established under paragraph (1).

''(B) MULTIPLE NOMENCLATURE LISTINGS.—If a manufacturer or processor demonstrates to the Administrator that a chemical substance appears multiple times on the list published under paragraph (1) under different CAS numbers, the Administrator may recognize the multiple listings as a single chemical substance.

''(4) CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN COMMERCE.—

''(A) RULES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator, by rule, shall require manufacturers, and may require processors, subject to the limitations under subsection (a)(5)(A), to notify the Administrator, by not later than 180 days after the date on which the final rule is published in the Federal Register, of each chemical substance on the list published under paragraph (1) that the manufacturer or processor, as applicable, has manufactured or processed for a nonexempt commercial purpose during the 10-year period ending on the day before the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act.

''(ii) ACTIVE SUBSTANCES.—The Administrator shall designate chemical substances for which notices are received under clause (i) to be active substances on the list published under paragraph (1).

''(iii) INACTIVE SUBSTANCES.—The Administrator shall designate chemical substances for which no notices are received under clause (i) to be inactive substances on the list published under paragraph (1).

''(iv) LIMITATION.—No chemical substance on the list published under paragraph (1) shall be removed from such list by reason of the implementation of this subparagraph, or be subject to section 5(a)(1)(A)(i) by reason of a change to active status under paragraph (5)(B).

''(B) CONFIDENTIAL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.—In promulgating a rule under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—

''(i) maintain the list under paragraph (1), which shall include a confidential portion and a nonconfidential portion consistent with this section and section 14;

''(ii) require any manufacturer or processor of a chemical substance on the confidential portion of the list published under paragraph (1) that seeks to maintain an existing claim for protection against disclosure of the specific chemical identity of the chemical substance as confidential pursuant to section 14 to submit a notice under subparagraph (A) that includes such request;

''(iii) require the substantiation of those claims pursuant to section 14 and in accordance with the review plan described in subparagraph (C); and

''(iv) move any active chemical substance for which no request was received to maintain an existing claim for protection against disclosure of the specific chemical identity of the chemical substance as confidential from the confidential portion of the list published under paragraph (1) to the nonconfidential portion of that list.

''(C) REVIEW PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Administrator compiles the initial list of active substances pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall promulgate a rule that establishes a plan to review all claims to protect the specific chemical identities of chemical substances on the confidential portion of the list published under paragraph (1) that are asserted pursuant to subparagraph (B).

''(D) REQUIREMENTS OF REVIEW PLAN.—In establishing the review plan under subparagraph (C), the Administrator shall—

''(i) require, at a time specified by the Administrator, all manufacturers or processors asserting claims under subparagraph (B) to substantiate the claim, in accordance with section 14, unless the manufacturer or processor has substantiated the claim in a submission made to the Administrator during the 5-year period ending on the last day of the of the time period specified by the Administrator; and

''(ii) in accordance with section 14—

''(I) review each substantiation—

''(aa) submitted pursuant to clause (i) to determine if the claim qualifies for protection from disclosure; and

''(bb) submitted previously by a manufacturer or processor and relied on in lieu of the substantiation required pursuant to clause (i), if the substantiation has not been previously reviewed by the Administrator, to determine if the claim warrants protection from disclosure;

''(II) approve, approve in part and deny in part, or deny each claim; and

''(III) except as provided in this section and section 14, protect from disclosure information for which the Administrator approves such a claim for a period of 10 years, unless, prior to the expiration of the period—

''(aa) the person notifies the Administrator that the person is withdrawing the claim, in which case the Administrator shall not protect the information from disclosure; or

''(bb) the Administrator otherwise becomes aware that the information does not qualify for protection from disclosure, in which case the Administrator shall take the actions described in section 14(g)(2).

''(E) TIMELINE FOR COMPLETION OF REVIEWS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall implement the review plan so as to complete reviews of all claims specified in subparagraph (C) not later than 5 years after the date on which the Administrator compiles the initial list of active substances pursuant to subparagraph (A).

''(ii) CONSIDERATIONS.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may extend the deadline for completion of the reviews for not more than 2 additional years, after an adequate public justification, if the Administrator determines that the extension is necessary based on the number of claims needing review and the available resources.

''(II) ANNUAL REVIEW GOAL AND RESULTS.—At the beginning of each year, the Administrator shall publish an annual goal for reviews and the number of reviews completed in the prior year.

''(5) ACTIVE AND INACTIVE SUBSTANCES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall keep designations of active substances and inactive substances on the list published under paragraph (1) current.

''(B) CHANGE TO ACTIVE STATUS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Any person that intends to manufacture or process for a nonexempt commercial purpose a chemical substance that is designated as an inactive substance shall notify the Administrator before the date on which the inactive substance is manufactured or processed.

''(ii) CONFIDENTIAL CHEMICAL IDENTITY.—If a person submitting a notice under clause (i) for an inactive substance on the confidential portion of the list published under paragraph (1) seeks to maintain an existing claim for protection against disclosure of the specific chemical identity of the inactive substance as confidential, the person shall, consistent with the requirements of section 14—

''(I) in the notice submitted under clause (i), assert the claim; and

''(II) by not later than 30 days after providing the notice under clause (i), substantiate the claim.

''(iii) ACTIVE STATUS.—On receiving a notification under clause (i), the Administrator shall—

''(I) designate the applicable chemical substance as an active substance;

''(II) pursuant to section 14, promptly review any claim and associated substantiation submitted pursuant to clause (ii) for protection against disclosure of the specific chemical identity of the chemical substance and approve, approve in part and deny in part, or deny the claim;

''(III) except as provided in this section and section 14, protect from disclosure the specific chemical identity of the chemical substance for which the Administrator approves a claim under subclause (II) for a period of 10 years, unless, prior to the expiration of the period—

''(aa) the person notifies the Administrator that the person is withdrawing the claim, in which case the Administrator shall not protect the information from disclosure; or

''(bb) the Administrator otherwise becomes aware that the information does not qualify for protection from disclosure, in which case the Administrator shall take the actions described in section 14(g)(2); and

''(IV) pursuant to section 6(b), review the priority of the chemical substance as the Administrator determines to be necessary.

''(C) CATEGORY STATUS.—The list of inactive substances shall not be considered to be a category for purposes of section 26(c).

''(6) INTERIM LIST OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES.—Prior to the promulgation of the rule required under paragraph (4)(A), the Administrator shall designate the chemical substances reported under part 711 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act), during the reporting period that most closely preceded the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, as the interim list of active substances for the purposes of section 6(b).

''(7) PUBLIC INFORMATION.—Subject to this subsection and section 14, the Administrator shall make available to the public—

''(A) each specific chemical identity on the nonconfidential portion of the list published under paragraph (1) along with the Administrator's designation of the chemical substance as an active or inactive substance;

''(B) the unique identifier assigned under section 14, accession number, generic name,

and, if applicable, premanufacture notice case number for each chemical substance on the confidential portion of the list published under paragraph (1) for which a claim of confidentiality was received; and

''(C) the specific chemical identity of any active substance for which—

''(i) a claim for protection against disclosure of the specific chemical identity of the active substance was not asserted, as required under this subsection or section 14;

''(ii) all claims for protection against disclosure of the specific chemical identity of the active substance have been denied by the Administrator; or

''(iii) the time period for protection against disclosure of the specific chemical identity of the active substance has expired.

''(8) LIMITATION.—No person may assert a new claim under this subsection or section 14 for protection from disclosure of a specific chemical identity of any active or inactive substance for which a notice is received under paragraph (4)(A)(i) or (5)(B)(i) that is not on the confidential portion of the list published under paragraph (1).

''(9) CERTIFICATION.—Under the rules promulgated under this subsection, manufacturers and processors, as applicable, shall be required—

''(A) to certify that each notice or substantiation the manufacturer or processor submits complies with the requirements of the rule, and that any confidentiality claims are true and correct; and

''(B) to retain a record documenting compliance with the rule and supporting confidentiality claims for a period of 5 years beginning on the last day of the submission period.''.

(b) MERCURY INVENTORY.—Section 8(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(b)) (as amended by subsection (a)) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(10) MERCURY.—

''(A) DEFINITION OF MERCURY.—In this paragraph, notwithstanding section 3(2)(B), the term 'mercury' means—

''(i) elemental mercury; and

''(ii) a mercury compound.

''(B) PUBLICATION.—Not later than April 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, the Administrator shall carry out and publish in the Federal Register an inventory of mercury supply, use, and trade in the United States.

''(C) PROCESS.—In carrying out the inventory under subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall—

''(i) identify any manufacturing processes or products that intentionally add mercury; and

''(ii) recommend actions, including proposed revisions of Federal law or regulations, to achieve further reductions in mercury use.

''(D) REPORTING.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—To assist in the preparation of the inventory under subparagraph (B), any person who manufactures mercury or mercury-added products or otherwise intentionally uses mercury in a manufacturing process shall make periodic reports to the Administrator, at such time and including such information as the Administrator shall determine by rule promulgated not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph.

''(ii) COORDINATION.—To avoid duplication, the Administrator shall coordinate the reporting under this subparagraph with the Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse.

''(iii) EXEMPTION.—Clause (i) shall not apply to a person engaged in the generation, handling, or management of mercury-containing waste, unless that person manufactures or recovers mercury in the management of that waste.''.

SEC. 9. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FEDERAL LAWS.

Section 9 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2608) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''has reasonable basis to conclude'' and inserting ''determines'';

(ii) by striking ''or will present''; and

(iii) by inserting '', without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors, including an unreasonable risk to a potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation identified as relevant by the Administrator, under the conditions of use,'' after ''or the environment'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting '', within the time period specified by the Administrator in the report,'' after ''issues an order''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ''responds within the time period specified by the Administrator in the report and'' before ''initiates, within 90'';

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (6); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) The Administrator shall take the actions described in paragraph (4) if the Administrator makes a report under paragraph (1) with respect to a chemical substance or mixture and the agency to which the report was made does not—

''(A) issue the order described in paragraph (2)(A) within the time period specified by the Administrator in the report; or

''(B)(i) respond under paragraph (1) within the timeframe specified by the Administrator in the report; and

''(ii) initiate action within 90 days of publication in the Federal Register of the response described in clause (i).

''(4) If an agency to which a report is submitted under paragraph (1) does not take the actions described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (3), the Administrator shall—

''(A) initiate or complete appropriate action under section 6; or

''(B) take any action authorized or required under section 7, as applicable.

''(5) This subsection shall not relieve the Administrator of any obligation to take any appropriate action under section 6(a) or 7 to address risks from the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of a chemical substance or mixture, or any combination of those activities, that are not identified in a report issued by the Administrator under paragraph (1).'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''The Administrator shall coordinate'' and inserting ''(1) The Administrator shall coordinate''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) In making a determination under paragraph (1) that it is in the public interest for the Administrator to take an action under this title with respect to a chemical substance or mixture rather than under another law administered in whole or in part by the Administrator, the Administrator shall consider, based on information reasonably available to the Administrator, all relevant aspects of the risk described in paragraph (1) and a comparison of the estimated costs and efficiencies of the action to be taken under this title and an action to be taken under such other law to protect against such risk.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) EXPOSURE INFORMATION.—In addition to the requirements of subsection (a), if the Administrator obtains information related to exposures or releases of a chemical substance or mixture that may be prevented or reduced under another Federal law, including a law not administered by the Administrator, the Administrator shall make such information available to the relevant Federal agency or office of the Environmental Protection Agency.''.

SEC. 10. EXPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 12(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2611(a)(2)) is amended by striking ''will present'' and inserting ''presents''.

(b) PROHIBITION ON EXPORT OF CERTAIN MERCURY COMPOUNDS.—Section 12(c) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2611(c)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''AND MERCURY COMPOUNDS'' after ''MERCURY''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) PROHIBITION ON EXPORT OF CERTAIN MERCURY COMPOUNDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective January 1, 2020, the export of the following mercury compounds is prohibited:

''(i) Mercury (I) chloride or calomel.

''(ii) Mercury (II) oxide.

''(iii) Mercury (II) sulfate.

''(iv) Mercury (II) nitrate.

''(v) Cinnabar or mercury sulphide.

''(vi) Any mercury compound that the Administrator adds to the list published under subparagraph (B) by rule, on determining that exporting that mercury compound for the purpose of regenerating elemental mercury is technically feasible.

''(B) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, and as appropriate thereafter, the Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register a list of the mercury compounds that are prohibited from export under this paragraph.

''(C) PETITION.—Any person may petition the Administrator to add a mercury compound to the list published under subparagraph (B).

''(D) ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DISPOSAL.—This paragraph does not prohibit the export of mercury compounds on the list published under subparagraph (B) to member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development for environmentally sound disposal, on the condition that no mercury or mercury compounds so exported are to be recovered, recycled, or reclaimed for use, or directly reused, after such export.

''(E) REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator shall evaluate any exports of mercury compounds on the list published under subparagraph (B) for disposal that occurred after such date of enactment and shall submit to Congress a report that—

''(i) describes volumes and sources of mercury compounds on the list published under subparagraph (B) exported for disposal;

''(ii) identifies receiving countries of such exports;

''(iii) describes methods of disposal used after such export;

''(iv) identifies issues, if any, presented by the export of mercury compounds on the list published under subparagraph (B);

''(v) includes an evaluation of management options in the United States for mercury compounds on the list published under subparagraph (B), if any, that are commercially available and comparable in cost and efficacy to methods being utilized in such receiving countries; and

''(vi) makes a recommendation regarding whether Congress should further limit or prohibit the export of mercury compounds

on the list published under subparagraph (B) for disposal.

''(F) EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to affect the authority of the Administrator under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).''.

