H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1351. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1352. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1353. Mr. PETERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1354. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1355. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1356. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1357. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1358. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1359. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1360. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1361. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1362. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1363. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1364. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1365. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1249. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 102(b), add the following:

(21) ACCESS TO THE INTERNET.—The principal negotiating objectives of the United States with respect to the Internet shall be to preserve equal access to the Internet and to not undermine any law or regulation of the United States with respect to net neutrality.

SA 1250. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 102(b), add the following:

(21) PRIVACY.—The principal negotiating objectives of the United States with respect to privacy shall be to protect the privacy of data of consumers and individuals and to not reduce protections for privacy under the law and regulations of the United States.

SA 1251. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; as follows:

At the end of section 107, add the following:

(c) LIMITATIONS ON ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES JOINING THE TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The trade authorities procedures shall apply to an implementing bill submitted with respect to an agreement described in subsection (a)(2) with the Trans-Pacific Partnership countries only if that implementing bill covers only the countries that are parties to the negotiations for that agreement as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF TRADE AUTHORITIES PROCEDURES TO ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES.—If a country or countries not a party to the negotiations for the agreement described in subsection (a)(2) as of the date of the enactment of this Act enter into negotiations to join the agreement after that date, the trade authorities procedures shall apply to an implementing bill submitted with respect to an agreement with such country or countries to join the agreement described in subsection (a)(2) only if—

(A) the President notifies Congress of the intention of the President to enter into negotiations with such country or countries in accordance with section 105(a)(1)(A);

(B) during the 90-day period provided for under section 105(a)(1)(A) before the President initiates such negotiations—

(i) the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate each certify that such country or countries are capable of meeting the standards of the Trans-Pacific Partnership; and

(ii) the House of Representatives and the Senate each approve a resolution approving such country or countries entering into negotiations to join the agreement described in subsection (a)(2);

(C) the agreement with such country or countries to join the agreement described in subsection (a)(2) is entered into before—

(i) July 1, 2018; or

(ii) July 1, 2021, if trade authorities procedures are extended under section 103(c); and

(D) that implementing bill covers only such country or countries.

SA 1252. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BURR, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. FRANKEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY LAWS

SEC. 301. CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE TO COOPERATE WITH A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION IN A PROCEEDING.

Section 776 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (4) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively, and by moving such subparagraphs, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the right;

(B) by striking ''ADVERSE INFERENCES.—If'' and inserting the following: ''ADVERSE INFERENCES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If'';

(C) by striking ''under this title, may use'' and inserting the following: ''under this title—

''(A) may use''; and

(D) by striking ''facts otherwise available. Such adverse inference may include'' and inserting the following: ''facts otherwise available; and

''(B) is not required to determine, or make any adjustments to, a countervailable subsidy rate or weighted average dumping margin based on any assumptions about information the interested party would have provided if the interested party had complied with the request for information.

''(2) POTENTIAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR ADVERSE INFERENCES.—An adverse inference under paragraph (1)(A) may include'';

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking ''CORROBORATION OF SECONDARY INFORMATION.—When the'' and inserting the following: ''CORROBORATION OF SECONDARY INFORMATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), when the''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) EXCEPTION.—The administrative authority and the Commission shall not be required to corroborate any dumping margin

or countervailing duty applied in a separate segment of the same proceeding.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) SUBSIDY RATES AND DUMPING MARGINS IN ADVERSE INFERENCE DETERMINATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If the administering authority uses an inference that is adverse to the interests of a party under subsection (b)(1)(A) in selecting among the facts otherwise available, the administering authority may—

''(A) in the case of a countervailing duty proceeding—

''(i) use a countervailable subsidy rate applied for the same or similar program in a countervailing duty proceeding involving the same country, or

''(ii) if there is no same or similar program, use a countervailable subsidy rate for a subsidy program from a proceeding that the administering authority considers reasonable to use, and

''(B) in the case of an antidumping duty proceeding, use any dumping margin from any segment of the proceeding under the applicable antidumping order.

''(2) DISCRETION TO APPLY HIGHEST RATE.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the administering authority may apply any of the countervailable subsidy rates or dumping margins specified under that paragraph, including the highest such rate or margin, based on the evaluation by the administering authority of the situation that resulted in the administering authority using an adverse inference in selecting among the facts otherwise available.

''(3) NO OBLIGATION TO MAKE CERTAIN ESTIMATES OR ADDRESS CERTAIN CLAIMS.—If the administering authority uses an adverse inference under subsection (b)(1)(A) in selecting among the facts otherwise available, the administering authority is not required, for purposes of subsection (c) or for any other purpose—

''(A) to estimate what the countervailable subsidy rate or dumping margin would have been if the interested party found to have failed to cooperate under subsection (b)(1) had cooperated, or

''(B) to demonstrate that the countervailable subsidy rate or dumping margin used by the administering authority reflects an alleged commercial reality of the interested party.''.

SEC. 302. DEFINITION OF MATERIAL INJURY.

(a) EFFECT OF PROFITABILITY OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES.—Section 771(7) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(7)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(J) EFFECT OF PROFITABILITY.—The Commission shall not determine that there is no material injury or threat of material injury to an industry in the United States merely because that industry is profitable or because the performance of that industry has recently improved.''.

(b) EVALUATION OF IMPACT ON DOMESTIC INDUSTRY IN DETERMINATION OF MATERIAL INJURY.—Subclause (I) of section 771(7)(C)(iii) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(7)(C)(iii)) is amended to read as follows:

''(I) actual and potential decline in output, sales, market share, gross profits, operating profits, net profits, ability to service debt, productivity, return on investments, return on assets, and utilization of capacity,''.

(c) CAPTIVE PRODUCTION.—Section 771(7)(C)(iv) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(7)(C)(iv)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (I), by striking the comma and inserting '', and'';

(2) in subclause (II), by striking '', and'' and inserting a comma; and

(3) by striking subclause (III).

SEC. 303. PARTICULAR MARKET SITUATION.

(a) DEFINITION OF ORDINARY COURSE OF TRADE.—Section 771(15) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(15)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(C) Situations in which the administering authority determines that the particular market situation prevents a proper comparison with the export price or constructed export price.''.

(b) DEFINITION OF NORMAL VALUE.—Section 773(a)(1)(B)(ii)(III) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677b(a)(1)(B)(ii)(III)) is amended by striking ''in such other country.''.

(c) DEFINITION OF CONSTRUCTED VALUE.—Section 773(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677b(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''business'' and inserting ''trade''; and

(2) By striking the flush text at the end and inserting the following:

''For purposes of paragraph (1), if a particular market situation exists such that the cost of materials and fabrication or other processing of any kind does not accurately reflect the cost of production in the ordinary course of trade, the administering authority may use another calculation methodology under this subtitle or any other calculation methodology. For purposes of paragraph (1), the cost of materials shall be determined without regard to any internal tax in the exporting country imposed on such materials or their disposition that is remitted or refunded upon exportation of the subject merchandise produced from such materials.''.

SEC. 304. DISTORTION OF PRICES OR COSTS.

(a) INVESTIGATION OF BELOW-COST SALES.—Section 773(b)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677b(b)(2)) is amended by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) REASONABLE GROUNDS TO BELIEVE OR SUSPECT.—

''(i) REVIEW.—In a review conducted under section 751 involving a specific exporter, there are reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product have been made at prices that are less than the cost of production of the product if the administering authority disregarded some or all of the exporter's sales pursuant to paragraph (1) in the investigation or, if a review has been completed, in the most recently completed review.

''(ii) REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION.—In an investigation initiated under section 732 or a review conducted under section 751, the administering authority shall request information necessary to calculate the constructed value and cost of production under subsections (e) and (f) to determine whether there are reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product have been made at prices that represent less than the cost of production of the product.''.

(b) PRICES AND COSTS IN NONMARKET ECONOMIES.—Section 773(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677b(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) DISCRETION TO DISREGARD CERTAIN PRICE OR COST VALUES.—In valuing the factors of production under paragraph (1) for the subject merchandise, the administering authority may disregard price or cost values without further investigation if the administering authority has determined that broadly available export subsidies existed or particular instances of subsidization occurred with respect to those price or cost values or if those price or cost values were subject to an antidumping order.''.

SEC. 305. REDUCTION IN BURDEN ON DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BY REDUCING THE NUMBER OF VOLUNTARY RESPONDENTS.

Section 782(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677m(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and by moving such clauses, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the right;

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and by moving such subparagraphs, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the right;

(3) by striking ''INVESTIGATIONS AND REVIEWS.—In'' and inserting the following: ''INVESTIGATIONS AND REVIEWS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In'';

(4) in paragraph (1), as designated by paragraph (3), by amending subparagraph (B), as redesignated by paragraph (2), to read as follows:

''(B) the number of exporters or producers subject to the investigation or review is not so large that any additional individual examination of such exporters or producers would be unduly burdensome to the administering authority and inhibit the timely completion of the investigation or review.''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) DETERMINATION OF UNDULY BURDENSOME.—In determining if an individual examination under paragraph (1)(B) would be unduly burdensome, the administering authority may consider the following:

''(A) The complexity of the issues or information presented in the proceeding, including questionnaires and any responses thereto.

''(B) Any prior experience of the administering authority in the same or similar proceeding.

''(C) The total number of investigations under subtitle A or B and reviews under section 751 being conducted by the administering authority as of the date of the determination.

''(D) Such other factors relating to the timely completion of each such investigation and review as the administering authority considers appropriate.''.

SEC. 306. APPLICATION TO 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 (19 U.S.C. 3438), the amendments made by this title shall apply with respect to goods from Canada and Mexico.

SA 1253. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 203(d)(2) and insert the following:

(2) TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR FIRMS.—Section 255(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2345(a)) is amended by striking ''$16,000,000'' and all that follows through ''December 31, 2013'' and inserting ''$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2015 through 2021''.

SA 1254. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 102(b), add the following:

(21) PRINCIPAL NEGOTIATING OBJECTIVE DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''principal negotiating objective'' means a mandatory negotiating objective of the United States required to be achieved by the President for an agreement to be eligible for trade authorities procedures, as defined in section 3(b).

SA 1255. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 102(b)(1), add the following:

(C) to obtain competitive opportunities for United States exports of goods by—

(i) providing reasonable adjustment periods for import-sensitive products manufactured in the United States and maintaining close consultation with Congress with respect to those products before initiating negotiations for a trade agreement that reduces tariffs;

(ii) taking into account whether a party to negotiations for a trade agreement has failed to adhere to any provision of an existing trade agreement with the United States or has circumvented any obligation under any such existing trade agreement; and

(iii) taking into account whether a product is subject to market distortions by reason of—

(I) the failure of a major producing country, as determined by the President, to adhere to any provision of an existing trade agreement with the United States; or

(II) the circumvention by that country of its obligations under an existing trade agreement with the United States.

SA 1256. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 102(b)(4), strike subparagraph (G).

SA 1257. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 102(b)(4), after subparagraph (E), insert the following:

(F) strengthening the capacity of trading partners of the United States to protect the rights and interests of investors through the establishment and maintenance of fair and efficient legal proceedings consistent with the legal principles and practices of the United States;

SA 1258. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 102(b)(10), strike subparagraph (G).

SA 1259. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 102(b), add at the end the following:

(21) RULES OF ORIGIN.—The principal negotiating objective of the United States with respect to rules of origin is to ensure that the benefits of a trade agreement accrue to the parties to the agreement, particularly with respect to goods produced in the United States and goods that incorporate materials produced in the United States.

SA 1260. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 105(a), add at the end the following:

(6) NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Before initiating or continuing negotiations with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements relating to industrial products, the President shall—

(i) assess—

(I) whether there is global overcapacity in industrial products, including industrial products subject to the provisions of such agreement or agreements; and

(II) the enhanced access to the United States market that such agreement or agreements would provide; and

(ii) consult with the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives with respect to—

(I) the potential impact of such agreement or agreements on industrial products produced in the United States;

(II) the results of the assessment conducted under clause (i)(I);

(III) whether it is appropriate for the President to agree to reduce tariffs on industrial products based on any conclusions reached in that assessment; and

(IV) how the President intends to comply with all negotiating objectives applicable to such agreement or agreements.

(B) ASSESSMENT.—The assessment conducted under subparagraph (A)(i) shall include, at a minimum, an assessment of the following industrial products:

(i) Steel and steel products.

(ii) Aluminum and aluminum products.

(iii) Solar products.

(iv) Glass, including flat glass and glassware.

(v) Cement.

(vi) Wood.

(vii) Paper products.

SA 1261. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 106(b), add at the end the following:

(7) FOR AGREEMENTS WITH COUNTRIES THAT DO NOT PROTECT RELIGIOUS FREEDOMS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the trade authorities procedures shall not apply to an implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements with a country that does not protect religious freedoms, as determined in the most recent report on international religious freedom under section 102(b) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6412(b)).

SA 1262. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 106(b), add at the end the following:

(7) FOR AGREEMENTS WITH NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the trade authorities procedures shall not apply to an implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements with a nonmarket economy country, as defined in section 771(18) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(18)).

SA 1263. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 106(b), add at the end the following:

(7) FOR AGREEMENTS WITH COUNTRIES CLASSIFIED AS TAX HAVENS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the trade authorities procedures shall not apply to an implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements with a country—

(A) that is classified as a tax haven by the Government Accountability Office; and

(B) with which the United States does not have a tax treaty in force.

SA 1264. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 104(a)(3), add at the end the following:

(D) SUBMISSION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDELINES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The United States Trade Representative shall submit to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives a copy of the written guidelines developed under subparagraph (A)(i) and any revision to those guidelines under subparagraph (A)(ii).

(ii) IMPLEMENTATION.—The United States Trade Representative may not implement the written guidelines or revisions, as the case may be, submitted under clause (i) until the date that is 30 days after the submission of those guidelines or revisions under that clause.

SA 1265. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 107, add at the end the following:

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION ON NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES.—Nothing in this Act, or negotiations for an agreement that were commenced before the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be construed to suggest that any country that is a nonmarket economy country, as defined in section 771(18) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(18)), on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act has transitioned to a market economy for purposes of accession to the World Trade Organization.

SA 1266. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 107, add at the end the following:

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON TREATMENT OF CHINA.—It is the sense of Congress that the People's Republic of China may not join negotiations for the Trans-Pacific Partnership until the President certifies to Congress that China—

(1) has not manipulated the exchange rate of its currency for a period of not less than one year preceding the certification; and

(2) has fully transitioned to a market economy country.

SA 1267. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 107, add the following:

(c) LIMITATION ON ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES JOINING THE TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP NEGOTIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), this section shall not apply with respect to an agreement described in subsection (a)(2) with the Trans-Pacific Partnership countries if a country that is not a party to the negotiations for that agreement as of the date of the enactment of this Act joins those negotiations.

(2) APPROVAL BY CONGRESS.—This section shall apply to an agreement described in subsection (a)(2) with the Trans-Pacific Partnership countries if, for each country that joins the negotiations for the agreement after the date of the enactment of this Act, the House of Representatives and the Senate each approve a resolution approving that country joining the negotiations.

(3) CERTIFICATION.—Before a resolution described in paragraph (2) with respect to a country may be voted on by the House of Representatives or the Senate, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Finance of the Senate, as the case may be, shall certify that the country meets the standards for the Trans-Pacific Partnership.

SA 1268. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 104(a)(2) and insert the following:

(2) CONSULTATIONS PRIOR TO ENTRY INTO FORCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Prior to exchanging notes providing for the entry into force of a trade agreement, the United States Trade Representative shall consult closely and on a timely basis with Members of Congress and committees as specified in paragraph (1), and keep them fully apprised of the measures a trading partner has taken to comply with those provisions of the agreement that are to take effect on the date that the agreement enters into force.

(B) VOTE BY COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS AND COMMITTEE ON FINANCE BEFORE ENTRY INTO FORCE.—

(i) NOTICE.—Not later than 90 days before a trade agreement enters into force, the United States Trade Representative shall submit to Members of Congress and the committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate with jurisdiction over laws that could be affected by the agreement written notice that the agreement will enter into force.

(ii) VOTE BY COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS AND COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Not later than 30 days after receiving notice under clause (i) that a trade agreement will enter into force, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate shall each meet and vote on whether or not each country that is a party to the agreement meets the standards of the agreement.

SA 1269. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 104(d), add at the end the following:

(5) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF NEGOTIATING PROPOSALS.—The United States Trade Representative shall make available to the public each proposal made by the United States in negotiations for a trade agreement conducted under this Act on the day on which the Trade Representative shares the proposal with any other party to the negotiations.

SA 1270. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 104(d), add at the end the following:

(5) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.—The United States Trade Representative shall—

(A) make available to the public each proposed chapter of a trade agreement being negotiated under this Act; and

(B) provide for a period for public comment on each such chapter.

SA 1271. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 106(b)(2) and insert the following:

(2) PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERING RESOLUTIONS.—(A) Procedural disapproval resolutions—

(i) in the House of Representatives—

(I) may be introduced by any Member of the House;

(II) shall be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and, in addition, to the Committee on Rules;

(III) may not be amended by either Committee; and

(IV) shall be discharged from both such Committees on the day on which not less than one-third of the Members of the House become cosponsors of the resolution; and

(ii) in the Senate—

(I) may be introduced by any Member of the Senate;

(II) shall be referred to the Committee on Finance;

(III) may not be amended; and

(IV) shall be discharged from the Committee on Finance on the day on which not less than one-third of the Members of the Senate become cosponsors of the resolution.

(B) The provisions of subsections (d) and (e) of section 152 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2192) (relating to the floor consideration of certain resolutions in the House and Senate) apply to a procedural disapproval resolution introduced with respect to a trade agreement if no other procedural disapproval resolution with respect to that trade agreement has previously been reported in that House of Congress by the Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Finance, as the case may be, and if no resolution described in clause (ii) of section 5(b)(3)(B) with respect to that trade agreement has been reported in that House of Congress by the Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Finance, as the case may be, pursuant to the procedures set forth in clauses (iii) through (vii) of such section.

SA 1272. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 23, beginning on line 14, strike ''(as defined in'' and all that follows through line 20 and insert ''or its labor laws, or''.

SA 1273. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

SEC. 112. REPORT ON IMPACT OF TRADE AGREEMENTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall make available to the public an assessment of the anticipated impact of each trade agreement subject to section 103 on access to medicines in the United States.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment shall include, for each trade agreement, the following:

(1) An estimate of the implications of applicable elements of the trade agreement for the cost of medical tools and technologies.

(2) An estimate of any delays of limits to generic competition for medical products that may arise as a result of the trade agreement above and beyond existing rules in the United States and in United States trading partners.

SA 1274. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 17, strike line 23 and all that follows through page 18, line 4, and insert the following:

(C) to respect—

(i) the Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, adopted by the World Trade Organization at the Fourth Ministerial Conference at Doha, Qatar on November 14, 2001;

(ii) the bipartisan congressional agreement on trade policy relating to trade agreements with Peru, Colombia, and Panama, dated May 10, 2007 (commonly referred to as the ''May 10 agreement'');

(iii) the World Intellectual Property Organization Development Agenda, adopted in 2007; and

(iv) World Health Organization Resolution 61.21 (2008); and

(D) to ensure that trade agreements protect all public health intellectual property flexibilities afforded by the agreements specified in subparagraph (C) and all other current and subsequent related agreements, included the flexibility to define the scope of patentability nationally, to foster patient-driven innovation, and to promote access to medicines for all people.

SA 1275. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 65, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

(g) PUBLICATION OF VISITORS TO THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE.—The United States Trade Representative shall publish on a publicly available Internet website of the Office of the United States Trade Representative a list of all individuals who visit that Office and are not employees of the Federal Government to facilitate the ability of the public to identify individuals and entities that are seeking to influence trade negotiations.

SA 1276. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

SEC. 112. ASSESSMENT OF FOOD SAFETY SYSTEMS OF TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP COUNTRIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall jointly submit to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate a report assessing the food safety systems of the countries involved in the negotiations for a Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include, with respect to each country involved in the negotiations for a Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement, the following:

(1) An assessment of the following:

(A) The food safety legal and regulatory system in place in that country.

