

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION



BUDGET ESTIMATES

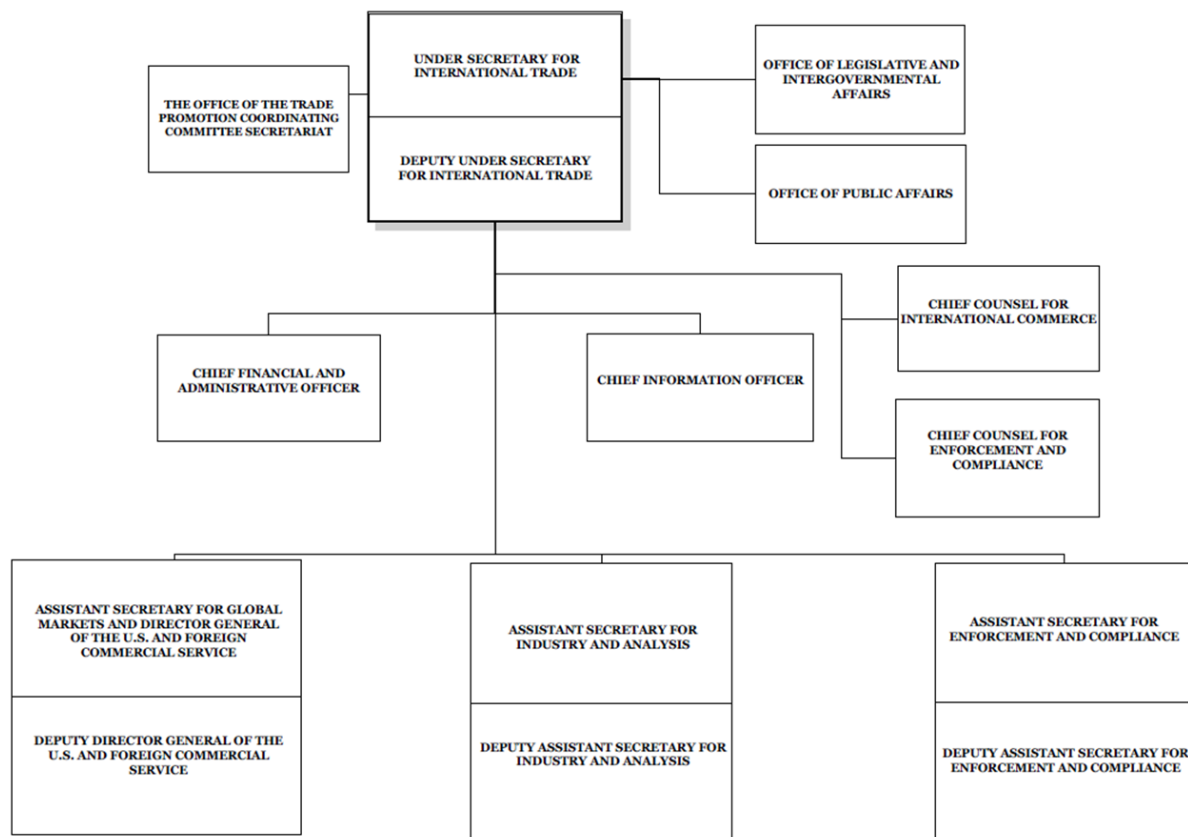
FISCAL YEAR 2026

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
Budget Estimates, Fiscal Year 2026
Congressional Submission
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Department of Commerce International Trade Administration



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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Budget Estimates, Fiscal Year 2026**

Executive Summary

For FY 2026, ITA requests a budget of \$440,000,000, comprised of \$420,000,000 in appropriations and \$20,000,000 in fee spending authority, and 1,627 positions to advance the President's America First Trade Policy and America First Investment Policy. The appropriations request of \$420,000,000 represents a total decrease of \$191,000,000 from the 2024 enacted level of \$611,000,000. Within the appropriated request, ITA seeks additional funding to help address on-going negative impacts to the U.S. industrial and manufacturing base by rigorously enforcing U.S. trade laws and trade agreements, identifying target sectors for Section 232 actions and by providing industry expertise to inform actions under Section 232, Section 301, and other lines of effort.