(c) TEMPORARY GENERATOR ACCUMULATION.—Section 5 of the Mercury Export Ban Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 6939f) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by striking ''2013'' and inserting ''2019'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively and indenting appropriately;

(ii) in the first sentence, by striking ''After consultation'' and inserting the following:

''(A) ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION.—After consultation'';

(iii) in the second sentence, by striking ''The amount of such fees'' and inserting the following:

''(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of the fees described in subparagraph (A)'';

(iv) in subparagraph (B) (as so designated)—

(I) in clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking ''publically available not later than October 1, 2012'' and inserting ''publicly available not later than October 1, 2018'';

(II) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated), by striking ''and'';

(III) in clause (iii) (as so redesignated), by striking the period at the end and inserting '', subject to clause (iv); and''; and

(IV) by adding at the end the following:

''(iv) for generators temporarily accumulating elemental mercury in a facility subject to subparagraphs (B) and (D)(iv) of subsection (g)(2) if the facility designated in subsection (a) is not operational by January 1, 2019, shall be adjusted to subtract the cost of the temporary accumulation during the period in which the facility designated under subsection (a) is not operational.''; and

(v) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) CONVEYANCE OF TITLE AND PERMITTING.—If the facility designated in subsection (a) is not operational by January 1, 2020, the Secretary—

''(i) shall immediately accept the conveyance of title to all elemental mercury that has accumulated in facilities in accordance with subsection (g)(2)(D), before January 1, 2020, and deliver the accumulated mercury to the facility designated under subsection (a) on the date on which the facility becomes operational;

''(ii) shall pay any applicable Federal permitting costs, including the costs for permits issued under section 3005(c) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6925(c)); and

''(iii) shall store, or pay the cost of storage of, until the time at which a facility designated in subsection (a) is operational, accumulated mercury to which the Secretary has title under this subparagraph in a facility that has been issued a permit under section 3005(c) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6925(c)).''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), in the first sentence, by striking ''paragraph (1)(C)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)(B)(iii)''; and

(3) in subsection (g)(2)—

(A) in the undesignated material at the end, by striking ''This subparagraph'' and inserting the following:

''(C) Subparagraph (B)'';

(B) in subparagraph (C) (as designated by subparagraph (A)), by inserting ''of that subparagraph'' before the period at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) A generator producing elemental mercury incidentally from the beneficiation or processing of ore or related pollution control activities may accumulate the mercury produced onsite that is destined for a facility designated by the Secretary under subsection (a) for more than 90 days without a permit issued under section 3005(c) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6925(c)), and shall not be subject to the storage prohibition of section 3004(j) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 6924(j)), if—

''(i) the Secretary is unable to accept the mercury at a facility designated by the Secretary under subsection (a) for reasons beyond the control of the generator;

''(ii) the generator certifies in writing to the Secretary that the generator will ship the mercury to a designated facility when the Secretary is able to accept the mercury;

''(iii) the generator certifies in writing to the Secretary that the generator is storing only mercury the generator has produced or recovered onsite and will not sell, or otherwise place into commerce, the mercury; and

''(iv) the generator has obtained an identification number under section 262.12 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, and complies with the requirements described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 262.34(a) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this subparagraph).

''(E) MANAGEMENT STANDARDS FOR TEMPORARY STORAGE.—Not later than January 1, 2017, the Secretary, after consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and State agencies in affected States, shall develop and make available guidance that establishes procedures and standards for the management and short-term storage of elemental mercury at a generator covered under subparagraph (D), including requirements to ensure appropriate use of flasks or other suitable containers. Such procedures and standards shall be protective of health and the environment and shall ensure that the elemental mercury is stored in a safe, secure, and effective manner. A generator may accumulate mercury in accordance with subparagraph (D) immediately upon enactment of this subparagraph, and notwithstanding that guidance called for by this paragraph has not been developed or made available.''.

(d) INTERIM STATUS.—Section 5(d)(1) of the Mercury Export Ban Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 6939f(d)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the fourth sentence, by striking ''in existence on or before January 1, 2013,''; and

(2) in the last sentence, by striking ''January 1, 2015'' and inserting ''January 1, 2020''.

SEC. 11. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

Section 14 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2613) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 14. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this section, the Administrator shall not disclose information that is exempt from disclosure pursuant to subsection (a) of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, by reason of subsection (b)(4) of that section—

''(1) that is reported to, or otherwise obtained by, the Administrator under this Act; and

''(2) for which the requirements of subsection (c) are met.

In any proceeding under section 552(a) of title 5, United States Code, to obtain information the disclosure of which has been denied because of the provisions of this subsection, the Administrator may not rely on section 552(b)(3) of such title to sustain the Administrator's action.

''(b) INFORMATION NOT PROTECTED FROM DISCLOSURE.—

''(1) MIXED CONFIDENTIAL AND NONCONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.—Information that is protected from disclosure under this section, and which is mixed with information that is not protected from disclosure under this section, does not lose its protection from disclosure notwithstanding that it is mixed with information that is not protected from disclosure.

''(2) INFORMATION FROM HEALTH AND SAFETY STUDIES.—Subsection (a) does not prohibit the disclosure of—

''(A) any health and safety study which is submitted under this Act with respect to—

''(i) any chemical substance or mixture which, on the date on which such study is to be disclosed has been offered for commercial distribution; or

''(ii) any chemical substance or mixture for which testing is required under section 4 or for which notification is required under section 5; and

''(B) any information reported to, or otherwise obtained by, the Administrator from a health and safety study which relates to a chemical substance or mixture described in clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (A).

This paragraph does not authorize the disclosure of any information, including formulas (including molecular structures) of a chemical substance or mixture, that discloses processes used in the manufacturing or processing of a chemical substance or mixture or, in the case of a mixture, the portion of the mixture comprised by any of the chemical substances in the mixture.

''(3) OTHER INFORMATION NOT PROTECTED FROM DISCLOSURE.—Subsection (a) does not prohibit the disclosure of—

''(A) any general information describing the manufacturing volumes, expressed as specific aggregated volumes or, if the Administrator determines that disclosure of specific aggregated volumes would reveal confidential information, expressed in ranges; or

''(B) a general description of a process used in the manufacture or processing and industrial, commercial, or consumer functions and uses of a chemical substance, mixture, or article containing a chemical substance or mixture, including information specific to an industry or industry sector that customarily would be shared with the general public or within an industry or industry sector.

''(4) BANS AND PHASE-OUTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Administrator promulgates a rule pursuant to section 6(a) that establishes a ban or phase-out of a chemical substance or mixture, the protection from disclosure of any information under this section with respect to the chemical substance or mixture shall be presumed to no longer apply, subject to subsection (g)(1)(E) and subparagraphs (B) and (C) of this paragraph.

''(B) LIMITATIONS.—

''(i) CRITICAL USE.—In the case of a chemical substance or mixture for which a specific condition of use is subject to an exemption pursuant to section 6(g), if the Administrator establishes a ban or phase-out described in subparagraph (A) with respect to the chemical substance or mixture, the presumption against protection under such subparagraph shall only apply to information that relates solely to any conditions of use of the chemical substance or mixture to which the exemption does not apply.

''(ii) EXPORT.—In the case of a chemical substance or mixture for which there is manufacture, processing, or distribution in commerce that meets the conditions of section 12(a)(1), if the Administrator establishes a ban or phase-out described in subparagraph (A) with respect to the chemical substance or mixture, the presumption against protection under such subparagraph shall only apply to information that relates solely to any other manufacture, processing, or distribution in commerce of the chemical substance or mixture for the conditions of use

subject to the ban or phase-out, unless the Administrator makes the determination in section 12(a)(2).

''(iii) SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF USE.—In the case of a chemical substance or mixture for which the Administrator establishes a ban or phase-out described in subparagraph (A) with respect to a specific condition of use of the chemical substance or mixture, the presumption against protection under such subparagraph shall only apply to information that relates solely to the condition of use of the chemical substance or mixture for which the ban or phase-out is established.

''(C) REQUEST FOR NONDISCLOSURE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A manufacturer or processor of a chemical substance or mixture subject to a ban or phase-out described in this paragraph may submit to the Administrator, within 30 days of receiving a notification under subsection (g)(2)(A), a request, including documentation supporting such request, that some or all of the information to which the notice applies should not be disclosed or that its disclosure should be delayed, and the Administrator shall review the request under subsection (g)(1)(E).

''(ii) EFFECT OF NO REQUEST OR DENIAL.—If no request for nondisclosure or delay is submitted to the Administrator under this subparagraph, or the Administrator denies such a request under subsection (g)(1)(A), the information shall not be protected from disclosure under this section.

''(5) CERTAIN REQUESTS.—If a request is made to the Administrator under section 552(a) of title 5, United States Code, for information reported to or otherwise obtained by the Administrator under this Act that is not protected from disclosure under this subsection, the Administrator may not deny the request on the basis of section 552(b)(4) of title 5, United States Code.

''(c) REQUIREMENTS FOR CONFIDENTIALITY CLAIMS.—

''(1) ASSERTION OF CLAIMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A person seeking to protect from disclosure any information that person submits under this Act (including information described in paragraph (2)) shall assert to the Administrator a claim for protection from disclosure concurrent with submission of the information, in accordance with such rules regarding a claim for protection from disclosure as the Administrator has promulgated or may promulgate pursuant to this title.

''(B) INCLUSION.—An assertion of a claim under subparagraph (A) shall include a statement that the person has—

''(i) taken reasonable measures to protect the confidentiality of the information;

''(ii) determined that the information is not required to be disclosed or otherwise made available to the public under any other Federal law;

''(iii) a reasonable basis to conclude that disclosure of the information is likely to cause substantial harm to the competitive position of the person; and

''(iv) a reasonable basis to believe that the information is not readily discoverable through reverse engineering.

''(C) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CLAIMS REGARDING CHEMICAL IDENTITY INFORMATION.—In the case of a claim under subparagraph (A) for protection from disclosure of a specific chemical identity, the claim shall include a structurally descriptive generic name for the chemical substance that the Administrator may disclose to the public, subject to the condition that such generic name shall—

''(i) be consistent with guidance developed by the Administrator under paragraph (4)(A); and

''(ii) describe the chemical structure of the chemical substance as specifically as practicable while protecting those features of the chemical structure—

''(I) that are claimed as confidential; and

''(II) the disclosure of which would be likely to cause substantial harm to the competitive position of the person.

''(2) INFORMATION GENERALLY NOT SUBJECT TO SUBSTANTIATION REQUIREMENTS.—Subject to subsection (f), the following information shall not be subject to substantiation requirements under paragraph (3):

''(A) Specific information describing the processes used in manufacture or processing of a chemical substance, mixture, or article.

''(B) Marketing and sales information.

''(C) Information identifying a supplier or customer.

''(D) In the case of a mixture, details of the full composition of the mixture and the respective percentages of constituents.

''(E) Specific information regarding the use, function, or application of a chemical substance or mixture in a process, mixture, or article.

''(F) Specific production or import volumes of the manufacturer or processor.

''(G) Prior to the date on which a chemical substance is first offered for commercial distribution, the specific chemical identity of the chemical substance, including the chemical name, molecular formula, Chemical Abstracts Service number, and other information that would identify the specific chemical substance, if the specific chemical identity was claimed as confidential at the time it was submitted in a notice under section 5.

''(3) SUBSTANTIATION REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a person asserting a claim to protect information from disclosure under this section shall substantiate the claim, in accordance with such rules as the Administrator has promulgated or may promulgate pursuant to this section.

''(4) GUIDANCE.—The Administrator shall develop guidance regarding—

''(A) the determination of structurally descriptive generic names, in the case of claims for the protection from disclosure of specific chemical identity; and

''(B) the content and form of the statements of need and agreements required under paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (d).

''(5) CERTIFICATION.—An authorized official of a person described in paragraph (1)(A) shall certify that the statement required to assert a claim submitted pursuant to paragraph (1)(B), and any information required to substantiate a claim submitted pursuant to paragraph (3), are true and correct.

''(d) EXCEPTIONS TO PROTECTION FROM DISCLOSURE.—Information described in subsection (a)—

''(1) shall be disclosed to an officer or employee of the United States—

''(A) in connection with the official duties of that person under any Federal law for the protection of health or the environment; or

''(B) for a specific Federal law enforcement purpose;

''(2) shall be disclosed to a contractor of the United States and employees of that contractor—

''(A) if, in the opinion of the Administrator, the disclosure is necessary for the satisfactory performance by the contractor of a contract with the United States for the performance of work in connection with this Act; and

''(B) subject to such conditions as the Administrator may specify;

''(3) shall be disclosed if the Administrator determines that disclosure is necessary to protect health or the environment against an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors, including an unreasonable risk to a potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation identified as relevant by the Administrator under the conditions of use;

''(4) shall be disclosed to a State, political subdivision of a State, or tribal government, on written request, for the purpose of administration or enforcement of a law, if such entity has 1 or more applicable agreements with the Administrator that are consistent with the guidance developed under subsection (c)(4)(B) and ensure that the entity will take appropriate measures, and has adequate authority, to maintain the confidentiality of the information in accordance with procedures comparable to the procedures used by the Administrator to safeguard the information;

''(5) shall be disclosed to a health or environmental professional employed by a Federal or State agency or tribal government or a treating physician or nurse in a nonemergency situation if such person provides a written statement of need and agrees to sign a written confidentiality agreement with the Administrator, subject to the conditions that—

''(A) the statement of need and confidentiality agreement are consistent with the guidance developed under subsection (c)(4)(B);

''(B) the statement of need shall be a statement that the person has a reasonable basis to suspect that—

''(i) the information is necessary for, or will assist in—

''(I) the diagnosis or treatment of 1 or more individuals; or

''(II) responding to an environmental release or exposure; and

''(ii) 1 or more individuals being diagnosed or treated have been exposed to the chemical substance or mixture concerned, or an environmental release of or exposure to the chemical substance or mixture concerned has occurred; and

''(C) the person will not use the information for any purpose other than the health or environmental needs asserted in the statement of need, except as otherwise may be authorized by the terms of the agreement or by the person who has a claim under this section with respect to the information;

''(6) shall be disclosed in the event of an emergency to a treating or responding physician, nurse, agent of a poison control center, public health or environmental official of a State, political subdivision of a State, or tribal government, or first responder (including any individual duly authorized by a Federal agency, State, political subdivision of a State, or tribal government who is trained in urgent medical care or other emergency procedures, including a police officer, firefighter, or emergency medical technician) if such person requests the information, subject to the conditions that such person shall—

''(A) have a reasonable basis to suspect that—

''(i) a medical, public health, or environmental emergency exists;

''(ii) the information is necessary for, or will assist in, emergency or first-aid diagnosis or treatment; or

''(iii) 1 or more individuals being diagnosed or treated have likely been exposed to the chemical substance or mixture concerned, or a serious environmental release of or exposure to the chemical substance or mixture concerned has occurred; and

''(B) if requested by a person who has a claim with respect to the information under this section—

''(i) provide a written statement of need and agree to sign a confidentiality agreement, as described in paragraph (5); and

''(ii) submit to the Administrator such statement of need and confidentiality agreement as soon as practicable, but not necessarily before the information is disclosed;

''(7) may be disclosed if the Administrator determines that disclosure is relevant in a proceeding under this Act, subject to the condition that the disclosure is made in such a manner as to preserve confidentiality to the extent practicable without impairing the proceeding;

''(8) shall be disclosed if the information is required to be made public under any other provision of Federal law; and

''(9) shall be disclosed as required pursuant to discovery, subpoena, other court order, or any other judicial process otherwise allowed under applicable Federal or State law.