(B) The microbiological and chemical contaminant standards used by that country, as compared to such standards in the United States.

(C) The frequency of testing conducted for microbiological and chemical contaminants by the government of that country.

(D) The food safety laboratory capacity for that country.

(E) The food safety inspection system used by that country and the frequency of such inspections.

(F) Whether that country has a formal food safety equivalency agreement or a similar agreement in effect with the United States.

(G) The volume of food products imported into the United States from that country, expressed in pounds amd broken down by classification under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, for each of the 5 years preceding the date of the report.

(H) The amount of each such food product that received physical inspection at United States ports of entry each year during the 5-year period preceding the date of the report, expressed as a percentage of the total number of pounds imported from that country during that 5-year period.

(I) The amount of each such food product that received laboratory analysis by United States food safety authorities each year during that 5-year period, expressed as a percentage of the total number of pounds imported from that country during that 5-year period.

(2) A list of food products that country rejected for exportation to the United States during that 5-year period.

(3) A description of any incidents that led to complete bans of food products from being exported to the United States from that country during that 5-year period and the reasons for such bans.

(4) A description of any incidents in which that country has been found to have transshipped food products the importation of which is prohibited by the United States from other foreign countries for exportation to the United States.

(5) A description of major food safety incidents within that country during the 5 years preceding the date of the report that have raised concerns about the food safety system of the country.

SA 1277. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

SEC. 112. COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES REPORT ON CLASSIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the classification by the United States Trade Representative of documents relating to trade negotiations, including an assessment of whether or not the classification levels are appropriate, consistent with historical practices, consistent with other the practices of other Federal agencies, and consistent with the practices of trading partners of the United States.

SA 1278. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 54, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

(C) ACCESS OF CONGRESSIONAL STAFF.—In developing guidelines under subparagraph (A), the United States Trade Representative may not require a staff member of a Member of Congress with a proper security clearance described in subparagraph (B)(ii) to be accompanied by the Member of Congress to have access to documents related to trade negotiations.

SA 1279. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative

appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 65, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

(g) REPORT ON CLASSIFICATION OF NEGOTIATING PROPOSALS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the United States Trade Representative shall submit to Congress a report—

(1) describing the policy of the Trade Representative with respect to the classification of proposed text for trade agreements and the use of other methods for limiting access to such text; and

(2) providing a justification for that policy.

SA 1280. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 65, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

(g) LIMITATION ON EMPLOYEES OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE ACTING AS FOREIGN AGENTS.—Section 141 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2171) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) An individual who serves as employee of the Office of the United States Trade Representative may not register as an agent of a foreign principal under section 2 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (22 U.S.C. 612) until the date that is 3 years after the date on which the employment of the individual with the Office terminates.''.

SA 1281. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 22, strike lines 1 through 14 and insert the following:

(8) STATE-OWNED AND STATE-CONTROLLED ENTERPRISES.—The principle negotiating objectives of the United States regarding competition by state-owned and state-controlled commercial enterprises, including those enterprises for which the share of the enterprise owned by the country is less than 50 percent, are—

(A) to require each state-owned or state-controlled enterprise to act solely in a manner consistent with commercial considerations in all investments, operations, and other activities of the enterprise in the territory of a country that is a party to the trade agreement and is not the country that owns or controls the enterprise;

(B) to prohibit each country that is a party to the trade agreement from providing to an enterprise that is owned or controlled by that country any subsidies or other benefits—

(i) that are not generally available on commercial terms; and

(ii) that provide an advantage to the enterprise or its operations with respect to any investment, operation, or other activity in the territory of another country that is a party to the trade agreement;

(C) to not restrict temporary measures taken by a country that is a party to the trade agreement that the country determines are necessary to safeguard an essential economic or security interest of that country;

(D) to require each country that is a party to the agreement to make public an annual report with respect to each enterprise that is owned or controlled by that country and that invests in or conducts operations or other activities in the territory of another country that is a party to the trade agreement that—

(i) describes in detail the governing structure of the enterprise;

(ii) identifies the share of the interests in the capital structure of the enterprise that are held by the government of that country;

(iii) identifies the members of the board of directors of the enterprise; and

(iv) identifies the annual revenue and total assets of the enterprise;

(E) to subject all state-owned or state-controlled enterprises in a country that is a party to the trade agreement to dispute settlement mechanisms in enforcing the trade agreement; and

(F) to preserve the ability of state-owned or state-controlled enterprises to provide legitimate public services.

SA 1282. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 33, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

(H) to incorporate into the agreement the due process protections of the Constitution of the United States and provisions of the Constitution relating to access to documents, open hearings, transparency, and fair and impartial tribunals;

(I) to require that any dispute settlement panel, including an appellate panel, considering a dispute relating to intellectual property rights or environmental, health, labor, or other related issues include panelists with expertise in the issues that are the subject of the dispute; and

(J) to require that dispute resolution proceedings be open to the public and provide timely public access to information regarding enforcement of the agreement, disputes under the agreement, and ongoing negotiations relating to disputes under the agreement.

SA 1283. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 73, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

(6) REPORT ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days before the President initiates negotiations for a trade agreement with a foreign country, the President shall submit to Congress and make available to the public a report on the foreign country that includes an assessment of whether the foreign country—

(i) has a democratic form of government;

(ii) has adopted the core labor standards into the laws and regulations of the foreign country and effectively enforces those standards as reflected in reports by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards, and the Committee on Freedom of Association of the International Labour Organization;

(iii) respects fundamental human rights, as reflected in the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices of the Department of State;

(iv) is designated as a country of particular concern for religious freedom under section 402(b)(1) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6442(b)(1));

(v) is included on the list described in subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 110(b)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(1)) (commonly known as tier 2 and tier 3 of the Trafficking in Persons Report of the Department of State);

(vi) complies with the multilateral agreements relating to the environment to which the foreign country is a party;

(vii) has adequate environmental laws and regulations, has devoted sufficient resources to implementing those laws and regulations, and has an adequate record of enforcement of those laws and regulations;

(viii) enforces the rights and flexibilities provided under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights referred to in section 101(d)(15) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3511(d)(15)); and

(ix) provides for government transparency, due process of law, and respect for international agreements.

(B) REPORT ON ONGOING NEGOTIATIONS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress and make available to the public a report on each foreign country with which negotiations for a trade agreement are ongoing on such date of enactment that includes the matters required to be included in the report under paragraph (1) with respect to that foreign country.

(C) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SA 1284. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 103 and insert the following:

SEC. 103. TRADE AGREEMENTS AUTHORITY.

(a) AGREEMENTS REGARDING TARIFF BARRIERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the President determines that one or more existing duties or other import restrictions of any foreign country or the United States are unduly burdening and restricting the foreign trade of the United States and that the purposes, policies, priorities, and objectives of this title will be promoted thereby, the President—

(A) may enter into trade agreements with foreign countries before July 1, 2018; and

(B) may, subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), proclaim—

(i) such modification or continuance of any existing duty,

(ii) such continuance of existing duty free or excise treatment, or

(iii) such additional duties,

as the President determines to be required or appropriate to carry out any such trade agreement.

Substantial modifications to, or substantial additional provisions of, a trade agreement entered into after July 1, 2018, shall not be eligible for approval under this title.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—The President shall notify Congress of the President's intention to enter into an agreement under this subsection.

(3) LIMITATIONS.—No proclamation may be made under paragraph (1) that—

(A) reduces any rate of duty (other than a rate of duty that does not exceed 5 percent ad valorem on the date of the enactment of this Act) to a rate of duty which is less than 50 percent of the rate of such duty that applies on such date of enactment;

(B) reduces the rate of duty below that applicable under the Uruguay Round Agreements or a successor agreement, on any import sensitive agricultural product; or

(C) increases any rate of duty above the rate that applied on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(4) AGGREGATE REDUCTION; EXEMPTION FROM STAGING.—

(A) AGGREGATE REDUCTION.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the aggregate reduction in the rate of duty on any article which is in effect on any day pursuant to a trade agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall not exceed the aggregate reduction which would have been in effect on such day if—

(i) a reduction of 3 percent ad valorem or a reduction of 1/10 of the total reduction, whichever is greater, had taken effect on the effective date of the first reduction proclaimed under paragraph (1) to carry out such agreement with respect to such article; and

(ii) a reduction equal to the amount applicable under clause (i) had taken effect at 1-year intervals after the effective date of such first reduction.

(B) EXEMPTION FROM STAGING.—No staging is required under subparagraph (A) with respect to a duty reduction that is proclaimed under paragraph (1) for an article of a kind that is not produced in the United States. The United States International Trade Commission shall advise the President of the identity of articles that may be exempted from staging under this subparagraph.

(5) ROUNDING.—If the President determines that such action will simplify the computation of reductions under paragraph (4), the President may round an annual reduction by an amount equal to the lesser of—

(A) the difference between the reduction without regard to this paragraph and the next lower whole number; or

(B) ½ of 1 percent ad valorem.

(6) OTHER LIMITATIONS.—A rate of duty reduction that may not be proclaimed by reason of paragraph (3) may take effect only if a provision authorizing such reduction is included within an implementing bill provided for under section 106 and that bill is enacted into law.

(7) OTHER TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1)(B), (3)(A), (3)(C), and (4) through (6), and subject to the consultation and layover requirements of section 115 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3524), the President may proclaim the modification of any duty or staged rate reduction of any duty set forth in Schedule XX, as defined in section 2(5) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 3501(5)), if the United States agrees to such modification or staged rate reduction in a negotiation for the reciprocal elimination or harmonization of duties under the auspices of the World Trade Organization.

(8) AUTHORITY UNDER URUGUAY ROUND AGREEMENTS ACT NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this subsection shall limit the authority provided to the President under section 111(b) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3521(b)).

(b) AGREEMENTS REGARDING TARIFF AND NONTARIFF BARRIERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) If the President determines that—

(i) 1 or more existing duties or any other import restriction of any foreign country or the United States or any other barrier to, or other distortion of, international trade unduly burdens or restricts the foreign trade of the United States or adversely affects the United States economy, or

(ii) the imposition of any such barrier or distortion is likely to result in such a burden, restriction, or effect,

and that the purposes, policies, priorities, and objectives of this title will be promoted thereby, the President may enter into a trade agreement described in subparagraph (B) during the period described in subparagraph (C).

(B) The President may enter into a trade agreement under subparagraph (A) with foreign countries providing for—

(i) the reduction or elimination of a duty, restriction, barrier, or other distortion described in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) the prohibition of, or limitation on the imposition of, such barrier or other distortion.

(C) The President may enter into a trade agreement under this paragraph before July 1, 2018.

Substantial modifications to, or substantial additional provisions of, a trade agreement entered into after July 1, 2018, shall not be eligible for approval under this title.

(2) CONDITIONS.—A trade agreement may be entered into under this subsection only if such agreement makes progress in meeting the applicable objectives described in subsections (a) and (b) of section 102 and the President satisfies the conditions set forth in sections 104 and 105.

(3) BILLS QUALIFYING FOR TRADE AUTHORITIES PROCEDURES.—(A) The provisions of section 151 of the Trade Act of 1974 (in this title referred to as ''trade authorities procedures'') apply to a bill of either House of Congress which contains provisions described in subparagraph (B) to the same extent as such section 151 applies to implementing bills under that section. A bill to which this paragraph applies shall hereafter in this title be referred to as an ''implementing bill''.

(B) The provisions referred to in subparagraph (A) are—

(i) a provision approving a trade agreement entered into under this subsection and approving the statement of administrative action, if any, proposed to implement such trade agreement; and

(ii) if changes in existing laws or new statutory authority are required to implement such trade agreement or agreements, only such provisions as are strictly necessary or appropriate to implement such trade agreement or agreements, either repealing or amending existing laws or providing new statutory authority.

(c) COMMENCEMENT OF NEGOTIATIONS.—In order to contribute to the continued economic expansion of the United States, the President shall commence negotiations covering tariff and nontariff barriers affecting any industry, product, or service sector, and expand existing sectoral agreements to countries that are not parties to those agreements, in cases where the President determines that such negotiations are feasible and timely and would benefit the United States. Such sectors include agriculture, commercial services, intellectual property rights, industrial and capital goods, government procurement, information technology products, environmental technology and services, medical equipment and services, civil aircraft, and infrastructure products. In so doing, the President shall take into account all of the negotiating objectives set forth in section 102.

SA 1285. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 107, add the following:

(c) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION ON AUTOMOBILE SUPPLY CHAINS.—The United States Trade Representative shall make available to all Members of Congress and their staff with proper security clearances upon request and in a timely and comprehensive manner—

(1) an analysis of the supply chains in each of the Trans-Pacific Partnership countries with respect to automobiles and the estimated impact that the rules of origin proposal with respect to automobiles by the United States for the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement will have on those supply chains; and

(2) a comparison of the rules of origin with respect to automobiles under the North American Free Trade Agreement to the rules of origin proposal with respect to automobiles by the United States for the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement and an analysis of the effect of each of the rules on the supply chain in the United States with respect to automobiles.

SA 1286. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 107, add the following:

(c) REPORT BY SECRETARY OF LABOR ON LABOR LAWS OF TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP COUNTRIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall submit to Congress a report on the labor laws of the Trans-Pacific Partnership countries.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of whether the labor laws of each of the Trans-Pacific Partnership countries comply with the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement.

(B) If those laws are not in compliance with that agreement, a description of the steps each such country would be required to take to comply with the agreement during the following periods:

(i) Before the agreement is signed.

(ii) Before the agreement is implemented.

(iii) After the agreement takes effect.

(C) An assessment of the monitoring, investigatory, and enforcement mechanisms that each such country has in place to ensure continued compliance with the labor standards under that agreement.

SA 1287. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

SEC. 112. REPORT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL ON COMPLIANCE WITH AND ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR PROVISIONS OF TRADE AGREEMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than every two years thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on compliance by trading partners of the United States with, and enforcement by Federal agencies of, labor provisions of trade agreements to which the United States is a party.

(b) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall assess the status of the implementation by trading partners of the United States of labor provisions of trade agreements to which the United States is a party during the period covered by the report, including—

(1) a description of the steps that trading partners have taken, including any assistance provided by the United States to carry out those steps, to implement those provisions and any other labor initiatives, including the results of those steps;

(2) a description of any submission accepted by the Department of Labor regarding a possible violation of a labor provision of a trade agreement to which the United States is a party and any issues relating to the submission process in general, as determined by the Comptroller General; and

(3) an assessment of the extent to which Federal agencies monitor and enforce the implementation by trading partners of the United States of labor provisions of trade agreements to which the United States is a party and report the results of that monitoring and enforcement to Congress.

SA 1288. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

SEC. 112. REPORT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL ON INVESTOR-STATE CASES BROUGHT AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on—

(1) each case brought against the Government of the United States under investor-state dispute settlement procedures;

(2) the outcome of each such case; and

(3) the resources of the Government of the United States expended on each such case.

SA 1289. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

SEC. 112. ANNUAL REPORT BY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE ON UNITED STATES IMPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the Secretary of Commerce shall submit to Congress and publish in the Federal Register a report on imports into the United States.

(b) ELEMENTS.—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall identify, for the year covered by the report, disaggregated by country of origin of the import—

(1) the industry sectors in the United States with the most imports;

(2) the industry sectors in the United States with the largest increase in imports as compared to the previous year; and

(3) the trade agreements, if any, under which imports described in paragraph (1) or (2) were imported into the United States and the impact of those imports on employment in the United States.

SA 1290. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 21, strike lines 5 through 14 and insert the following:

and interoperable standards, as appropriate; and

SA 1291. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 20, strike line 21 and insert the following:

practices; and

(vii) the prevention of conflicts of interest in the development of regulations;

SA 1292. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 19, line 24, insert '', including public and civil society stakeholders,'' after ''parties''.

SA 1293. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 16, strike lines 20 through 24 and insert the following:

(iii) recognizing that laws and rules that distinguish the availability, acquisition, scope, maintenance, use, and enforcement for medical products are not discriminatory and the legal rights of trading partners to implement safeguards for the protection of access to medicines and public health, in accordance with the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (known as the ''TRIPS Agreement''), signed in Marrakesh, Morocco, on April 15, 1994;

SA 1294. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 16, line 12, strike ''United States'' and insert ''international''.

SA 1295. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 3, line 9, insert ''ensure that workers in the United States benefit equally from international trade,'' after ''United States,''.

SA 1296. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 13, strike line 23 and all that follows through page 14, line 2, and insert the following:

(D) establishing standards for expropriation that require compensation when a government seizes or appropriates an investment for its own use or the use of a third party but that do not require compensation when a government regulates an investment in a nondiscriminatory manner that does not transfer ownership or control of the investment;

SA 1297. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. BROWN, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 104, strike subsection (d) and insert the following:

(d) CONSULTATIONS WITH THE PUBLIC.—

(1) TRANSPARENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the United States Trade Representative shall make available to Members of Congress and the public, through means including publication on a publicly available Internet website, all formal proposals advanced by the United States in negotiations for a trade agreement pursuant to this title not later than 5 calendar days after the earliest of—

(i) the date on which the proposal is shared with another party to the negotiations;

(ii) the date on which the proposal is submitted to an advisory committee established under section 135 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155); or

(iii) the date on which the proposal is cleared through the interagency process established to approve official positions in trade negotiations.

(B) CLASSIFIED PROPOSALS SHARED WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—If text proposed by the United States Trade Representative to be included in a trade agreement is classified and is shared with any official of a foreign government, that text shall be declassified when the text is shared with that official and made available to Members of Congress and the public in accordance with subparagraph (A).

(C) EXCEPTIONS.—The Trade Representative shall not be required to make available under subparagraph (A)—

(i) any formal proposal advanced by the United States in negotiations for a trade agreement that is intended to be contained in the provisions of the agreement relating to market access for goods and relates to such market access; or

(ii) subject to subparagraph (B), any classified information that does not constitute a formal proposal advanced by the United States in negotiations for a trade agreement.

(D) FORMAL PROPOSAL DEFINED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In this paragraph, the term ''formal proposal advanced by the United States in negotiations for a trade agreement''—

(I) means any proposed language, position paper, summary of position, or other document that—

(aa) includes analysis or other language intended to inform negotiations for a trade agreement;

(bb) is offered or intended to be offered on behalf of the United States to any party to the negotiations; and

(cc) reflects the official position of the United States with respect to the negotiations; and

(II) includes any communication regarding the negotiations that is shared with other parties to the negotiations after being cleared through the interagency process established to approve official positions in trade negotiations or that is submitted to an advisory committee established under section 135 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155).

(ii) EXCLUSION.—The term ''formal proposal'' does not include any communication between negotiators or other officials participating in negotiations for a trade agreement that is not intended to reflect the official position of the United States, including any communication not cleared through the interagency process described in clause (i)(II).

(E) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of this paragraph apply with respect to negotiations for a trade agreement initiated on or after or pending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(ii) PENDING TRADE AGREEMENTS.—In the case of a trade agreement pending on the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall, not more than 30 calendar days after such date of enactment, make available to Members of Congress and the public all formal proposals that have been advanced by the United States in negotiations for that trade agreement in accordance with this paragraph.

(F) SHARING OF INFORMATION WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND STAFF.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent or otherwise limit the sharing of classified or unclassified information with Members of Congress and staff in accordance with subsections (a) and (b).

(2) GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the requirements of paragraph (1), the United States Trade Representative, in consultation with the chairmen and the ranking members of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, respectively—

(i) shall, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, develop written guidelines on public access to information regarding negotiations conducted under this title; and

(ii) may make such revisions to the guidelines as may be necessary from time to time.

(B) PURPOSES.—The guidelines developed under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) facilitate transparency;

(ii) encourage public participation; and

(iii) promote collaboration in the negotiation process.

(C) CONTENT.—The guidelines developed under subparagraph (A) shall include procedures that—

(i) provide for rapid disclosure of information in forms that the public can readily find and use; and

(ii) provide frequent opportunities for public input through Federal Register requests for comment and other means.

(D) DISSEMINATION.—The United States Trade Representative shall disseminate the guidelines developed under subparagraph (A) to all Federal agencies that could have jurisdiction over laws affected by trade negotiations.