To advance the President's goal of ensuring fair trade and a level playing field for American companies, ITA is requesting a \$6,000,000 increase to Enforcement and Compliance funding levels to provide necessary resources to address increasing antidumping and countervailing duty (AD/CVD) caseloads that have reached historic levels. In fiscal year 2024, ITA initiated 114 AD/CVD investigations based on requests from domestic industries and workers that are being injured by unfairly traded imports – the most investigations initiated in a single fiscal year. The trend has continued into fiscal year 2025. In addition, as the number of AD/CVD orders against unfairly traded goods have increased, so have instances of circumvention and duty evasion. Illicit schemes designed by some foreign exporters and their U.S. importers to avoid the payment of AD/CVD duties undermine the effectiveness of our trade remedy laws and injure U.S. producers and workers. ITA anticipates that AD/CVD casework will continue to rise as domestic manufacturers seek remedies in response to unfair foreign trade practices.

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Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
FY 2026 PROGRAM INCREASES / DECREASES / TERMINATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)
(By Appropriation, Largest to Smallest)

Increases

Page No In CJ	Appropriations	Budget Program	Title of Increase	Positions	Budget Authority
ITA - 34	Operations and Administration	Enforcement and Compliance	Increase AD/CVD Enforcement	56	6,000
	Total, Increases			56	6,000

Decreases

Page No In CJ	Appropriations	Budget Program	Title of Decrease	Positions	Budget Authority
ITA - 43	Operations and Administration	Global Markets	Realign Export Promotion and Trade Barrier Efforts	(509)	(194,210)
ITA – 24	Operations and Administration	Industry and Analysis	Rescale of Administrative and IT Resources	6	(2,000)
ITA – 53	Operations and Administration	Executive Direction and Administration	Realign Trade Promotion Activities	5	(790)
	Total, Decreases			(498)	(197,000)

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Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

			Budget	Direct
	Positions	FTE	Authority	Obligations
Appropriation Available, 2024	2,069	1,355	611,000	614,181
Plus: 2026 Program changes	(442)	(270)	(191,000)	(194,181)
2026 Estimate	1,627	1,085	420,000	420,000

Comparison by activity/subactivity with totals by activity			2024		2026			
			Enacted		Estimate		Increase/Decrease	
			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
ITA-12	Industry and Analysis	Pos./BA	263	86,397	269	84,397	6	(2,000)
		FTE/Obl.	234	87,018	271	84,397	37	(2,621)
ITA-27	Enforcement and Compliance	Pos./BA	372	124,700	428	130,700	56	6,000
		FTE/Obl.	340	126,405	397	130,700	57	4,295
ITA-37	Global Markets	Pos./BA	1,323	372,491	814	178,281	(509)	(194,210)
		FTE/Obl.	678	373,165	313	178,281	(365)	(194,884)
ITA-47	Executive Direction/Administration	Pos./BA	111	27,412	116	26,622	5	(790)
		FTE/Obl.	103	27,593	104	26,622	1	(971)
	Total	Pos./BA	2,069	611,000	1,627	420,000	(442)	(191,000)
		FTE/Obl.	1,355	614,181	1,085	420,000	(270)	(194,181)

Adjustments for

Recoveries	(5,359)
Unobligated balance, start of year	(21,052)
Unobligated balance, transferred	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	22,471
Unobligated balance, expiring	759

Financing from transfers

Transfers from other accounts (-)	0	0	0
Transfers to other accounts (+)	0	0	0

Appropriation

611,000	420,000	(194,181)
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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Industry and Analysis

Goal Statement

Industry & Analysis (I&A) oversees 90 percent of all U.S. industry, spanning \$25 trillion in GDP and 145 million jobs. Our experts enable American industries to compete globally by advancing U.S. exports, supporting job creation, strengthening supply chains, facilitating and promoting travel and tourism, supplying actionable data, and analyzing investments to safeguard U.S. national security—affecting trillions of dollars in economic activity.