''(e) DURATION OF PROTECTION FROM DISCLOSURE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), subsection (f)(3), and section 8(b), the Administrator shall protect from disclosure information described in subsection (a)—

''(A) in the case of information described in subsection (c)(2), until such time as—

''(i) the person that asserted the claim notifies the Administrator that the person is withdrawing the claim, in which case the information shall not be protected from disclosure under this section; or

''(ii) the Administrator becomes aware that the information does not qualify for protection from disclosure under this section, in which case the Administrator shall take any actions required under subsections (f) and (g); and

''(B) in the case of information other than information described in subsection (c)(2)—

''(i) for a period of 10 years from the date on which the person asserts the claim with respect to the information submitted to the Administrator; or

''(ii) if applicable before the expiration of such 10-year period, until such time as—

''(I) the person that asserted the claim notifies the Administrator that the person is withdrawing the claim, in which case the information shall not be protected from disclosure under this section; or

''(II) the Administrator becomes aware that the information does not qualify for protection from disclosure under this section, in which case the Administrator shall take any actions required under subsections (f) and (g).

''(2) EXTENSIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of information other than information described in subsection (c)(2), not later than the date that is 60 days before the expiration of the period described in paragraph (1)(B)(i), the Administrator shall provide to the person that asserted the claim a notice of the impending expiration of the period.

''(B) REQUEST.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the date that is 30 days before the expiration of the period described in paragraph (1)(B)(i), a person reasserting the relevant claim shall submit to the Administrator a request for extension substantiating, in accordance with subsection (c)(3), the need to extend the period.

''(ii) ACTION BY ADMINISTRATOR.—Not later than the date of expiration of the period described in paragraph (1)(B)(i), the Administrator shall, in accordance with subsection (g)(1)—

''(I) review the request submitted under clause (i);

''(II) make a determination regarding whether the claim for which the request was submitted continues to meet the relevant requirements of this section; and

''(III)(aa) grant an extension of 10 years; or

''(bb) deny the request.

''(C) NO LIMIT ON NUMBER OF EXTENSIONS.—There shall be no limit on the number of extensions granted under this paragraph, if the Administrator determines that the relevant request under subparagraph (B)(i)—

''(i) establishes the need to extend the period; and

''(ii) meets the requirements established by the Administrator.

''(f) REVIEW AND RESUBSTANTIATION.—

''(1) DISCRETION OF ADMINISTRATOR.—The Administrator may require any person that has claimed protection for information from disclosure under this section, whether before, on, or after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, to reassert and substantiate or resubstantiate the claim in accordance with this section—

''(A) after the chemical substance is designated as a high-priority substance under section 6(b);

''(B) for any chemical substance designated as an active substance under section 8(b)(5)(B)(iii); or

''(C) if the Administrator determines that disclosure of certain information currently protected from disclosure would be important to assist the Administrator in conducting risk evaluations or promulgating rules under section 6.

''(2) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Administrator shall review a claim for protection of information from disclosure under this section and require any person that has claimed protection for that information, whether before, on, or after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, to reassert and substantiate or resubstantiate the claim in accordance with this section—

''(A) as necessary to determine whether the information qualifies for an exemption from disclosure in connection with a request for information received by the Administrator under section 552 of title 5, United States Code;

''(B) if the Administrator has a reasonable basis to believe that the information does not qualify for protection from disclosure under this section; or

''(C) for any chemical substance the Administrator determines under section 6(b)(4)(A) presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment.

''(3) PERIOD OF PROTECTION.—If the Administrator requires a person to reassert and substantiate or resubstantiate a claim under this subsection, and determines that the claim continues to meet the relevant requirements of this section, the Administrator shall protect the information subject to the claim from disclosure for a period of 10 years from the date of such determination, subject to any subsequent requirement by the Administrator under this subsection.

''(g) DUTIES OF ADMINISTRATOR.—

''(1) DETERMINATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except for claims regarding information described in subsection (c)(2), the Administrator shall, subject to subparagraph (C), not later than 90 days after the receipt of a claim under subsection (c), and not later than 30 days after the receipt of a request for extension of a claim under subsection (e) or a request under subsection (b)(4)(C), review and approve, approve in part and deny in part, or deny the claim or request.

''(B) REASONS FOR DENIAL.—If the Administrator denies or denies in part a claim or request under subparagraph (A) the Administrator shall provide to the person that asserted the claim or submitted the request a written statement of the reasons for the denial or denial in part of the claim or request.

''(C) SUBSETS.—The Administrator shall—

''(i) except with respect to information described in subsection (c)(2)(G), review all claims or requests under this section for the protection from disclosure of the specific chemical identity of a chemical substance; and

''(ii) review a representative subset, comprising at least 25 percent, of all other claims or requests for protection from disclosure under this section.

''(D) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ACT.—The failure of the Administrator to make a decision regarding a claim or request for protection from disclosure or extension under this section shall not have the effect of denying or eliminating a claim or request for protection from disclosure.

''(E) DETERMINATION OF REQUESTS UNDER SUBSECTION (b)(4)(C).—With respect to a request submitted under subsection (b)(4)(C), the Administrator shall, with the objective of ensuring that information relevant to the protection of health and the environment is disclosed to the extent practicable, determine whether the documentation provided by the person rebuts what shall be the presumption of the Administrator that the public interest in the disclosure of the information outweighs the public or proprietary interest in maintaining the protection for all or a portion of the information that the person has requested not be disclosed or for which disclosure be delayed.

''(2) NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B) and subsections (b), (d), and (e), if the Administrator denies or denies in part a claim or request under paragraph (1), concludes, in accordance with this section, that the information does not qualify for protection from disclosure, intends to disclose information pursuant to subsection (d), or promulgates a rule under section 6(a) establishing a ban or phase-out with respect to a chemical substance or mixture, the Administrator shall notify, in writing, the person that asserted the claim or submitted the request of the intent of the Administrator to disclose the information or not protect the information from disclosure under this section. The notice shall be furnished by certified mail (return receipt requested), by personal delivery, or by other means that allows verification of the fact and date of receipt.

''(B) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the Administrator shall not disclose information under this subsection until the date that is 30 days after the date on which the person that asserted the claim or submitted the request receives notification under subparagraph (A).

''(C) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(i) FIFTEEN DAY NOTIFICATION.—For information the Administrator intends to disclose under subsections (d)(3), (d)(4), (d)(5), and (j), the Administrator shall not disclose the information until the date that is 15 days after the date on which the person that asserted the claim or submitted the request receives notification under subparagraph (A), except that, with respect to information to be disclosed under subsection (d)(3), if the Administrator determines that disclosure of the information is necessary to protect against an imminent and substantial harm to health or the environment, no prior notification shall be necessary.

''(ii) NOTIFICATION AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE.—For information the Administrator intends to disclose under paragraph (6) of subsection (d), the Administrator shall notify the person that submitted the information that the information has been disclosed as soon as practicable after disclosure of the information.

''(iii) NO NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—Notification shall not be required—

''(I) for the disclosure of information under paragraphs (1), (2), (7), or (8) of subsection (d); or

''(II) for the disclosure of information for which—

''(aa) the Administrator has provided to the person that asserted the claim a notice under subsection (e)(2)(A); and

''(bb) such person does not submit to the Administrator a request under subsection (e)(2)(B) on or before the deadline established in subsection (e)(2)(B)(i).

''(D) APPEALS.—

''(i) ACTION TO RESTRAIN DISCLOSURE.—If a person receives a notification under this paragraph and believes the information is protected from disclosure under this section, before the date on which the information is to be disclosed pursuant to subparagraph (B) or (C) the person may bring an action to restrain disclosure of the information in—

''(I) the United States district court of the district in which the complainant resides or has the principal place of business; or

''(II) the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

''(ii) NO DISCLOSURE.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (d), the Administrator shall not disclose information that is the subject of an appeal under this paragraph before the date on which the applicable court rules on an action under clause (i).

''(II) EXCEPTION.—Subclause (I) shall not apply to disclosure of information described under subsections (d)(4) and (j).

''(3) REQUEST AND NOTIFICATION SYSTEM.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall develop a request and notification system that, in a format and language that is readily accessible and understandable, allows for expedient and swift access to information disclosed pursuant to paragraphs (5) and (6) of subsection (d).

''(4) UNIQUE IDENTIFIER.—The Administrator shall—

''(A)(i) develop a system to assign a unique identifier to each specific chemical identity for which the Administrator approves a request for protection from disclosure, which shall not be either the specific chemical identity or a structurally descriptive generic term; and

''(ii) apply that identifier consistently to all information relevant to the applicable chemical substance;

''(B) annually publish and update a list of chemical substances, referred to by their unique identifiers, for which claims to protect the specific chemical identity from disclosure have been approved, including the expiration date for each such claim;

''(C) ensure that any nonconfidential information received by the Administrator with respect to a chemical substance included on the list published under subparagraph (B) while the specific chemical identity of the chemical substance is protected from disclosure under this section identifies the chemical substance using the unique identifier; and

''(D) for each claim for protection of a specific chemical identity that has been denied by the Administrator or expired, or that has been withdrawn by the person who asserted the claim, and for which the Administrator has used a unique identifier assigned under this paragraph to protect the specific chemical identity in information that the Administrator has made public, clearly link the specific chemical identity to the unique identifier in such information to the extent practicable.

''(h) CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR WRONGFUL DISCLOSURE.—

''(1) INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT TO PENALTY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (C) and paragraph (2), an individual described in subparagraph (B) shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

''(B) DESCRIPTION.—An individual referred to in subparagraph (A) is an individual who—

''(i) pursuant to this section, obtained possession of, or has access to, information protected from disclosure under this section; and

''(ii) knowing that the information is protected from disclosure under this section, willfully discloses the information in any manner to any person not entitled to receive that information.

''(C) EXCEPTION.—This paragraph shall not apply to any medical professional (including an emergency medical technician or other first responder) who discloses any information obtained under paragraph (5) or (6) of subsection (d) to a patient treated by the medical professional, or to a person authorized to make medical or health care decisions on behalf of such a patient, as needed for the diagnosis or treatment of the patient.

''(2) OTHER LAWS.—Section 1905 of title 18, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the publishing, divulging, disclosure, or making known of, or making available, information reported to or otherwise obtained by the Administrator under this Act.

''(i) APPLICABILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, section 8, or any other applicable Federal law, the Administrator shall have no authority—

''(A) to require the substantiation or resubstantiation of a claim for the protection from disclosure of information reported to or otherwise obtained by the Administrator under this Act prior to the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act; or

''(B) to impose substantiation or resubstantiation requirements, with respect to the protection of information described in subsection (a), under this Act that are more extensive than those required under this section.

''(2) ACTIONS PRIOR TO PROMULGATION OF RULES.—Nothing in this Act prevents the Administrator from reviewing, requiring substantiation or resubstantiation of, or approving, approving in part, or denying any claim for the protection from disclosure of information before the effective date of such rules applicable to those claims as the Administrator may promulgate after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act.

''(j) ACCESS BY CONGRESS.—Notwithstanding any limitation contained in this section or any other provision of law, all information reported to or otherwise obtained by the Administrator (or any representative of the Administrator) under this Act shall be made available, upon written request of any duly authorized committee of the Congress, to such committee.''.

SEC. 12. PENALTIES.

Section 16 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2615) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''$25,000'' and inserting ''$37,500''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''Any person'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person'';

(B) by striking ''$25,000'' and inserting ''$50,000''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) IMMINENT DANGER OF DEATH OR SERIOUS BODILY INJURY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Any person who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of section 15 or 409, and who knows at the time of the violation that the violation places an individual in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall be subject on conviction to a fine of not more than $250,000, or imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both.

''(B) ORGANIZATIONS.—Notwithstanding the penalties described in subparagraph (A), an organization that commits a knowing violation described in subparagraph (A) shall be subject on conviction to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 for each violation.

''(C) INCORPORATION OF CORRESPONDING PROVISIONS.—Subparagraphs (B) through (F) of section 113(c)(5) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7413(c)(5)(B)–(F)) shall apply to the prosecution of a violation under this paragraph.''.

SEC. 13. STATE-FEDERAL RELATIONSHIP.

Section 18 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2617) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT OR ENFORCEMENT.—Except as otherwise provided in subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), and subject to paragraph (2), no State or political subdivision of a State may establish or continue to enforce any of the following:

''(A) DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION.—A statute or administrative action to require the development of information about a chemical substance or category of chemical substances that is reasonably likely to produce the same information required under section 4, 5, or 6 in—

''(i) a rule promulgated by the Administrator;

''(ii) a consent agreement entered into by the Administrator; or

''(iii) an order issued by the Administrator.

''(B) CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES FOUND NOT TO PRESENT AN UNREASONABLE RISK OR RESTRICTED.—A statute, criminal penalty, or administrative action to prohibit or otherwise restrict the manufacture, processing, or distribution in commerce or use of a chemical substance—

''(i) for which the determination described in section 6(i)(1) is made, consistent with the scope of the risk evaluation under section (6)(b)(4)(D); or

''(ii) for which a final rule is promulgated under section 6(a), after the effective date of the rule issued under section 6(a) for the chemical substance, consistent with the scope of the risk evaluation under section (6)(b)(4)(D).

''(C) SIGNIFICANT NEW USE.—A statute or administrative action requiring the notification of a use of a chemical substance that the Administrator has specified as a significant new use and for which the Administrator has required notification pursuant to a rule promulgated under section 5.

''(2) EFFECTIVE DATE OF PREEMPTION.—Under this subsection, Federal preemption of statutes and administrative actions applicable to specific chemical substances shall not occur until the effective date of the applicable action described in paragraph (1) taken by the Administrator.'';

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

''(b) NEW STATUTES, CRIMINAL PENALTIES, OR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS CREATING PROHIBITIONS OR OTHER RESTRICTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), beginning on the date on which the Administrator defines the scope of a risk evaluation for a chemical substance under section 6(b)(4)(D) and ending on the date on which the deadline established pursuant to section 6(b)(4)(G) for completion of the risk evaluation expires, or

on the date on which the Administrator publishes the risk evaluation under section 6(b)(4)(C), whichever is earlier, no State or political subdivision of a State may establish a statute, criminal penalty, or administrative action prohibiting or otherwise restricting the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, or use of such chemical substance that is a high-priority substance designated under section 6(b)(1)(B)(i).

''(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—This subsection does not restrict the authority of a State or political subdivision of a State to continue to enforce any statute enacted, criminal penalty assessed, or administrative action taken, prior to the date on which the Administrator defines and publishes the scope of a risk evaluation under section 6(b)(4)(D).''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) SCOPE OF PREEMPTION.—Federal preemption under subsections (a) and (b) of statutes, criminal penalties, and administrative actions applicable to specific chemical substances shall apply only to—

''(1) with respect to subsection (a)(1)(A), the chemical substances or category of chemical substances subject to a rule, order, or consent agreement under section 4, 5, or 6.

