

The bill renews GSP, which the House passed last month, and that is the largest trade preference program and is estimated to account for 82,000 U.S. jobs that are directly or indirectly related to that program.

The second portion of this bill, the bill that reauthorizes Trade Adjustment Assistance, is absolutely critical because it is one of the core items that has allowed these trade agreements to come forward. And this legislation really does ensure smaller government and less spending on an important program in these difficult economic times where we have a growing debt and deficit.

This program was streamlined and scaled back, and just quickly I'll note some of the highlights. There is no TAA for public sector workers. The number of weeks was reduced from 156 in the 2009 law down to 117 weeks. Also, there is no double-dipping. These benefits run concurrently with current unemployment insurance, or UI benefits, and the health care subsidy was reduced in this legislation.

We also eliminated half of the allowable justifications for the program's training waivers to ensure that those who are eligible for TAA are in those training programs with only limited exceptions.

We also consolidated and reduced all the non-income support expenditures. We reduced funding for the TAA for firms, and also added enhanced performance measures. Now, no worker will qualify for this unless certified by the Department of Labor. This is an important attempt to bring some reform and integrity to our unemployment programs, particularly by strengthening the job training provision where 80 percent of the waivers were used to waive people out of the requirement they job train.

□ 1720

This is an important reform; and it's going to be an important reform in this bill to make sure we implement it so as we move forward on the employment insurance debate later this year, as the gentleman from Washington State alluded to, we actually have a track record on some of these items and can see how they're at least beginning to work.

So I urge my colleagues to support not only all three trade agreements, but also what really was the cornerstone for bringing those three trade agreements to the floor, H.R. 2832.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 425, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Madam 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 today, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

#### UNITED STATES-COLOMBIA TRADE PROMOTION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3078) to implement the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

#### MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. LEVIN. I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. LEVIN. I am.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Levin moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3078 to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

#### TITLE VII—CURRENCY REFORM FOR FAIR TRADE ACT

##### SEC. 701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Currency Reform for Fair Trade Act".

##### SEC. 702. CLARIFICATION REGARDING DEFINITION OF COUNTERAVAILABLE SUBSIDY.

(a) BENEFIT CONFERRED.—Section 771(5)(E) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(5)(E)) is amended—

(1) in clause (iii), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in clause (iv), by striking the period at the end and inserting ", and"; and

(3) by inserting after clause (iv) the following new clause:

"(v) in the case in which the currency of a country in which the subject merchandise is produced is exchanged for foreign currency obtained from export transactions, and the currency of such country is a fundamentally undervalued currency, as defined in paragraph (37), the difference between the amount of the currency of such country provided and the amount of the currency of such country that would have been provided if the real effective exchange rate of the currency of such country were not undervalued, as determined pursuant to paragraph (38)."

(b) EXPORT SUBSIDY.—Section 771(5A)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(5A)(B)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "In the case of a subsidy relating to a fundamentally undervalued currency, the fact that the subsidy may also be provided in circumstances not involving export shall not, for that reason alone, mean that the subsidy cannot be considered contingent upon export performance."

(c) DEFINITION OF FUNDAMENTALLY UNDERVALUED CURRENCY.—Section 771 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(37) FUNDAMENTALLY UNDERVALUED CURRENCY.—The administering authority shall determine that the currency of a country in which the subject merchandise is produced is a 'fundamentally undervalued currency' if—

"(A) the government of the country (including any public entity within the territory of the country) engages in protracted, large-scale intervention in one or more foreign exchange markets during part or all of the 18-month period that represents the most recent 18 months for which the information required under paragraph (38) is reasonably available, but that does not include any period of time later than the final month in the period of investigation or the period of review, as applicable;

"(B) the real effective exchange rate of the currency is undervalued by at least 5 percent, on average and as calculated under paragraph (38), relative to the equilibrium real effective exchange rate for the country's currency during the 18-month period;

"(C) during the 18-month period, the country has experienced significant and persistent global current account surpluses; and

"(D) during the 18-month period, the foreign asset reserves held by the government of the country exceed—

"(i) the amount necessary to repay all debt obligations of the government falling due within the coming 12 months;

"(ii) 20 percent of the country's money supply, using standard measures of M2; and

"(iii) the value of the country's imports during the previous 4 months."