Program Description

The International Trade Administration's I&A business unit is where industry and the U.S. government meet and the analytical engine that drives America's industrial competitiveness. Our workforce of trade, business, industry specialist and economists provide unmatched sectoral and analytical expertise that directly supports the U.S. government's efforts to promote and protect American businesses.

I&A delivers industry expertise, analytical prowess, and data-driven solutions that no private sector entity or government agency can rival. With deep knowledge spanning diverse sectors, policy initiatives, and economic trends, I&A empowers government decision-making with speed and precision. Our cutting-edge data tools fuel trade and competitiveness analysis, while our insights, market intelligence, and analytical resources inform not only the U.S. government but also private sector leaders, state and local governments, and industry associations. I&A's work shapes outcomes across The White House, Congress, and departments including Defense, State, Energy, Transportation, Agriculture, and Homeland Security, fueling progress and protecting our Nation's interests.

Many of the United States Government's (USG) efforts to support U.S. competitiveness rely on I&A's analyses. I&A sectoral and analytical capabilities are utilized in the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill process; to provide sector and economic analysis for reviews under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. §1862); (Section 232 investigations)—led by the Bureaus of Industry and Security; to evaluate remedies proposed to address industry injury under Section 201 and Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. §2251 and 19 U.S.C. §§2411-2420) (Section 201 and Section 301 cases); to conduct national security reviews as a statutory member of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS); and to provide information on potential harm to domestic industry as part of Free Trade Zone application reviews.

I&A expertise is also at the forefront of policymaking on emerging and enabling technologies and sectors like information and communication technology, semiconductors, critical minerals, space, artificial intelligence, unmanned aerial systems, imaging and detection technologies, advanced manufacturing, and biotechnology. We lead crucial sectors like transportation and logistics, digital and financial services, autos, textiles, metals, travel and tourism.

I&A safeguards U.S. national security. We provide sectoral and market understanding and insight into foreign investments that could threaten America's economic and national security. I&A is the lead for the Department of Commerce on the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) and on the newly established Outbound Investment regime.

I&A is comprised of six sub-units—Textiles, Consumer Goods, and Materials; Manufacturing; Trade Policy and Analysis; Travel and Tourism; Services; and Supply Chains. Through these units, I&A executes a variety of high-impact trade programs for U.S. businesses to meet the individual needs of specific sectors. I&A professionals hold decades of experience, access to information, and deep relationships with stakeholders in the private sector.

Statement of Operating Objectives

Schedule and Milestones

FY 2026–2030

- Provide trade, enforcement, supply chain, and competitiveness policy recommendations.
- Provide sector analysis and economic modeling for trade, enforcement, supply chain, and competitiveness policy options.
- Engage with foreign governments to mitigate international supply chain challenges.

- Engage with foreign governments to reduce, remove, and prevent barriers to U.S. exports for services and manufactured goods.
- Engage with U.S. industry to promote U.S. exports for services and manufactured goods.
- Engage with U.S. industry to support competitiveness of services and manufactured goods.
- Coordinate U.S. government policy for travel and tourism exports and advance the competitiveness of the U.S. travel and tourism sector.
- Administer programing that enables data transfers from foreign markets and the United States and lead U.S. efforts to facilitate global data flows.
- Administer the Industry Trade Advisory Committee (ITAC) program which enables U.S. industry input into trade negotiations.
- Administer the Export Trade Certificate of Review program, which enables firms to collaborate on export activities.
- Administer the provisions of U.S. trade agreements for textiles and apparel and trade preference programs for textiles and apparel.
- Administer the formal dispute settlement process under free trade agreements.
- Further iterate and refine the cross-sectoral supply chain risk assessment framework.
- Utilize the Supply Chain Center for crisis response and proactive policy industry and sectoral actions that anticipate future constraints in key sectors and develop recommendations to mitigate impacts on U.S. national security and competitiveness.
- Supply indispensable sectoral and supply chain insights to CFIUS's investment screening activities.
- Support Secretarial participation in DFC and EXIM Board Meetings as the Secretary is a Board Member.
- Advance U.S. Open Skies policy through bilateral and multilateral air services negotiations.