SA 1298. Ms. HEITKAMP (for herself and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—AGRICULTURAL EXPORT EXPANSION

SEC. 301. PRIVATE FINANCING OF SALES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES TO CUBA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (other than section 908 of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7207), as amended by subsection (c)), a person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States may provide payment or financing terms for sales of agricultural commodities to Cuba or an individual or entity in Cuba.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—The term ''agricultural commodity'' has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602).

(2) FINANCING.—The term ''financing'' includes any loan or extension of credit.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 908 of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7207) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**AND FINANCING**'';

(2) by striking subsection (b);

(3) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''PROHIBITION'' and all that follows through ''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding'' and inserting ''IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding''; and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively, and by moving those subsections, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the left; and

(4) by striking ''paragraph (1)'' each place it appears and inserting ''subsection (a)''.

SA 1299. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BURR, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. DONNELLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; as follows:

In section 102(b), strike paragraph (11) and insert the following:

(11) CURRENCY MANIPULATION.—The principal negotiating objective of the United States with respect to unfair currency exchange practices is to target protracted large-scale intervention in one direction in the exchange markets by a party to a trade agreement to gain an unfair competitive advantage in trade over other parties to the agreement, by establishing strong and enforceable rules against exchange rate manipulation that are subject to the same dispute settlement procedures and remedies as other enforceable obligations under the agreement and are consistent with existing principles and agreements of the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization. Nothing in the previous sentence shall be construed to restrict the exercise of domestic monetary policy.

SA 1300. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. BURR, Mr. TOOMEY, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—PROCESS FOR CONSIDERATION OF TEMPORARY DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2015''.

SEC. 302. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE NEED FOR A MISCELLANEOUS TARIFF BILL.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) As of the date of the enactment of this Act, the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States imposes duties on imported

goods for which there is no domestic availability or insufficient domestic availability.

(2) The imposition of duties on such goods creates artificial distortions in the economy of the United States that negatively affect United States manufacturers and consumers.

(3) It is in the interests of the United States to update the Harmonized Tariff Schedule every 3 years to eliminate such artificial distortions by suspending or reducing duties on such goods.

(4) The manufacturing competitiveness of the United States around the world will be enhanced if Congress regularly and predictably updates the Harmonized Tariff Schedule to suspend or reduce duties on such goods.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, to remove the competitive disadvantage to United States manufactures and consumers resulting from an outdated Harmonized Tariff Schedule and to promote the competitiveness of United States manufacturers, Congress should consider a miscellaneous tariff bill not later than 180 days after the United States International Trade Commission and the Department of Commerce issue reports on proposed duty suspensions and reductions under this title.

SEC. 303. PROCESS FOR CONSIDERATION OF DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS.

(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to establish a process by the appropriate congressional committees, in conjunction with the Commission pursuant to its authorities under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332), for the submission and consideration of proposed duty suspensions and reductions.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than October 15, 2015, and October 15, 2018, the appropriate congressional committees shall establish and, on the same day, publish on their respective publicly available Internet websites a process—

(1) to provide for the submission and consideration of legislation containing proposed duty suspensions and reductions in a manner that, to the maximum extent practicable, is consistent with the requirements described in subsection (c); and

(2) to include in a miscellaneous tariff bill those duty suspensions and reductions that meet the requirements of this title.

(c) REQUIREMENTS OF COMMISSION.—

(1) INITIATION.—Not later than October 15, 2015, and October 15, 2018, the Commission shall publish in the Federal Register and on a publicly available Internet website of the Commission a notice requesting members of the public to submit to the Commission during the 60-day period beginning on the date of such publication—

(A) proposed duty suspensions and reductions; and

(B) Commission disclosure forms with respect to such duty suspensions and reductions.

(2) REVIEW.—

(A) COMMISSION SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—As soon as practicable after the expiration of the 60-day period specified in paragraph (1), but not later than 15 days after the expiration of such 60-day period, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the proposed duty suspensions and reductions submitted under paragraph (1)(A) and the Commission disclosure forms with respect to such duty suspensions and reductions submitted under paragraph (1)(B).

(B) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF PROPOSED DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS.—Not later than 15 days after the expiration of the 60-day period specified in paragraph (1), the Commission shall publish on a publicly available Internet website of the Commission the proposed duty suspensions and reductions submitted under paragraph (1)(A) and the Commission disclosure forms with respect to such duty suspensions and reductions submitted under paragraph (1)(B).

(C) COMMISSION REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date of publication of the proposed duty suspensions and reductions under subparagraph (B), the Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on each proposed duty suspension or reduction submitted pursuant to subsection (b)(1) or paragraph (1)(A) that contains the following information:

(i) A determination of whether or not domestic production of the article that is the subject of the proposed duty suspension or reduction exists and, if such production exists, whether or not a domestic producer of the article objects to the proposed duty suspension or reduction.

(ii) Any technical changes to the article description that are necessary for purposes of administration when articles are presented for importation.

(iii) The amount of tariff revenue that would no longer be collected if the proposed duty suspension or reduction takes effect.

(iv) A determination of whether or not the proposed duty suspension or reduction is available to any person that imports the article that is the subject of the proposed duty suspension or reduction.

(3) PROCEDURES.—The Commission shall prescribe and publish on a publicly available Internet website of the Commission procedures for complying with the requirements of this subsection.

(4) AUTHORITIES DESCRIBED.—The Commission shall carry out this subsection pursuant to its authorities under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332).

(d) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REPORT.—Not later than the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date of publication of the proposed duty suspensions and reductions under subsection (c)(2)(B), the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on each proposed duty suspension and reduction submitted pursuant to subsection (b)(1) or (c)(1)(A) that includes the following information:

(1) A determination of whether or not domestic production of the article that is the subject of the proposed duty suspension or reduction exists and, if such production exists, whether or not a domestic producer of the article objects to the proposed duty suspension or reduction.

(2) Any technical changes to the article description that are necessary for purposes of administration when articles are presented for importation.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—A proposed duty suspension or reduction submitted under this section by a Member of Congress shall receive treatment no more favorable than the treatment received by a proposed duty suspension or reduction submitted under this section by a member of the public.

SEC. 304. REPORT ON EFFECTS OF DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS ON UNITED STATES ECONOMY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than May 1, 2018, and May 1, 2020, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the effects on the United States economy of temporary duty suspensions and reductions enacted pursuant to this title, including a broad assessment of the economic effects of such duty suspensions and reductions on producers, purchasers, and consumers in the United States, using case studies describing such effects on selected industries or by type of article as available data permit.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Commission shall also solicit and append to the report required under subsection (a) recommendations with respect to those domestic industry sectors or specific domestic industries that might benefit from permanent duty suspensions and reductions or elimination of duties, either through a unilateral action of the United States or though negotiations for reciprocal tariff agreements, with a particular focus on inequities created by tariff inversions.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required by this section shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 305. JUDICIAL REVIEW PRECLUDED.

The exercise of functions under this title shall not be subject to judicial review.

SEC. 306. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the United States International Trade Commission.

(3) COMMISSION DISCLOSURE FORM.—The term ''Commission disclosure form'' means, with respect to a proposed duty suspension or reduction, a document submitted by a member of the public to the Commission that contains the following:

(A) The contact information for any known importers of the article to which the proposed duty suspension or reduction would apply.

(B) A certification by the member of the public that the proposed duty suspension or reduction is available to any person importing the article to which the proposed duty suspension or reduction would apply.

(4) DOMESTIC PRODUCER.—The term ''domestic producer'' means a person that demonstrates production, or imminent production, in the United States of an article that is identical to, or like or directly competitive with, an article to which a proposed duty suspension or reduction would apply.

(5) DUTY SUSPENSION OR REDUCTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''duty suspension or reduction'' means an amendment to subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States that—

(i)(I) extends an existing temporary duty suspension or reduction of duty on an article under that subchapter; or

(II) provides for a new temporary duty suspension or reduction of duty on an article under that subchapter; and

(ii) otherwise meets the requirements described in subparagraph (B).

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—A duty suspension or reduction meets the requirements described in this subparagraph if—

(i) the duty suspension or reduction can be administered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

(ii) the estimated loss in revenue to the United States from the duty suspension or reduction does not exceed $500,000 in a calendar year during which the duty suspension or reduction would be in effect, as determined by the Congressional Budget Office; and

(iii) the duty suspension or reduction is available to any person importing the article that is the subject of the duty suspension or reduction.

(6) MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The term ''Member of Congress'' means a Senator or a Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, Congress.

(7) MISCELLANEOUS TARIFF BILL.—The term ''miscellaneous tariff bill'' means a bill of either House of Congress that contains only—

(A) duty suspensions and reductions that—

(i) meet the applicable requirements for—

(I) consideration of duty suspensions and reductions described in section 303; or

(II) any other process required under the Rules of the House of Representatives or the Senate; and

(ii) are not the subject of an objection because such duty suspensions and reductions do not comply with the requirements of this title from—

(I) a Member of Congress; or

(II) a domestic producer, as contained in comments submitted to the appropriate congressional committees, the Commission, or the Department of Commerce under section 303; and

(B) provisions included in bills introduced in the House of Representatives or the Senate pursuant to a process described in subparagraph (A)(i)(II) that correct an error in the text or administration of a provision of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

SA 1301. Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 203(c) and insert the following:

(c) REEMPLOYMENT TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE.—Section 246 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2318) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3)(B)(ii), by striking ''$50,000'' and inserting ''$55,000''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''December 31, 2013'' and inserting ''June 30, 2021''.

SA 1302. Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 301. RESTORATION OF BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS INTERNATIONAL PRICE PROGRAM EXPORT PRICE INDICES.

The Secretary of Commerce shall restore the activities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics International Price Program relating to export price indices.

SA 1303. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 103 and insert the following:

SEC. 103. TRADE AGREEMENTS AUTHORITY.

(a) AGREEMENTS REGARDING TARIFF BARRIERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Whenever the President determines that one or more existing duties or other import restrictions of any foreign country or the United States are unduly burdening and restricting the foreign trade of the United States and that the purposes, policies, priorities, and objectives of this Act will be promoted thereby, the President—

(A) may enter into trade agreements with foreign countries before January 19, 2017; and

(B) may, subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), proclaim—

(i) such modification or continuance of any existing duty,

(ii) such continuance of existing duty free or excise treatment, or

(iii) such additional duties,

as the President determines to be required or appropriate to carry out any such trade agreement.

Substantial modifications to, or substantial additional provisions of, a trade agreement entered into after January 19, 2017, shall not be eligible for approval under this Act.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—The President shall notify Congress of the President's intention to enter into an agreement under this subsection.

(3) LIMITATIONS.—No proclamation may be made under paragraph (1) that—

(A) reduces any rate of duty (other than a rate of duty that does not exceed 5 percent ad valorem on the date of the enactment of this Act) to a rate of duty which is less than 50 percent of the rate of such duty that applies on such date of enactment;

(B) reduces the rate of duty below that applicable under the Uruguay Round Agreements or a successor agreement, on any import sensitive agricultural product; or

(C) increases any rate of duty above the rate that applied on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(4) AGGREGATE REDUCTION; EXEMPTION FROM STAGING.—

(A) AGGREGATE REDUCTION.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the aggregate reduction in the rate of duty on any article which is in effect on any day pursuant to a trade agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall not exceed the aggregate reduction which would have been in effect on such day if—

(i) a reduction of 3 percent ad valorem or a reduction of 1/10 of the total reduction, whichever is greater, had taken effect on the effective date of the first reduction proclaimed under paragraph (1) to carry out such agreement with respect to such article; and

(ii) a reduction equal to the amount applicable under clause (i) had taken effect at 1-year intervals after the effective date of such first reduction.

(B) EXEMPTION FROM STAGING.—No staging is required under subparagraph (A) with respect to a duty reduction that is proclaimed under paragraph (1) for an article of a kind that is not produced in the United States. The United States International Trade Commission shall advise the President of the identity of articles that may be exempted from staging under this subparagraph.

(5) ROUNDING.—If the President determines that such action will simplify the computation of reductions under paragraph (4), the President may round an annual reduction by an amount equal to the lesser of—

(A) the difference between the reduction without regard to this paragraph and the next lower whole number; or

(B) 1/2 of 1 percent ad valorem.

(6) OTHER LIMITATIONS.—A rate of duty reduction that may not be proclaimed by reason of paragraph (3) may take effect only if a provision authorizing such reduction is included within an implementing bill provided for under section 6 and that bill is enacted into law.

(7) OTHER TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1)(B), (3)(A), (3)(C), and (4) through (6), and subject to the consultation and layover requirements of section 115 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3524), the President may proclaim the modification of any duty or staged rate reduction of any duty set forth in Schedule XX, as defined in section 2(5) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 3501(5)), if the United States agrees to such modification or staged rate reduction in a negotiation for the reciprocal elimination or harmonization of duties under the auspices of the World Trade Organization.

(8) AUTHORITY UNDER URUGUAY ROUND AGREEMENTS ACT NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this subsection shall limit the authority provided to the President under section 111(b) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3521(b)).

(b) AGREEMENTS REGARDING TARIFF AND NONTARIFF BARRIERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) Whenever the President determines that—

(i) 1 or more existing duties or any other import restriction of any foreign country or the United States or any other barrier to, or other distortion of, international trade unduly burdens or restricts the foreign trade of the United States or adversely affects the United States economy, or

(ii) the imposition of any such barrier or distortion is likely to result in such a burden, restriction, or effect,

and that the purposes, policies, priorities, and objectives of this Act will be promoted thereby, the President may enter into a trade agreement described in subparagraph (B) during the period described in subparagraph (C).

(B) The President may enter into a trade agreement under subparagraph (A) with foreign countries providing for—

(i) the reduction or elimination of a duty, restriction, barrier, or other distortion described in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) the prohibition of, or limitation on the imposition of, such barrier or other distortion.

(C) The President may enter into a trade agreement under this paragraph before January 19, 2017.

Substantial modifications to, or substantial additional provisions of, a trade agreement entered into after January 19, 2017, shall not be eligible for approval under this Act.

(2) CONDITIONS.—A trade agreement may be entered into under this subsection only if such agreement makes progress in meeting the applicable objectives described in subsections (a) and (b) of section 2 and the President satisfies the conditions set forth in sections 4 and 5.

(3) BILLS QUALIFYING FOR TRADE AUTHORITIES PROCEDURES.—(A) The provisions of section 151 of the Trade Act of 1974 (in this Act referred to as ''trade authorities procedures'') apply to a bill of either House of Congress which contains provisions described in subparagraph (B) to the same extent as such section 151 applies to implementing bills under that section. A bill to which this paragraph applies shall hereafter in this Act be referred to as an ''implementing bill''.

(B) The provisions referred to in subparagraph (A) are—

(i) a provision approving a trade agreement entered into under this subsection and approving the statement of administrative action, if any, proposed to implement such trade agreement; and

(ii) if changes in existing laws or new statutory authority are required to implement

such trade agreement or agreements, only such provisions as are strictly necessary or appropriate to implement such trade agreement or agreements, either repealing or amending existing laws or providing new statutory authority.

(c) COMMENCEMENT OF NEGOTIATIONS.—In order to contribute to the continued economic expansion of the United States, the President shall commence negotiations covering tariff and nontariff barriers affecting any industry, product, or service sector, and expand existing sectoral agreements to countries that are not parties to those agreements, in cases where the President determines that such negotiations are feasible and timely and would benefit the United States. Such sectors include agriculture, commercial services, intellectual property rights, industrial and capital goods, government procurement, information technology products, environmental technology and services, medical equipment and services, civil aircraft, and infrastructure products. In so doing, the President shall take into account all of the negotiating objectives set forth in section 2.

SA 1304. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 103, add the following:

(e) TERMINATION OF TRADE AGREEMENTS AUTHORITY IF AN AGREEMENT INCREASES THE TRADE DEFICIT.—The authority to enter into trade agreements under this section shall terminate on the date on which the Secretary of Commerce determines that the United States annual bilateral trade deficit with any country that is a party to a trade agreement entered into under this section after the date of the enactment of this Act increases by more than 10 percent after that agreement enters into force.

SA 1305. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 103, add the following:

(e) TERMINATION OF TRADE AGREEMENTS AUTHORITY FOR VIOLATIONS OF LABOR COMMITMENTS.—The authority to enter into trade agreements under this section shall terminate if—

(1) the Secretary of Labor receives a submission from an organization alleging that a country that is a party to a trade agreement entered into under this section is not fulfilling its labor commitments under that agreement; and

(2) the Secretary does not issue, by the date that is one year after the date on which the Secretary receives that submission, a publicly available report that—

(A) summarizes the investigation of the Secretary with respect to the allegations in the submission; and

(B) sets forth any findings and recommendations of the Secretary based on that investigation, including any recommendation that the United States request consultations with that country under the agreement.

SA 1306. Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 301. CONTINUED OPERATION OF BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS MASS LAYOFF STATISTICS PROGRAM.

The Secretary of Commerce shall ensure that the Bureau of Labor Statistics Mass Layoff Statistics program, including the collection of data on plant closings, receives funding sufficient to ensure that the program continues operating.

SA 1307. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 65, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

(g) COMMUNICATIONS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES MADE PUBLIC.—The President shall ensure that any communications made by an advisory committee established under section 135 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155) with respect to negotiations under this title are made available to the public if more than 50 percent of the members of the advisory committee represent industry interests, as determined by the United States Trade Representative.

SA 1308. Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 102(b), add the following:

(21) PROTECTING CLEAN AIR, WATER, AND FOOD.—The principal negotiating objectives of the United States with respect to clean air, clean water, and food safety are to preserve the rights of all governments to regulate and enact laws providing for public health and environmental protections and to ensure the rights of all governments to exercise any legal rights or safeguards, including under any existing law or regulation, to protect and provide clean air, clean water, and safe food without the threat of trade-related penalties.

SA 1309. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 102(a), add the following:

''(13) to ensure that trade policies and trade agreements contribute to the reduction of poverty and the elimination of hunger.''.

SA 1310. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 301. ENFORCEMENT UNDER TITLE III OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974 WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN ACTS, POLICIES, AND PRACTICES RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

Section 301(d)(3)(B) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2411(d)(3)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (ii), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in clause (iii)(V), by striking the period at the end and inserting '', or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(iv) constitutes a persistent pattern of conduct by the government of the foreign country under which that government—

''(I) fails to effectively enforce the environmental laws of the foreign country,

''(II) waives or otherwise derogates from the environmental laws of the foreign country or weakens the protections afforded by such laws,

''(III) fails to provide for judicial or administrative proceedings giving access to remedies for violations of the environmental laws of the foreign country,

''(IV) fails to provide appropriate and effective sanctions or remedies for violations of the environmental laws of the foreign country, or

''(V) fails to effectively enforce environmental commitments under agreements to which the foreign country and the United States are a party.''.

SA 1311. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—ENGAGEMENT ON CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE AND ECONOMIC POLICIES

SEC. 311. ENHANCEMENT OF ENGAGEMENT ON CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE AND ECONOMIC POLICIES WITH CERTAIN MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) MAJOR TRADING PARTNER REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than once every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary shall submit

to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the macroeconomic and currency exchange rate policies of each country that is a major trading partner of the United States.

(2) ELEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall contain—

(i) for each country that is a major trading partner of the United States—

(I) that country's bilateral trade balance with the United States;

(II) that country's current account balance as a percentage of its gross domestic product;

(III) the change in that country's current account balance as a percentage of its gross domestic product during the 3-year period preceding the submission of the report;

(IV) that country's foreign exchange reserves as a percentage of its short-term debt; and

(V) that country's foreign exchange reserves as a percentage of its gross domestic product; and

(ii) an enhanced analysis of macroeconomic and exchange rate policies for each country—

(I) that is a major trading partner of the United States;

(II) the currency of which is persistently and substantially undervalued;

(III) that has—

(aa) a significant bilateral trade surplus with the United States; and

(bb) a material global current account surplus; and

(IV) that has engaged in persistent one-sided intervention in the foreign exchange market.

(B) ENHANCED ANALYSIS.—Each enhanced analysis under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall include, for each country with respect to which an analysis is made under that subparagraph—

(i) a description of developments in the currency markets of that country, including, to the greatest extent feasible, developments with respect to currency interventions;

(ii) a description of trends in the real effective exchange rate of the currency of that country and in the degree of undervaluation of that currency;

(iii) an analysis of changes in the capital controls and trade restrictions of that country; and

(iv) patterns in the reserve accumulation of that country.