(d) DEFINITION OF REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE UNDERVALUATION.—Section 771 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677), as amended by subsection (c) of this section, is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(38) REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE UNDERVALUATION.—The calculation of real effective exchange rate undervaluation, for purposes of paragraph (5)(E)(v) and paragraph (37), shall—

"(A)(i) rely upon, and where appropriate be the simple average of, the results yielded from application of the approaches described in the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund's Consultative Group on Exchange Rate Issues; or

"(ii) if the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund's Consultative Group on Exchange Rate Issues are not available, be based on generally accepted economic and econometric techniques and methodologies to measure the level of undervaluation;

"(B) rely upon data that are publicly available, reliable, and compiled and maintained by the International Monetary Fund or, if the International Monetary Fund cannot provide the data, by other international organizations or by national governments; and

"(C) use inflation-adjusted, trade-weighted exchange rates."

##### SEC. 703. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF TITLE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 9 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation of the amendments made by this title.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include a description of the extent to which United States industries that have been materially injured by reason of imports of subject merchandise produced in foreign countries with fundamentally undervalued currencies have received relief under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.), as amended by this title.

##### SEC. 704. APPLICATION TO GOODS FROM CANADA AND MEXICO.

Pursuant to article 1902 of the North American Free Trade Agreement and section 408 of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1993 (19 U.S.C. 3438), the amendments made by section 702 of

this Act shall apply to goods from Canada and Mexico.

Mr. CAMP (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CAMP. I reserve a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEVIN. I want everybody to know what this is. This is a bill on currency. This is the opportunity for people to once again stand up and be counted. This is the bill that passed last year 349-79, with 99 Republicans supporting it. This is the House bill that has 225 cosponsors. More than 60 are Republicans.

It's clear that China's currency manipulation is a major cause of hundreds of thousands of lost manufacturing jobs, and imports from China are about half of that. So we're talking about 1 million jobs, at the least. What is also clear is that the manipulation of currency tilts the playing field in favor of China at least 25 percent, and it's not getting better.

China's currency manipulation isn't the only cause of that deficit and loss of jobs. But because it's not the only cause doesn't mean we should address it. It's a major one. It's clear we haven't been effectively confronting China on this issue, and China pushes ahead.

So in a few words, the time has come for action. Eight years of talk have yielded very meager results.

As said, this has broad bipartisan support. And to make it utterly clear, last night the Senate passed a bill on currency by 63-35. Sixteen Republican Senators supported it.

This will not kill the bill. It will not send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately go to passage.

So, as I said, now is the moment for all of us to be counted, to stand up and be counted. No excuses. As Robert Samuelson said in *The Post* last weekend, there's already a trade war between them and us, but only one side is fighting. Now we'll make sure that both sides are in this effort.

I now yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania who is so active on this issue.

Mr. CRITZ. I appreciate the gentleman from Michigan for yielding, and I thank him for his leadership on this important issue.

"As the Chamber closest to the people, the House works best when it is allowed to work its will." Those aren't my words. They're a direct quote of Speaker BOEHNER.

Since China's 2001 entry into the World Trade Organization, we have lost nearly 3 million manufacturing jobs, and our overall trade deficit with

China has grown to over \$237 billion. Our manufacturers are hurting. The American people are hurting.

We were sent here to lead. Here is our chance.

We're talking about creating over 2 million American jobs and reducing our annual trade deficit by over \$70 billion. The Speaker warns of a "trade war." You want to talk about a trade war? Ask the workers in industries like steel tubing, tires, and solar panels who have lost their jobs because of China's unfair trade practices. At some point, we have to stand up and do what is right for the American people.

You gain respect through strength. This is our moment of truth. This bill has broad bipartisan support. We must send a strong message the United States will not stand idly by while foreign currency manipulators destroy American manufacturing jobs. It's time to stand up and be leaders for the American people and defend their interests over all others.

At any rate, Madam Speaker, it's time to stop being part of the problem and become part of the solution. Lead, follow, or get out of the way, and as the Speaker said, "Let the House work its will."

I urge my colleagues to stand up for America, to level the playing field with China. Support this motion to recommit.