''(2) with respect to subsection (b), the hazards, exposures, risks, and uses or conditions of use of such chemical substances included in the scope of the risk evaluation pursuant to section 6(b)(4)(D);

''(3) with respect to subsection (a)(1)(B), the hazards, exposures, risks, and uses or conditions of use of such chemical substances included in any final action the Administrator takes pursuant to section 6(a) or 6(i)(1); or

''(4) with respect to subsection (a)(1)(C), the uses of such chemical substances that the Administrator has specified as significant new uses and for which the Administrator has required notification pursuant to a rule promulgated under section 5.

''(d) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(1) NO PREEMPTION OF STATUTES AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act, nor any amendment made by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, nor any rule, standard of performance, risk evaluation, or scientific assessment implemented pursuant to this Act, shall affect the right of a State or a political subdivision of a State to adopt or enforce any rule, standard of performance, risk evaluation, scientific assessment, or any other protection for public health or the environment that—

''(i) is adopted or authorized under the authority of any other Federal law or adopted to satisfy or obtain authorization or approval under any other Federal law;

''(ii) implements a reporting, monitoring, or other information obligation for the chemical substance not otherwise required by the Administrator under this Act or required under any other Federal law;

''(iii) is adopted pursuant to authority under a law of the State or political subdivision of the State related to water quality, air quality, or waste treatment or disposal, except to the extent that the action—

''(I) imposes a restriction on the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, or use of a chemical substance; and

''(II)(aa) addresses the same hazards and exposures, with respect to the same conditions of use as are included in the scope of the risk evaluation published pursuant to section 6(b)(4)(D), but is inconsistent with the action of the Administrator; or

''(bb) would cause a violation of the applicable action by the Administrator under section 5 or 6; or

''(iv) subject to subparagraph (B), is identical to a requirement prescribed by the Administrator.

''(B) IDENTICAL REQUIREMENTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The penalties and other sanctions applicable under a law of a State or political subdivision of a State in the event of noncompliance with the identical requirement shall be no more stringent than the penalties and other sanctions available to the Administrator under section 16 of this Act.

''(ii) PENALTIES.—In the case of an identical requirement—

''(I) a State or political subdivision of a State may not assess a penalty for a specific violation for which the Administrator has assessed an adequate penalty under section 16; and

''(II) if a State or political subdivision of a State has assessed a penalty for a specific violation, the Administrator may not assess a penalty for that violation in an amount that would cause the total of the penalties assessed for the violation by the State or political subdivision of a State and the Administrator combined to exceed the maximum amount that may be assessed for that violation by the Administrator under section 16.

''(2) APPLICABILITY TO CERTAIN RULES OR ORDERS.—

''(A) PRIOR RULES AND ORDERS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as modifying the preemptive effect under this section, as in effect on the day before the effective date of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, of any rule or order promulgated or issued under this Act prior to that effective date.

''(B) CERTAIN CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES.—With respect to a chemical substance or mixture for which any rule or order was promulgated or issued under section 6 prior to the effective date of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act with respect to manufacturing, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of the chemical substance or mixture, nothing in this section shall be construed as modifying the preemptive effect of this section as in effect prior to the enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act of any rule or order that is promulgated or issued with respect to such chemical substance or mixture under section 6 after that effective date, unless the latter rule or order is with respect to a chemical substance or mixture containing a chemical substance and follows a designation of that chemical substance as a high-priority substance under section 6(b)(1)(B)(i), the identification of that chemical substance under section 6(b)(2)(A), or the selection of that chemical substance for risk evaluation under section 6(b)(4)(E)(iv)(II).

''(e) PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN LAWS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act, subject to subsection (g) of this section, shall—

''(A) be construed to preempt or otherwise affect the authority of a State or political subdivision of a State to continue to enforce any action taken or requirement imposed or requirement enacted relating to a specific chemical substance before April 22, 2016, under the authority of a law of the State or political subdivision of the State that prohibits or otherwise restricts manufacturing, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of a chemical substance; or

''(B) be construed to preempt or otherwise affect any action taken pursuant to a State law that was in effect on August 31, 2003.

''(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—This subsection does not affect, modify, or alter the relationship between Federal law and laws of a State or political subdivision of a State pursuant to any other Federal law.

''(f) WAIVERS.—

''(1) DISCRETIONARY EXEMPTIONS.—Upon application of a State or political subdivision of a State, the Administrator may, by rule, exempt from subsection (a), under such conditions as may be prescribed in the rule, a statute, criminal penalty, or administrative action of that State or political subdivision of the State that relates to the effects of exposure to a chemical substance under the conditions of use if the Administrator determines that—

''(A) compelling conditions warrant granting the waiver to protect health or the environment;

''(B) compliance with the proposed requirement of the State or political subdivision of the State would not unduly burden interstate commerce in the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, or use of a chemical substance;

''(C) compliance with the proposed requirement of the State or political subdivision of the State would not cause a violation of any applicable Federal law, rule, or order; and

''(D) in the judgment of the Administrator, the proposed requirement of the State or political subdivision of the State is designed to address a risk of a chemical substance, under the conditions of use, that was identified—

''(i) consistent with the best available science;

''(ii) using supporting studies conducted in accordance with sound and objective scientific practices; and

''(iii) based on the weight of the scientific evidence.

''(2) REQUIRED EXEMPTIONS.—Upon application of a State or political subdivision of a State, the Administrator shall exempt from subsection (b) a statute or administrative action of a State or political subdivision of a State that relates to the effects of exposure to a chemical substance under the conditions of use if the Administrator determines that—

''(A)(i) compliance with the proposed requirement of the State or political subdivision of the State would not unduly burden interstate commerce in the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, or use of a chemical substance;

''(ii) compliance with the proposed requirement of the State or political subdivision of the State would not cause a violation of any applicable Federal law, rule, or order; and

''(iii) the State or political subdivision of the State has a concern about the chemical substance or use of the chemical substance based in peer-reviewed science; or

''(B) no later than the date that is 18 months after the date on which the Administrator has initiated the prioritization process for a chemical substance under the rule promulgated pursuant to section 6(b)(1)(A), or the date on which the Administrator publishes the scope of the risk evaluation for a chemical substance under section 6(b)(4)(D), whichever is sooner, the State or political subdivision of the State has enacted a statute or proposed or finalized an administrative action intended to prohibit or otherwise restrict the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, or use of the chemical substance.

''(3) DETERMINATION OF A WAIVER REQUEST.—The duty of the Administrator to grant or deny a waiver application shall be nondelegable and shall be exercised—

''(A) not later than 180 days after the date on which an application under paragraph (1) is submitted; and

''(B) not later than 110 days after the date on which an application under paragraph (2) is submitted.

''(4) FAILURE TO MAKE A DETERMINATION.—If the Administrator fails to make a determination under paragraph (3)(B) during the 110-day period beginning on the date on

which an application under paragraph (2) is submitted, the statute or administrative action of the State or political subdivision of the State that was the subject of the application shall not be considered to be an existing statute or administrative action for purposes of subsection (b) by reason of the failure of the Administrator to make a determination.

''(5) NOTICE AND COMMENT.—Except in the case of an application approved under paragraph (9), the application of a State or political subdivision of a State under this subsection shall be subject to public notice and comment.

''(6) FINAL AGENCY ACTION.—The decision of the Administrator on the application of a State or political subdivision of a State shall be—

''(A) considered to be a final agency action; and

''(B) subject to judicial review.

''(7) DURATION OF WAIVERS.—A waiver granted under paragraph (2) or approved under paragraph (9) shall remain in effect until such time as the Administrator publishes the risk evaluation under section 6(b).

''(8) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF WAIVERS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Administrator makes a determination on an application of a State or political subdivision of a State under paragraph (1) or (2), any person may file a petition for judicial review in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the determination.

''(9) APPROVAL.—

''(A) AUTOMATIC APPROVAL.—If the Administrator fails to meet the deadline established under paragraph (3)(B), the application of a State or political subdivision of a State under paragraph (2) shall be automatically approved, effective on the date that is 10 days after the deadline.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (6), approval of a waiver application under subparagraph (A) for failure to meet the deadline under paragraph (3)(B) shall not be considered final agency action or be subject to judicial review or public notice and comment.

''(g) SAVINGS.—

''(1) NO PREEMPTION OF COMMON LAW OR STATUTORY CAUSES OF ACTION FOR CIVIL RELIEF OR CRIMINAL CONDUCT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act, nor any amendment made by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, nor any standard, rule, requirement, standard of performance, risk evaluation, or scientific assessment implemented pursuant to this Act, shall be construed to preempt, displace, or supplant any State or Federal common law rights or any State or Federal statute creating a remedy for civil relief, including those for civil damage, or a penalty for a criminal conduct.

''(B) CLARIFICATION OF NO PREEMPTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, nothing in this Act, nor any amendments made by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, shall preempt or preclude any cause of action for personal injury, wrongful death, property damage, or other injury based on negligence, strict liability, products liability, failure to warn, or any other legal theory of liability under any State law, maritime law, or Federal common law or statutory theory.

''(2) NO EFFECT ON PRIVATE REMEDIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act, nor any amendments made by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, nor any rules, regulations, requirements, risk evaluations, scientific assessments, or orders issued pursuant to this Act shall be interpreted as, in either the plaintiff's or defendant's favor, dispositive in any civil action.

''(B) AUTHORITY OF COURTS.—This Act does not affect the authority of any court to make a determination in an adjudicatory proceeding under applicable State or Federal law with respect to the admission into evidence or any other use of this Act or rules, regulations, requirements, standards of performance, risk evaluations, scientific assessments, or orders issued pursuant to this Act.''.

SEC. 14. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

Section 19(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2618(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following:

''(C)(i) Not later than 60 days after the publication of a designation under section 6(b)(1)(B)(ii), any person may commence a civil action to challenge the designation.

''(ii) The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit shall have exclusive jurisdiction over a civil action filed under this subparagraph.''; and

(2) by striking paragraph (3).

SEC. 15. CITIZENS' CIVIL ACTIONS.

Section 20(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2619(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking ''or'' at the end; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: '', except that no prior notification shall be required in the case of a civil action brought to compel a decision by the Administrator pursuant to section 18(f)(3)(B); or

''(3) in the case of a civil action brought to compel a decision by the Administrator pursuant to section 18(f)(3)(B), after the date that is 60 days after the deadline specified in section 18(f)(3)(B).''.

SEC. 16. STUDIES.

Section 25 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2624) is repealed.

SEC. 17. ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT.

Section 26 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2625) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) by striking ''of a reasonable fee'';

(B) by striking ''data under section 4 or 5 to defray the cost of administering this Act'' and inserting ''information under section 4 or a notice or other information to be reviewed by the Administrator under section 5, or who manufactures or processes a chemical substance that is the subject of a risk evaluation under section 6(b), of a fee that is sufficient and not more than reasonably necessary to defray the cost related to such chemical substance of administering sections 4, 5, and 6, and collecting, processing, reviewing, and providing access to and protecting from disclosure as appropriate under section 14 information on chemical substances under this title, including contractor costs incurred by the Administrator'';

(C) by striking ''Such rules shall not provide for any fee in excess of $2,500 or, in the case of a small business concern, any fee in excess of $100.''; and

(D) by striking ''submit the data and the cost to the Administrator of reviewing such data'' and inserting ''pay such fee and the cost to the Administrator of carrying out the activities described in this paragraph'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ''paragraph (1)'' and inserting ''paragraph (4)''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) FUND.—

''(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the TSCA Service Fee Fund (in this paragraph referred to as the 'Fund'), consisting of such amounts as are deposited in the Fund under this paragraph.

''(B) COLLECTION AND DEPOSIT OF FEES.—Subject to the conditions of subparagraph (C), the Administrator shall collect the fees described in this subsection and deposit those fees in the Fund.

''(C) USE OF FUNDS BY ADMINISTRATOR.—Fees authorized under this section shall be collected and available for obligation only to the extent and in the amount provided in advance in appropriations Acts, and shall be available without fiscal year limitation for use in defraying the costs of the activities described in paragraph (1).

''(D) ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING.—

''(i) ACCOUNTING.—The Administrator shall biennially prepare and submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that includes an accounting of the fees paid to the Administrator under this paragraph and amounts disbursed from the Fund for the period covered by the report, as reflected by financial statements provided in accordance with sections 3515 and 3521 of title 31, United States Code.

''(ii) AUDITING.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of section 3515(c) of title 31, United States Code, the Fund shall be considered a component of a covered executive agency.

''(II) COMPONENTS OF AUDIT.—The annual audit required in accordance with sections 3515 and 3521 of title 31, United States Code, of the financial statements of activities carried out using amounts from the Fund shall include an analysis of—

''(aa) the fees collected and amounts disbursed under this subsection;

''(bb) the reasonableness of the fees in place as of the date of the audit to meet current and projected costs of administering the provisions of this title for which the fees may be used; and

''(cc) the number of requests for a risk evaluation made by manufacturers under section 6(b)(4)(C)(ii).

''(III) FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY.—The Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency shall conduct the annual audit described in subclause (II) and submit to the Administrator a report that describes the findings and any recommendations of the Inspector General resulting from the audit.

''(4) AMOUNT AND ADJUSTMENT OF FEES; REFUNDS.—In setting fees under this section, the Administrator shall—

''(A) prescribe lower fees for small business concerns, after consultation with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration;

''(B) set the fees established under paragraph (1) at levels such that the fees will, in aggregate, provide a sustainable source of funds to annually defray—

''(i) the lower of—

''(I) 25 percent of the costs to the Administrator of carrying out sections 4, 5, and 6, and of collecting, processing, reviewing, and providing access to and protecting from disclosure as appropriate under section 14 information on chemical substances under this title, other than the costs to conduct and complete risk evaluations under section 6(b); or

''(II) $25,000,000 (subject to adjustment pursuant to subparagraph (F)); and

''(ii) the costs of risk evaluations specified in subparagraph (D);

''(C) reflect an appropriate balance in the assessment of fees between manufacturers and processors, and allow the payment of fees by consortia of manufacturers or processors;

''(D) notwithstanding subparagraph (B)—

''(i) except as provided in clause (ii), for chemical substances for which the Administrator has granted a request from a manufacturer pursuant to section 6(b)(4)(C)(ii), establish the fee at a level sufficient to defray the full costs to the Administrator of conducting the risk evaluation under section 6(b);

''(ii) for chemical substances for which the Administrator has granted a request from a manufacturer pursuant to section 6(b)(4)(C)(ii), and which are included in the 2014 update of the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments, establish the fee at a level sufficient to defray 50 percent of the costs to the Administrator of conducting the risk evaluation under section 6(b); and

''(iii) apply fees collected pursuant to clauses (i) and (ii) only to defray the costs described in those clauses;

''(E) prior to the establishment or amendment of any fees under paragraph (1), consult and meet with parties potentially subject to the fees or their representatives, subject to the condition that no obligation under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) or subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, is applicable with respect to such meetings;

''(F) beginning with the fiscal year that is 3 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, and every 3 years thereafter, after consultation with parties potentially subject to the fees and their representatives pursuant to subparagraph (E), increase or decrease the fees established under paragraph (1) as necessary to adjust for inflation and to ensure that funds deposited in the Fund are sufficient to defray—

''(i) approximately but not more than 25 percent of the costs to the Administrator of carrying out sections 4, 5, and 6, and of collecting, processing, reviewing, and providing access to and protecting from disclosure as appropriate under section 14 information on chemical substances under this title, other than the costs to conduct and complete risk evaluations requested under section 6(b)(4)(C)(ii); and

''(ii) the costs of risk evaluations specified in subparagraph (D); and

''(G) if a notice submitted under section 5 is not reviewed or such a notice is withdrawn, refund the fee or a portion of the fee if no substantial work was performed on the notice.

