

TRADE FACILITATION AND TRADE ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2015

The Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 establishes U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), provides tools to facilitate legitimate trade, improve enforcement, and measure progress within CBP; strengthens Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) Legislation, and bolsters U.S.-Israel trade and commercial ties.

Facilitating and streamlining the flow of legitimate trade: Streamlining legitimate trade and providing benefits to trusted traders will increase U.S. competitiveness in the global marketplace and create jobs here at home. The bill would:

- Reduce paperwork burdens for low value shipments, U.S. goods returned, and drawback, a key job-supporting export program.
- Establish Centers for Excellence and Expertise within CBP to facilitate processing of legitimate entries and increase industry-specific knowledge.
- Improve consultations between CBP, Congress, and the trade community.

Modernization of CBP's automated systems: Continued modernization of CBP's automated systems is essential to supporting the increase in trade volume and the successful pre-screening of cargo. The bill would:

- Continue authorization to complete the development and implementation of the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) for processing imports and exports, and establish reporting requirements for program accountability.
- Set requirements and establish deadlines for agencies with border responsibility to share information electronically so that all U.S. government import and export requirements are fulfilled through a single window, reducing costs and streamlining trade.

Enforcement of U.S. trade laws: Enforcing U.S. intellectual property rights and antidumping and countervailing duty laws, as well as combating currency manipulation, prevents competitors from gaining an edge by cheating. The bill would:

- Establish tools for CBP and hold it accountable to effectively act against evasion of antidumping and countervailing duties, and grant the Department of Commerce needed authority to use its product, industry, and investigatory expertise to investigate evasion of antidumping and countervailing duties.
- Strengthen the enforcement and administration of antidumping and countervailing duty laws, and ensure that all distributions required by the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000 are made.
- Enhance targeting of high-risk shipments through requiring broker information, strengthening internal controls over new importers, and collecting information on nonresident importers.
- Require CBP to provide IPR right holders with samples to determine if imported products are counterfeit.
- Eliminate the "consumptive demand" exception to the prohibition on importing merchandise made by convict, forced or indentured labor.
- Provide clear direction and robust tools for identifying and addressing currency manipulation.

Strengthens TPA: Includes revisions to strengthen U.S. leverage in trade negotiations. The bill would:

- Reaffirm that trade agreements should not include provisions on immigration, global warming or climate change.
- Perfect human trafficking provisions to strengthen incentives to address human trafficking.
- Address barriers to fisheries trade through a new negotiating objective.
- Allow the Chair and Ranking Member of the House and Senate Advisory Groups to each send up to three personnel to serve as delegates to negotiating rounds.

Bolsters U.S.-Israel Trade and Commercial Ties: Combats politically motivated acts of boycott against, divestment from, and sanctions against Israel.

Bill fully offset: Increases in customs user fees and penalties (from \$135 to \$205) for failure to file a tax return.