

116TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 764

To authorize the President to take certain actions relating to reciprocal trade, and for other purposes.

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 24, 2019

Mr. DUFFY (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. COOK, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LONG, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. SENSEN-BRENNER, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. ROUZER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

---

# A BILL

To authorize the President to take certain actions relating to reciprocal trade, and for other purposes.

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

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “United States Reciprocal Trade Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1) The United States maintains an open mar-  
4 ket for goods, with relatively low tariffs, and has  
5 long encouraged trading partners, both bilaterally  
6 and in multilateral fora, to liberalize their markets.7 (2) The United States is the world's largest im-  
8 porter of goods.9 (3) Trading partners of the United States in  
10 many instances impose significantly higher tariffs on  
11 United States goods than the United States imposes  
12 on the same or similar goods imported from those  
13 same countries.14 (4) United States trading partners in many in-  
15 stances impose significant nontariff barriers that  
16 greatly undermine the value of negotiated tariff con-  
17 cessions.18 (5) The lack of reciprocity in tariff levels and  
19 disproportionate use of nontariff barriers by United  
20 States trading partners facilitates foreign imports,  
21 discourages United States exports, and puts United  
22 States producers, farmers, and workers at a com-  
23 petitive disadvantage.24 (6) The lack of reciprocity in tariff levels and  
25 nontariff barriers contributes to the large and grow-  
26 ing United States trade deficit in goods, which is a

1 drag on economic growth and undermines economic  
2 prosperity.

3 (7) To date a number of United States trading  
4 partners have been unwilling, including in multilat-  
5 eral negotiations, to reduce tariffs and eliminate  
6 nontariff barriers applied to United States exports.

7 (8) The United States should seek action by  
8 United States trading partners to lower tariffs and  
9 eliminate nontariff barriers, to promote efficiency in  
10 those markets and enhance opportunities for United  
11 States producers, farmers, and workers.

12 (9) The President should have a wide array of  
13 tools to open the markets of United States trading  
14 partners and encourage participation in negotiations  
15 to liberalize trade in goods on a fair and reciprocal  
16 basis, including the authority to adjust tariff rates  
17 to reciprocal levels.

18 **SEC. 3. AUTHORITY TO TAKE CERTAIN ACTIONS RELATING**  
19 **TO RECIPROCAL TRADE.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—If the President determines  
21 that—

22 (1) the rate of duty imposed by a foreign coun-  
23 try with respect to a particular good, when imported  
24 from the United States, is significantly higher than

1 the rate of duty imposed by the United States on  
2 that good, when imported from that country, or

3 (2) the nontariff barriers applied by a foreign  
4 country with respect to a particular good, when im-  
5 ported from the United States, impose significantly  
6 higher burdens, alone or in combination with any  
7 tariffs imposed by that country on that good, than  
8 the burdens of the nontariff barriers applied by the  
9 United States with respect to that good, alone or in  
10 combination with any tariffs imposed by the United  
11 States on that good, when imported from that coun-  
12 try,

13 the President may take one or more of the actions author-  
14 ized under subsection (b).

15 (b) ACTIONS AUTHORIZED.—The actions authorized  
16 under this subsection are the following:

17 (1) To negotiate and seek to enter into an  
18 agreement with the foreign country that commits the  
19 country to reduce the rate of duty or reduce or  
20 eliminate nontariff barriers on the good that is the  
21 subject of the determination under subsection (a).

22 (2) To impose a rate of duty on imports of the  
23 good that is equal to—

24 (A) the rate of duty imposed by the foreign  
25 country with respect to the good, in the case of

1           a determination described in subsection (a)(1);

2           or

3           (B) the effective rate of duty of the non-  
4           tariff barriers applied by the foreign country  
5           with respect to the good, alone or in combina-  
6           tion with any tariffs imposed by that country  
7           on that good, in the case of a determination de-  
8           scribed in subsection (a)(2).