''(5) MINIMUM AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Fees may not be assessed for a fiscal year under this section unless the amount of appropriations for the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program project of the Environmental Protection Agency for the fiscal year (excluding the amount of any fees appropriated for the fiscal year) are equal to or greater than the amount of appropriations for that program project for fiscal year 2014.

''(6) TERMINATION.—The authority provided by this subsection shall terminate at the conclusion of the fiscal year that is 10 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act unless otherwise reauthorized or modified by Congress.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(h) SCIENTIFIC STANDARDS.—In carrying out sections 4, 5, and 6, to the extent that the Administrator makes a decision based on science, the Administrator shall use scientific information, technical procedures, measures, methods, protocols, methodologies, or models, employed in a manner consistent with the best available science, and shall consider as applicable—

''(1) the extent to which the scientific information, technical procedures, measures, methods, protocols, methodologies, or models employed to generate the information are reasonable for and consistent with the intended use of the information;

''(2) the extent to which the information is relevant for the Administrator's use in making a decision about a chemical substance or mixture;

''(3) the degree of clarity and completeness with which the data, assumptions, methods, quality assurance, and analyses employed to generate the information are documented;

''(4) the extent to which the variability and uncertainty in the information, or in the procedures, measures, methods, protocols, methodologies, or models, are evaluated and characterized; and

''(5) the extent of independent verification or peer review of the information or of the procedures, measures, methods, protocols, methodologies, or models.

''(i) WEIGHT OF SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.—The Administrator shall make decisions under sections 4, 5, and 6 based on the weight of the scientific evidence.

''(j) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—Subject to section 14, the Administrator shall make available to the public—

''(1) all notices, determinations, findings, rules, consent agreements, and orders of the Administrator under this title;

''(2) any information required to be provided to the Administrator under section 4;

''(3) a nontechnical summary of each risk evaluation conducted under section 6(b);

''(4) a list of the studies considered by the Administrator in carrying out each such risk evaluation, along with the results of those studies; and

''(5) each designation of a chemical substance under section 6(b), along with an identification of the information, analysis, and basis used to make the designations.

''(k) REASONABLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION.—In carrying out sections 4, 5, and 6, the Administrator shall take into consideration information relating to a chemical substance or mixture, including hazard and exposure information, under the conditions of use, that is reasonably available to the Administrator.

''(l) POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND GUIDANCE.—

''(1) DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator shall develop any policies, procedures, and guidance the Administrator determines are necessary to carry out the amendments to this Act made by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act.

''(2) REVIEW.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, and not less frequently than once every 5 years thereafter, the Administrator shall—

''(A) review the adequacy of the policies, procedures, and guidance developed under paragraph (1), including with respect to animal, nonanimal, and epidemiological test methods and procedures for assessing and determining risk under this title; and

''(B) revise such policies, procedures, and guidance as the Administrator determines necessary to reflect new scientific developments or understandings.

''(3) TESTING OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES.—The policies, procedures, and guidance developed under paragraph (1) applicable to testing chemical substances and mixtures shall—

''(A) address how and when the exposure level or exposure potential of a chemical substance or mixture would factor into decisions to require new testing, subject to the condition that the Administrator shall not interpret the lack of exposure information as a lack of exposure or exposure potential; and

''(B) describe the manner in which the Administrator will determine that additional information is necessary to carry out this title, including information relating to potentially exposed or susceptible populations.

''(4) CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES WITH COMPLETED RISK ASSESSMENTS.—With respect to a chemical substance listed in the 2014 update to the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments for which the Administrator has published a completed risk assessment prior to the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator may publish proposed and final rules under section 6(a) that are consistent with the scope of the completed risk assessment for the chemical substance and consistent with other applicable requirements of section 6.

''(5) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator shall develop guidance to assist interested persons in developing and submitting draft risk evaluations which shall be considered by the Administrator. The guidance shall, at a minimum, address the quality of the information submitted and the process to be followed in developing draft risk evaluations for consideration by the Administrator.

''(m) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

''(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Environment and Public Works and Appropriations of the Senate a report containing an estimation of—

''(A) the capacity of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct and publish risk evaluations under section 6(b)(4)(C)(i), and the resources necessary to conduct the minimum number of risk evaluations required under section 6(b)(2);

''(B) the capacity of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct and publish risk evaluations under section 6(b)(4)(C)(ii), the likely demand for such risk evaluations, and the anticipated schedule for accommodating that demand;

''(C) the capacity of the Environmental Protection Agency to promulgate rules under section 6(a) as required based on risk evaluations conducted and published under section 6(b); and

''(D) the actual and anticipated efforts of the Environmental Protection Agency to increase the Agency's capacity to conduct and publish risk evaluations under section 6(b).

''(2) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.—The Administrator shall update and resubmit the report described in paragraph (1) not less frequently than once every 5 years.

''(n) ANNUAL PLAN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall inform the public regarding the schedule and the resources necessary for the completion of each risk evaluation as soon as practicable after initiating the risk evaluation.

''(2) PUBLICATION OF PLAN.—At the beginning of each calendar year, the Administrator shall publish an annual plan that—

''(A) identifies the chemical substances for which risk evaluations are expected to be initiated or completed that year and the resources necessary for their completion;

''(B) describes the status of each risk evaluation that has been initiated but not yet completed; and

''(C) if the schedule for completion of a risk evaluation has changed, includes an updated schedule for that risk evaluation.

''(o) CONSULTATION WITH SCIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, the Administrator shall establish an advisory committee, to be known as the Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals (referred to in this subsection as the 'Committee').

''(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Committee shall be to provide independent advice and expert consultation, at the request of the Administrator, with respect to the scientific and technical aspects of issues relating to the implementation of this title.

''(3) COMPOSITION.—The Committee shall be composed of representatives of such science, government, labor, public health, public interest, animal protection, industry, and other groups as the Administrator determines to be advisable, including representatives that have specific scientific expertise in the relationship of chemical exposures to women, children, and other potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations.

''(4) SCHEDULE.—The Administrator shall convene the Committee in accordance with such schedule as the Administrator determines to be appropriate, but not less frequently than once every 2 years.

''(p) PRIOR ACTIONS.—

''(1) RULES, ORDERS, AND EXEMPTIONS.—Nothing in the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act eliminates, modifies, or withdraws any rule promulgated, order issued, or exemption established pursuant to this Act before the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act.

''(2) PRIOR-INITIATED EVALUATIONS.—Nothing in this Act prevents the Administrator from initiating a risk evaluation regarding a chemical substance, or from continuing or completing such risk evaluation, prior to the effective date of the policies, procedures, and guidance required to be developed by the Administrator pursuant to the amendments made by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act.

''(3) ACTIONS COMPLETED PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND GUIDANCE.—Nothing in this Act requires the Administrator to revise or withdraw a completed risk evaluation, determination, or rule under this Act solely because the action was completed prior to the development of a policy, procedure, or guidance pursuant to the amendments made by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act.''.

SEC. 18. STATE PROGRAMS.

Section 28 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2627) is amended by striking subsections (c) and (d).

SEC. 19. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents in section 1 of the Toxic Substances Control Act is amended—

(1) by striking the item relating to section 6 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 6. Prioritization, risk evaluation, and regulation of chemical substances and mixtures.'';

(2) by striking the item relating to section 10 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 10. Research, development, collection, dissemination, and utilization of information.'';

(3) by striking the item relating to section 14 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 14. Confidential information.''; and

(4) by striking the item relating to section 25.

(b) SECTION 2.—Section 2(b)(1) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''data'' both places it appears and inserting ''information''.

(c) SECTION 3.—Section 3 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2602) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8) (as redesignated by section 3 of this Act), by striking ''data'' and inserting ''information''; and

(2) in paragraph (15) (as redesignated by section 3 of this Act)—

(A) by striking ''standards'' and inserting ''protocols and methodologies'';

(B) by striking ''test data'' both places it appears and inserting ''information''; and

(C) by striking ''data'' each place it appears and inserting ''information''.

(d) SECTION 4.—Section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2603) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by adding '', ORDER, OR CONSENT AGREEMENT'' at the end; and

(ii) by striking ''rule'' each place it appears and inserting ''rule, order, or consent agreement'';

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''rules'' and inserting ''rules, orders, and consent agreements'';

(C) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking ''rule'' and inserting ''rule or order''; and

(D) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking ''rule under subsection (a)'' each place it appears and inserting ''rule, order, or consent agreement under subsection (a)'';

(ii) by striking ''repeals the rule'' each place it appears and inserting ''repeals the rule or order or modifies the consent agreement to terminate the requirement''; and

(iii) by striking ''repeals the application of the rule'' and inserting ''repeals or modifies the application of the rule, order, or consent agreement'';

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''rule'' and inserting ''rule or order'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''a rule under subsection (a) or for which data is being developed pursuant to such a rule'' and inserting ''a rule, order, or consent agreement under subsection (a) or for which information is being developed pursuant to such a rule, order, or consent agreement'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''such rule or which is being developed pursuant to such rule'' and inserting ''such rule, order, or consent agreement or which is being developed pursuant to such rule, order, or consent agreement''; and

(iii) in the matter following subparagraph (B), by striking ''the rule'' and inserting ''the rule or order'';

(C) in paragraph (3)(B)(i), by striking ''rule promulgated'' and inserting ''rule, order, or consent agreement''; and

(D) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking ''rule promulgated'' each place it appears and inserting ''rule, order, or consent agreement'';

(ii) by striking ''such rule'' each place it appears and inserting ''such rule, order, or consent agreement''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''the rule'' and inserting ''the rule or order'';

(3) in subsection (d), by striking ''rule'' and inserting ''rule, order, or consent agreement''; and

(4) in subsection (g), by striking ''rule'' and inserting ''rule, order, or consent agreement''.

(e) SECTION 5.—Section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2604) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(i) by striking ''rule promulgated'' and inserting ''rule, order, or consent agreement''; and

(ii) by striking ''such rule'' and inserting ''such rule, order, or consent agreement'';

(B) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking ''rule promulgated'' and inserting ''rule or order''; and

(C) in paragraph (2)(A)(ii), by striking ''rule promulgated'' and inserting ''rule, order, or consent agreement''; and

(2) in subsection (d)(2)(C), by striking ''rule'' and inserting ''rule, order, or consent agreement''.

(f) SECTION 7.—Section 7(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2606(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the matter following subparagraph (C), by striking ''a rule under section 4, 5, 6, or title IV or an order under section 5 or title IV'' and inserting ''a determination under section 5 or 6, a rule under section 4, 5, or 6 or title IV, an order under section 4, 5, or 6 or title IV, or a consent agreement under section 4''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''subsection 6(d)(2)(A)(i)'' and inserting ''section 6(d)(3)(A)(i)''.

(g) SECTION 8.—Section 8(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(E), by striking ''data'' and inserting ''information''; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(A)(ii)(I), by striking ''or an order in effect under section 5(e)'' and inserting '', an order in effect under section 4 or 5(e), or a consent agreement under section 4''.

(h) SECTION 9.—Section 9 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2608) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''section 6'' each place it appears and inserting ''section 6(a)''; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''Health, Education, and Welfare'' and inserting ''Health and Human Services''.

(i) SECTION 10.—Section 10 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2609) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**DATA**'' and inserting ''**INFORMATION**'';

(2) by striking ''Health, Education, and Welfare'' each place it appears and inserting ''Health and Human Services'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''DATA'' and inserting ''INFORMATION'';

(B) by striking ''data'' and inserting ''information'' in paragraph (1);

(C) by striking ''data'' and inserting ''information'' in paragraph (2)(A); and

(D) by striking ''a data'' and inserting ''an information'' in paragraph (2)(B); and

(4) in subsection (g), by striking ''data'' and inserting ''information''.

(j) SECTION 11.—Section 11(b)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2610(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''data'' each place it appears and inserting ''information''; and

(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''rule promulgated'' and inserting ''rule promulgated, order issued, or consent agreement entered into''.

(k) SECTION 12.—Section 12(b)(1) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2611(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''data'' both places it appears and inserting ''information''.

(l) SECTION 15.—Section 15(1) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2614(1)) is amended by striking ''(A) any rule'' and all that follows through ''or (D)'' and inserting ''any requirement of this title or any rule promulgated, order issued, or consent agreement entered into under this title, or''.

