

### Preventing Recurring Trade Evasion and Circumvention (PROTECT) Act

- Establishes Trade Remedy Law Enforcement Division within Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) dedicated to preventing and investigating trade remedy evasion.
- The Trade Remedy Law Enforcement Division is responsible for:
  - Directs CBP activity concerning evasion.
  - Coordinates information exchange and cooperation between CBP, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and other agencies regarding evasion.
  - Serves as the primary contact point for evasion allegations and is required to provide parties updates on the status and outcome of investigations or other activities resulting from allegations.
  - Contains the National Targeting and Analysis Group dedicated to identifying potentially evading imports and alerting relevant ports.
- Ends limits on the data CBP may use to target evading imports and allows increased data sharing between CBP, Department of Commerce and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) for enforcement actions against evasion.
- Specifically authorizes CBP to issue questionnaires to collect information on alleged evasion and to apply an adverse inference against a party that does not provide the requested information.
- Directs CBP to enter into agreements with foreign countries to increase cooperation in combatting evasion and to allow CBP to conduct overseas investigations of evasion.
  - Also makes the establishment of such arrangements a negotiating objective for future trade agreements.
- Directs CBP to assign sufficient personnel responsible for preventing and investigating evasion and requires that such personnel are adequately trained.
- Requires CBP to submit an annual report to Congress providing a detailed description of CBP evasion policies and activities.
- Permanently ends the ability of new shippers to post bonds during a new shipper review and codifies the Department of Commerce practice for identifying bona fide sales by a new shipper.