Mr. LEVIN. How much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan has 15 seconds remaining.

Mr. LEVIN. That's all it will take.

The issue is clear: Act. Act. You must stand up and be counted. This is the moment on currency for every Member of the House.

Mr. CAMP. Madam Speaker, I withdraw the point of order, and I rise in opposition to this motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The point of order is withdrawn.

The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CAMP. Madam Speaker, the implementing bill before us reflects a carefully negotiated agreement that involved the White House, the U.S. Trade Representative, and bipartisan staffs and members from both Ways and Means and Finance. All four offices were consulted at every step of the process and all sides were fully involved. This provision was not part of that negotiation. In fact, it was not even raised during negotiations. This threatens to undue the carefully negotiated terms of this compromise and set our trade agenda back.

This motion is a true poison pill. Any change, even moving a single comma, would strip the bill of fast-track protections under Trade Promotion Authority in the United States Senate. Thus, this motion really isn't about Chinese currency practices. It's an effort to kill the Colombian free trade agreement. In fact, the irony is that the only reason the minority is even

allowed to offer this motion is because then-Speaker PELOSI took the unprecedented step of turning off the clock on TPA 3 years ago on the Colombian free trade agreement. Passing this or any other motion would reward that decision to put our trade agenda on ice—a decision that hurt our economy, cost us jobs, as U.S. farmers and exporters lost out on opportunity in that fast-growing country.

□ 1730

Finally, with respect to the substance of this motion, everyone agrees that China's currency is undervalued. China must let its currency appreciate and commit to allowing market supply and demand to determine its value. But at the same time, we need to recognize that currency is not the only barrier that U.S. businesses face in China and that legislation on currency is not a silver bullet.

I plan to hold a hearing in the Ways and Means Committee this month on all of these issues, including currency; but this is the wrong vehicle for such legislation and would kill the very important Colombian trade agreement. I therefore urge defeat of this motion and passage of this important trade agreement.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of H.R. 3078, if ordered; passage of H.R. 3079; passage of H.R. 3080; adoption of the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 2832; and the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2433.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 192, nays 236, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 780]

YEAS—192

Ackerman	Capps	Costa
Altmire	Capuano	Costello
Andrews	Cardoza	Courtney
Baca	Carnahan	Critz
Baldwin	Carney	Crowley
Barrow	Carson (IN)	Cuellar
Bass (CA)	Castor (FL)	Cummings
Becerra	Chandler	Davis (CA)
Berkley	Chu	Davis (IL)
Berman	Cicilline	DeFazio
Bishop (GA)	Clarke (MI)	DeGette
Bishop (NY)	Clarke (NY)	DeLauro
Blumenauer	Clay	Deutch
Boren	Cleaver	Dicks
Boswell	Clyburn	Dingell
Brady (PA)	Cohen	Doggett
Braley (IA)	Connolly (VA)	Donnelly (IN)
Brown (FL)	Conyers	Doyle
Butterfield	Cooper	Duncan (TN)

[illegible]

Payne Sánchez, Linda Sutton  
Pelosi T. Thompson (CA)  
Perlmutter Sanchez, Loretta Thompson (MS)  
Peters Sarbanes Tierney  
Peterson Schakowsky Tonko  
Pingree (ME) Schiff Towns  
Quigley Schrader Tsongas  
Rahall Schwartz Velázquez  
Rangel Scott (VA) Visclosky  
Reyes Scott, David Walz (MN)  
Richardson Serrano Waters  
Richmond Sewell Watt  
Rothman (NJ) Sherman Waxman  
Roybal-Allard Shuler Welch  
Ruppersberger Smith (NJ) Woolsey  
Rush Speier Yarmuth  
Ryan (OH) Stearns Young (AK)

## NOT VOTING—4

Giffords Slaughter  
Paul Wilson (FL)

□ 1804

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## UNITED STATES-PANAMA TRADE PROMOTION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 3079) to implement the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 300, nays 129, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 782]