(m) SECTION 19.—Section 19 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2618) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(i) by striking ''Not later than 60 days after the date of the promulgation of a rule under section 4(a), 5(a)(2), 5(b)(4), 6(a), 6(e), or 8, or under title II or IV'' and inserting ''Except as otherwise provided in this title, not later than 60 days after the date on which a rule is promulgated under this title, title II, or title IV, or the date on which an order is issued under section 4, 5(e), 5(f), or 6(i)(1),'';

(ii) by striking ''such rule'' and inserting ''such rule or order''; and

(iii) by striking ''such a rule'' and inserting ''such a rule or order'';

(B) in paragraph (1)(B)—

(i) by striking ''Courts'' and inserting ''Except as otherwise provided in this title, courts''; and

(ii) by striking ''subparagraph (A) or (B) of section 6(b)(1)'' and inserting ''this title, other than an order under section 4, 5(e), 5(f), or 6(i)(1),''; and

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''rulemaking record'' and inserting ''record''; and

(ii) by striking ''based the rule'' and inserting ''based the rule or order'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''review a rule'' and inserting ''review a rule, or an order under section 4, 5(e), 5(f), or 6(i)(1),'';

(B) by striking ''such rule'' and inserting ''such rule or order'';

(C) by striking ''the rule'' and inserting ''the rule or order'';

(D) by striking ''new rule'' each place it appears and inserting ''new rule or order''; and

(E) by striking ''modified rule'' and inserting ''modified rule or order''; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ''a rule'' and inserting ''a rule or order''; and

(II) by striking ''such rule'' and inserting ''such rule or order'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''a rule'' and inserting ''a rule or order'';

(II) by amending clause (i) to read as follows:

''(i) in the case of review of—

''(I) a rule under section 4(a), 5(b)(4), 6(a) (including review of the associated determination under section 6(b)(4)(A)), or 6(e), the standard for review prescribed by paragraph (2)(E) of such section 706 shall not apply and the court shall hold unlawful and set aside such rule if the court finds that the rule is not supported by substantial evidence in the rulemaking record taken as a whole; and

''(II) an order under section 4, 5(e), 5(f), or 6(i)(1), the standard for review prescribed by paragraph (2)(E) of such section 706 shall not apply and the court shall hold unlawful and set aside such order if the court finds that the order is not supported by substantial evidence in the record taken as a whole; and'';

and

(III) by striking clauses (ii) and (iii) and the matter after clause (iii) and inserting the following:

''(ii) the court may not review the contents and adequacy of any statement of basis and purpose required by section 553(c) of title 5, United States Code, to be incorporated in the rule or order, except as part of the record, taken as a whole.''; and

(iii) by striking subparagraph (C); and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''any rule'' and inserting ''any rule or order''.

(n) SECTION 20.—Section 20(a)(1) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2619(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''order issued under section 5'' and inserting ''order issued under section 4 or 5''.

(o) SECTION 21.—Section 21 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2620) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''order under section 5(e) or (6)(b)(2)'' and inserting ''order under section 4 or 5(e) or (f)''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''order under section 5(e), 6(b)(1)(A), or 6(b)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''order under section 4 or 5(e) or (f)''; and

(B) in paragraph (4)(B)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''order under section 5(e) or 6(b)(2)'' and inserting ''order under section 4 or 5(e) or (f)'';

(ii) in clause (i), by striking ''order under section 5(e)'' and inserting ''order under section 4 or 5(e)''; and

(iii) in clause (ii), by striking ''section 6 or 8 or an order under section 6(b)(2), there is a reasonable basis to conclude that the issuance of such a rule or order is necessary to protect health or the environment against an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment'' and inserting ''section 6(a) or 8 or an order under section 5(f), the chemical substance or mixture to be subject to such rule or order presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, without consideration of costs or other nonrisk factors, including an unreasonable risk to a potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation, under the conditions of use''.

(p) SECTION 24.—Section 24(b)(2)(B) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2623(b)(2)(B)) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''and'' at the end of clause (i);

(2) by striking clause (ii); and

(3) by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (ii).

(q) SECTION 26.—Section 26 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2625) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e), by striking ''Health, Education, and Welfare'' each place it appears and inserting ''Health and Human Services''; and

(2) in subsection (g)(1), by striking ''data'' and inserting ''information''.

(r) SECTION 27.—Section 27(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2626(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Health, Education, and Welfare'' and inserting ''Health and Human Services'';

(2) by striking ''test data'' both places it appears and inserting ''information'';

(3) by striking ''rules promulgated'' and inserting ''rules, orders, or consent agreements''; and

(4) by striking ''standards'' and inserting ''protocols and methodologies''.

(s) SECTION 30.—Section 30(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2629(2)) is amended by striking ''rule'' and inserting ''rule, order, or consent agreement''.

SEC. 20. NO RETROACTIVITY.

Nothing in sections 1 through 19, or the amendments made by sections 1 through 19, shall be interpreted to apply retroactively to any State, Federal, or maritime legal action filed before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 21. TREVOR'S LAW.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to provide the appropriate Federal agencies with the authority to help conduct investigations into potential cancer clusters;

(2) to ensure that Federal agencies have the authority to undertake actions to help address cancer clusters and factors that may contribute to the creation of potential cancer clusters; and

(3) to enable Federal agencies to coordinate with other Federal, State, and local agencies, institutes of higher education, and the public in investigating and addressing cancer clusters.

(b) DESIGNATION AND INVESTIGATION OF POTENTIAL CANCER CLUSTERS.—Part P of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 399V–6. DESIGNATION AND INVESTIGATION OF POTENTIAL CANCER CLUSTERS.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CANCER CLUSTER.—The term 'cancer cluster' means the incidence of a particular cancer within a population group, a geographical area, and a period of time that is greater than expected for such group, area, and period.

''(2) PARTICULAR CANCER.—The term 'particular cancer' means one specific type of cancer or a type of cancers scientifically proven to have the same cause.

''(3) POPULATION GROUP.—The term 'population group' means a group, for purposes of calculating cancer rates, defined by factors such as race, ethnicity, age, or gender.

''(b) CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION OF POTENTIAL CANCER CLUSTERS.—

''(1) DEVELOPMENT OF CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall develop criteria for the designation of potential cancer clusters.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The criteria developed under paragraph (1) shall consider, as appropriate—

''(A) a standard for cancer cluster identification and reporting protocols used to determine when cancer incidence is greater than would be typically observed;

''(B) scientific screening standards that ensure that a cluster of a particular cancer involves the same type of cancer, or types of cancers;

''(C) the population in which the cluster of a particular cancer occurs by factors such as race, ethnicity, age, and gender, for purposes of calculating cancer rates;

''(D) the boundaries of a geographic area in which a cluster of a particular cancer occurs so as not to create or obscure a potential cluster by selection of a specific area; and

''(E) the time period over which the number of cases of a particular cancer, or the calculation of an expected number of cases, occurs.

''(c) GUIDELINES FOR INVESTIGATION OF POTENTIAL CANCER CLUSTERS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists and representatives of State and local health departments, shall develop, publish, and periodically update guidelines for investigating potential cancer clusters. The guidelines shall—

''(1) recommend that investigations of cancer clusters—

''(A) use the criteria developed under subsection (b);

''(B) use the best available science; and

''(C) rely on a weight of the scientific evidence;

''(2) provide standardized methods of reviewing and categorizing data, including from health surveillance systems and reports of potential cancer clusters; and

''(3) provide guidance for using appropriate epidemiological and other approaches for investigations.

''(d) INVESTIGATION OF CANCER CLUSTERS.—

''(1) SECRETARY DISCRETION.—The Secretary—

''(A) in consultation with representatives of the relevant State and local health departments, shall consider whether it is appropriate to conduct an investigation of a potential cancer cluster; and

''(B) in conducting investigations shall have the discretion to prioritize certain potential cancer clusters, based on the availability of resources.

''(2) COORDINATION.—In investigating potential cancer clusters, the Secretary shall coordinate with agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services and other Federal agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency.

''(3) BIOMONITORING.—In investigating potential cancer clusters, the Secretary shall rely on all appropriate biomonitoring information collected under other Federal programs, such as the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. The Secretary may provide technical assistance for relevant biomonitoring studies of other Federal agencies.

''(e) DUTIES.—The Secretary shall—

''(1) ensure that appropriate staff of agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services are prepared to provide timely assistance, to the extent practicable, upon receiving a request to investigate a potential cancer cluster from a State or local health authority;

''(2) maintain staff expertise in epidemiology, toxicology, data analysis, environmental health and cancer surveillance, exposure assessment, pediatric health, pollution control, community outreach, health education, laboratory sampling and analysis, spatial mapping, and informatics;

''(3) consult with community members as investigations into potential cancer clusters are conducted, as the Secretary determines appropriate;

''(4) collect, store, and disseminate reports on investigations of potential cancer clusters, the possible causes of such clusters, and the actions taken to address such clusters; and

''(5) provide technical assistance for investigating cancer clusters to State and local health departments through existing programs, such as the Epi-Aids program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Assessments of Chemical Exposures Program of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.''.

TITLE II—RURAL HEALTHCARE CONNECTIVITY

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Rural Healthcare Connectivity Act of 2016''.

SEC. 202. TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES FOR SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 254(h)(7)(B) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 254(h)(7)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (vi), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) by redesignating clause (vii) as clause (viii);

(3) by inserting after clause (vi) the following:

''(vii) skilled nursing facilities (as defined in section 1819(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395i–3(a))); and''; and

(4) in clause (viii), as redesignated, by striking ''clauses (i) through (vi)'' and inserting ''clauses (i) through (vii)''.

(b) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed to affect the aggregate annual cap on Federal universal service support for health care providers under section 54.675 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply beginning on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 2576.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2576, the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, a bipartisan, bicameral bill to update the way our Nation assesses and manages the risks posed by chemicals and the products that contain them.

This is sweeping legislation, Mr. Speaker, with monumental benefits for virtually every man, woman, and child in the United States. The culmination of a multiyear, multi-Congress effort, this legislation on the floor today will mark the first consequential update of the Toxic Substances Control Act, or TSCA, in 40 years.

Mr. Speaker, I talked at a graduation event over the weekend, and I said this in the Rules Committee last night. In 1976, I was graduating high school. That was the year we wore plaid bell-bottoms, silk shirts, platform shoes, and I had an Afro. It was not a pretty sight.

Much like the bill, the Toxic Substances Control Act, well intentioned, was not a pretty sight.

When TSCA was enacted in 1976, it was not meant to examine all chemical manufacturing and uses, but, rather, to create a backstop of protection when potential dangers were otherwise not being addressed.

In the nearly four decades since then, concerns have mounted over the pace of the EPA's evaluation of chemicals, the ability of the Agency to meaningfully use its existing authority, and whether the law permits certain regulatory actions.

In short, Mr. Speaker, there is a widespread acknowledgment and understandable concern that nobody is well served by the current law.

This absence of workable Federal standards has also fostered a patchwork of State regulations. While well intentioned, these State actions have ultimately led to public confusion and a marketplace that has become increasingly uneven, unpredictable, and incompatible with economic and regulatory realities.

To stem the tide of uncertainty and protect Americans in every State, almost 1 year ago this Chamber passed legislation to bring TSCA into the 21st century by an overwhelming 398–1 vote and 6 months later our friends in the other body moved their own package of bipartisan TSCA reforms.

While both efforts were broadly supported, the House and Senate bills were quite different in size and scope. These differences left many issues that needed to be resolved, requiring many hours of complex discussions and difficult decisions to get us where we are today.

The end result of that work is a vast improvement over current law and a careful compromise that is good for consumers, good for jobs, and good for the environment.

So what does the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act actually do?

The bill gives the EPA more direct tools to obtain testing information on chemical substances, an improvement over the lengthy process they now face.

It restructures the way existing chemicals are evaluated and regulated, allowing a purely scientific evaluation to guide those decisions.

It clarifies the treatment of trade secrets submitted to the EPA and ensures that the Agency uses only high-quality science in their decision-making.

It updates the collection of fees needed to support the EPA's implementation of TSCA.

Finally, it organizes the Federal-State regulatory relationship in a way that promotes interstate and global commerce while recognizing the efforts already taken by several States.

I look forward to this afternoon's debate. I urge my colleagues to support this landmark legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation named after the late Senator Frank R. Lautenberg from New Jersey, a great friend of mine and a longtime environmental champion.

The Toxic Substance Control Act, or TSCA, has not been updated since it was adopted 40 years ago. For decades we have known that the law is broken. So this legislation is long past due, and I hope that it will soon become law.

Had the law worked effectively from the beginning, we might never have had BPA in baby bottles or toxic flame retardants in children's pajamas and in our living room couches. Workers may have also been protected from exposure to asbestos decades ago.

Let me stress that last point. In 1989, after more than 10 years of study and analysis, the EPA banned asbestos under TSCA, but the ban was overturned by the courts because of serious flaws in the statute and serious limitations on the EPA's authority.

That court decision came down 25 years ago. Imagine the lives that could

have been saved and the injuries that could have been prevented if that ban had stood.

Now, reforming this law is about preventing injuries and saving lives. It is about protecting vulnerable populations: infants, children, workers, the elderly, and communities that are disproportionately exposed to toxic chemicals.

It is about getting dangerous chemicals like lead, mercury, and asbestos out of our consumer products, out of commerce, and out of the environment.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today is a step forward in reaching this important goal. Let me briefly describe some of the improvements.

This bill would make it easier for the EPA to require testing of chemicals by allowing them to act through orders instead of rulemakings.

It will also make it easier for the EPA to regulate chemicals by removing procedural hurdles in current law and providing more resources through user fees.

It will ensure that new chemicals are reviewed and regulated, if necessary, before they go on the market, and it will improve transparency by requiring manufacturers to substantiate their claims that information should be protected as confidential business information.

These are all major improvements over current law, but this is a compromise bill. It is not the bill that Democrats would have written if we were in the majority. I understand that some of my colleagues will oppose this legislation today, and I certainly respect their position.

On the substantive side, the bill could make it harder for the EPA and citizens to use some of the tools that have proven effective under current law, including significant new use rules and citizen petitions. I would have preferred to leave those tools intact, but, hopefully, the new tools we are giving the Agency will more than make up for those changes.

We also work to reduce the role of animal testing in ensuring that chemicals in commerce are safe. While there has long been broad agreement that animal tests should be a last resort, I had concerns, as did others, that past versions of this bill would keep necessary science out of the EPA's hands.

I am pleased that the language has been improved and now states explicitly that scientific studies should not be kept from the EPA once they are done. If the studies are done, animals are not helped by keeping the data from the EPA.

Now, on the issue of preemption, which is so important to so many of my colleagues, including myself, the bill creates a significant new type of preemption which many call pause preemption.

Under the bill, States will be barred from acting when the EPA starts evaluating a chemical instead of when Federal regulations are in place. This is unprecedented and has raised significant concerns from many Members, myself included.

In recent weeks, House Democrats have secured several important changes to reduce the impact of pause preemption. Some were included in the Rules Committee print that was filed on Friday, and some were included in the manager's amendment that was filed yesterday.

I just want to briefly describe these changes.

First, we have made changes to ensure that States would have lead time and notice before EPA begins to study a chemical so that they can propose or finalize restrictions before the pause begins. Those changes particularly benefit States that act through regulation as opposed to legislation.

Second, we worked to exclude from the pause the first group of chemicals that the EPA will review. Since the EPA must begin those reviews in the next 6 months, States will not have lead time to finish their work on those chemicals. This change helps States that are currently working on restrictions for chemicals that are likely to be top EPA priorities.

Third, we were able to exclude top-priority chemicals from the pause if the manufacturer of the chemical requests EPA review. This change is complicated, but important. Without this change, manufacturers would be able to abuse the system and seek EPA review as a way to cut off a pending State action.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we clarified the scope of preemption in order to make clear that States are only preempted from regulating the uses that the EPA has studied or regulated.