Deliverables

- Build tailored risk assessment tools for the U.S. government that identify supply chain vulnerabilities and provide solutions for strengthening them. Provide quick analyses that inform policymaking in response to crises, strategic competition, trade disruptions, and natural disasters. Engage with international partners to address unfair trade practices impacting American businesses and supply chains. Provide domestic production data to the U.S. International Trade Commission for Miscellaneous Tariff Bills.
- Build and refine trade data tools for internal and external consumption like TradeStats Express, the Market Diversification Tool, the Free Trade Agreement Tariff Tool, and Textile and Apparel Trade Data.
- Produce trade and economic data products such as metropolitan area export data, characteristics of exporters data, and a suite of *"Jobs Supported by Exports"* products.
- Provide data and analysis to inform and draft trade agreements. Provide industry data and analysis to inform government-wide policy discussions. Lead for Commerce on CFIUS. Leads the formulation and execution of the National Travel and Tourism Strategy. Collect, analyze, and publish travel and tourism data to boost travel and tourism to the United States and increase America's competitiveness as a travel and tourism destination. Provide analysis of DFC projects for the Secretary of

Commerce as a voting member of the DFC. Provide analysis of DFC and EXIM projects for the Secretary of Commerce as a voting and non-voting member, respectively.

Explanation and Justification

		2024		2026	
		Enacted		Estimate	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Industry and Analysis	Pos./BA	263	86,397	269	84,397
	FTE/Obl.	234	87,018	271	84,397

In FY 2024, I&A continued to build the analytical capability needed to drive supply chain resiliency policy through building and leveraging advanced data analytics and modeling tools. I&A created a new Deputy Assistant Secretary for Supply Chains to lead this important work and its growing demand in digital services, critical and emerging technologies, and healthcare.

Also in FY 2024, I&A supported the outbound investment program established by the Executive Order 14105, “Addressing United States Investments in Certain National Security Technologies and Products in Countries of Concern.” The success of any outbound investment program will require I&A’s singular, sector-specific industry expertise to prevent U.S. private capital from financing adversary advances in critical sectors that undermine U.S. national security. I&A plays an important role in identifying and understanding the relevant technologies, sectors, and supply chains vital to developing and implementing the outbound program. I&A also brings a unique commercial perspective and connectivity to industry that will be key to successful implementation and reducing the risks of unintended market disruptions.

I&A led the formulation and implementation of the National Travel and Tourism Strategy to increase international visitation and spending across America, strengthen American competitiveness as a travel and tourism destination, and increase U.S. travel and tourism exports. In FY 2026, I&A will continue these activities.

I&A maintains the following programs to accomplish these and other mission critical activities:

Office of the Assistant Secretary (OAS): OAS sets the policy direction and provides guidance to I&A's six Deputy Assistant Secretaries and their staff. OAS is responsible for the general administrative management and oversight of all I&A programming, analytics, and policies. agencies.