YEAS—300

Ackerman Capito Fattah  
Adams Cardoza Fincher  
Aderholt Carney Fitzpatrick  
Akin Carter Flake  
Alexander Cassidy Fleischmann  
Amash Castor (FL) Fleming  
Amodel Chabot Flores  
Austria Chaffetz Forbes  
Bachmann Clyburn Fortenberry  
Bachus Coble Foez  
Barletta Coffman (CO) Franks (AZ)  
Bartlett Cole Frelinghuysen  
Barton (TX) Conaway Gallegly  
Bass (NH) Connolly (VA) Gardner  
Becerra Cooper Garrett  
Benishek Costa Gerlach  
Berg Cravaack Gibbs  
Berman Crawford Gibson  
Biggart Crenshaw Gingrey (GA)  
Bilbray Crowley Gohmert  
Bilirakis Cuellar Gonzalez  
Bishop (GA) Culberson Goodlatte  
Black Davis (CA) Gosar  
Blackburn Davis (KY) Gowdy  
Blumenauer DeGette Granger  
Bonner Denham Graves (GA)  
Bono Mack Dent Graves (MO)  
Boren DesJarlais Griffin (AR)  
Boustany Diaz-Balart Griffith (VA)  
Brady (TX) Dicks Grimm  
Brooks Doggett Guinta  
Broun (GA) Dold Guthrie  
Buchanan Dreier Hall  
Bucshon Duffy Hanna  
Buerkle Duncan (SC) Harper  
Burgess Duncan (TN) Harris  
Burton (IN) Ellmers Hartzler  
Calvert Emerson Hastings (WA)  
Camp Engel Hayworth  
Campbell Eshoo Heck  
Canseco Farenthold Hensarling  
Cantor Farr Herger

Herrera Beutler Meeks  
Himes Mica Ryan (WI)  
Hinojosa Miller (FL) Scalise  
Hoyer Miller (MI) Schiff  
Huelskamp Miller, Gary Schilling  
Huizenga (MI) Moran Schmidt  
Hultgren Mulvaney Schock  
Hunter Murphy (PA) Schrader  
Hurt Myrick Schwartz  
Insee Neal Schweikert  
Issa Neugebauer Scott (SC)  
Jenkins Noem Scott, Austin  
Johnson (IL) Nugent Scott, David  
Johnson (OH) Nunes Sensenbrenner  
Johnson, E. B. Nunnelee Sessions  
Johnson, Sam Olson Sewell  
Jordan Olver Shimkus  
Kelly Owens Shuster  
Kind Palazzo Simpson  
King (IA) Pascrell Sires  
King (NY) Paulsen Smith (NE)  
Kingston Pearce Smith (TX)  
Kinzinger (IL) Pelosi Smith (WA)  
Kline Pence Southerland  
Labrador Peterson Stivers  
Lamborn Petri Stutzman  
Lance Pitts Sullivan  
Landry Platts Terry  
Lankford Poe (TX) Thompson (CA)  
Larsen (WA) Polis Thompson (PA)  
Larson (CT) Pompeo Thornberry  
Latham Posey Tiberi  
Latta Price (GA) Tipton  
Levin Price (NC) Tsongas  
Lewis (CA) Quayle Turner (NY)  
Long Quigley Turner (OH)  
Lowey Rangel Upton  
Lucas Reed Van Hollen  
Luetkemeyer Rehberg Walberg  
Lummis Reichert Walden  
Lungren, Daniel Renacci Walsh (IL)  
E. Ribble Wasserman  
Mack Richmond Schultz  
Maloney Rigell Watt  
Manzullo Rivera Waxman  
Marchant Roby Webster  
Marino Roe (TN) Welch  
Matheson Rogers (AL) West  
Matsui Rogers (KY) Westmoreland  
McCarthy (CA) Rogers (MI) Whitfield  
McCaul Rohrabacher Wilson (SC)  
McClintock Rokita Wittman  
McCotter Rooney Wolf  
McDermott Ros-Lehtinen Womack  
McHenry Roskam Woodall  
McKeon Ross (AR) Yoder  
McMorris Ross (FL) Young (AK)  
Rodgers Royce Young (FL)  
Meehan Runyan Young (IN)