In total, these changes are enough to allow me to support the bill.

So, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank three of my colleagues who worked tirelessly over the last week to get these changes included in this final bill.

First is our Environment and the Economy Subcommittee ranking member, PAUL TONKO. I also want to thank Leader PELOSI and our whip, Mr. HOYER. All three of them played an integral part in strengthening the package before us today.

I am happy to support this bill to move forward with more protection for public health, for the environment, for vulnerable populations, and for vulnerable communities.

While this is a compromise bill, it is a long overdue step forward in protecting families and communities from toxic chemicals.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON), the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, today really does mark a milestone, a milestone for our majority, a milestone for this Congress, and a milestone for the American people, as we make great strides to update our Nation's chemical safety laws.

Folks said it could not be done, especially with Republicans in Congress and a Democratic President. This was a multiyear effort that dates back to at least the last Congress. But we took the time, and we did the hard work.

We put in countless hours of discussions and negotiations virtually every weekend, and it paid off. This legislation will have monumental impacts for commerce, the environment, and public health.

In 1976, under the leadership of Michigan's great President Jerry Ford, TSCA was a novel approach to regulating interstate commercial activity to address unreasonable risks presented by a chemical.

It was not meant to examine every piece of chemical manufacturing and use, but, rather, to provide a backstop of protection when suspicions about dangerous chemicals were not being addressed.

In the nearly 40 years since TSCA's enactment, there have been persistent concerns about the pace of the EPA's work on chemicals, the ability of the Agency to meaningfully use its existing authority, and whether the statute prevents certain regulatory efforts.

Over the last 3 years, the House Energy and Commerce Committee has conducted nine hearings, all on the aspects of TSCA. We learned that there is public confusion about chemical-specific safety claims. We learned that people think that the EPA should clear up that confusion and be more diligent on risky chemicals.

Finally, we learned that companies and workers were disadvantaged in a domestic and global marketplace where conflicting regulatory standards, indeed, hamper trade.

Within the last decade, a variety of factors, including the EPA's slow pace in regulating chemicals already on the market, have led to several new State chemical control statutes.

Some States have passed laws ranging from specific chemical restrictions to general chemical labeling requirements, like Prop 65 in California. Meanwhile, some retailers have called out for an objective scientific assessment of chemicals in consumer products.

Almost a year ago our committee unanimously reported this bill and the House passed it 398–1. In December, the Senate approved a package of TSCA reforms. The Senate's bill was quite different from the House, but the compromise agreement—this one—includes many of the Senate policy details.

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The resolution before us gives EPA more direct tools in obtaining testing information on chemical substances, specifying key points in the evaluation and regulatory process where EPA may order testing. In addition, the compromise text reduces animal testing required under TSCA. It restructures the

way existing chemicals are evaluated and regulated. The bill clarifies the treatment of trade secrets submitted to EPA.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RIBBLE). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. UPTON. The resolution specifies that EPA must protect trade secrets submitted to it for a renewable period of 10 years. The resolution also creates a new system to claim, substantiate and resubstantiate, review, and adjudicate requests for protection of trade secrets.

Finally, it organizes the Federal-State regulatory relationship in a way that makes sense for promoting interstate and global commerce, but also recognizes the efforts taken by a number of States. The amendment makes accommodations for some existing State requirements and tort actions as well.

Today, we have a landmark, bipartisan, bicameral agreement that makes substantial changes to the existing law. This resolution is supported by a broad coalition of stakeholders, ranging from environmental and public health groups to large and small industrial organizations. It is worthy of every Member's support.

Before I close, I want to say a word of thanks to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, FRANK PALLONE and PAUL TONKO. I know the last couple of weeks have not exactly been a picnic—a few ants, et cetera—but they know that this is a better bill because of their involvement. But the real impetus behind this whole project has been JOHN SHIMKUS. What a guy. Without his leadership, we simply never would have reached this point.

Also, I want to thank the dedicated and hardworking staff who tirelessly worked to get us where we are today: Dave McCarthy, Jerry Couri, Tina Richards, and Chris Sarley. I thank them all. At times it may not have been a labor of love, but we have got a finished product that will indeed make a difference.

This bill is good for jobs. It is good for consumers. It is good for the environment. It is the most meaningful and impactful update to issues involving the environment and the economy that we have made in many decades, and soon it will be law. The President will sign it, and he will be grateful for all of our hard work, dedication, and legislative achievement that every one of us can be proud of.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO), the ranking member of the subcommittee.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey, our ranking member, for yielding.

It is with regret that I must stand here today in opposition to this bill to reform the Toxic Substances Control Act. We have negotiated in good faith for many months to try to reach an agreement to fix EPA's chemical program. While there are some positive aspects of this bill, ultimately, I believe it falls short.

Before I go into detail about my concerns, I want to express my appreciation for the work that has been done by both the majority and minority colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee. I want to commend the staffs, in particular those with whom I worked most closely from the minority side.

As we just heard from Chairman UPTON, the Senate passed a version in December of last year, after we had voted nearly unanimously to support our version of the bill. There are improvements over the bill passed by the Senate in December with this measure.

I want to be clear that, in some ways, this bill will improve current law: EPA gains new authorities and resources; the regulatory bar to testing is lowered, allowing EPA to acquire more information about chemicals; the least burdensome standard that essentially has prevented EPA from regulating chemicals even when there was overwhelming evidence of harm has been removed; one of our Caucus' top priorities, expediting the review of persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic substances, or PBTs, was largely retained; and the bill requires the EPA to consider the most vulnerable populations.

But for every positive step to protect public health and the environment, there are numerous steps back that undermine those goals. For example, this bill weakens one of the few parts of TSCA as it stands today that actually works, Significant New Use Rules, or SNURs.

EPA can require companies to provide notice of new uses of a chemical before a company can manufacture or import it. A chemical that might be suitable for industrial uses should not necessarily be in consumer products. This bill would make it more difficult to require notification and, therefore, to track chemicals being used in new ways or in imported products.

Also, there is language on a negotiated rulemaking to limit reporting requirements for inorganic byproducts, a concept that was not in either the House or Senate bills but seems to have been stuck into this version somehow.

The section on nomenclature represents an improvement over the Senate bill, but I still have concerns. This is just one of a number of seemingly benign provisions that are included to create loopholes that undermine the public health and environmental protection goals of TSCA.

The bill retains the Senate's resource-intensive prioritization process that largely duplicates the work EPA has done already to identify chemicals of concern and place them on the work plan.

Finally, there has been a lot of talk about the preemption section. Currently, States are able to restrict a chemical unless EPA decides to impose its own restrictions. Preemption has not often been an issue because EPA has rarely acted, but States today—today—have a number of options when it does happen. They can coenforce restrictions, apply for a waiver, or ban the chemical. Under this bill, States lose those rights to ban a chemical, and a waiver would be more difficult to obtain than under current law.

Without a working Federal program, it has fallen upon States to lead the fight to get the most harmful chemicals out of commerce, and they have proven to be successful. They have been the champions, the driving force.

I understand there are Members from States that have not acted to regulate chemicals. Please do not think this provision does not apply to you as well. When States are able to act aggressively, as they have, they can move industry and they can move EPA to act, which benefits our entire Nation.

Unfortunately, this bill includes provisions that would severely inhibit States' ability to act. In January, 14 State attorneys general expressed their concerns with the preemption section. Those concerns were reiterated as recently as last week by some seven State environmental commissioners. Their concerns largely revolved around what has become known as pause preemption. During the pause period when EPA is evaluating a chemical, up to 3.5 years, States are prohibited from acting.

Last year's House-passed version did not—did not—include the pause. While we accepted that States would be preempted when EPA makes a final determination about a chemical's risks, it would be unprecedented to prevent a State from acting before then.

Overall, and very problematically, the Senate's State preemption framework is largely unchanged. We know a deal was struck in the Senate a few weeks ago, but I believe it is more accurate to call it a deal on prioritization, not preemption, because EPA would have to spend more time going through the unnecessary prioritization process. During this new window of time, States could rush to try to act before the pause kicks in.

We have heard from a number of States that act by legislative action rather than regulations. They have told us that 12 to 18 months is simply not sufficient. The reality is, in most cases, States will not have enough opportunity to protect their citizens from harmful chemicals during the years it can take for EPA to do its own evaluation.

Let us call the pause exactly what it is: unnecessary and precedent setting. It may be decades before we see the health benefits of this bill, but I fear it is only a matter of time before more and more bills come to the floor that prevent State regulation before a final Federal agency action. I can't help but ask: Will we rue the day that we gave

a nod of approval to the pause preemption concept?

It is a terrible policy, and we should not encourage it. It opens the door to unwelcome and dangerous precedent.

The core tension of my evaluation of this bill is to balance between new Federal authorities and new restrictions on States. On balance, I do not believe that the modest improvements to the Federal program—not to mention the carve-outs for certain industries, many of which are unnecessarily broad—are sufficiently positive to warrant these new restrictions.

You have heard during this debate that our system is broken and that the improvements, of which there are some, are better than nothing, which is what we have now for existing chemicals. But better than nothing is a very low bar. I think we can and should do better. The public deserves better.

I have no doubt that people on both sides of this debate genuinely want to ensure people are protected from dangerous and toxic chemicals. I do not begrudge my colleagues who choose to support it. However, the RECORD must reflect that this bill is not without its flaws or its controversies.

We must have a strong, national chemical program to protect American families and workers. But the States can and should be strong partners in this effort. This bill severely constrains the States' role in this effort. Ultimately, I am not convinced that the program that will be put into place by this bill justifies the unprecedented limitations of States' authorities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the bill.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the vice chair of the full committee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I do rise in support of the amendments to H.R. 2576, and I congratulate Chairman SHIMKUS on the wonderful job he has done.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) for the purpose of a brief colloquy to clarify one important element of the legislation.

Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that this bill reemphasizes Congress' intent to avoid duplicative regulation through the TSCA law. It does so by carrying over two important EPA constraints in section 9 of the existing law while adding a new, important provision that would be found as new section, 9(b)(2).

It is my understanding that, as a unified whole, this language, old and new, limits the EPA's ability to promulgate a rule under section 6 of TSCA to restrict or eliminate the use of a chemical when the Agency either already regulates that chemical through a different statute under its own control and that authority sufficiently protects against a risk of injury to human health or the environment, or a different agency already regulates that chemical in a manner that also sufficiently protects against the risk identified by EPA.

Would the chairman please confirm my understanding of section 9?

Mr. SHIMKUS. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SHIMKUS. The gentlewoman is correct in her understanding.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I thank the chairman. The changes you have worked hard to preserve in this negotiated bill are important. As the EPA's early-stage efforts to regulate methylene chloride and TCE under TSCA statute section 6 illustrate, they are also timely.

EPA simply has to account for why a new regulation for methylene chloride and TCE under TSCA is necessary since its own existing regulatory framework already appropriately addresses risk to human health. New section 9(b)(2) will force the Agency to do just that.

I thank the chairman for his good work.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH).

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Number one, the starting point for analysis of this law is the current law. The current law is a mess. It is the Wild West out there when it comes to regulating chemicals. There are 85,000 chemicals that are on the market that have never been tested, and bad things are going to happen. This law changes that. The EPA is now going to have authority to regulate and review these substances as to their health and safety.

Number two, it requires a safety finding before a new product goes on the market.

Number three, it replaces the cost-benefit analysis for a health-only analysis. When it comes to health and safety, that is absolutely essential. It is not about the cost. The cost in human terms and to communities when you have let something go by for accounting reasons, as opposed to looking vigilantly at health and safety, is not the way to go. It is a very good change.

Next, it protects vulnerable populations: children, pregnant women, and especially workers who are in plants where these products are used.

Finally, it makes the companies come clean with what information they have that allows regulators to come to a conclusion. That is very important.

The preemption issue is a concern. In Vermont, we have had a very active Republican and Democratic Governor, a very active Agency of Natural Resources secretary, and very, very active and aggressive attorneys general. They are concerned about this. But there is, in this legislation, flexibility so that Vermont is going to continue to have the ability to act to protect its citizens, and I am confident they will.

If the EPA is going to put a product on a list that they are going to start reviewing, we are going to get a heads-up in Vermont, as every State is, of about 9 months. I have confidence in the Vermont General Assembly, in the Vermont Governor, in the Vermont attorney general, and in the Vermont secretary of the Agency of Natural Resources to do what is required to protect the public health and the public safety.

So no law is perfect, but in this institution, we have had a hard time passing laws that we all know need to get done. I thank all the people who have been involved.

□ 1515

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PITTENGER).

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for this very sensible legislation. I appreciate his efforts in leading a bipartisan effort to reform U.S. chemical safety law that is decades in the making.

I particularly thank him for securing amendments to section 9 of the TSCA law that remain in the negotiated text. These amendments reemphasize and strengthen Congress' intent that TSCA serve as an authority of last resort for the regulation of a chemical when another authority under EPA's jurisdiction, or another Federal agency, already regulates the chemical and the risk identified by EPA.

As a unified whole, TSCA now makes clear that EPA may not promulgate a rule under section 6 of TSCA to restrict or eliminate the use of a chemical when:

Number one, the agency either already regulates that chemical through a different statute under its own control, like the Clean Air Act, and that authority sufficiently protects against a risk of injury to human health or the environment; or

Number two, a different agency already regulates that chemical in a manner that also sufficiently protects against the risk already identified by EPA.

Mr. Speaker, in light of yet another regulatory overreach in the rulemaking at EPA, the new amendments to section 9 of TSCA are a welcome reform with the intent that it will help restrain the agency's unnecessary activities. These are commonsense, but important, protections given what EPA is likely to pursue.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GENE GREEN), ranking member of the Subcommittee on Health.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the amendment to H.R. 2576, the TSCA Modernization Act. That is an abbreviation for the Toxic Substances Control Act.

This bipartisan, bicameral legislation will reform our broken chemical safety law for the first time since 1976, and directly addresses TSCA's fundamental flaws. This legislation is a win-

win for our district in East Houston and Harris County, Texas, home to one of the largest collection of chemical facilities in the country. The reforms contained in this proposal will enhance protections for the workers in our chemical plants, the fence-line communities next to these facilities, and will benefit chemical manufacturers who will have certainty in a true, nationwide market.

Congress has worked on reforming TSCA for over a decade, and I personally have been working on fixing the statute since 2008. Though not perfect, the proposal before the House today is, in the words of the Obama administration, ''a clear improvement over current TSCA and represents a historic advancement for both chemical safety and environmental law.''