(b) ENGAGEMENT ON EXCHANGE RATE AND ECONOMIC POLICIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the President, through the Secretary, shall commence enhanced bilateral engagement with each country for which an enhanced analysis of macroeconomic and currency exchange rate policies is included in the report submitted under subsection (a), in order to—

(A) urge implementation of policies to address the causes of the undervaluation of its currency, its bilateral trade surplus with the United States, and its material global current account surplus, including undervaluation and surpluses relating to exchange rate management;

(B) express the concern of the United States with respect to the adverse trade and economic effects of that undervaluation and those surpluses;

(C) develop measureable objectives for addressing that undervaluation and those surpluses; and

(D) advise that country of the ability of the President to take action under subsection (c).

(2) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may determine not to enhance bilateral engagement with a country under paragraph (1) for which an enhanced analysis of macroeconomic and exchange rate policies is included in the report submitted under subsection (a) if the Secretary submits to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that describes how the currency and other macroeconomic policies of that country are addressing the undervaluation and surpluses specified in paragraph (1)(A) with respect to that country, including undervaluation and surpluses relating to exchange rate management.

(c) REMEDIAL ACTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If, on the date that is one year after the commencement of enhanced bilateral engagement by the President with respect to a country under subsection (b)(1), the country has failed to adopt appropriate policies to correct the undervaluation and surpluses described in subsection (b)(1)(A) with respect to that country, the President may take one or more of the following actions:

(A) Prohibit the Overseas Private Investment Corporation from approving any new financing (including any insurance, reinsurance, or guarantee) with respect to a project located in that country on and after such date.

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (2), and pursuant to paragraph (3), prohibit the Federal Government from procuring, or entering into any contract for the procurement of, goods or services from that country on and after such date.

(C) Instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund to use the voice and vote of the United States to call for additional rigorous surveillance of the macroeconomic and exchange rate policies of that country and, as appropriate, formal consultations on findings of currency manipulation.

(D) Instruct the United States Trade Representative to take into account, in consultation with the Secretary, in assessing whether to enter into a bilateral or regional trade agreement with that country or to initiate or participate in negotiations with respect to a bilateral or regional trade agreement with that country, the extent to which that country has failed to adopt appropriate policies to correct the undervaluation and surpluses described in subsection (b)(1)(A).

(2) EXCEPTION.—The President may not apply a prohibition under paragraph (1)(B) with respect to a country that is a party to the Agreement on Government Procurement or a free trade agreement to which the United States is a party.

(3) CONSULTATIONS.—

(A) OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.—Before applying a prohibition under paragraph (1)(B), the President shall consult with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to determine whether such prohibition would subject the taxpayers of the United States to unreasonable cost.

(B) CONGRESS.—The President shall consult with the appropriate committees of Congress with respect to any action the President takes under paragraph (1)(B), including whether the President has consulted as required under subparagraph (A).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGREEMENT ON GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT.—The term ''Agreement on Government Procurement'' means the agreement referred to in section 101(d)(17) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3511(d)(17)).

(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

(3) COUNTRY.—The term ''country'' means a foreign country, dependent territory, or possession of a foreign country, and may include an association of 2 or more foreign countries, dependent territories, or possessions of countries into a customs union outside the United States.

(4) REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE.—The term ''real effective exchange rate'' means a weighted average of bilateral exchange rates, expressed in price-adjusted terms.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 312. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE RATE POLICY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established an Advisory Committee on International Exchange Rate Policy (in this section referred to as the ''Committee'').

(2) DUTIES.—The Committee shall be responsible for advising the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the impact of international exchange rates and financial policies on the economy of the United States.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall be composed of 9 members as follows, none of whom shall be employees of the Federal Government:

(A) Three members shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, upon the recommendation of the chairmen and ranking members of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

(B) Three members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives upon the recommendation of the chairmen and ranking members of the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

(C) Three members shall be appointed by the President.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—Members shall be selected under paragraph (1) on the basis of their objectivity and demonstrated expertise in finance, economics, or currency exchange.

(3) TERMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years or until the Committee terminates.

(B) REAPPOINTMENT.—A member may be reappointed to the Committee for additional terms.

(4) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Committee shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(c) DURATION OF COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall terminate on the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act unless renewed by the President for a subsequent 2-year period.

(2) CONTINUED RENEWAL.—The President may continue to renew the Committee for successive 2-year periods by taking appropriate action to renew the Committee prior to the date on which the Committee would otherwise terminate.

(d) MEETINGS.—The Committee shall hold not less than 2 meetings each calendar year.

(e) CHAIRPERSON.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall elect from among its members a chairperson for a term of 2 years or until the Committee terminates.

(2) REELECTION; SUBSEQUENT TERMS.—A chairperson of the Committee may be reelected chairperson but is ineligible to serve consecutive terms as chairperson.

(f) STAFF.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to the Committee such

staff, information, personnel, administrative services, and assistance as the Committee may reasonably require to carry out the activities of the Committee.

(g) APPLICATION OF THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the Committee.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Meetings of the Committee shall be exempt from the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of section 10 and section 11 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (relating to open meetings, public notice, public participation, and public availability of documents), whenever and to the extent it is determined by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury that such meetings will be concerned with matters the disclosure of which—

(A) would seriously compromise the development by the Government of the United States of monetary or financial policy; or

(B) is likely to—

(i) lead to significant financial speculation in currencies, securities, or commodities; or

(ii) significantly endanger the stability of any financial institution.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury for each fiscal year in which the Committee is in effect $1,000,000 to carry out this section.

SA 1312. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

(a) PLAN REQUIREMENTS AND REPORTING.—Section 116 of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3723) is amended by striking subsections (b) and (c) and inserting the following:

''(b) PLAN REQUIREMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall develop a plan for the purpose of negotiating and entering into one or more free trade agreements with all sub-Saharan African countries and ranking countries or groups of countries in order of readiness.

''(2) ELEMENTS OF PLAN.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall include, for each sub-Saharan African country, the following:

''(A) The steps such sub-Saharan African country needs to be equipped and ready to enter into a free trade agreement with the United States, including the development of a bilateral investment treaty.

''(B) Milestones for accomplishing each step identified in (A) for each sub-Saharan African country, with the goal of establishing a free trade agreement with each sub-Saharan African country not later than 10 years after the date of the enactment of the Trade Act of 2015.

''(C) A description of the resources required to assist each sub-Saharan African country in accomplishing each milestone described in subparagraph (B).

''(D) The extent to which steps described in subparagraph (A), the milestones described in subparagraph (B), and resources described in subparagraph (C) may be accomplished through regional or subregional organizations in sub-Saharan Africa, including the East African Community, the Economic Community of West African States, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, and the Economic Community of Central African States.

''(E) Procedures to ensure the following:

''(i) Adequate consultation with Congress and the private sector during the negotiations.

''(ii) Consultation with Congress regarding all matters relating to implementation of the agreement or agreements.

''(iii) Approval by Congress of the agreement or agreements.

''(iv) Adequate consultations with the relevant African governments and African regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations during the negotiation of the agreement or agreements.

''(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of the Trade Act of 2015, the President shall prepare and transmit to Congress a report containing the plan developed pursuant to subsection (b).''.

(b) ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.—Section 104(a)(1) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3703(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (F), by adding ''and'' at the end; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (F) the following:

''(G) a free trade agreement with the United States, in accordance with section 116(b);''.

(c) MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE COMPACTS.—After the date of the enactment of this Act, the United States Trade Representative and Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall consult and coordinate with the Chief Executive Officer of the Millennium Challenge Corporation regarding countries that have entered into a Millennium Challenge Compact pursuant to section 609 of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7708) that have been declared eligible to enter into such a Compact for the purpose of developing and carrying out the plan required by subsection (b) of section 116 of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3723), as amended by subsection (a).

(d) COORDINATION OF USAID WITH FREE TRADE AGREEMENT POLICY.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS.—Funds made available to the United States Agency for International Development under section 496 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2293) may be used in consultation with the United States Trade Representative—

(A) to carry out subsection (b) of section 116 of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3723), as amended by subsection (a), including for the deployment of resources in individual eligible countries to assist such country in the development of institutional capacities to carry out such subsection (b); and

(B) to coordinate the efforts of the United States to establish free trade agreements in accordance with the policy set out in subsection (a) of such section 116.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ELIGIBLE COUNTRY.—The term ''eligible country'' means a sub-Saharan African country that receives—

(i) benefits under for the African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.); and

(ii) funding from the United States Agency for International Development.

(B) SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRY.—The term ''sub-Saharan African country'' has the meaning given that term in section 107 of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3706).

SA 1313. Mr. COATS (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, insert the following:

SEC. 112. OFFICIAL DEDICATED TO HEALTH CARE ISSUES IN THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Health care accounts for almost $6,000,000,000,000 of the global economy and is expected to grow even more in the years ahead.

(2) The United States is the global leader in the health sector, including pharmaceuticals, medical devices, health information technology systems, insurance, and health care delivery.

(3) By some estimates, the health sector is the largest private sector employer in the United States.

(4) Because of the size and complexity of the health sector, a dedicated health official is needed in the Office of the United States Trade Representative to coordinate policy on health care-related trade issues with industry, health care workers, other offices within the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and other Federal agencies, as well as to promote United States health exports.

(b) OFFICIAL DEDICATED TO HEALTH CARE ISSUES IN THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE.—Section 141 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2171) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) OFFICIAL DEDICATED TO HEALTH CARE ISSUES.—The United States Trade Representative shall ensure that there is within the Office of the United States Trade Representative an official dedicated to health care issues. That official shall be responsible for coordinating policy on health care-related trade issues with industry, health care workers, other offices within the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and other Federal agencies, and for promoting United States health exports.''.

SA 1314. Mr. COATS (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. KIRK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 301. ELIMINATION OF TARIFFS ON CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL DEVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 85 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new subheading, with the article description for subheading 8543.70.94 having the same degree of indentation as the article description for subheading 8543.70.92:

''	8543.70.94	Electronic educational devices designed or intended primarily for children	Free	35%	''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 1315. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—EVASION OF ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY ORDERS

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Enforcing Orders and Reducing Customs Evasion Act of 2015''.

SEC. 302. PROCEDURES FOR INVESTIGATING CLAIMS OF EVASION OF ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY ORDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Tariff Act of 1930 is amended by inserting after section 516A (19 U.S.C. 1516a) the following:

''SEC. 517. PROCEDURES FOR INVESTIGATING CLAIMS OF EVASION OF ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY ORDERS.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY.—The term 'administering authority' has the meaning given that term in section 771(1).

''(2) COMMISSIONER.—The term 'Commissioner' means the Commissioner responsible for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, acting pursuant to the delegation by the Secretary of the Treasury of the authority of the Secretary with respect to customs revenue functions (as defined in section 415 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 215)).

''(3) COVERED MERCHANDISE.—The term 'covered merchandise' means merchandise that is subject to—

''(A) an antidumping duty order issued under section 736;

''(B) a finding issued under the Antidumping Act, 1921; or

''(C) a countervailing duty order issued under section 706.

''(4) ENTER; ENTRY.—The terms 'enter' and 'entry' refer to the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, of merchandise in the customs territory of the United States.

''(5) EVASION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term 'evasion' refers to entering covered merchandise into the customs territory of the United States by means of any document or electronically transmitted data or information, written or oral statement, or act that is material and false, or any omission that is material, and that results in any cash deposit or other security or any amount of applicable antidumping or countervailing duties being reduced or not being applied with respect to the merchandise.

''(B) EXCEPTION FOR CLERICAL ERROR.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the term 'evasion' does not include entering covered merchandise into the customs territory of the United States by means of—

''(I) a document or electronically transmitted data or information, written or oral statement, or act that is false as a result of a clerical error; or

''(II) an omission that results from a clerical error.

''(ii) PATTERNS OF NEGLIGENT CONDUCT.—If the Commissioner determines that a person has entered covered merchandise into the customs territory of the United States by means of a clerical error referred to in subclause (I) or (II) of clause (i) and that the clerical error is part of a pattern of negligent conduct on the part of that person, the Commissioner may determine, notwithstanding clause (i), that the person has entered such covered merchandise into the customs territory of the United States through evasion.

''(iii) ELECTRONIC REPETITION OF ERRORS.—For purposes of clause (ii), the mere nonintentional repetition by an electronic system of an initial clerical error does not constitute a pattern of negligent conduct.

''(iv) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—A determination by the Commissioner that a person has entered covered merchandise into the customs territory of the United States by means of a clerical error referred to in subclause (I) or (II) of clause (i) rather than through evasion shall not be construed to excuse that person from the payment of any duties applicable to the merchandise.

''(6) INTERESTED PARTY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'interested party' means—

''(i) a manufacturer, producer, or wholesaler in the United States of a domestic like product;

''(ii) a certified union or recognized union or group of workers that is representative of an industry engaged in the manufacture, production, or wholesale in the United States of a domestic like product;

''(iii) a trade or business association a majority of whose members manufacture, produce, or wholesale a domestic like product in the United States;

''(iv) an association, a majority of whose members is composed of interested parties described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) with respect to a domestic like product; and

''(v) if the covered merchandise is a processed agricultural product, as defined in section 771(4)(E), a coalition or trade association that is representative of either—

''(I) processors;

''(II) processors and producers; or

''(III) processors and growers,

but this clause shall cease to have effect if the United States Trade Representative notifies the administering authority and the Commission that the application of this clause is inconsistent with the international obligations of the United States.

''(B) DOMESTIC LIKE PRODUCT.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'domestic like product' means a product that is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, covered merchandise.

''(b) INVESTIGATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 10 business days after receiving an allegation described in paragraph (2) or a referral described in paragraph (3), the Commissioner shall initiate an investigation if the Commissioner determines that the information provided in the allegation or the referral, as the case may be, reasonably suggests that covered merchandise has been entered into the customs territory of the United States through evasion.

''(2) ALLEGATION DESCRIBED.—An allegation described in this paragraph is an allegation that a person has entered covered merchandise into the customs territory of the United States through evasion that is—

''(A) filed with the Commissioner by an interested party; and

''(B) accompanied by information reasonably available to the party that filed the allegation.

''(3) REFERRAL DESCRIBED.—A referral described in this paragraph is information submitted to the Commissioner by any other Federal agency, including the Department of Commerce or the United States International Trade Commission, that reasonably suggests that a person has entered covered merchandise into the customs territory of the United States through evasion.

''(4) CONSOLIDATION OF ALLEGATIONS AND REFERRALS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner may consolidate multiple allegations described in paragraph (2) and referrals described in paragraph (3) into a single investigation if the Commissioner determines it is appropriate to do so.

''(B) EFFECT ON TIMING REQUIREMENTS.—If the Commissioner consolidates multiple allegations or referrals into a single investigation under subparagraph (A), the date on which the Commissioner receives the first such allegation or referral shall be used for purposes of the requirement under paragraph (1) with respect to the timing of the initiation of the investigation.

''(5) INFORMATION-SHARING TO PROTECT HEALTH AND SAFETY.—If, during the course of conducting an investigation under paragraph (1) with respect to covered merchandise, the Commissioner has reason to suspect that such covered merchandise may pose a health or safety risk to consumers, the Commissioner shall provide, as appropriate, information to the appropriate Federal agencies for purposes of mitigating the risk.

''(6) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon request, the Commissioner shall provide technical assistance and advice to eligible small businesses to enable such businesses to prepare and submit allegations described in paragraph (2), except that the Commissioner may deny assistance if the Commissioner concludes that the allegation, if submitted, would not lead to the initiation of an investigation under this subsection or any other action to address the allegation.

''(B) ELIGIBLE SMALL BUSINESS DEFINED.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—In this paragraph, the term 'eligible small business' means any business concern that the Commissioner determines, due to its small size, has neither adequate internal resources nor the financial ability to obtain qualified outside assistance in preparing and filing allegations described in paragraph (2).

''(ii) NON-REVIEWABILITY.—The determination of the Commissioner regarding whether a business concern is an eligible small business for purposes of this paragraph is not reviewable by any other agency or by any court.

''(c) DETERMINATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 calendar days after the date on which the Commissioner initiates an investigation under subsection (b) with respect to covered merchandise, the Commissioner shall make a determination, based on substantial evidence, with respect to whether such covered merchandise was entered into the customs territory of the United States through evasion.

''(2) AUTHORITY TO COLLECT AND VERIFY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—In making a determination under paragraph (1) with respect to covered merchandise, the Commissioner may collect such additional information as is necessary to make the determination through such methods as the Commissioner considers appropriate, including by—

''(A) issuing a questionnaire with respect to such covered merchandise to—

''(i) an interested party that filed an allegation under paragraph (2) of subsection (b) that resulted in the initiation of an investigation under paragraph (1) of that subsection with respect to such covered merchandise;

''(ii) a person alleged to have entered such covered merchandise into the customs territory of the United States through evasion;

''(iii) a person that is a foreign producer or exporter of such covered merchandise; or

''(iv) the government of a country from which such covered merchandise was exported; and

''(B) conducting verifications, including on-site verifications, of any relevant information.

''(3) ADVERSE INFERENCE.—If the Commissioner finds that a party or person described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of paragraph (2)(A) has failed to cooperate by not acting to the best of the party or person's ability to comply with a request for information, the Commissioner may, in making a determination under paragraph (1), use an inference that is adverse to the interests of that party or person in selecting from among the facts otherwise available to make the determination.

''(4) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 5 business days after making a determination under paragraph (1) with respect to covered merchandise, the Commissioner—

''(A) shall provide to each interested party that filed an allegation under paragraph (2) of subsection (b) that resulted in the initiation of an investigation under paragraph (1) of that subsection with respect to such covered merchandise a notification of the determination and may, in addition, include an explanation of the basis for the determination; and

''(B) may provide to importers, in such manner as the Commissioner determines appropriate, information discovered in the investigation that the Commissioner determines will help educate importers with respect to importing merchandise into the customs territory of the United States in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

''(d) EFFECT OF DETERMINATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Commissioner makes a determination under subsection (c) that covered merchandise was entered into the customs territory of the United States through evasion, the Commissioner shall—

''(A)(i) suspend the liquidation of unliquidated entries of such covered merchandise that are subject to the determination and that enter on or after the date of the initiation of the investigation under subsection (b) with respect to such covered merchandise and on or before the date of the determination; or

''(ii) if the Commissioner has already suspended the liquidation of such entries pursuant to subsection (e)(1), continue to suspend the liquidation of such entries;

''(B) pursuant to the Commissioner's authority under section 504(b)—

''(i) extend the period for liquidating unliquidated entries of such covered merchandise that are subject to the determination and that entered before the date of the initiation of the investigation; or

''(ii) if the Commissioner has already extended the period for liquidating such entries pursuant to subsection (e)(1), continue to extend the period for liquidating such entries;

''(C) notify the administering authority of the determination and request that the administering authority—

''(i) identify the applicable antidumping or countervailing duty assessment rates for entries described in subparagraphs (A) and (B); or

''(ii) if no such assessment rate for such an entry is available at the time, identify the applicable cash deposit rate to be applied to the entry, with the applicable antidumping or countervailing duty assessment rate to be provided as soon as that rate becomes available;

''(D) require the posting of cash deposits and assess duties on entries described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) in accordance with the instructions received from the administering authority under paragraph (2); and

''(E) take such additional enforcement measures as the Commissioner determines appropriate, such as—

''(i) initiating proceedings under section 592 or 596;

''(ii) implementing, in consultation with the relevant Federal agencies, rule sets or modifications to rules sets for identifying, particularly through the Automated Targeting System and the Automated Commercial Environment authorized under section 13031(f) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)), importers, other parties, and merchandise that may be associated with evasion;

''(iii) requiring, with respect to merchandise for which the importer has repeatedly provided incomplete or erroneous entry summary information in connection with determinations of evasion, the importer to deposit estimated duties at the time of entry; and

''(iv) referring the record in whole or in part to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for civil or criminal investigation.