9           (c) FACTORS.—In taking an action authorized under  
10          subsection (b), the President shall consider the following  
11          factors:

12           (1) The tariff classification of the good by the  
13          United States and the tariff classification of the  
14          good by the foreign country.

15           (2) The rate of duty applied by the United  
16          States with respect to the good and the rate of duty  
17          applied by the foreign country with respect to the  
18          good.

19           (3) The physical characteristics of the good.

20           (4) The end uses and existence of a competitive  
21          relationship between the good—

22           (A) as exported from the United States to  
23          the foreign country; and

24           (B) as imported from the country to the  
25          United States.

9 (A) the extent of the nontariff barriers ap-  
10 plied by the foreign country with respect to the  
11 good and the extent of the nontariff barriers  
12 applied by the United States with respect to the  
13 good;

14 (B) the extent to which the nontariff bar-  
15 riers applied by the country with respect to the  
16 good, alone or in combination with any tariffs  
17 imposed by that country on that good, are im-  
18 peding or distorting trade;

19 (C) the identified purpose of the nontariff  
20 barriers applied by the country with respect to  
21 the good, if any, and the extent to which the  
22 nontariff barriers are more restrictive than nec-  
23 essary to meet that purpose; and

(D) the degree of transparency of the process by which the country adopted the nontariff barriers.

4 (8) Other factors, as the President determines  
5 appropriate.

6 (d) ROLE OF USTR.—The United States Trade Rep-  
7 resentative, in consultation with the Secretary of Treas-  
8 ury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the heads of other  
9 relevant Federal agencies, shall advise the President in de-  
10 termining the effective rate of duty imposed by the non-  
11 tariff barriers applied by a foreign country with respect  
12 to a good, alone or in combination with any tariffs imposed  
13 by that country on that good, in the case of a determina-  
14 tion described in subsection (a)(2).

15 (e) LOWER RATE OF DUTY.—The President may im-  
16 pose a rate of duty on imports of a good from a foreign  
17 country that is lower than the rate of duty described in  
18 subsection (b)(2)(A) or lower than the effective rate of  
19 duty described in subsection (b)(2)(B), as the case may  
20 be, if the President determines that application of such  
21 lower rate of duty is necessary and appropriate.

22 (f) HIGHER RATE OF DUTY.—If the President im-  
23 poses a rate of duty on imports of a good from a foreign  
24 country under subsection (b)(2), and the country further  
25 increases its rate of duty on imports of the good from the

1 United States, the President may further increase the rate  
2 of duty on imports of the good from the country to a rate  
3 that is equal to the rate of duty applied by that country.

4 (g) TERMINATION.—The President shall terminate  
5 the imposition of any increase in the rate of duty on im-  
6 ports of a good from a foreign country under subsection  
7 (b)(2) effective on the date on which the President deter-  
8 mines that—

9 (1) the foreign country is no longer—  
10 (A) imposing a rate of duty with respect to  
11 the good, as described in subsection (a)(1); or  
12 (B) applying nontariff barriers with re-  
13 spect to the good, as described in subsection  
14 (a)(2); or  
15 (2) continued imposition of the increased rate  
16 of duty on imports of the good from the foreign  
17 country is not in the economic or public interest of  
18 the United States.

19 **SEC. 4. NOTICE AND CONSULTATION.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Before taking any action author-  
21 ized under section 3(b)(1), the President shall provide no-  
22 tice to and consult with the Committee on Ways and  
23 Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee  
24 on Finance of the Senate regarding the proposed action.

1       (b) NOTICE.—Before taking any action authorized  
2 under section 3(b)(2), the President shall—

3               (1) not less than 45 days before the date on  
4 which imposition of an increased rate of duty on im-  
5 ports of a good from a foreign country is to take ef-  
6 fect, publish notice in the Federal Register of, and  
7 allow for public comment on, the proposed imposi-  
8 tion and level of such increased rate of duty; and

9               (2) seek advice regarding the proposed action  
10 from the advisory committees established under sec-  
11 tion 135 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C.  
12 2155).