Let me quote also from the United Steelworkers:

''Overall, the amendments to H.R. 2576, the 'TSCA Modernization Act,' do not result in a bill we would have written. However, there are significant improvements over current law, including a fix of the 1991 'asbestos decision' that crippled the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) ability to act. Now EPA must use a health-only standard to evaluate chemicals and reserve cost-benefit analysis for determining restrictions of harmful chemicals. Additionally, the bill includes increased EPA authority to review chemicals, a fee structure to fund the program, and protection of vulnerable populations, including workers.''

Again, that is from the United Steelworkers.

The most notable improvements in the bill are replacing current TSCA's burdensome safety standard with a pure, health-based standard; explicitly requiring the protection of vulnerable populations, like children, pregnant women, and workers at the plants; requiring a safety finding before new chemicals are allowed to go to market; and giving EPA new authority to order testing and ensure chemicals are safe, with a focus on the most risky chemicals.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. This legislation responds to the concerns of industry to provide regulatory certainty for job creators throughout our economy and has the support of the Environmental Defense Fund, the Humane Society, the March of Dimes, and the National Wildlife Federation, along with the machinists union and the building trades.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting this amendment, and help pass the first major environmental legislation in a quarter century.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2576, the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act.

This legislation would combine the policy priorities from H.R. 2576 and S. 697 into a bipartisan bill that would modernize the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976.

Recognizing the need to ensure that chemicals are safely made and used, Congress passed the Toxic Substances Control Act 40 years ago. This law made protecting human health and the environment a priority in the chemical manufacturing process. However, the Toxic Substances Control Act has not been updated since its inception, and is in dire need of reform. Policies based on this 40-year-old law are disjointed, confusing, and often contradictory for both manufacturers and consumers.

Modernizing the Toxic Substances Control Act would allow for adoption of uniform, science-based chemical safety policies. Manufacturers will have the regulatory certainty they need to develop new and safe products, and consumers can shop with confidence.

This version of the bill also protects intellectual property rights of chemical manufacturers, many of which have invested millions of dollars in research and development.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill that greatly improves a landmark consumer and environmental protection law.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, can I inquire as to how much time remains on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey has 14 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Illinois has 16 minutes remaining.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act.

We have been talking a lot about the, admittedly, very arcane details of this bill. I want to talk for a minutes about how this bill is going to impact the families of America.

Think about someone you know and love who will probably start a family in the next decade. I think of my own two daughters who are in their 20s. That future parent will be very excited about the arrival of a child. The parents will create a nursery in their home for their new baby, a space that is clean, warm, and safe.

Well, they think it is safe. But right now, under current law, that rocking chair in the corner could be covered with toxic flame retardants. The fresh paint on the walls could contain harmful volatile organic compounds. The rug beneath the crib probably has been treated with formaldehyde, which is a carcinogen. Parents and children should not have to worry whether the most basic, everyday things they do are toxic to their health.

TSCA has been a flawed piece of legislation since it passed in 1976. Nobody liked it—the environmental community, the chemical industry, or the parents of America. We need to bring some certainty to the regulation of the tens of thousands of chemicals that we have out there, and that is what this bill will do.

Did you know that under this bill, for the first time, EPA will have access to the information it needs on a chemical? For the first time, EPA will regulate the worst chemicals out there, like arsenic? For the first time, the EPA will have deadlines for review so that Americans are protected from dangerous chemicals as soon as practicable? And for the first time, Americans will know exactly what is out there in commerce?

For the first time, every nursery in America will be clean, warm, and safe. That is what America deserves.

Is this bill perfect?

No. But it is what we are expected to do as Members of the House and Senate, Democrats and Republicans—protect the safety of our children and generations to come.

I really want to thank my colleagues. I want to thank Mr. PALLONE and Mr. TONKO on our side of the aisle. I want to thank the rock star, Mr. SHIMKUS, who I have been working with, along with Mr. GREEN, since 2007 to bring this to reality.

This truly is a great day for the families of America, and I am really proud that we are able to get this done. I hope my colleagues will look at the bill in totality; I hope you will see how, finally, we are going to be able to actually regulate these chemicals; and I hope you will vote ''yes.''

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the Democratic whip, who has been extremely helpful in the last few days in dealing with this legislation.

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, which is the product of much negotiation—which is an understatement, I think—in an effort to find consensus.

Congress first enacted the Toxic Substances Control Act 40 years ago to protect Americans from the risks posed by chemicals in commerce. It has not been reauthorized since. Since its original enactment, the law has become outdated, and efforts to modernize it have been ongoing for several years with great difficulty. Under current law, it has become hard for the EPA to ban even substances that are known to cause cancer, such as asbestos.

The bill before us today is a breakthrough after a significant amount of work. It represents a compromise that, while not perfect, as everyone has noted, is a great improvement over current law. And it will help the EPA protect Americans from harmful, toxic substances and safeguard our environment.

This bill will require the EPA to evaluate both existing and new chemical substances against a new risk-based, scientific safety standard that includes specific considerations for populations more vulnerable to chemical exposure, such as children, seniors, and pregnant women. It also ensures that the EPA can order testing immediately for substances suspected of placing Americans at risk.

This bill improves public transparency of chemical information, provides for clear and enforceable deadlines to review prioritized chemicals, and takes action to mitigate any identified risk.

In short, this is a bill that reflects the kind of compromise across the aisle we ought to be seeing more of in this House. It is fittingly named after Senator Frank Lautenberg of New Jersey, who spent his career working to make this law more functional.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PALLONE. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. HOYER. I want to first thank the person in my office who worked far harder than I did. I just took her phone calls and talked to Mr. PALLONE and talked to Mr. SHIMKUS from time to time. Mary Frances Repko is one of the hardest working staff members. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mary Frances for the work that she did to get us to where we are. It is not perfect, as she and I agree, but it is a bill that will be better than what we have.

I want to thank, of course, Ranking Member PALLONE; my dear friend, Chairman UPTON; my friend, JOHN SHIMKUS, the chairman of the committee; and Mr. TONKO, who is not for this bill. He worked hard to get it to this place. He didn't get there, but he worked hard on that effort.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. It is a work product that has been sincerely achieved by people of goodwill, and it is adjudged by the President of the United States and the administration and by the director of the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency as a significant and important step forward. That is a good deal for the American people.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, this body has never passed a law that denied States the ability to act before there is a Federal standard in place. What we are perpetrating today with this vote is a first.

Instead of being preempted to act once an established EPA standard is in place, States are prevented from pursuing critical protections for their communities from dangerous chemicals the moment the EPA decides to review the chemical, not when the EPA has created a new regulation.

□ 1530

By allowing for this so-called pause preemption, we will create an almost 3-year limbo period in which a chemical under review is essentially unregulated by either State or Federal laws.

Meanwhile, the public is subjected to potentially dangerous chemicals. This is unheard of in our existing consumer protection legal standards, and it will be to the detriment of the American people.

However, I do commend the efforts of the Energy and Commerce Committee to take on this Herculean task of updating the existing regulatory regime and reaching a compromise package.

However, I regret that this compromise comes at the expense of the rights of the States to protect the health, safety, and welfare of their citizens.

We should not be preventing local governments from exerting their basic duty to take proactive steps that will protect our communities, our environment, and the public health.

Federal regulations serve as a floor, not as a ceiling, and States should be permitted to pursue laws that fill gaps in existing Federal regulations.

Pause preemption not only increases uncertainty and delay to the rulemaking process, but it further limits communities' abilities to seek redress through our courts when they find themselves the victims of dangerous and unregulated chemicals.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PALLONE. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, lastly, I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their tremendous work on this bill and for the time and energy spent by their staffs.

I ask my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would just inform my colleague that I have no additional speakers.

Mr. SHIMKUS. I have no other speakers, and I will close after the gentleman from New Jersey has closed.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

So many people have been involved on our staffs in this bill over the last several years, certainly prior to the time that I was the ranking member.

I want to, in particular, thank Jackie Cohen. Jackie is sitting here to my right. She, more than anybody else, worked on this bill and made it possible to bring this bill to fruition. I think she knows more about TSCA than anybody else I know; so, I want to thank her in particular.

I also want to thank Jean Fruci, Rick Kessler, Tuley Wright, Timia Crisp, and Alexander Ratner. From Mr. TONKO's staff, I want to thank Brendan Larkin and Clinton Britt.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is named the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety Act for the 21st Century. One of the things that was so important to me in the process of negotiating this bill was that it would live up to Senator Lautenberg's legacy.

Senator Lautenberg was always a mentor to me. I worked on his first campaign back in 1982. He was always looking out for the little guy. One of the most important things to him in that respect was health and safety because he always felt that the primary function of the Federal Government was to protect people's health and safety.

One of the biggest things that was important to him was what I call the right to know. He always felt, if we passed laws that allowed people to know what they were facing in the health and environment sphere, that that would be good because they or even their organizations that they might be involved with on an activist level locally—citizen groups—would have the ability, if you will, to effectuate and carry out those laws through their own efforts.

I think one of the greatest regrets that he had was that, when you dealt with toxic chemicals over the time that he was in the Senate—he was the longest serving Senator, actually, in New Jersey history—he was never able to say what chemicals were dangerous and, basically, give people the right to know about toxic chemicals.

I think that this is an important part of his legacy, and I am very proud to say that today we can support a bill that is named in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Before us today on the floor, as you have heard, is a bipartisan, bicameral agreement that substantially improves the safety of chemicals that are used by everyone every day.

As you have heard, while this is not the bill that a lot of people would have written if they had had their own way, the reality is that this is how the legislative process is supposed to work.

I think it is very instructive as we go back to our districts and do the ''Schoolhouse Rock!'' on how a bill becomes a law. There is a great dynamic that is in play. That is what happened here, and that is what brings us to the floor today.

This bill represents a balanced and thoughtful compromise that makes long-needed improvements to an outdated and ineffective law. The legislation before us is supported by a broad

coalition of stakeholders that ranges from environmental and public health groups to large and small industrial organizations.

It has the support of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, the American Cleaning Institute, the National Association of Chemical Distributors, the Society of Chemical Manufacturers & Affiliates, and the American Chemistry Council. There is a list of 143 different groups that have come out in support of this bill. It is worthy of our support as well.

I want to thank the staff who worked very hard to get us here today: Chris Sarley, in my office; Dave McCarthy; Jerry Couri; Tina Richards; our head chief of staff of the committee, Gary Andres; along with, of course, Chairman FRED UPTON, who allowed all of these people to be at our disposal to get this work done.

Mr. Speaker, we have with us in the Chamber legislative counsel. These are the unknown heroes, the people who actually get the late phone calls, who try to help us figure out the language that we are trying to work with.

Tim Brown and Kakuti Lin are here. They have my gratitude and my thanks. In an era when we kind of question Federal employees and their commitment to excellence and work ethic, they are good examples of what people really do many times.

Thank you very much for your work.

I also want to give a nod to the great work done by the House Democratic staff. You are loyal adversaries, and I believe we will continue to be so, but we were able to do well in this process.

I thank the Senate Republicans on Mr. INHOFE's staff and the Senate Democrats' staff, from Senator UDALL's, Senator BOXER's, Senator MARKEY's, and Senator MERKLEY's offices, who all put in long hours and weekends for several months to get this multiyear effort done.

It has been a multiyear effort, starting since I became chairman of the committee. And you have seen GENE GREEN come down and DIANA DEGETTE, who worked diligently with me in the last Congress.

I also want to mention that the spiritual leader of this, kind of, was Bonnie Lautenberg, who I know called us numerous times. Behind every great man there is a greater woman. I think Bonnie Lautenberg kind of falls into that category, and I know she is very happy with our success today.

Mr. Speaker, as I said in my opening remarks, this bill is good for consumers, it is good for jobs, and it is good for the environment. It is imperative that we pass this bill and get it signed into law without delay.

This is graduation time throughout our country—a lot of commencement exercises—and we are always reminded that, really, ''commencement'' means beginning.

So even though we are kind of getting to the end of the legislative process of the law, the real test will be the commencement by the EPA in our trying to enact this law and in seeing if it does everything that we say it will do.

It is our job on our committee to continue to do oversight to make sure that the things we think are doing well are doing well and that the things that need improvement we look at. You have my support in doing that oversight and overview of this new law as it moves forward.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 742, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion to concur by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the order of the House of today, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ZIKA VECTOR CONTROL ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GIBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 897.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BROOKS of Alabama). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. GIBBS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 742, I call up the bill (H.R. 897) to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify Congressional intent regarding the regulation of the use of pesticides in or near navigable waters, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 742, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 114–53 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 897

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Zika Vector Control Act''.

SEC. 2. USE OF AUTHORIZED PESTICIDES.

Section 3(f) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136a(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) USE OF AUTHORIZED PESTICIDES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in section 402(s) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the Administrator or a State may not require a permit under such Act for a discharge from a point source into navigable waters of a pesticide authorized for sale, distribution, or use under this Act, or the residue of such a pesticide, resulting from the application of such pesticide.

''(B) SUNSET.—This paragraph shall cease to be effective on September 30, 2018.''.

SEC. 3. DISCHARGES OF PESTICIDES.

Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(s) DISCHARGES OF PESTICIDES.—

''(1) NO PERMIT REQUIREMENT.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a permit shall not be required by the Administrator or a State under this Act for a discharge from a point source into navigable waters of a pesticide authorized for sale, distribution, or use under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, or the residue of such a pesticide, resulting from the application of such pesticide.

''(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the following discharges of a pesticide or pesticide residue:

''(A) A discharge resulting from the application of a pesticide in violation of a provision of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act that is relevant to protecting water quality, if—

''(i) the discharge would not have occurred but for the violation; or

''(ii) the amount of pesticide or pesticide residue in the discharge is greater than would have occurred without the violation.

''(B) Stormwater discharges subject to regulation under subsection (p).

''(C) The following discharges subject to regulation under this section:

''(i) Manufacturing or industrial effluent.

''(ii) Treatment works effluent.

''(iii) Discharges incidental to the normal operation of a vessel, including a discharge resulting from ballasting operations or vessel biofouling prevention.

''(3) SUNSET.—This subsection shall cease to be effective on September 30, 2018.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GIBBS) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. GIBBS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It has been 1 year since the first alerts about the Zika virus were issued in Brazil. Since then, the virus has been spreading north.

Many nations to our south have spent the better part of that year in fighting to stop the spread of Zika. It has already affected Puerto Rico and other U.S. Territories as the virus spreads by contact between people.

So far, we have been fortunate to avoid any transmission of Zika by mosquitos inside the United States, but that might change soon. Last week the Director from the National Institutes of Health announced that mosquitos carrying the Zika virus could be arriving in the United States as soon as June.

The World Health Organization has declared Zika to be a worldwide health