''(2) COOPERATION OF ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon receiving a notification from the Commissioner under paragraph (1)(C), the administering authority shall promptly provide to the Commissioner the applicable cash deposit rates and antidumping or countervailing duty assessment rates and any necessary liquidation instructions.

''(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR CASES IN WHICH THE PRODUCER OR EXPORTER IS UNKNOWN.—If the Commissioner and the administering authority are unable to determine the producer or exporter of the merchandise with respect to which a notification is made under paragraph (1)(C), the administering authority shall identify, as the applicable cash deposit rate or antidumping or countervailing duty assessment rate, the cash deposit or duty (as the case may be) in the highest amount applicable to any producer or exporter, including the 'all-others' rate of the merchandise subject to an antidumping order or countervailing duty order under section 736 or 706, respectively, or a finding issued under the Antidumping Act, 1921, or any administrative review conducted under section 751.

''(e) INTERIM MEASURES.—Not later than 90 calendar days after initiating an investigation under subsection (b) with respect to covered merchandise, the Commissioner shall decide based on the investigation if there is a reasonable suspicion that such covered merchandise was entered into the customs territory of the United States through evasion and, if the Commissioner decides there is such a reasonable suspicion, the Commissioner shall—

''(1) suspend the liquidation of each unliquidated entry of such covered merchandise that entered on or after the date of the initiation of the investigation;

''(2) pursuant to the Commissioner's authority under section 504(b), extend the period for liquidating each unliquidated entry of such covered merchandise that entered before the date of the initiation of the investigation; and

''(3) pursuant to the Commissioner's authority under section 623, take such additional measures as the Commissioner determines necessary to protect the revenue of the United States, including requiring a single transaction bond or additional security or the posting of a cash deposit with respect to such covered merchandise.

''(f) ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 business days after the Commissioner makes a determination under subsection (c) with respect to whether covered merchandise was entered into the customs territory of the United States through evasion, a person determined to have entered such covered merchandise through evasion or an interested party that filed an allegation under paragraph (2) of subsection (b) that resulted in the initiation of an investigation under paragraph (1) of that subsection with respect to such covered merchandise may file an appeal with the Commissioner for de novo review of the determination.

''(2) TIMELINE FOR REVIEW.—Not later than 60 business days after an appeal of a determination is filed under paragraph (1), the Commissioner shall complete the review of the determination.

''(g) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 business days after the Commissioner completes a review under subsection (f) of a determination under subsection (c) with respect to whether covered merchandise was entered into the customs territory of the United States through evasion, a person determined to have entered such covered merchandise through evasion or an interested party that filed an allegation under paragraph (2) of subsection (b) that resulted in the initiation of an investigation under paragraph (1) of that subsection with respect to such covered merchandise may commence a civil action in the United States Court of International Trade by filing concurrently a summons and complaint contesting any factual findings or legal conclusions upon which the determination is based.

''(2) STANDARD OF REVIEW.—In a civil action under this subsection, the court shall hold unlawful any determination, finding, or conclusion found to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.

''(h) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION WITH RESPECT TO OTHER CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—No determination under subsection (c) or action taken by the Commissioner pursuant to this section shall be construed to limit the authority to carry out, or the scope of, any other proceeding or investigation pursuant to any other provision of Federal or State law, including sections 592 and 596.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1581(c) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''or 517'' after ''516A''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) REGULATIONS.—Not later than the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to implement the amendments made by this section.

(e) APPLICATION TO 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 (19 U.S.C. 3438), the amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to goods from Canada and Mexico.

SEC. 303. ANNUAL REPORT ON PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION OF EVASION OF ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY ORDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 15 of each calendar year that begins on or after the date that is 270 days after the date of the

enactment of this Act, the Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, shall submit to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives a report on the efforts being taken to prevent and investigate the entry of covered merchandise into the customs territory of the United States through evasion.

(b) CONTENTS.—Each report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) for the calendar year preceding the submission of the report—

(A) a summary of the efforts of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to prevent and investigate the entry of covered merchandise into the customs territory of the United States through evasion;

(B) the number of allegations of evasion received under subsection (b) of section 517 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as added by section 302 of this Act, and the number of such allegations resulting in investigations by U.S. Customs and Border Protection or any other agency;

(C) a summary of investigations initiated under subsection (b) of such section 517, including—

(i) the number and nature of the investigations initiated, conducted, and completed; and

(ii) the resolution of each completed investigation;

(D) the number of investigations initiated under that subsection not completed during the time provided for making determinations under subsection (c) of such section 517 and an explanation for why the investigations could not be completed on time;

(E) the amount of additional duties that were determined to be owed as a result of such investigations, the amount of such duties that were collected, and, for any such duties not collected, a description of the reasons those duties were not collected;

(F) with respect to each such investigation that led to the imposition of a penalty, the amount of the penalty;

(G) an identification of the countries of origin of covered merchandise determined under subsection (c) of such section 517 to be entered into the customs territory of the United States through evasion;

(H) the amount of antidumping and countervailing duties collected as a result of any investigations or other actions by U.S. Customs and Border Protection or any other agency;

(I) a description of the allocation of personnel and other resources of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to prevent and investigate evasion, including any assessments conducted regarding the allocation of such personnel and resources; and

(J) a description of training conducted to increase expertise and effectiveness in the prevention and investigation of evasion; and

(2) a description of processes and procedures of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to prevent and investigate evasion, including—

(A) the specific guidelines, policies, and practices used by U.S. Customs and Border Protection to ensure that allegations of evasion are promptly evaluated and acted upon in a timely manner;

(B) an evaluation of the efficacy of those guidelines, policies, and practices;

(C) an identification of any changes since the last report required by this section, if any, that have materially improved or reduced the effectiveness of U.S. Customs and Border Protection in preventing and investigating evasion;

(D) a description of the development and implementation of policies for the application of single entry and continuous bonds for entries of covered merchandise to sufficiently protect the collection of antidumping and countervailing duties commensurate with the level of risk of not collecting those duties;

(E) a description of the processes and procedures for increased cooperation and information sharing with the Department of Commerce, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and any other relevant Federal agencies to prevent and investigate evasion; and

(F) an identification of any recommended policy changes for other Federal agencies or legislative changes to improve the effectiveness of U.S. Customs and Border Protection in preventing and investigating evasion.

(c) PUBLIC SUMMARY.—The Commissioner shall make available to the public a summary of the report required by subsection (a) that includes, at a minimum—

(1) a description of the type of merchandise with respect to which investigations were initiated under subsection (b) of section 517 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as added by section 302 of this Act;

(2) the amount of additional duties determined to be owed as a result of such investigations and the amount of such duties that were collected;

(3) an identification of the countries of origin of covered merchandise determined under subsection (c) of such section 517 to be entered into the customs territory of the United States through evasion; and

(4) a description of the types of measures used by U.S. Customs and Border Protection to prevent and investigate evasion.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms ''covered merchandise'' and ''evasion'' have the meanings given those terms in section 517(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as added by section 302 of this Act.

SA 1316. Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. KAINE, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. TAX CREDIT FOR APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 45S. CREDIT FOR APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM EXPENSES.

''(a) TAX CREDIT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 38, in the case of an employer, the apprenticeship program credit determined under this section for any taxable year is an amount equal to—

''(A) with respect to each qualified individual in a qualified apprenticeship program, the lesser of—

''(i) the amount of any wages (as defined in section 51(c)(1)) paid or incurred by the employer with respect to such qualified individual during the taxable year, or

''(ii) $5,000, and

''(B) with respect to each qualified individual in a qualified multi-employer apprenticeship program, the lesser of—

''(i) an amount equal to the product of—

''(I) the total number of hours of work performed by such qualified individual for such employer during such taxable year, multiplied by

''(II) $3, or

''(ii) $5,000.

''(2) ESTABLISHED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The apprenticeship program credit determined under this section for the taxable year shall only be applicable to the number of qualified individuals employed by the employer through a qualified apprenticeship program or a qualified multi-employer apprenticeship program which are in excess of the apprenticeship participation average for such employer (as determined under subparagraph (B)).

''(B) APPRENTICESHIP PARTICIPATION AVERAGE.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the apprenticeship participation average shall be equal to the average of the total number of qualified individuals employed by the employer through a qualified apprenticeship program or qualified multi-employer apprenticeship program for—

''(i) the 3 preceding taxable years, or

''(ii) the number of taxable years in which the qualified apprenticeship program or the qualified multi-employer apprenticeship program was in existence, whichever is less.

''(3) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—No deduction or any other credit shall be allowed under this chapter for any amount taken into account in determining the credit under this section.

''(4) ELECTION NOT TO CLAIM CREDIT.—This section shall not apply to a taxpayer for any taxable year if such taxpayer elects to have this section not apply for such taxable year.

''(5) LIMITATION.—The apprenticeship program credit under this section shall not be allowed for more than 3 taxable years with respect to any qualified individual.

''(b) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified individual' means, with respect to any taxable year, an individual who is an apprentice and—

''(A) is participating in a qualified apprenticeship program or a qualified multi-employer apprenticeship program with an employer that is subject to the terms of a valid apprenticeship agreement (as defined in the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the 'National Apprenticeship Act'; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.)),

''(B) has been employed under a qualified apprenticeship program or a qualified multi-employer apprenticeship program for a period of not less than 7 months that ends within the taxable year,

''(C) is not a highly compensated employee (as defined in section 414(q)), and

''(D) is not a seasonal worker (as defined in section 45R(d)(5)(B)).

''(2) TRAINING RECEIVED BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—An employer shall consider and may accept, in the case of a qualified individual participating in a qualified apprenticeship program or a qualified multi-employer apprenticeship program, any relevant training or instruction received by such individual while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, for the purpose of satisfying the applicable training and instruction requirements under such qualified apprenticeship program.

''(c) QUALIFIED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM AND QUALIFIED MULTI-EMPLOYER APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—

''(1) QUALIFIED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified apprenticeship program' means a program registered under the National Apprenticeship Act, whether or not

such program is sponsored by an employer, which—

''(i) provides qualified individuals with on-the-job training and instruction for a qualified occupation with the employer,

''(ii) is registered with the Office of Apprenticeship of the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor or a State apprenticeship agency recognized by such Office of Apprenticeship,

''(iii) maintains records relating to the qualified individual, in such manner as the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, may prescribe, and

''(iv) satisfies such other requirements as the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, may prescribe.

''(B) QUALIFIED OCCUPATION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(i), the term 'qualified occupation' means a skilled trade occupation in a high-demand mechanical, technical, healthcare, or technology field (or such other occupational field as the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, may prescribe) that satisfies the criteria for an apprenticeable occupation under the National Apprenticeship Act.

''(2) QUALIFIED MULTI-EMPLOYER APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—The term 'qualified multi-employer apprenticeship program' means an apprenticeship program described in paragraph (1) in which multiple employers are required to contribute and that is maintained pursuant to 1 or more collective bargaining agreements between 1 or more employee organizations and such employers.

''(d) APPRENTICESHIP AGREEMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term 'apprenticeship agreement' means an agreement between a qualified individual and an employer that satisfies the criteria under the National Apprenticeship Act.

''(2) CREDIT FOR TRAINING RECEIVED UNDER APPRENTICESHIP AGREEMENT.—If a qualified individual has received training or instruction through a qualified apprenticeship program or a qualified multi-employer apprenticeship program with an employer which is subsequently unable to satisfy its obligations under the apprenticeship agreement, such individual may transfer any completed training or instruction for purposes of satisfying any applicable training and instruction requirements under a separate apprenticeship agreement with a different employer.

''(e) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN RULES.—For purposes of this section, all persons treated as a single employer under subsection (a) or (b) of section 52, or subsections (m) or (o) of section 414, shall be treated as a single person.

''(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

''(g) TERMINATION.—This section shall not apply with respect to any wages paid to or any hours of work performed by a qualified individual after December 31, 2020.''.

(b) CREDIT TO BE PART OF GENERAL BUSINESS CREDIT.—Section 38(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''plus'' at the end of paragraph (35), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (36) and inserting '', plus'', and by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(37) the apprenticeship program expenses credit determined under section 45S(a).''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''Sec. 45S. Credit for apprenticeship program expenses.''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) RULE FOR EMPLOYMENT CREDITS.—Section 280C(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting ''45S(a),'' after ''45P(a),''.

(2) EXCLUSION FOR DETERMINATION OF CREDIT FOR INCREASING RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.—Clause (iii) of section 41(b)(2)(D) of such Code is amended by inserting ''the apprenticeship program credit under section 45S(a) or'' after ''in determining''.

(e) EVALUATION.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to the Committees on Finance and Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committees on Ways and Means and Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives that contains an evaluation of the activities authorized under this Act, including—

(1) the extent to which qualified individuals completed qualified apprenticeship programs and qualified multi-employer apprenticeship programs;

(2) whether qualified individuals remained employed by an employer that received an apprenticeship program credit under section 45S of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the length of such employment following expiration of the apprenticeship period;

(3) whether qualified individuals who completed a qualified apprenticeship program or a qualified multi-employer apprenticeship program remained employed in the same occupation or field; and

(4) recommendations for legislative and administrative actions to improve the effectiveness of the apprenticeship program credit under section 45S of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015.

SEC. _____. ENCOURAGING MENTORS TO TRAIN THE FUTURE.

(a) EARLY DISTRIBUTIONS FROM QUALIFIED RETIREMENT PLANS.—Section 72(t)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking ''or'' at the end of clause (vii);

(B) by striking the period at the end of clause (viii) and inserting '', or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(ix) made to an employee who is serving as a mentor.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(H) DISTRIBUTIONS TO MENTORS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'mentor' means an individual who—

''(i) has attained 55 years of age,

''(ii) is not separated from their employment with a company, corporation, or institution of higher education,

''(iii) in accordance with such requirements and standards as the Secretary determines to be necessary, has substantially reduced their hours of employment with their employer, with the individual to be engaged in mentoring activities described in clause (iv) for not less than 20 percent of the hours of employment after such reduction, and

''(iv) is responsible for the training and education of employees or students in an area of expertise for which the individual has a professional credential, certificate, or degree.''.

(b) DISTRIBUTIONS DURING WORKING RETIREMENT.—Paragraph (36) of section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

''(36) DISTRIBUTIONS DURING WORKING RETIREMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A trust forming part of a pension plan shall not be treated as failing to constitute a qualified trust under this section solely because the plan provides that a distribution may be made from such trust to an employee who—

''(i) has attained age 62 and who is not separated from employment at the time of such distribution, or

''(ii) subject to subparagraph (B), is serving as a mentor (as such term is defined in section 72(t)(2)(H)).

''(B) LIMITATION ON DISTRIBUTIONS TO MENTORS.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(ii), the amount of the distribution made to an employee who is serving as a mentor shall not be greater than the amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

''(i) the amount of the distribution that would have been payable to the employee if such employee had separated from employment instead of reducing their hours of employment with their employer and engaging in mentoring activities, in accordance with clauses (iii) and (iv) of section 72(t)(2)(H), by

''(ii) the percentage equal to the quotient obtained by dividing—

''(I) the sum of—

''(aa) the number of hours per pay period by which the employee's hours of employment are reduced, and

''(bb) the number of hours of employment that such employee is engaging in mentoring activities, by

''(II) the total number of hours per pay period worked by the employee before such reduction in hours of employment.''.

(c) ERISA.—Subparagraph (A) of section 3(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002(2)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: '', or solely because such distribution is made to an employee who is serving as a mentor (as such term is defined in section 72(t)(2)(H) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).''.

(d) APPLICATION.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to distributions made in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015 and before January 1, 2021.

SA 1317. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. FRANKEN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 33, strike line 10 and all that follows through page 34, line 4, and insert the following:

(16) TRADE REMEDY LAWS.—The principal negotiating objectives of the United States with respect to trade remedy laws are the following:

(A) To preserve the ability of the United States to enforce vigorously its trade laws, including antidumping and countervailing duty and safeguard laws, and not to enter into agreements that lessen in any respect the effectiveness of domestic and international disciplines—

(i) on unfair trade, especially dumping and subsidies, or

(ii) that address import increases or surges, such as under the safeguard remedy, in order to ensure that United States workers, farmers and agricultural producers, and firms can compete fully on fair terms and enjoy the benefits of reciprocal trade concessions.

(B) To eliminate the underlying causes of unfair trade practices and import surges, including closed markets, subsidization, government practices promoting, enabling, or tolerating anticompetitive practices, and other forms of government intervention that generate or sustain excess, uneconomic capacity.

SA 1318. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 106(b), add the following:

(7) FOR AGREEMENTS WITH COUNTRIES THAT CRIMINALIZE HOMOSEXUALITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the trade authorities procedures shall not apply to an implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements entered into under section 3(b) with a country the government of which criminalizes homosexuality or persecutes or otherwise punishes individuals on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, as identified by the Secretary of State in the most recent annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices under section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n).

SA 1319. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

SEC. 112. NOTIFICATION OF WAIVERS OF DOMESTIC CONTENT RESTRICTIONS.

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy shall notify the public each time the application of a law, regulation, procedure, or practice regarding Government procurement is waived under section 301 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2511) to permit a entity organized under the laws of a country with which the United States enters into a free trade agreement under section 103(b) to compete for a Federal procurement contract.

SA 1320. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 36, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

(21) MANUFACTURING JOBS AND WAGES.—The principal negotiating objective of the United States with respect to manufacturing jobs and wages is to ensure that a trade agreement benefits the parties to the agreement, particularly with respect to resulting in net increases in manufacturing jobs and wages in the United States.

SA 1321. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 50, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

(e) PROHIBITION ON WAIVING DOMESTIC CONTENT RESTRICTIONS.—The President may not designate, under subsection (b) of section 301 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2511), a country with which the United States enters into a trade agreement under this section for purposes of exercising the waiver authority provided under such section 301.

SA 1322. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 90, between lines 15 and 16, insert the following:

(5) LIMITATION ON EFFECT OF AGREEMENTS WITH PRIORITY FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—Any agreement entered into under section 103(b) with a country that has been identified as a priority foreign country under section 182(a)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242(a)(2)) during each of the 3 years preceding the date on which the agreement was entered into shall not enter into force with respect to the United States until the date that is 3 years after the most recent date on which that country was so identified.

SA 1323. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 4, between lines 21 and 22, insert the following:

(13) to oppose any attempts to weaken in any respect the trade remedy laws of the United States.

SA 1324. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 301. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the ''Environmental Improvement Trust Fund'' (in this section referred to as the ''Trust Fund''), consisting of such amounts as may be transferred to the Trust Fund under subsection (b) and any amounts that may be credited to the Trust Fund under subsection (d)(3).

(b) TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Trust Fund, from the general fund of the Treasury, amounts determined by the Secretary to be equivalent to amounts received in the general fund that are attributable to the duties collected, during the period specified in paragraph (3), pursuant to a countervailing duty order or an antidumping duty order under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.) or a finding under the Antidumping Act, 1921 (title II of the Act of May 27, 1921; 42 Stat. 11, chapter 14) on articles produced by manufacturers in the following industries, as determined by the Secretary:

(A) Food and beverages.
(B) Textiles.
(C) Lumber.
(D) Paper and printing.
(E) Chemicals.
(F) Plastics and rubber.
(G) Nonmetallic minerals.
(H) Primary metals.
(I) Fabricated metals.
(J) Machinery and equipment.
(K) Electronic equipment.
(L) Transportation equipment.
(M) Any other manufacturing industry if domestic manufacturers in that industry are required to purchase new equipment or hire new employees in order to comply with regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency relating to improving overall environmental quality.

(2) DETERMINATION.—In determining if domestic manufacturers are required to purchase new equipment or hire new employees in order to comply with regulations under paragraph (1)(M), the Secretary shall consult with the Administrator.

(3) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—The period specified in this paragraph begins on January 1, 2016, and ends on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS IN TRUST FUND.—

(1) AVAILABILITY FOR ASSISTING DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS.—Amounts in the Trust Fund shall be available to the Administrator, as provided by appropriation Acts—

(A) to assist any domestic manufacturer in an industry specified in subsection (b)(1) if that domestic manufacturer is required to purchase new equipment or hire new employees in order to comply with any regulations promulgated by the Administrator relating to improving overall environmental quality, as determined by the Administrator; and

(B) to cover administrative costs incurred by the Administrator in carrying out subparagraph (A).