- **Trade Agreements Secretariat (TAS):** TAS is responsible for the fair and impartial administration of dispute settlement provisions under all U.S. free trade agreements (FTAs), as mandated in their respective implementation acts.
- **Industry Trade Advisory Committees (ITACs):** OAS administers the ITAC program on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) and the United States Trade Representative (USTR). The ITACs are part of the USTR-led trade advisory committee system pursuant to section 135(c) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. The ITACs provide detailed policy and technical advice and recommendations regarding negotiating objectives and bargaining positions in trade agreements, the implementation of existing trade agreements; and perform other advisory functions relevant to the development of U.S. trade policy matters.
- **Strategic Partnership Program (SPP):** OAS administers the SPP on behalf of ITA. This program leverages relationships with organizations, both for-profit and non-profit, who share ITA's mission to enhance the global competitiveness of U.S. firms and attract foreign direct investment. Our Partnerships help to broaden and deepen our outreach by enabling ITA to share critical export and investment information with millions of U.S. organizations

Supply Chain Center (SCC): The I&A SCC drives supply chains resiliency assessments by building and utilizing innovative data and analytical capabilities, undertaking deep-dive analyses on critical supply chains, and collaborating with industry, interagency, and international partners to address systemic supply chains risks. The SCC was approved by Congress as a unit led by the Deputy Assistant Secretary within ITA/I&A in 2024.

- **Anticipate risks:** The SCC plays a key role in USG efforts to more proactively and strategically address risks to U.S. supply chains and serves as a unique resource among USG analytical capabilities. The SCC's SCALE tool represents a first-of-its-kind analytical vehicle with a focus on economic and national security risks to conduct supply chain analysis and generate actionable insights. The SCALE tool weighs risk across 431 sectors of the U.S. goods economy and, particularly when combined with ITA/I&A's deep industry expertise, improves U.S. Government decision-making by illuminating which supply chains are most vulnerable and why. **Proactively strengthen key industry supply chains:** The SCC and specific I&A industry offices conduct deep dives into strategic industries, products, and emerging technologies and develop actionable policy options. Over the past year, ITA/I&A launched in-depth supply chain focused projects on broadband, e-steel, and two emerging technologies – quantum computing and hydrogen.
- **Forging Partnerships for Security and Resilience:** The SCC engages domestic stakeholders and deepens foreign strategic partnerships to foster collaboration and advance supply chain security solutions, share key information and analysis, and coordinate action to enhance U.S. supply chain resilience. Through these targeted efforts, ITA/I&A strengthens U.S. commercial ties and providing an alternative to fast-growing developing economies that may otherwise align with China.

- **Lead response to supply chain disruptions:** The SCC coordinates the I&A response to acute supply chain disruptions, from natural disasters to work stoppages, building on the Rapid Response Playbook developed in 2024. This includes robust industry outreach) and leveraging data and tools like SCALE to generate actionable insights to guide the USG response to the disruption in order to minimize economic impacts and protect jobs.
- **Big Data and Analytics:** Across all the SCC workstreams, the SCC leverages big data and analytics, including by utilizing customized models, methodologies, and analytics platforms that enhance and accelerate I&A work.

Trade Policy and Analysis (TP&A): TP&A provides data, analysis, recommendations, and engagement on trade policy and economic security issues affecting U.S. industry competitiveness. TP&A develops, maintains, and supports tools used within Commerce and by the private sector, state and local governments, and other federal agencies that enable decision-making. TP&A activities include:

