	(Original Signature of Member)
111TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION	H.R.

To limit the total value of Chinese goods that may be procured by the United States Government during a calendar year to not more than the total value of United States goods procured by the Chinese Government if any during the preceding calendar year, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SCHAUER introduced	the fo	ollowing	bill;	which	was	referred	to	the
Committee on								

A BILL

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- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- This Act may be cited as the "Reciprocal Government 4
- Procurement with China Creates American Jobs Act".

1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY.

2	(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
3	(1) The purchase of government goods and
4	services is an important means through which the
5	government fulfills its constitutional duties to pro-
6	vide for the common defense and promote the gen-
7	eral welfare of the United States.
8	(2) American taxpayers expect that government
9	procurement serves the interests of all Americans.
10	(3) The United States and several of its trading
11	partners are signatories to the WTO Agreement on
12	Government Procurement, which holds that signato-
13	ries agree to certain restraints with regard to gov-
14	ernment procurement.
15	(4) However, the People's Republic of China is
16	not a signatory to the Agreement on Government
17	Procurement, and that, accordingly, it is not a viola-
18	tion of that agreement for the Congress to establish
19	procurement policies as best suit the American pub-
20	lic interest with regard to Chinese goods.
21	(5) China has structured its government pro-
22	curement law to favor its domestic goods, as noted
23	in Article 10 of such law.
24	(6) China has also recently announced a plan to
25	favor so-called "indigenous innovation" under which

1	the Chinese Government would expressly favor lo-
2	cally-developed products and technologies.
3	(7) American companies have had little or no
4	success in accessing Chinese Government procure-
5	ment contracts, while Chinese companies have had
6	great success in selling goods for United States Gov-
7	ernment projects.
8	(b) Statement of Policy.—Accordingly, it shall be
9	the policy of the United States to limit the total value of
10	Chinese goods that may be procured by the United States
11	Government during a calendar year to not more than the
12	total value of United States goods procured by the Chinese
13	Government if any during the preceding calendar year.
14	SEC. 3. CERTIFICATION; PROHIBITION AND LIMITATION ON
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15 16 17 18 19 20 21	UNITED STATES PROCUREMENT OF CHINESE GOODS. (a) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than March 1 of each year beginning in 2011, the Secretary of Commerce shall submit to Congress a certification in writing that contains the following: (1) A determination of whether or not the Chi-

1	(2) If the Chinese Government has not prohib-
2	ited the procurement of United States goods by the
3	Chinese Government during the preceding calendar
4	year, an identification of the total value of United
5	States goods procured by the Chinese Government
6	during the preceding calendar year, as determined
7	by the International Trade Administration under
8	section 4.
9	(b) Prohibition.—If the Secretary determines and
10	certifies to Congress under subsection (a)(1) that the Chi-
11	nese Government has prohibited the procurement of
12	United States goods by the Chinese Government during
13	the preceding calendar year, then—
14	(1) the head of each executive agency may not
15	award a contract for the procurement of Chinese
16	goods during the succeeding calendar year; and
17	(2) the Secretary of Transportation shall pro-
18	hibit a State or other entity from using funds made
19	available from the Highway Trust Fund or the Air-
20	port and Airway Trust Fund for the award of a con-
21	tract for the procurement of Chinese goods during
22	the succeeding calendar year.
23	(e) Limitation.—
24	(1) In general.—If the Secretary determines
25	and certifies to Congress under subsection (a)(1)

1	that the Chinese Government has not prohibited the
2	procurement of United States goods by the Chinese
3	Government during the preceding calendar year,
4	then the total value of Chinese goods that may be
5	procured by the United States Government during
6	the succeeding calendar year may not exceed the
7	total value of United States goods procured by the
8	Chinese Government during the preceding calendar
9	year, as identified under subsection $(a)(2)$.
10	(2) Rule of construction.—For purposes of
11	determining the total value of Chinese goods that
12	may be procured by the United States Government
13	during a calendar year under paragraph (1), the
14	total value of Chinese goods procured by a State or
15	other entity using funds made available from the
16	Highway Trust Fund or the Airport and Airway
17	Trust Fund during the preceding calendar year shall
18	be deemed to be Chinese goods procured by the
19	United States Government.
20	SEC. 4. ITA PROGRAM AND NOTIFICATION.
21	(a) Program.—The International Trade Administra-
22	tion shall establish a program—
23	(1) to identify the total value of United States
24	goods procured by the Chinese Government on an
25	annual basis, as required under section 3(a)(2), in-

1	cluding an accounting of the value of such procure-
2	ment; and
3	(2) to provide notification in accordance with
4	subsection (b).
5	(b) Notification.—The International Trade Ad-
6	ministration shall publish notice in the Federal Register
7	on or as soon as practicable after the date on which the
8	total value of Chinese goods procured by the United States
9	Government equals 50 percent, 75 percent, and 100 per-
10	cent of the total value of United States goods procured
11	by the Chinese Government during the preceding calendar
12	year for purposes of complying with the limitation under
13	section 3(c).
14	SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.
15	In this Act:
16	(1) CHINESE GOOD.—The term "Chinese good"
17	means a good that is the growth, product, or manu-
18	facture of the People's Republic of China. A good
19	shall be determined to be the manufacture of the
20	People's Republic of China for purposes of this para-
21	graph if the sum of—
22	(A) the cost or value of the materials pro-
23	duced in China, plus
24	(B) the direct costs of processing oper-
25	ations performed in China,

1	is not less than 50 percent of the appraised value of
2	such good at the time it is entered.
3	(2) Chinese Government.—The term "Chi-
4	nese Government' means the central government of
5	the People's Republic of China and any other gov-
6	ernmental entity, including—
7	(A) any agency or instrumentality of the
8	Chinese Government;
9	(B) any entity that is owned or controlled,
10	directly or indirectly, by the Chinese Govern-
11	ment; and
12	(C) any Chinese provincial or local govern-
13	mental entity.
14	(3) Executive agency.—The term "executive
15	agency" has the meaning given the term in section
16	4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act
17	(41 U.S.C. 403).
18	(4) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means
19	the Secretary of Commerce.
20	(5) United States Good.—The term "United
21	States good" means a good that is the growth, prod-
22	uct, or manufacture of the United States. A good
23	shall be determined to be the manufacture of the
24	United States for purposes of this paragraph if the
25	sum of—

1	(A) the cost or value of the materials pro-
2	duced in the United States, plus
3	(B) the direct costs of processing oper-
4	ations performed in the United States,
5	is not less than 50 percent of the appraised value of
6	such good at the time it is entered.