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF AMOUNTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall distribute amounts available for assistance under paragraph (1)(A) among domestic manufacturers in the industries specified in subsection (b)(1) in proportion to the estimated impact of regulations described in such paragraph on the prices in the United States of articles produced by domestic manufacturers in such industries, as determined by the Administrator.

(B) EXCLUSION.—Of the amounts distributed under subparagraph (A), 75 percent of those amounts shall be distributed to domestic manufacturers that are small or medium sized enterprises, as determined by the Administrator.

(d) INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest such portion of the Trust Fund as is not required to meet current withdrawals in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States.

(2) OBLIGATIONS.—

(A) ACQUISITION.—The obligations specified in paragraph (1) may be acquired on original issue at the issue price or by purchase of outstanding obligations at the market price.

(B) SALE.—Any obligation acquired by the Trust Fund may be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury at the market price.

(3) INTEREST AND PROCEEDS FROM SALE OR REDEMPTION OF OBLIGATIONS.—The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the Trust Fund shall be credited to and form a part of the Trust Fund.

(e) DOMESTIC MANUFACTURER DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''domestic manufacturer'' means a person that produces articles in the United States.

SA 1325. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—EXPANSION OF ELIGIBLE PROGRAMS

SEC. 301. EXPANSION OF ELIGIBLE PROGRAMS.

The Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 481(b), by adding at the end the following:

''(5)(A) For purposes of parts D and E, the term 'eligible program' includes a program of not less than 250 clock hours of instruction, offered during a minimum of 5 weeks of instruction that leads an industry–recognized credential.

''(B) In this paragraph, the term 'industry-recognized credential' means an industry-recognized credential that—

''(i) is demonstrated to be of high quality by the institution offering the program in the program participation agreement under section 487;

''(ii) meets the current, as of the date of the determination, or projected needs of a local or regional workforce for recruitment, screening, hiring, retention, or advancement purposes—

''(I) as determined by the State in which the program is located, in consultation with business entities; or

''(II) as demonstrated by the institution offering the program leading to the credential; and

''(iii) is, where applicable, endorsed by a nationally recognized trade association or organization representing a significant part of the industry or sector.''; and

(2) in section 487(a), by adding at the end the following:

''(30) In the case of an institution that offers a program of not less than 250 clock hours of instruction, offered during a minimum of 5 weeks of instruction that leads an industry–recognized credential, as provided under section 481(b)(5), the institution will demonstrate to the Secretary that the industry-recognized credential is of high quality.''.

SA 1326. Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 106(b), add the following:

(7) FOR AGREEMENTS THAT THREATEN UNITED STATES SOVEREIGNTY.—The trade authorities procedures shall not apply to an implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement entered into under section 103(b) if—

(A) the agreement, the implementing bill, or any statement of administrative action described in subsection (a)(1)(E)(ii) proposed to implement the agreement, includes an investor-state dispute settlement arbitration mechanism; and

(B) any other party to the agreement has opted out of all or part of the arbitration mechanism.

SA 1327. Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; as follows:

At the end of section 106(b), add the following:

(7) FOR AGREEMENTS THAT THREATEN UNITED STATES SOVEREIGNTY.—The trade authorities procedures shall not apply to an implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements entered into under section 103(b) if such agreement or agreements, the implementing bill, or any statement of administrative action described in subsection (a)(1)(E)(ii) proposed to implement such agreement or agreements, includes investor-state dispute settlement.

SA 1328. Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 106(b), add the following:

(7) FOR AGREEMENTS THAT UNDERMINE THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The trade authorities procedures shall not apply to an implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements entered into under section 103(b) if such agreement or agreements include provisions relating to financial services regulation.

SA 1329. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After section 3, add the following:

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC AGENCY WORKERS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 247 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2319) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''The'' and inserting ''Subject to section 222(d)(5), the''; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''or service sector firm'' and inserting '', service sector firm, or public agency''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(19) The term 'public agency' means a department or agency of a State or local government or of the Federal Government, or a subdivision thereof.''.

(b) GROUP ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2272) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c), (d), and (e) as subsections (d), (e), and (f), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) ADVERSELY AFFECTED WORKERS IN PUBLIC AGENCIES.—A group of workers in a public agency shall be certified by the Secretary as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under this chapter pursuant to a petition filed under section 221 if the Secretary determines that—

''(1) a significant number or proportion of the workers in the public agency have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

''(2) the public agency has acquired from a foreign country services like or directly competitive with services which are supplied by such agency; and

''(3) the acquisition of services described in paragraph (2) contributed importantly to such workers' separation or threat of separation.'';

(3) in subsection (d) (as redesignated), by adding at the end the following:

''(5) REFERENCE TO FIRM.—For purposes of subsections (a) and (b), the term 'firm' does not include a public agency.''; and

(4) in paragraph (2) of subsection (e) (as redesignated), by striking ''subsection (a) or (b)'' and inserting ''subsection (a), (b), or (c)''.

SA 1330. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 14, strike lines 3 through 6 and insert the following:

(E) ensuring foreign investors have access to justice to seek relief from harms inflicted in the territory of or by the United States ' trading partners;

SA 1331. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal

Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 36, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

(21) PUBLIC HEALTH.—The principal negotiating objectives of the United States with respect to public health are—

(A) to strengthen the commitments made in the bipartisan congressional agreement on trade policy relating to trade agreements with Peru, Colombia, and Panama, dated May 10, 2007 (commonly referred to as the ''May 10 agreement'');

(B) to ensure that a party to a trade agreement with the United States adopts and maintains current rights and obligations under—

(i) the Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, adopted by the World Trade Organization at the Fourth Ministerial Conference at Doha, Qatar, on November 14, 2001;

(ii) the World Intellectual Property Organization Development Agenda, adopted in 2007; and

(iii) World Health Organization Resolution 61.21 (2008);

(C) to ensure that no provision of a trade agreement imposes upon the United States or any other party to the agreement any rule that may be interpreted as undermining or limiting access to medical tools and technologies, including pharmaceutical products, diagnostics, vaccines, or other medical devices, or the practice of medicine; and

(D) to recognize the right of all governments to regulate and enact laws in the interest of public health and the right of all governments to exercise any legal rights or safeguards to protect public health without the threat of trade-related penalties.

SA 1332. Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 102(b), add the following:

(21) DEMOCRACY.—The principal negotiating objective of the United States with respect to democracy is to require the trading partners of the United States to maintain open and free democratic elections at all levels of government.

SA 1333. Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Ms. WARREN, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 102(a), add the following:

(13) to preserve and grow manufacturing in the United States by recognizing the implications to the national security of the United States of the erosion of the defense industrial base and to ensure that any waiver under section 301 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2511) regarding Government procurement is exercised only if—

(A) the waiver does not cause the closure of a domestic manufacturer; and

(B) domestic manufacturers are unable to produce the item to be procured.

SA 1334. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 44, line 9, insert before the end period the following: ''and does not violate, weaken, or undermine the requirements of chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code (commonly known as the 'Buy American Act') or section 313 of title 23, United States Code''.

SA 1335. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 79, lines 3 and 4, strike ''and the interests of United States consumers'' and insert ''the interests of United States consumers, and the wages, living standards, and employment prospects of United States workers''.

SA 1336. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 105(a), add at the end the following:

(6) NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING AUTOMOBILES AND AUTO PARTS.—Before initiating or continuing negotiations with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements relating to automobiles and auto parts, the President shall—

(A) assess the likelihood of such agreement or agreements substantially reducing the overall global trade deficit of the United States in automobiles and auto parts;

(B) determine whether the countries participating in the negotiations maintain nontariff barriers or other policies or practices that distort trade in automobiles and auto parts and identify the impact of those barriers, policies, or practices on producers of automobiles and auto parts in the United States and the employees of those producers; and

(C) consult with the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives with respect to—

(i) the results of the assessment conducted under subparagraph (A);

(ii) whether it is appropriate for the President to agree to reduce tariffs on automobiles or auto parts based on any conclusions reached in that assessment; and

(iii) how the President intends to comply with all negotiating objectives applicable to such agreement or agreements.

SA 1337. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 90, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

(1) CERTIFICATION THAT NEGOTIATING OBJECTIVES HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED.—

(A) CONSIDERATION BY COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS AND COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Not later than 90 days after the President submits to Congress a copy of the final legal text of a trade agreement under subsection (a)(1)(E), the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate shall each meet, consider whether or not the agreement achieves the negotiating objectives set forth in section 102, and vote on whether to certify that the agreement achieves those objectives.

(B) APPLICABILITY OF TRADE AUTHORITIES PROCEDURES.—The trade authorities procedures shall not apply to an implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement unless the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate both vote to certify under subparagraph (A) that the agreement achieves the negotiating objectives set forth in section 102.

SA 1338. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 111(6)(B), add the following:

(viii) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

SA 1339. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 106(b), add the following:

(7) FOR AGREEMENTS THAT DO NOT ALLOW GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS PRICING OR SIMILAR POLICIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the trade authorities procedures shall not apply to an implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements entered into under section 103(b) unless the agreement or agreements explicitly permit parties to the agreement or agreements to price greenhouse gas

emissions or adopt other policies that have substantially the same effect in reducing greenhouse gas emissions as pricing such emissions.

SA 1340. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—TRADE PREFERENCES FOR NEPAL

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Nepal Trade Preferences Act''.

SEC. 302. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may authorize the provision of preferential treatment under this title to articles that are imported directly from Nepal into the customs territory of the United States pursuant to section 303 if the President determines—

(1) that Nepal meets the requirements set forth in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 104(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3703(a)); and

(2) after taking into account the factors set forth in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (c) of section 502 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2462), that Nepal meets the eligibility requirements of such section 502.

(b) WITHDRAWAL, SUSPENSION, OR LIMITATION OF PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT; MANDATORY GRADUATION.—The provisions of subsections (d) and (e) of section 502 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2462) shall apply with respect to Nepal to the same extent and in the same manner as such provisions apply with respect to beneficiary developing countries under title V of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.).

SEC. 303. ELIGIBLE ARTICLES.

(a) CERTAIN MANUFACTURED AND OTHER ARTICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An article described in paragraph (2) may enter the customs territory of the United States free of duty.

(2) ARTICLES DESCRIBED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An article is described in this paragraph if—

(i) the article is the growth, product, or manufacture of Nepal;

(ii) the article is imported directly from Nepal into the customs territory of the United States;

(iii) the article is described in subparagraphs (B) through (G) of subsection (b)(1) of section 503 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2463);

(iv) the President determines, after receiving the advice of the United States International Trade Commission in accordance with subsection (e) of that section, that the article is not import-sensitive in the context of imports from Nepal; and

(v) subject to subparagraph (C), the sum of the cost or value of the materials produced in, and the direct costs of processing operations performed in, Nepal or the customs territory of the United States is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of the article at the time it is entered.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—An article shall not be treated as the growth, product, or manufacture of Nepal for purposes of subparagraph (A)(i) by virtue of having merely undergone—

(i) simple combining or packaging operations; or

(ii) mere dilution with water or mere dilution with another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the article.

(C) LIMITATION ON UNITED STATES COST.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(v), the cost or value of materials produced in, and the direct costs of processing operations performed in, the customs territory of the United States and attributed to the 35-percent requirement under that subparagraph may not exceed 15 percent of the appraised value of the article at the time it is entered.

(b) TEXTILE AND APPAREL ARTICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A textile or apparel article described in paragraph (2) or (3) may enter the customs territory of the United States free of duty.

(2) TEXTILE AND APPAREL ARTICLES WHOLLY ASSEMBLED IN NEPAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A textile or apparel article is described in this paragraph if the textile or apparel article is—

(i) wholly assembled in Nepal, without regard to the country of origin of the yarn or fabric used to make the articles; and

(ii) imported directly from Nepal into the customs territory of the United States.

(B) AGGREGATE LIMIT.—The aggregate quantity of textile and apparel articles described in subparagraph (A) imported into the customs territory of the United States from Nepal during a calendar year under this subsection may not exceed one half of one percent of the aggregate square meter equivalents of all textile and apparel articles imported into the customs territory of the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available.

(3) HANDLOOMED, HANDMADE, FOLKLORE ARTICLES AND ETHNIC PRINTED FABRICS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A textile or apparel article is described in this paragraph if the textile or apparel article is—

(i) imported directly from Nepal into the customs territory of the United States;

(ii) on a list of textile and apparel articles determined by the President, after consultation with the Government of Nepal, to be handloomed, handmade, folklore articles or ethnic printed fabrics of Nepal; and

(iii) certified as a handloomed, handmade, folklore article or an ethnic printed fabric of Nepal by the competent authority of Nepal.

(B) ETHNIC PRINTED FABRIC.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), an ethnic printed fabric of Nepal is fabric—

(i) containing a selvedge on both edges and having a width of less than 50 inches;

(ii) classifiable under subheading 5208.52.30 or 5208.52.40 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States;

(iii) of a type that contains designs, symbols, and other characteristics of Nepal—

(I) normally produced for and sold in indigenous markets in Nepal; and

(II) normally sold in Nepal by the piece as opposed to being tailored into garments before being sold in indigenous markets in Nepal;

(iv) printed, including waxed, in Nepal; and

(v) formed in the United States from yarns formed in the United States or formed in Nepal from yarns originating in either the United States or Nepal.

(4) QUANTITATIVE LIMITATION.—Preferential treatment under this subsection shall be extended in the 1-year period beginning January 1, 2016, and in each of the succeeding 10 1-year periods, to imports of textile and apparel articles from Nepal under this subsection in an amount not to exceed one half of one percent of the aggregate square meter equivalents of all textile and apparel articles imported into the customs territory of the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available.

(5) VERIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO TRANSSHIPMENT FOR CERTAIN APPAREL ARTICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than April 1, July 1, October 1, and January 1 of each year, the Commissioner responsible for U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall verify that textile and apparel articles imported from Nepal to which preferential treatment is extended under this subsection are not being unlawfully transshipped into the United States.

(B) REPORT TO PRESIDENT.—If the Commissioner determines pursuant to subparagraph (A) that textile and apparel articles imported from Nepal to which preferential treatment is extended under this subsection are being unlawfully transshipped into the United States, the Commissioner shall report that determination to the President.

(C) AUTHORITY TO REDUCE QUANTITATIVE LIMITATION.—If, in any 1-year period with respect to which the President extends preferential treatment to textile and apparel articles under this subsection, the Commissioner reports to the President pursuant to subparagraph (B) regarding unlawful transshipments, the President—

(i) may modify the quantitative limitation under paragraph (4) as the President considers appropriate to account for such transshipments; and

(ii) if the President modifies that limitation under clause (i), shall publish notice of the modification in the Federal Register.

(6) SURGE MECHANISM.—The provisions of subparagraph (B) of section 112(b)(3) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(3)) shall apply to textile and apparel articles imported from Nepal to which preferential treatment is extended under this subsection to the same extent and in the same manner that such provisions apply to textile and apparel articles described in such section 112(b)(3) and imported from a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country.

(7) SPECIAL ELIGIBILITY RULES; PROTECTIONS AGAINST TRANSSHIPMENT.—The provisions of subsection (e) of section 112 and section 113 of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3721 and 3722) shall apply to textile and apparel articles imported from Nepal to which preferential treatment is extended under this subsection to the same extent and in the same manner that such provisions apply to textile and apparel articles imported from beneficiary sub-Saharan countries to which preferential treatment is extended under such section 112.

SEC. 304. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

The President shall monitor, review, and report to Congress, not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, on the implementation of this title and on the trade and investment policy of the United States with respect to Nepal.

SEC. 305. TERMINATION OF PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

No preferential treatment extended under this title shall remain in effect after December 31, 2025.

SEC. 306. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The provisions of this title shall take effect on January 1, 2016.

SA 1341. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 301. ELIMINATION OF CONSUMPTIVE DEMAND EXCEPTION TO PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF GOODS MADE WITH CONVICT LABOR, FORCED LABOR, OR INDENTURED LABOR; REPORT.

(a) ELIMINATION OF CONSUMPTIVE DEMAND EXCEPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) is amended by striking ''The provisions of this section'' and all that follows through ''of the United States.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date that is 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Commissioner responsible for U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives a report on compliance with section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) that includes the following:

(1) The number of instances in which merchandise was denied entry pursuant to that section during the 1-year period preceding the submission of the report.

(2) A description of the merchandise denied entry pursuant to that section.

(3) Such other information as the Commissioner considers appropriate with respect to monitoring and enforcing compliance with that section.

SA 1342. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE [____]—DETERRING LABOR SLOWDOWNS

SEC. [___]. DETERRING LABOR SLOWDOWNS.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT.—The National Labor Relations Act is amended—

(1) in section 1 (29 U.S.C. 151), by adding at the end the following:

''International trade is one of the most important components of the economy of the United States and will likely continue to grow in the future. In order to remain competitive in an increasingly competitive global economy, it is essential that the United States possess a highly efficient and reliable public and private transportation network. The ports of the United States are an increasingly important part of such transportation network. Experience has demonstrated that frequent and periodic disruptions to commerce in the maritime industry in the form of deliberate and unprotected labor slowdowns at the ports of the United States have led to substantial and frequent economic disruption and loss, interfering with the free flow of domestic and international commerce and threatening the economic health of the United States, as well as its citizens and businesses. Such frequent and periodic disruptions to commerce in the maritime industry hurt the reputation of the United States in the global economy, cause the ports of the United States to lose business, and represent a serious and burgeoning threat to the financial health and economic stability of the United States. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to eliminate the causes and mitigate the effects of such disruptions to commerce in the maritime industry and to provide effective and prompt remedies to individuals injured by such disruptions.'';

(2) in section 2 (29 U.S.C. 152), by adding at the end the following:

''(15) The term 'employee engaged in maritime employment' has the meaning given the term 'employee' in section 2(3) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 902(3)).

''(16) The term 'labor slowdown'—

''(A) includes any intentional effort by employees to reduce productivity or efficiency in the performance of any duty of such employees; and

''(B) does not include any such effort required by the good faith belief of such employees that an abnormally dangerous condition exists at the place of employment of such employees.'';

(3) in section 8(b) (29 U.S.C. 158(b)), by adding at the end the following:

''(8) in representing, or seeking to represent, employees engaged in maritime employment, to engage in a labor slowdown at any time, including when a collective-bargaining agreement is in effect.'';

(4) in section 9 (29 U.S.C. 159), by adding at the end the following:

''(f) EFFECT OF LABOR SLOWDOWNS.—If a labor organization has been found, pursuant to a final order of the Board, to have violated section 8(b)(8), the Board shall—

''(1) revoke the exclusive recognition or certification of the labor organization, which shall immediately cease to be entitled to represent the employees in the bargaining unit of such labor organization; or

''(2) take other appropriate disciplinary action.''; and

(5) in section 10(l) (29 U.S.C. 160(l)), in the first sentence, by striking ''or section 8(b)(7)'' and inserting ''or paragraph (7) or (8) of section 8(b)''.

(b) AMENDMENT TO THE LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT, 1947.—Section 303 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 187) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''in section 8(b)(4)'' and inserting ''under paragraph (4) or (8) of section 8(b)'';

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting '', including reasonable attorney fees for a violation under section 8(b)(8) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(b)(8))'' before the period; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) In an action for damages resulting from a violation of section 8(b)(8) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(b)(8)), it shall not be a defense that the injured party has, in any manner, waived, or purported to waive, the right of such party to pursue monetary damages relating to the labor slowdown at issue—

''(1) in connection with a contractual grievance alleging a violation of a clause prohibiting a strike, or a similar clause, in a collective-bargaining agreement; or

''(2) in connection with an action for a breach of such a clause under section 301.''.

SA 1343. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. PROTECTING THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE.

(a) MORATORIUM ON CLOSING OR CONSOLIDATING POSTAL FACILITIES.—During the 2-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the United States Postal Service may not close or consolidate any processing and distribution center, processing and distribution facility, network distribution center, or other facility that is operated by the United States Postal Service, the primary function of which is to sort and process mail.