- **Cross-Sectoral Policy Analysis:** TP&A provides analysis on standards development, intellectual property, trade law compliance, tariffs, government procurement and rules of origin to inform policymakers in the federal government and in the private sector.
- **Economic Analysis:** TP&A provides in-depth analysis and economic modeling on a wide variety of trade and economic security-related issues including economic coercion, tariff actions, non-market policies and practices, removal of foreign trade barriers, foreign retaliations, the downstream effects of trade actions, and the impact of global supply chain disruptions. Where there is an intersection between trade, national, and economic security issues, TP&A has played a leading role across the Department. TP&A is the only unit in the Department capable of conducting economic modeling for policy impact analysis.
- **Data Expertise & Data Tools:** TP&A creates and makes publicly available, in coordination with other Commerce agencies, unique data series (metropolitan export data, jobs supported by exports, exporter database). It also develops and maintains I&A's external trade data tools, including TradeStats Express, the FTA Tariff Tool, the Jobs Supported by Exports data series, and the Market Diversification Tool. TP&A also creates internal tools that facilitate I&A work, including the Trade Policy Information System (TPIS), Supply Chain Exposure Tool (SCET), Bloomberg Supply Chain Data query tool, and Shipping Vulnerability Dashboard and Model (SVDaM). TP&A leads ITA in implementing data science techniques to leverage large and varied datasets for impact and policy analyses.
- **CFIUS:** TP&A is the policy lead for the Department of Commerce's participation in CFIUS national security reviews of transactions involving the acquisition of U.S. companies by foreign firms.
- **Outbound Investment:** I&A plays a vital role in implementing the Executive Order 14105, "Addressing United States Investments in Certain National Security Technologies and Products in Countries of Concern," including by facilitating industry engagement, helping field and integrate industry input through the public comment process, and analyzing future data collected through the notification provisions of the Order.
- **IPR Outreach and Toolkits:** TP&A manages the interagency STOPfakes program which includes Roadshows that deliver critically important information about intellectual property protection and enforcement to U.S. small and medium

enterprises. TP&A also maintains the Stopfakes.gov website, which houses industry-specific toolkits and country snapshots providing information on intellectual property protections.

- **Standards:** TP&A is the principal ITA advisor on standards issues and leads a team that helps experts across ITA identify and resolve standards trade barriers faced by U.S. exporters. TP&A also administers the Standards Attaché program with the Foreign Commercial Service.

Manufacturing: The Manufacturing unit provides specialized sectoral and analytical expertise supporting the health of U.S. manufacturers and national/economic security. This work supports the U.S. government's trade and competitiveness objectives for manufactured goods in transportation and machinery products, information and communication technology, health industries, energy, and environmental industries, and emerging and enabling technologies. A sampling of recent Manufacturing activities includes:

- **Sectoral Support to Inform Tariff Actions:** Apply technical expertise to advance Administration trade priorities under the America First Trade Policy Executive Orders and Related Memorandums.
- **National Security Analysis:** Perform National Economic Security analysis relating to CFIUS transactions, protecting sensitive technologies from adversaries, strengthening supply chain resilience for critical and emerging technologies, and working on outbound investment screening.
- **Semiconductor Initiative:** Manufacturing's policy expertise on semiconductors has been critical in shaping the executive branch's approach to the industry, including the 2015 development of the National Semiconductor Leadership Strategy, implementing supply chain recommendations under Executive Order 14017, and addressing People's Republic of China non-market practices. The team has worked to secure a \$17 billion foreign investment in the U.S.-based semiconductor ecosystem.
- **Fifth Generation (5G) Wireless Technology Initiative:** Manufacturing leads a strategic initiative to support and promote the competitiveness of U.S. companies in international markets for 5G wireless technology.
- **Emerging Technology:** Manufacturing engages with emerging technology stakeholders early in the R&D and standardization phase to help set the stage for U.S. companies to be competitive when a product or technology is commercialized. The unit is engaged in quantum technologies, AI data centers, cutting-edge photonics, drones, advanced manufacturing technologies, and others.
- **Biopharmaceuticals:** Manufacturing provides decision-makers with critical and up to date information to support the global competitiveness of this industry, bolster pandemic preparedness, and address current drug shortages. Manufacturing provides in-depth industry intelligence to inform policy actions to resolve medical product supply chain issues and other health crises.
- **Advanced Batteries:** Manufacturing supports the development of the domestic battery industry by providing critical market research and analysis that informs the Administration's advanced battery priorities and the work program of the Federal Consortium for Advanced Batteries (FCAB).
- **Autos/USMCA:** Manufacturing provides advice on the implementation and enforcement provisions of USMCA related to automotive goods. The Automotive Committee continues to meet and consult on additional questions that arise concerning

alternative staging (approved alternative staging plans permit vehicle manufacturers a longer period of transition to comply with the new rules of origin), and text interpretation related to core parts provisions, and the treatment of used vehicles under USMCA, among others.