13       (c) ADDITIONAL NOTICE.—The President shall  
14 promptly publish in the Federal Register notice of any ac-  
15 tion taken pursuant to section 3(f) or 3(g).

16 **SEC. 5. CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL OF PRESIDENTIAL**  
17 **IMPOSITION OF RATES OF DUTY ON IMPORTS**  
18 **OF GOODS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES**  
19 **UNDER SECTION 3(b)(2); DISAPPROVAL RESO-**  
20 **LUTION.**

21       (a) IN GENERAL.—An action taken by the President  
22 under section 3(b)(2) to impose a rate of duty on imports  
23 of a good from a foreign country shall cease to have force  
24 and effect upon the enactment of a disapproval resolution,  
25 provided for in subsection (b), relating to that action.

1       (b) CONGRESSIONAL RULEMAKING POWER; DIS-  
2 APPROVAL RESOLUTION.—

3               (1) IN GENERAL.—This section is enacted by  
4 the Congress—

5                       (A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power  
6 of the House of Representatives and the Sen-  
7 ate, respectively, and as such is deemed a part  
8 of the rules of each House, respectively, but ap-  
9 plicable only with respect to the procedures to  
10 be followed in that House in the case of dis-  
11 approval resolutions and such procedures super-  
12 sede other rules only to the extent that they are  
13 inconsistent therewith; and

14                       (B) with the full recognition of the con-  
15 stitutional right of either House to change the  
16 rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that  
17 House) at any time, in the same manner, and  
18 to the same extent as any other rule of that  
19 House.

20               (2) DISAPPROVAL RESOLUTION.—For purposes  
21 of this section, the term “disapproval resolution”  
22 means only a joint resolution of either House of  
23 Congress the matter after the resolving clause of  
24 which is as follows: “That the Congress disapproves  
25 the action taken under section 3(b)(2) of the United

1 States Reciprocal Trade Act with respect to the im-  
2 position of a rate of duty on imports of \_\_\_\_ from  
3 \_\_\_\_ under such section 3(b)(2).”, the first blank  
4 space being filled with a description of the good with  
5 respect to which the duty is imposed under section  
6 3(b)(2) and the second blank being filled with the  
7 name of the foreign country from which the good is  
8 imported into the United States.

9 (3) CONSIDERATION.—

10 (A) INTRODUCTION.—All disapproval reso-  
11 lutions introduced in the House of Representa-  
12 tives shall be referred to the Committee on  
13 Ways and Means and all disapproval resolutions  
14 introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the  
15 Committee on Finance.

16 (B) AMENDMENTS PROHIBITED; MOTIONS  
17 TO SUSPEND APPLICATION OF THIS SUBPARA-  
18 GRAPH PROHIBITED.—No amendment to a dis-  
19 approval resolution shall be in order in either  
20 the House of Representatives or the Senate,  
21 and no motion to suspend the application of  
22 this subparagraph shall be in order in either  
23 House nor shall it be in order in either House  
24 for the Presiding Officer to entertain a request

1           to suspend the application of this subparagraph  
2           by unanimous consent.

3           (C) MAJORITY REQUIRED FOR ADOPTION.—A disapproval resolution considered  
4           under this subsection shall require an affirmative  
5           vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly  
6           chosen and sworn, for adoption.

7

8 **SEC. 6. REPORT.**

9           Before entering into an agreement with a foreign  
10 country under section 3(b)(1), the United States Trade  
11 Representative shall submit to the appropriate congressional  
12 committees and leadership a report that describes—

13           (1) the implementation of the agreement, including how it is consistent with and does not materially differ from or otherwise affect Federal or  
14           State laws or regulations;

15           (2) the impact on the competitiveness of United  
16           States businesses; and

17           (3) the impact on United States consumers.