(b) REINSTATEMENT OF OVERNIGHT SERVICE STANDARDS.—During the 2-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the United States Postal Service shall apply the service standards for first-class mail and periodicals under part 121 of title 39, Code of Federal Regulations, that were in effect on July 1, 2012.

SA 1344. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 301. WITHDRAWAL OF NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Notwithstanding the provisions of title I of the Act to authorize extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the People's Republic of China, and to establish a framework for relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China (Public Law 106–286; 114 Stat. 880), or any other provision of law, effective on the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) normal trade relations treatment shall not apply pursuant to section 101 of that Act to the products of the People's Republic of China;

(2) normal trade relations treatment may thereafter be extended to the products of that country only in accordance with the provisions of chapter 1 of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), as in effect with respect to the products of the People's Republic of China on the day before the effective date of the accession of the People's Republic of China to the World Trade Organization; and

(3) the extension of waiver authority that was in effect with respect to the People's Republic of China under section 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2432(d)(1)) on the day before the effective date of the accession of the People's Republic of China to the World Trade Organization shall, upon the enactment of this Act, be deemed not to have expired, and shall continue in effect until the date that is 90 days after the date of such enactment.

SA 1345. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—UNITED STATES EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP BANK

SECTION 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''United States Employee Ownership Bank Act''.

SEC. 302. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) between January 2000 and February 2015, the manufacturing sector lost 4,963,000 jobs;

(2) as of February 2015, only 12,321,000 workers in the United States were employed in the manufacturing sector, lower than July 1941;

(3) at the end of 2014, the United States had a trade deficit of $505,047,000,000, including a record-breaking $342,632,500,000 trade deficit with China;

(4) preserving and increasing decent paying jobs must be a top priority of Congress;

(5) providing loan guarantees, direct loans, and technical assistance to employees to buy their own companies will preserve and increase employment in the United States; and

(6) the time has come to establish the United States Employee Ownership Bank to preserve and expand jobs in the United States through Employee Stock Ownership Plans and worker-owned cooperatives.

SEC. 303. DEFINITIONS.

In this title—

(1) the term ''Bank'' means the United States Employee Ownership Bank, established under section 304;

(2) the term ''eligible worker-owned cooperative'' has the meaning given that term in section 1042(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(3) the term ''employee stock ownership plan'' has the meaning given that term in section 4975(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(4) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 304. ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITED STATES EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP BANK WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF BANK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish the United States Employee Ownership Bank to foster increased employee ownership of United States companies and greater employee participation in company decision-making throughout the United States.

(2) ORGANIZATION OF THE BANK.—

(A) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint a Director to serve as the head of the Bank, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Secretary.

(B) STAFF.—The Director may select, appoint, employ, and fix the compensation of the employees that are necessary to carry out the functions of the Bank.

(b) DUTIES OF BANK.—The Bank is authorized to provide loans, on a direct or guaranteed basis, which may be subordinated to the interests of all other creditors—

(1) to purchase a company through an employee stock ownership plan or an eligible worker-owned cooperative, which shall be not less than 51 percent employee-owned, or will become not less than 51 percent employee-owned as a result of financial assistance from the Bank;

(2) to allow a company that is less than 51 percent employee-owned to become not less than 51 percent employee-owned;

(3) to allow a company that is not less than 51 percent employee-owned to increase the level of employee ownership at the company; and

(4) to allow a company that is not less than 51 percent employee-owned to expand operations and increase or preserve employment.

(c) PRECONDITIONS.—Before the Bank makes any subordinated loan or guarantees a loan under subsection (b)(1), a business plan shall be submitted to the Bank that—

(1) shows that—

(A) not less than 51 percent of all interests in the company is or will be owned or controlled by an employee stock ownership plan or eligible worker-owned cooperative;

(B) the board of directors of the company is or will be elected by shareholders on a 1 share to 1 vote basis or by members of the eligible worker-owned cooperative on a 1 member to 1 vote basis, except that shares held by the employee stock ownership plan will be voted according to section 409(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, with participants providing voting instructions to the trustee of the employee stock ownership plan in accordance with the terms of the employee stock ownership plan and the requirements of that section 409(e); and

(C) all employees will receive basic information about company progress and have the opportunity to participate in day-to-day operations; and

(2) includes a feasibility study from an objective third party with a positive determination that the employee stock ownership plan or eligible worker-owned cooperative will generate enough of a margin to pay back any loan, subordinated loan, or loan guarantee that was made possible through the Bank.

(d) TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a loan that is provided or guaranteed under this section shall—

(1) bear interest at an annual rate, as determined by the Secretary—

(A) in the case of a direct loan provided under this section—

(i) sufficient to cover the cost of borrowing to the Department of the Treasury for obligations of comparable maturity; or

(ii) of 4 percent; and

(B) in the case of a loan guaranteed under this section, in an amount that is equal to the current applicable market rate for a loan of comparable maturity; and

(2) have a term of not more than 12 years.

SEC. 305. EMPLOYEE RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL BEFORE PLANT OR FACILITY CLOSING.

Section 3 of the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (29 U.S.C. 2102) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by inserting: ''**; EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PLANS OR ELIGIBLE WORKER-OWNED COOPERATIVES**'' after ''layoffs''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PLANS AND ELIGIBLE WORKER-OWNED COOPERATIVES.—

''(1) GENERAL RULE.—If an employer orders a plant or facility closing in connection with the termination of operations at the plant or facility, the employer shall offer its employees an opportunity to purchase the plant or facility through an employee stock ownership plan (as that term is defined in section 4975(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) or an eligible worker-owned cooperative (as that term is defined in section 1042(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) that is not less than 51 percent employee-owned. The value of the company that is to be the subject of the plan or cooperative shall be the fair market value of the plant or facility, as determined by an appraisal by an independent third party jointly selected by the employer and the employees. The cost of the appraisal may be shared evenly between the employer and the employees.

''(2) EXEMPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply—

''(A) if an employer orders a plant closing but will retain the assets of the plant to continue or begin a business within the United States; or

''(B) if an employer orders a plant closing and the employer intends to continue the business conducted at the plant at another plant within the United States.''.

SEC. 306. REGULATIONS ON SAFETY AND SOUNDNESS AND PREVENTING COMPETITION WITH COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as are necessary to implement this title and the amendments made by this title, including—

(1) regulations to ensure the safety and soundness of the Bank; and

(2) regulations to ensure that the Bank will not compete with commercial financial institutions.

SEC. 307. COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT CREDIT.

Section 804 of the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (12 U.S.C. 2903) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) ESTABLISHMENT OF EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PLANS AND ELIGIBLE WORKER-OWNED COOPERATIVES.—In assessing and taking into account, under subsection (a), the record of a financial institution, the appropriate Federal financial supervisory agency may consider as a factor capital investments, loans, loan participation, technical assistance, financial advice, grants, and other ventures undertaken by the institution to support or enable employees to establish employee stock ownership plans or eligible worker-owned cooperatives (as those terms are defined in sections 4975(e) and 1042(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, respectively), that are not less than 51 percent employee-owned plans or cooperatives.''.

SEC. 308. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this title—

(1) $500,000,000 for fiscal year 2016; and

(2) such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal year thereafter.

SA 1346. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 105(a), insert the following:

(6) REPORT ON POTENTIAL UNITED STATES TRADING PARTNERS.—

(A) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—Not later than 45 days prior to the date the President initiates negotiations for a trade agreement with a country, the Chairman of the United States International Trade Commission shall prepare and submit to Congress a report on market access opportunities and challenges arising from such trade agreement.

(B) CONTENT.—Each report required by subparagraph (A) shall assess—

(i) tariff and nontariff barriers, policies, and practices of the government of the country;

(ii) expected opportunities for United States exports to the country if such tariff and nontariff barriers are eliminated; and

(iii) the potential impact of the trade agreement on aggregate employment and job displacement of workers in the United States and the country.

(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF REPORT.—Each report required by subparagraph (A) shall be made available to the public.

SA 1347. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After section 106, insert the following:

SEC. 107. WITHDRAWAL FROM TRADE AGREEMENTS THAT LEAD TO OUTSOURCING OF MANUFACTURING JOBS.

(a) NOTIFICATIONS OF DECREASE IN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall notify Congress if, at any time during the 3-year period beginning on the date on which a trade agreement entered into under section 103(b) enters into force, the Director determines that manufacturing employment in the United States has decreased by 100,000 jobs or more since the entry into force of the agreement.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—The United States shall withdraw from a trade agreement entered into under section 103(b) on the date of the enactment of a joint resolution of withdrawal under subsection (c) with respect to that agreement.

(c) JOINT RESOLUTION OF WITHDRAWAL.—

(1) JOINT RESOLUTION OF WITHDRAWAL DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''joint resolution of withdrawal'', with respect to a trade agreement entered into under section 103(b), means only a joint resolution of either House of Congress the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: ''That the United States withdraws from the trade agreement with _____.'', with the blank space being filled with the country or countries that are parties to the agreement.

(2) INTRODUCTION.—During the 60-day period beginning on the date on which the Director submits to Congress a notification under subsection (a), any Member of the House or Senate may introduce a joint resolution of withdrawal.

(3) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint resolution of withdrawal shall not be referred to a committee in the House of Representatives or the Senate.

(4) FLOOR CONSIDERATION.—The provisions of subsections (d) and (e) of section 152 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2192) (relating to the floor consideration of certain resolutions in the House and Senate) apply to a joint resolution of withdrawal to the same extent such provisions apply to joint resolutions under subsection (a) of that section.

SA 1348. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 102(b), add the following:

(21) WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR.—The principal negotiating objectives of the United States with respect to the worst forms of child labor are—

(A) to prevent distortions in the conduct of international trade caused by the use of the worst forms of child labor, in whole or in part, in the production of goods for export in international commerce; and

(B) to redress unfair and illegitimate competition based upon the use of the worst forms of child labor, in whole or in part, in the production of goods for export in international commerce, including by—

(i) promoting universal ratification and full compliance by all trading partners of the United States with ILO Convention No. 182 Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor;

(ii) clarifying the right under subsections (a) and (b) of Article XX of GATT 1994 to enact and enforce national measures that are necessary to protect public morals or to protect human, animal, or plant life or health, including measures that limit or ban the importation of goods or services that are produced through the use of the worst forms of child labor;

(iii) ensuring that any multilateral or bilateral trade agreement that is entered into by the United States requires all parties to such agreement to enact and enforce laws that satisfy their international legal obligations to prevent the use of the worst forms of child labor, especially in the conduct of international trade; and

(iv) providing for strong enforcement of laws that require all trading partners of the United States to prevent the use of the worst forms of child labor, especially in the conduct of international trade, through accessible, expeditious, and effective civil, administrative, and criminal enforcement mechanisms, including procedures to impound at the border or otherwise refuse entry of goods made, in whole or in part, through the use of the worst forms of child labor.

SA 1349. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 102(b)(1)(A), after ''global value chains,'' insert ''especially those global value chains established under existing trade agreements,''.

SA 1350. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 102(b)(10), add the following:

(J) to ensure that each party to a trade agreement implements all measures to bring its environmental laws and regulations into compliance with the agreement before the agreement enters into effect.

SA 1351. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 102(b)(10), add the following:

(J) to ensure that each party to a trade agreement implements all measures to bring its labor laws and regulations into compliance with the agreement before the agreement enters into effect.

SA 1352. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 106(b), add the following:

(7) LIMITATIONS ON PROCEDURES WITH RESPECT TO AGREEMENTS WITH COUNTRIES THAT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST LGBT INDIVIDUALS.—The trade authorities procedures shall not apply to any implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements entered into under section 103(b) with a country that discriminates against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered (LGBT) individuals.

SA 1353. Mr. PETERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 105(f), add the following:

(4) REPORT ON FAIR TRADE INDEX.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the United States Trade Representative shall submit to Congress a report on each foreign country with which the United States has conducted negotiations under this title that—

(i) analyzes the acts, policies, and practices of such foreign country that negatively impact the trade relationship of the United States with such foreign country;

(ii) analyzes the adherence of such foreign country to international trade norms;

(iii) assesses the compliance of such foreign country with fair trade factors (including the factors specified in subparagraph (B)); and

(iv) ranks each such foreign country in order from most to least egregious violator of those fair trade factors.

(B) FAIR TRADE FACTORS.—The fair trade factors for each foreign country included in the report under subparagraph (A) shall include the following:

(i) An assessment of the extent to which that country manipulates the exchange rate for its currency, including an assessment of the following:

(I) Whether that country had a current account surplus during the 180-day period preceding the submission of the report.

(II) Whether that country increased its foreign exchange reserves during that period.

(III) Whether the amount of foreign exchange reserves of that country is more than the total value of exports from that country during a 3-month period.

(IV) Such other factors as the United States Trade Representative considers appropriate.

(ii) An assessment of the localization barriers to trade with that country, including an assessment of the following:

(I) Whether that country has formal legal and regulatory measures designed to protect, favor, or stimulate industries, service providers, or intellectual property from that country at the expense of goods, services, or intellectual property from other countries, including local content requirements, subsidies, or other preferences available only if producers use local goods, locally-owned service providers, or locally-owned or developed intellectual property.

(II) Any requirements in that country to provide services using local facilities or infrastructure.

(III) Any measures taken by that country to promote the transfer of technology or intellectual property from foreign entities to domestic entities.

(IV) Any requirements in that country to comply with standards specific to that country or region that create unnecessary obstacles to trade.

(V) Any requirements in that country to conduct duplicative conformity assessment procedures that the United States Trade Representative considers unjustified.

(VI) Such other factors as the United States Trade Representative considers appropriate.

(iii) An assessment of any other barriers to trade with that country, including considering the ranking of that country in the National Trade Estimate submitted to Congress under section 181(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2241(b)).

(iv) An assessment of the extent to which that country protects intellectual property rights, including considering whether that country is identified by the United States Trade Representative under section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242) as a country that denies adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights or denies fair and equitable market access to United States persons that rely upon intellectual property rights protection.

(v) An assessment of the extent to which that country exhibits discriminatory preferences for domestic production, including considering any findings of the Trade Policy Review Body of the World Trade Organization with respect to that country.

(vi) An assessment of the labor rights and labor practices in that country, including the findings with respect to that country included in the report on labor rights required by subsection (d)(3).

SA 1354. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 36, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following new principal negotiating objective:

(21) ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE.—All trade agreements to which the United States is a party shall recognize the right of all governments to regulate and enact laws in the interest of addressing climate change and the rights of all governments to exercise any legal rights or safeguards to reduce greenhouse gas emissions without the threat of trade-related penalties.

SA 1355. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 15, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

(I) ensuring that the procedures for resolving investor-state disputes involving claims for expected future profits or similar compensation related to the exercise by the United States or a State of any legal rights or safeguards to protect or provide for clean air, clean water, or safe food, including actions under any existing or future law or regulation, occur under the jurisdiction of a court of the United States or a State and not through the dispute settlement mechanism.

SA 1356. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 15, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

(I) ensuring that the procedures for resolving investor-state disputes involving claims for expected future profits or similar compensation related to the exercise by the United States or a State of any legal rights or safeguards to provide for reductions in children's exposure to carcinogens and toxic substances in toys and other consumer products, including actions under any existing or future law or regulation, occur under the jurisdiction of a court of the United States or a State and not through the dispute settlement mechanism.

SA 1357. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 15, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

(I) ensuring that the procedures for resolving investor-state disputes involving claims for expected future profits or similar compensation related to the exercise by the United States or a State of any legal rights or safeguards to provide for reductions in exposure to substances that are known to cause cancer or other serious health impacts, including actions under any existing or future law or regulation, occur under the jurisdiction of a court of the United States or a State and not through the dispute settlement mechanism.

SA 1358. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 15, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

(I) ensuring that the procedures for resolving investor-state disputes involving claims for expected future profits or similar compensation related to the exercise by the United States or a State of any legal rights or safeguards to provide for reductions in the pesticide residue levels on food, including actions under any existing or future law or regulation, occur under the jurisdiction of a court of the United States or a State and not through the dispute settlement mechanism.

SA 1359. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 15, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

(I) ensuring that the procedures for resolving investor-state disputes involving claims for expected future profits or similar compensation related to the exercise by the United States or a State of any legal rights or safeguards to provide for the reductions in the emission of, or exposure to, toxic air pollutants, including actions under any existing or future law or regulation, occur under the jurisdiction of a court of the United States or a State and not through the dispute settlement mechanism.

SA 1360. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 15, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

(I) ensuring that the procedures for resolving investor-state disputes involving claims for expected future profits or similar compensation related to the exercise by the United States or a State of any legal rights or safeguards to provide for the reductions in the exposure to asbestos, including actions under any existing or future law or regulation, occur under the jurisdiction of a court of the United States or a State and not through the dispute settlement mechanism.

SA 1361. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr.

HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 106(b), add the following:

(7) LIMITATION ON TRADE AUTHORITIES PROCEDURES FOR AGREEMENTS WITH CERTAIN COUNTRIES.—The trade authorities procedures shall not apply to any implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements entered into under section 103(b) with a country that has a minimum wage that is less than $1.00 an hour, as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

SA 1362. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 15, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

(I) ensuring that the procedures for resolving investor-state disputes involving claims for expected future profits or similar compensation related to the exercise by the United States or a State of any legal rights or safeguards to provide for reductions in contaminants harmful to public health in drinking water, including actions under any existing or future law or regulation, occur under the jurisdiction of a court of the United States or a State and not through the dispute settlement mechanism.

SA 1363. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Tax Credit for Apprenticeship Programs

SEC. 301. CREDIT FOR EMPLOYEES PARTICIPATING IN QUALIFIED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 45S. EMPLOYEES PARTICIPATING IN QUALIFIED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 38, the apprenticeship credit determined under this section for the taxable year is an amount equal to the sum of the applicable credit amounts (as determined under subsection (b)) for each of apprentice of the employer that exceeds the applicable apprenticeship level (as determined under subsection (e)) during such taxable year.

''(b) APPLICABLE CREDIT AMOUNT.—For purposes of subsection (a), the applicable credit amount for each apprentice for each taxable year is equal to—

''(1) $1,500, in the case of an apprentice who—

''(A) has not attained 25 years of age at the close of the taxable year, or

''(B) is certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974, and

''(2) $1,000, in the case of any apprentice not described in paragraph (1).

''(c) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF YEARS WHICH CREDIT MAY BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—The apprenticeship credit shall not be allowed for more than 2 taxable years with respect to any apprentice.

''(d) APPRENTICE.—For purposes of this section, the term 'apprentice' means any employee who is employed by the employer—

''(1) in an officially recognized apprenticeable occupation, as determined by the Office of Apprenticeship of the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor, and

''(2) pursuant to an apprentice agreement registered with—

''(A) the Office of Apprenticeship of the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor, or

''(B) a recognized State apprenticeship agency, as determined by the Office of Apprenticeship of the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor.

''(e) APPLICABLE APPRENTICESHIP LEVEL.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes this section, the applicable apprenticeship level shall be equal to—

''(A) in the case of any apprentice described in subsection (b)(1), the amount equal to 80 percent of the average number of such apprentices of the employer for the 3 taxable years preceding the taxable year for which the credit is being determined, rounded to the next lower whole number; and

''(B) in the case of any apprentices described in subsection (b)(2), the amount equal to 80 percent of the average number of such apprentices of the employer for the 3 taxable years preceding the taxable year for which the credit is being determined, rounded to the next lower whole number.

''(2) FIRST YEAR OF NEW APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.—In the case of an employer which did not have any apprentices during any taxable year in the 3 taxable years preceding the taxable year for which the credit is being determined, the applicable apprenticeship level shall be equal to zero.

''(f) COORDINATION WITH OTHER CREDITS.—The amount of credit otherwise allowable under sections 45A, 51(a), and 1396(a) with respect to any employee shall be reduced by the credit allowed by this section with respect to such employee.

''(g) CERTAIN RULES TO APPLY.—Rules similar to the rules of subsections (i)(1) and (k) of section 51 shall apply for purposes of this section.''.

(b) CREDIT MADE PART OF GENERAL BUSINESS CREDIT.—Subsection (b) of section 38 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''plus'' at the end of paragraph (35), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (36) and inserting '', plus'', and by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(37) the apprenticeship credit determined under section 45S(a).''.