NAYS—129

Altmire Edwards Loeb sack  
Andrews Ellison Lofgren, Zoe  
Baca Filner Lujan  
Baldwin Frank (MA) Lynch  
Barrow Fudge Markey  
Bass (CA) Garamendi McCarthy (NY)  
Berkley Green, Al McCollum  
Bishop (NY) Green, Gene McGovern  
Bishop (UT) Grijalva McIntyre  
Boswell Gutierrez McKinley  
Brady (PA) Hahn McNeerney  
Braley (IA) Hanabusa Michael  
Brown (FL) Hastings (FL) Miller (NC)  
Butterfield Heinrich Miller, George  
Capps Higgins Moore  
Capuano Hinchey Murphy (CT)  
Carnahan Hirono Nadler  
Carson (IN) Hochul Napolitano  
Chandler Holden Pallone  
Chu Holt Pastor (AZ)  
Cicilline Honda Payne  
Clarke (MI) Israel Perlmutter  
Clarke (NY) Jackson (IL) Peters  
Clay Jackson Lee Pingree (ME)  
Cleaver (TX) Johnson (GA) Rahall  
Cohen Jones Richardson  
Conyers Kaptur Rothman (NJ)  
Costello Keating Roybal-Allard  
Courtney Kildee Ruppersberger  
Critz Kissell Rush  
Cummings Kucinich Ryan (OH)  
Davis (IL) Langevin Sanchez, Linda  
DeFazio LaTourette T.  
DeLauro Lee (CA) Sanchez, Loretta  
Deutsch Lewis (GA) Sarbanes  
Dingell Lipinski Schakowsky  
Donnelly (IN) LoBiondo Scott (VA)

Serrano Sutton  
Sherman Thompson (MS)  
Shuler Tierney  
Smith (NJ) Tonko  
Speier Towns  
Stark Velázquez

## NOT VOTING—4

Giffords Slaughter  
Paul Wilson (FL)

□ 1810

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## UNITED STATES-KOREA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 3080) to implement the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 278, nays 151, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 783]

YEAS—278

Ackerman Crawford Heck  
Adams Crenshaw Hensarling  
Akin Crowley Herger  
Alexander Cuellar Herrera Beutler  
Amash Culberson Himes  
Amodel Davis (CA) Hoyer  
Austria Davis (IL) Huelskamp  
Bachmann Davis (KY) Huizenga (MI)  
Bachus DeGette Hultgren  
Barletta Denham Inslee  
Bartlett Dent Issa  
Barton (TX) DesJarlais Jenkins  
Bass (NH) Diaz-Balart Johnson (IL)  
Becerra Dicks Johnson (OH)  
Benishek Dold Johnson, E. B.  
Berg Dreier Johnson, Sam  
Berman Duffy Jordan  
Biggart Emerson Kelly  
Bilbray Eshoo Kind  
Bilirakis Farenthold King (IA)  
Black Fincher King (NY)  
Blackburn Fitzpatrick Kingston  
Blumenauer Flake Kinzinger (IL)  
Bonner Fleischmann Kline  
Bono Mack Fleming Labrador  
Boren Flores Lamborn  
Boustany Forbes Lance  
Brady (TX) Fortenberry Landry  
Brooks Franks (AZ) Lankford  
Broun (GA) Frelinghuysen Larsen (WA)  
Buchanan Gallegly Larson (CT)  
Bucshon Gardner Latham  
Buerkle Garrett Latta  
Burgess Gerlach Levin  
Burton (IN) Gibbs Lewis (CA)  
Calvert Gibson Long  
Camp Gingrey (GA) Lowey  
Campbell Gohmert Lucas  
Canseco Gonzalez Luetkemeyer  
Cantor Goodlatte Lummis  
Capito Gosar Lungren, Daniel  
Carter Carney E.  
Cassidy Graves (GA) Mack  
Castor (FL) Griffin (AR) Maloney  
Chabot Grimm Manzullo  
Chaffetz Guinta Marchant  
Chandler Guthrie Marino  
Clyburn Hall Matheson  
Coffman (CO) Hanabusa Matsui  
Cole Hanna McCarthy (CA)  
Conaway Harper McCarthy (NY)  
Connolly (VA) Harris McCaul  
Costa Hartzler McClintock  
Cravaack Hayworth McCotter  
Hayworth McDermott  
McKeon