1   **SEC. 7. SUNSET OF PRESIDENTIAL IMPOSITION OF RATES**  
2                   **OF DUTY ON IMPORTS OF GOODS FROM FOR-**  
3                   **EIGN COUNTRIES UNDER SECTION 3(b)(2) BY**  
4                   **DISAPPROVAL RESOLUTION.**

5       (a) IN GENERAL.—The authority of the President to  
6   take an action under section 3(b)(2) to impose a rate of  
7   duty on imports of a good from a foreign country—

8                   (1) shall be effective for the period ending on  
9   the date that is three years after the date of the en-  
10   actment of this Act; and

11               (2) shall be extended for an additional period of  
12   three years if (and only if)—

13               (A) the President requests such extension  
14   under subsection (b); and

15               (B) a disapproval resolution is not enacted  
16   into law as provided for under subsection (c).

17       (b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—If the President is of  
18   the opinion that the authority of the President to take an  
19   action under section 3(b)(2) to impose a rate of duty on  
20   imports of a good from a foreign country should be ex-  
21   tended for the additional period described in subsection  
22   (a)(2), the President shall submit to Congress, not later  
23   than the date that is three months before the end of the  
24   period described in subsection (a)(1), a written report that  
25   contains a request for such extension, together with a de-  
26   scription of all actions taken under section 3(b)(2) to date.

## 1 (c) DISAPPROVAL RESOLUTION.—

## 2 (1) CONGRESSIONAL RULEMAKING POWER.—

3 This section is enacted by the Congress—

4 (A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power  
5 of the House of Representatives and the Sen-  
6 ate, respectively, and as such is deemed a part  
7 of the rules of each House, respectively, but ap-  
8 plicable only with respect to the procedures to  
9 be followed in that House in the case of dis-  
10 approval resolutions and such procedures super-  
11 sede other rules only to the extent that they are  
12 inconsistent therewith; and13 (B) with the full recognition of the con-  
14 stitutional right of either House to change the  
15 rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that  
16 House) at any time, in the same manner, and  
17 to the same extent as any other rule of that  
18 House.19 (2) DISAPPROVAL RESOLUTION.—For purposes  
20 of subsection (a), the term “disapproval resolution”  
21 means only a joint resolution of either House of  
22 Congress the matter after the resolving clause of  
23 which is as follows: “That the Congress disapproves  
24 the request of the President for the extension, under  
25 section 7(a)(2)(A) of the United States Reciprocal

1       Trade Act, of the authority of the President to take  
2       an action under section 3(b)(2) of such Act to im-  
3       pose a rate of duty on imports of a good from a for-  
4       eign country after the period ending on the date that  
5       is three years after the date of the enactment of  
6       such Act.”.

9 (A) may be introduced in either House of  
10 Congress by any member of such House; and

11 (B) shall be referred, in the House of Rep-  
12 resentatives, to the Committee on Ways and  
13 Means and, in addition, to the Committee on  
14 Rules.

20 (5) LIMITATIONS ON CONSIDERATION.—It is  
21 not in order for—

22 (A) the House of Representatives to con-  
23 sider any disapproval resolution not reported by  
24 the Committee on Ways and Means and, in ad-  
25 dition, by the Committee on Rules;

4 (C) either House of Congress to consider a  
5 disapproval resolution after the date that is  
6 three years after the date of the enactment of  
7 this Act.

8 (d) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

## 22 SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

23 In this Act:

4 (A) the Committee on Ways and Means of  
5 the House of Representatives and the Com-  
6 mittee on Finance of the Senate; and

11 (2) NONTARIFF BARRIER.—The term “nontariff  
12 barrier” includes any government-imposed measure  
13 or policy, other than a customs duty, that restricts,  
14 prevents, or impedes international trade in goods, in-  
15 cluding import policies, sanitary and phytosanitary  
16 measures, technical barriers to trade, government  
17 procurement, export subsidies, lack of intellectual  
18 property protection, digital trade barriers, and gov-  
19 ernment-tolerated anticompetitive conduct of state-  
20 owned or private firms.

- 1 countervailing duty or a duty applied under a preferential tariff arrangement.
- 2

○