(c) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—Subsection (a) of section 280C of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting ''45S(a),'' after ''45P(a),''.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''Sec. 45S. Employees participating in qualified apprenticeship programs.''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to individuals commencing apprenticeship programs after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) LIMITATION ON GOVERNMENT PRINTING COSTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall coordinate with the heads of Federal departments and independent agencies to—

(1) determine which Government publications could be available on Government websites and no longer printed and to devise a strategy to reduce overall Government printing costs over the 10-year period beginning with fiscal year 2015, except that the Director shall ensure that essential printed documents prepared for social security recipients, medicare beneficiaries, and other populations in areas with limited Internet access or use continue to remain available;

(2) establish government wide Federal guidelines on employee printing; and

(3) issue guidelines requiring every department, agency, commission, or office to list at a prominent place near the beginning of each publication distributed to the public and issued or paid for by the Federal Government—

(A) the name of the issuing agency, department, commission, or office;

(B) the total number of copies of the document printed;

(C) the collective cost of producing and printing all of the copies of the document; and

(D) the name of the entity publishing the document.

Subtitle B—Build America Bonds

SEC. 311. BUILD AMERICA BONDS MADE PERMANENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (B) of section 54AA(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting ''or during a period beginning on or after the date of the enactment of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015,'' after ''January 1, 2011,''.

(b) REDUCTION IN CREDIT PERCENTAGE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Subsection (b) of section 54AA of such Code is amended to read as follows:

''(b) AMOUNT OF CREDIT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the credit determined under this subsection with respect to any interest payment date for a build America bond is the applicable percentage of the amount of interest payable by the issuer with respect to such date.

''(2) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the applicable percentage shall be determined under the following table:

''In the case of a bond issued during calendar year:	**The applicable percentage is:**
2009 or 2010	35
2014	31
2015	30
2016	29
2017 and thereafter	28.''.

(c) SPECIAL RULES.—Subsection (f) of section 54AA of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) APPLICATION OF OTHER RULES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a build America bond shall be considered a recovery zone economic development bond (as defined in section 1400U–2) for purposes of application of section 1601 of title I of division B of Public Law 111–5 (26 U.S.C. 54C note).

''(B) PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.—Recipients of any financial assistance authorized under this section that funds public transportation projects, as defined in Title 49, United States Code, must comply with the grant requirements described under section 5309 of such title.''.

(d) EXTENSION OF PAYMENTS TO ISSUERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6431 of such Code is amended—

(A) by inserting ''or during a period beginning on or after the date of the enactment of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015,'' after ''January 1, 2011,'' in subsection (a), and

(B) by striking ''before January 1, 2011'' in subsection (f)(1)(B) and inserting ''during a particular period''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (g) of section 54AA of such Code is amended—

(A) by inserting ''or during a period beginning on or after the date of the enactment of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015,'' after ''January 1, 2011,'', and

(B) by striking ''QUALIFIED BONDS ISSUED BEFORE 2011'' in the heading and inserting ''CERTAIN QUALIFIED BONDS''.

(e) REDUCTION IN PERCENTAGE OF PAYMENTS TO ISSUERS.—Subsection (b) of section 6431 of such Code is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary'',

(2) by striking ''35 percent'' and inserting ''the applicable percentage'', and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'applicable percentage' means the percentage determined in accordance with the following table:

"In the case of a qualified bond issued during calendar year:	The applicable percentage is:
2009 or 2010	35
2014	31
2015	30
2016	29
2017 and thereafter	28.''.

(f) CURRENT REFUNDINGS PERMITTED.—Subsection (g) of section 54AA of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) TREATMENT OF CURRENT REFUNDING BONDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'qualified bond' includes any bond (or series of bonds) issued to refund a qualified bond if—

''(i) the average maturity date of the issue of which the refunding bond is a part is not later than the average maturity date of the bonds to be refunded by such issue,

''(ii) the amount of the refunding bond does not exceed the outstanding amount of the refunded bond, and

''(iii) the refunded bond is redeemed not later than 90 days after the date of the issuance of the refunding bond.

''(B) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—In the case of a refunding bond referred to in subparagraph (A), the applicable percentage with respect to such bond under section 6431(b) shall be the lowest percentage specified in paragraph (2) of such section.

''(C) DETERMINATION OF AVERAGE MATURITY.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(i), average maturity shall be determined in accordance with section 147(b)(2)(A).

''(D) ISSUANCE RESTRICTION NOT APPLICABLE.—Subsection (d)(1)(B) shall not apply to a refunding bond referred to in subparagraph (A).''.

(g) CLARIFICATION RELATED TO LEVEES AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.—Subparagraph (A) of section 54AA(g)(2) of such Code is amended by inserting ''(including capital expenditures for levees and other flood control projects)'' after ''capital expenditures''.

(h) GROSS-UP OF PAYMENT TO ISSUERS IN CASE OF SEQUESTRATION.—In the case of any payment under section 6431(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 made after the date of the enactment of this Act to which sequestration applies, the amount of such payment shall be increased to an amount equal to—

(1) such payment (determined before such sequestration), multiplied by

(2) the quotient obtained by dividing 1 by the amount by which 1 exceeds the percentage reduction in such payment pursuant to such sequestration.

For purposes of this subsection, the term ''sequestration'' means any reduction in direct spending ordered in accordance with a sequestration report prepared by the Director of the Office and Management and Budget pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(i) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to obligations issued on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle C—Export Promotion Reform

SEC. 321. IMPROVED COORDINATION OF EXPORT PROMOTION ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES THROUGH TRADE PROMOTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE.

(a) DUTIES OF COMMITTEE.—Section 2312(b) of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4727(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

''(4) in making the assessments under paragraph (5), review the proposed annual budget of each agency described in that paragraph under procedures established by the TPCC for such review, before the agency submits that budget to the Office of Management and Budget and the President for inclusion in the budget of the President submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code; and''.

(b) STRATEGIC PLAN.—Section 2312(c) of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (6) as paragraphs (4) through (7), respectively; and

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

''(3) in conducting the review and developing the plan under paragraph (2), take into account recommendations from a representative number of United States exporters, in particular small businesses and medium-sized businesses, and representatives of United States workers;''.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—Section 2312 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President shall take such steps as are necessary to provide the chairperson of the TPCC with the authority to ensure that the TPCC carries out each of its duties under subsection (b) and develops and implements the strategic plan under subsection (c).''.

(d) SMALL BUSINESS DEFINED.—Section 2312 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988, as amended by subsection (c), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) SMALL BUSINESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'small business' means a small business concern as defined under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 25 U.S.C. 632).''.

SEC. 322. EFFECTIVE DEPLOYMENT OF UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL SERVICE RESOURCES IN FOREIGN OFFICES.

Section 2301(c)(4) of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4721(c)(4)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (F) as subparagraphs (C) through (G), respectively; and

(2) by striking ''(4) FOREIGN OFFICES.—(A) The Secretary may'' and inserting the following:

''(4) FOREIGN OFFICES.—(A)(i) In consultation with the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee established under section 2312(a), the Secretary shall, not less frequently than once every 5 years—

''(I) conduct a global assessment of overseas markets to identify those markets with the greatest potential for increasing United States exports; and

''(II) deploy Commercial Service personnel and other resources on the basis of the global assessment conducted under subclause (I).

''(ii) Each global assessment conducted under clause (i)(I) shall take into account recommendations from a representative number of United States exporters, in particular small businesses (as defined in section 2312(h)) and medium-sized businesses, and representatives of United States workers.

''(iii) Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015, and not less frequently than once every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress the results of the most recent global assessment conducted under clause (i)(I) and a plan for deployment of personnel and resources under clause (i)(II) on the basis of that global assessment.

''(B) The Secretary may' ''.

SEC. 323. STRENGTHENED COMMERCIAL DIPLOMACY IN SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF PLAN.—Section 207(c) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3927(c)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', including through the development of a plan, drafted in consultation with the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee established under section 2312(a) of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4727(a)), for effective diplomacy to remove or reduce obstacles to exports of United States goods and services''.

(b) ASSESSMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—Section 603 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4003) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking the second sentence; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(c)(1) Precepts for selection boards responsible for recommending promotions into and within the Senior Foreign Service shall emphasize performance which demonstrates the strong policy formulation capabilities, executive leadership qualities, and highly developed functional and area expertise, which are required for the Senior Foreign Service.

''(2) Precepts described in paragraph (1) related to functional and area expertise shall include, with respect to members of the Service with responsibilities relating to economic affairs, expertise on the effectiveness of efforts to promote the export of United States goods and services in accordance with a commercial diplomacy plan developed pursuant to section 207(c).''.

(c) INSPECTOR GENERAL.—Section 209(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

''(5) the effectiveness of commercial diplomacy relating to the promotion of exports of United States goods and services; and''.

Subtitle D—STEM Education

SEC. 331. GRANTS FOR STEM EDUCATION.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to improve student academic achievement in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, including computer science, by—

(1) improving instruction in such subjects through grade 12;

(2) improving student engagement in, and increasing student access to, such subjects;

(3) improving the quality and effectiveness of classroom instruction by recruiting, training, and supporting highly rated teachers and providing robust tools and supports for students and teachers in such subjects; and

(4) closing student achievement gaps, and preparing more students to be college and career ready in such subjects.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) TERMS IN THE ESEA.—The terms ''elementary school'', ''secondary school'', ''Secretary'', and ''State educational agency'' shall have the meanings given the terms in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ''eligible entity'' means—

(A) a State educational agency; or

(B) a State educational agency in partnership with 1 or more State educational agencies.

(3) STATE.—The term ''State'' means—

(A) any of the 50 States;

(B) the District of Columbia;

(C) the Bureau of Indian Education; or

(D) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(c) RESERVATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From the amounts appropriated for this section for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall reserve—

(A) not more than 2 percent to provide technical assistance to States under this section;

(B) not more than 5 percent for State capacity-building grants under this section, if the Secretary is awarding such grants in accordance with paragraph (2); and

(C) 10 percent for STEM Master Teacher Corps programs described under subsection (g)(2).

(2) CAPACITY-BUILDING GRANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In any year for which funding is distributed competitively, as described in subsection (e)(1), the Secretary may award 1 capacity-building grant to each State that does not receive a grant under subsection (e), on a competitive basis, to enable such State to become more competitive in future years.

(B) DURATION.—Grants awarded under subparagraph (A) shall be for a period of 1 year.

(d) FORMULA GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year for which the amount appropriated to carry out this section, and not reserved under subsection (c)(1), is equal to or more than $300,000,000, the Secretary shall award grants to States, based on the formula described in paragraph (2) to carry out activities described in subsection (g)(1).

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—The Secretary shall allot to each State—

(A) an amount that bears the same relationship to 35 percent of the excess amount described in paragraph (1) as the number of individuals ages 5 through 17 in the State, as determined by the Secretary on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data, bears to the number of those individuals in all such States, as so determined; and

(B) an amount that bears the same relationship to 65 percent of the excess amount as the number of individuals ages 5 through 17 from families with incomes below the poverty line in the State, as determined by the Secretary on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data, bears to the number of those individuals in all such States, as so determined.

(3) FUNDING MINIMUM.—No State receiving an allotment under this subsection may receive less than ½ of 1 percent of the total amount allotted under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year.

(4) PUERTO RICO.—The amount allotted under paragraph (2) to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for a fiscal year may not exceed ½ of 1 percent of the total amount allotted under paragraph (1) for such fiscal year.

(5) REALLOTMENT OF UNUSED FUNDS.—If a State does not successfully apply, the Secretary shall reallot the amount of the State's allotment to the remaining States in accordance with this subsection.

(e) COMPETITIVE GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year for which the amount appropriated to carry out this section, and not reserved under subsection (c)(1), is less than $300,000,000, the Secretary shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible entities to enable such eligible entities to carry out the activities described in subsection (g)(1).

(2) DURATION.—Grants awarded under this subsection shall be for a period of not more than 3 years.

(3) RENEWAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If an eligible entity demonstrates progress on the performance metrics established under subsection (h)(1), the Secretary may renew a grant for an additional 2-year period.

(B) REDUCED FUNDING.—Grant funds awarded under subparagraph (A) shall be awarded at a reduced amount.

(f) APPLICATIONS.—Each eligible entity or State desiring a grant under this section, whether through a competitive grant under subsection (e) or through an allotment under subsection (d), shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require.

(g) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each State or eligible entity receiving a grant under this section shall use such grant funds to carry out activities to promote the subject fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics in elementary schools and secondary schools.

(2) STEM MASTER TEACHER CORPS.—The Secretary shall use funds reserved in accordance with subsection (c)(1)(C) to establish STEM Master Teacher Corps programs, which shall be programs that—

(A) elevate the status of the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics teaching profession by recognizing and rewarding outstanding teachers in those subjects; and

(B) attract and retain effective science, technology, engineering, and mathematics teachers, particularly in high-need schools, by offering them additional compensation, instructional resources, and instructional leadership roles.

(h) PERFORMANCE METRICS AND REPORT.—

(1) PERFORMANCE METRICS.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Institute of Education Sciences, shall establish performance metrics to evaluate the effectiveness of the activities carried out under this section.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Each State or eligible entity that receives a grant under this section shall prepare and submit an annual report to the Secretary, which shall include information relevant to the performance metrics described in paragraph (1).

(i) EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall—

(1) acting through the Director of the Institute of Education Sciences, and in consultation with the Director of the National Science Foundation—

(A) evaluate the implementation and impact of the activities supported under this section, including progress measured by the metrics established under subsection (h)(1); and

(B) identify best practices to improve instruction in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics subjects; and

(2) disseminate, in consultation with the National Science Foundation, research on best practices to improve instruction in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics subjects.

SEC. 332. INNOVATIVE INSPIRATION SCHOOL GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term ''local educational agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(2) LOW-INCOME STUDENT.—The term ''low-income student'' means a student who is eligible for a free or reduced price lunch under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.).

(3) SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The term ''secondary school'' has the meaning given the term in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Education.

(5) STEM.—The term ''STEM'' means science, technology, engineering (including robotics), or mathematics, and includes the field of computer science.

(6) NON-TRADITIONAL STEM TEACHING METHOD.—The term ''non-traditional STEM teaching method'' means a STEM education method or strategy such as incorporating self-directed student learning, inquiry-based learning, cooperative learning in small groups, collaboration with mentors in the field of study, and participation in STEM-related competitions.

(b) GOALS OF PROGRAM.—The goals of the Innovation Inspiration grant program are—

(1) to provide opportunities for local educational agencies to support non-traditional STEM teaching methods;

(2) to support the participation of students in nonprofit STEM competitions;

(3) to foster innovation and broaden interest in, and access to, careers in the STEM fields by investing in programs supported by educators and professional mentors who receive hands-on training and ongoing communications that strengthen the interactions of the educators and mentors with—

(A) students who are involved in STEM activities; and

(B) other students in the STEM classrooms and communities of such educators and mentors; and

(4) to encourage collaboration among students, engineers, and professional mentors.

(c) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to award grants, on a competitive basis, to local educational agencies to enable the local educational agencies—

(A) to promote STEM in secondary schools and after school programs;

(B) to support the participation of secondary school students in non-traditional STEM teaching methods; and

(C) to broaden secondary school students' access to careers in STEM.

(2) DURATION.—The Secretary shall award each grant under this section for a period of not more than 5 years.

(3) AMOUNTS.—The Secretary shall award a grant under this section in an amount that is sufficient to carry out the goals of this section.

(d) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each local educational agency desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(2) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to applications from local educational agencies that propose to carry out activities that target—

(A) a rural or urban school;

(B) a low-performing school or local educational agency; or

(C) a local educational agency or school that serves low-income students.

(e) USES OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each local educational agency that receives a grant under this section shall use the grant funds for any of the following:

(A) STEM EDUCATION AND CAREER ACTIVITIES.—Promotion of STEM education and career activities.

(B) PURCHASE OF PARTS.—The purchase of parts and supplies needed to support participation in non-traditional STEM teaching methods.

(C) TEACHER INCENTIVES AND STIPENDS.—Incentives and stipends for teachers involved in non-traditional STEM teaching methods outside of their regular teaching duties.

(D) SUPPORT AND EXPENSES.—Support and expenses for student participation in regional and national nonprofit STEM competitions.

(E) ADDITIONAL MATERIALS AND SUPPORT.—Additional materials and support, such as equipment, facility use, technology, broadband access, and other expenses, directly associated with non-traditional STEM teaching and mentoring.

(F) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—Carrying out other activities that are related to the goals of the grant program, as described in subsection (b).

(2) PROHIBITION.—A local educational agency shall not use grant funds awarded under this section to participate in any STEM competition that is not a nonprofit competition.

(3) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Each local educational agency that receives a grant under this section may use not more than 2 percent of the grant funds for costs related to the administration of the grant project.

(f) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), each local educational agency that receives a grant under this section shall secure, toward the cost of the activities assisted under the grant, from non-Federal sources, an amount equal to 50 percent of the grant. The non-Federal contribution may be provided in cash or in-kind.

(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive all or part of the matching requirement described in paragraph (1) for a local educational agency if the Secretary determines that applying the matching requirement would result in a serious financial hardship or a financial inability to carry out the goals of the grant project.

(g) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Grant funds provided to a local educational agency under this section shall be used to supplement, and not supplant, funds that would otherwise be used for activities authorized under this section.

(h) EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall establish an evaluation program to determine the efficacy of the grant program established by this section, which shall include comparing students participating in a grant project funded under this section to similar students who do not so participate, in order to assess the impact of student participation on—

(1) what courses a student takes in the future; and

(2) a student's postsecondary study.

Subtitle E—Extension of Tax Credit for Research Expenses

SEC. 341. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF RESEARCH CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 41(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2019''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2014.

Subtitle F—Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership

SEC. 351. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR HOLLINGS MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce to carry out the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership under sections 25 and 26 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k and 278l)—

(1) for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2021, $192,450,000; and

(2) for fiscal year 2022 and each fiscal year thereafter, such sums as may be necessary.

SA 1364. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I, add the following:

SEC. 1_____. DRUG IMPORTATION.

(a) PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS.—The trade authorities procedures shall not apply to an implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements entered into under section 103(b) until the Secretary of Health and Human Services promulgates regulations under section 804(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 384(b)), as amended by subsection (b)(2).

(b) AMENDMENTS TO FFDCA.—Section 804 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 384) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''pharmacist or wholesaler'' and inserting ''pharmacist, wholesaler, or the head of a relevant agency of the Federal Government'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''from Canada'';

(3) in subsection (f), by striking ''Canada'' and inserting '' any country that is a party to the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement''; and

(4) in subsection (j)—

(A) in the heading of paragraph (3), by striking ''CANADA'' and inserting ''**A FOREIGN COUNTRY**''; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(C), by striking ''from Canada'' and inserting ''from a country that is a party to the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement''.

(c) PRESCRIPTION DRUG IMPORTATION.—The principal negotiating objective of the United States regarding the importation of prescription drugs is to permit the importation of such drugs from any country that is a party to a trade agreement with the United States, pursuant to section 804 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 384).

SA 1365. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 106(b), add the following:

(7) FOR AGREEMENTS WITH COUNTRIES THAT CRIMINALIZE HOMOSEXUALITY.—The trade authorities procedures shall not apply to an implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement entered into under section 103(b) with a country the government of which criminalizes homosexuality or persecutes or otherwise punishes individuals on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, as identified by the Secretary of State in the most recent annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices under section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n).

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following staff of the Finance Committee be allowed on the Senate floor for the remainder of this week: Nikesh Patel and Jennifer Kay.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 1350, S. 1357, and H.R. 2048

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I understand there are three bills at the desk due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills by title for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1350) to provide a short-term extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 1357) to extend authority relating to roving surveillance, access to business records, and individual terrorists as agents of foreign powers under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 until July 31, 2015, and for other purposes.

A bill (H.R. 2048) to reform the authorities of the Federal Government to require the production of certain business records, conduct electronic surveillance, use pen registers and trap and trace devices, and use other forms of information gathering for foreign intelligence, counterterrorism, and criminal purposes, and for other purposes.

Mr. LANKFORD. In order to place the bills on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to further proceedings en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bills will be placed on the calendar.