- **Solar:** The Manufacturing office advocates for decreasing our dependence on China through development of alternative solar supply chains globally and scaling up U.S. manufacturing. Manufacturing advocates for increased transparency and traceability, due to the credible allegations of forced labor in China in the solar supply chain.
- **Hydrogen:** Manufacturing provides industry and supply chain analysis to advance U.S. government efforts to enhance the competitiveness of the U.S. hydrogen industry.
- **Enhancing Global Civil Nuclear Competitiveness:** The Office of Manufacturing implements ITA's Small Modular Reactor Public-Private Program (SMR PPP) to deploy U.S. SMRs globally, with an initial focus on Europe/Eurasia and Southeast Asia. SMR PPP accomplishments include supporting a \$3.5 billion deal to deploy U.S. SMRs in Romania. Our flagship U.S. Industry Program (USIP) at the International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference has driven \$5 billion in agreements concluded by U.S. companies and \$42 billion in potential contracts.
- **Fossil Energy:** The Office of Manufacturing works to eliminate market barriers that disadvantage U.S. oil and gas supply in global markets, support U.S. LNG exporters to sign long-term offtake agreements with global buyers and enhance access for U.S. upstream oil and gas equipment exports to global markets.

Textiles, Consumer Goods, and Materials (TCGM): The TCGM unit provides specialized sectoral and analytical expertise that underpins the U.S. government's trade and competitiveness objectives for manufactured goods in textiles, apparel, footwear, processed foods, wine and spirits, recreational transportation, safety and security, personal protective equipment, rare earths, critical minerals, chemicals, building materials, forest products, metals, and composites. A sampling of TCGM's activities includes: **Critical Minerals:** TCGM employs an analytically informed approach to assess mineral supply chains from front-to-end and drive informed mineral-specific recommendations, including both short and long-term solutions to address market challenges, as well as help diversify, and secure critical minerals supply chains for critical technologies and key downstream industries; and engage with industry and partners to advance supply chain resiliency. TCGM also provides market intelligence and commercial perspectives in support of domestic and international U.S. Government funding activities.

- **Safety and Security Equipment:** TCGM analysts work to support national security priorities and combat threats to U.S. strategic competitiveness by encouraging the sale of U.S. safety and security goods (including security screening equipment deployed in critical infrastructure, e.g. airports, ports, and border crossings), and collaborating with USG and industry partners to counter the spread of unsecure equipment that poses a risk to the United States and its allies.
- **Chemicals:** TCGM advances economic security and supply chain resilience for the chemical industry by analyzing key developments, engaging other countries on regulatory requirements impacting market access, and providing research on key chemical inputs that underpin the U.S. economy.
- **Processed Food, Wine, and Spirits:** TCGM supports and promotes the competitiveness of U.S. industry in these sectors, particularly as companies are faced with a large number of global tariff and non-tariff barriers. I&A leadership provides the

U.S. private sector access and voice in food-safety fora where the United States can influence international standards development and advocate for regulatory alignment with U.S. domestic approaches, while ensuring U.S. positions reflect science-based decision-making.

- **Data Collection, Analysis and Publication and Made in USA:** TCGM promotes the accessibility of textile inputs and ensures resilient supply chains for these materials within the United States by providing the Made in USA Sourcing and Products Directory for textiles, apparel, footwear, travel goods and by collecting, analyzing, and publishing trade data on textiles apparel, footwear, and travel goods.
- **Implementation of Textile Agreements:** TCGM is responsible for matters affecting textile trade policy; supervising the implementation of certain textile and apparel provisions in Free Trade Agreements and preference programs; and coordinating efforts to combat illegal textile and apparel transshipment. TCGM's Deputy Assistant Secretary chairs the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) that includes USTR, Treasury, State, and Labor, which are integral to developing and implementing textile trade policy.
- **Forced Labor:** TCGM represents Commerce equities on the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force (FLETf), an interagency working group to review recommendations and vote on the placement of entities on the Uyghur Forced Labor Protections Act (UFLPA) Entity List.

Services: The Services unit works to address impediments to the global flows of finance, services, goods, and people—as well as the cross-border data flows underpinning them all—that enable U.S. exports in virtually every industry. A sampling of Services activities includes:

- **Global Cross Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) Forum:** Leading the U.S. Government's participation in the Global CBPR Forum. The Global CBPR Forum provides practical mechanisms for U.S. companies to meet foreign data privacy regulatory requirements and facilitates cross-border data transfers; promotes U.S. digital policy leadership and an alternative approach to EU regulation and to counter China; and creates a network of allied trading partners to promote cross-border data flows and privacy.
- **Digital and Emerging Technology Trade Issues:** Providing industry-grounded expertise to shape U.S. Government advocacy and engagement trade issues affecting digital and emerging technology services. For example, I&A used its knowledge to advocate for alignment with the U.S. approach to AI governance with multiple countries such as Brazil on its proposed legislation on artificial intelligence resulting in changes to the draft text. I&A also advocates for U.S. industry on other digital services issues, including cybersecurity, digital services taxes and network usage fees, cloud computing, media and entertainment, telecommunication services, and software, and in emerging technology issues including artificial intelligence, immersive technology, and quantum computing.
- **Supply Chain Services:** Delivering expertise on supply chain logistics services issues through industry analysis, support of U.S. competitiveness, and trade policy development, trade negotiations across a broad range of transportation, logistics, and distribution services industries. Advancing U.S. Open Skies policy to allow airlines to operate more freely across borders as legislatively mandated in 49 USC 40105(a) and (c), contributing to stronger supply chains and increased travel, trade and

tourism. Promoting best practices in customs and trade facilitation for an efficient supply chain, monitoring current and potential bottlenecks affecting the movement of goods, and encouraging increased supply chain data visibility.

- **Trade and Development Finance:** Supporting the Department's engagement with the Export-Import Bank (EXIM) and the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC), including the Secretary of Commerce's role as an ex-officio member of the EXIM board and a full voting member of the DFC board. Promoting competitive export and development finance across multiple sectors from USG agencies and through multilateral rules to support U.S. economic competitiveness.
- **Fintech Competitiveness:** Leading ITA's initiative to promote global U.S. financial technology (fintech) competitiveness (with a particular focus on insurance, trade finance, and payments) and leading discussions with industry, U.S. and foreign policymakers, and multilateral institutions. Engaging actively with U.S. fintech, insurance technology (insurtech), digital assets, and blockchain companies to understand their impact on U.S. economic and commercial competitiveness, assess their unique challenges and growth potential, and advocate for their interests in U.S. Government, bilateral, and multilateral fora.
- **Financial Services Market Access:** Managing ITA's effort to advance financial services (including banking and payments), insurance, and private pensions market access including engagement in bilateral and multilateral trade discussions, participating in the U.S. delegation to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Working Party on Insurance and Pensions, and catalyzing multiple interagency efforts that seek to ensure a level playing field for U.S. financial services firms competing around the world. Develops U.S. strategies and positions on market compliance barriers, trade negotiations, and issues related to the implementation of trade laws impacting cross-border trade in services.
- **Professional and Business Services Market Access:** Managing ITA's efforts to advance services market access through bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations and in concert with other U.S. Government agencies seeking to ensure trading partners abide by commitments and adopt regulatory practices that provide favorable treatment to all competitors. Advocates for and promotes the interests of U.S. providers of education services; professional services, including legal services, accounting, and management consulting; architecture, engineering, and construction; university and private sector research and development; and other business services.

National Travel and Tourism Office (NTTO): I&A's NTTO is the lead for travel and tourism within the federal government. It is responsible for producing the official USG travel and tourism data to inform private- and public-sector efforts to grow international visitation to and spending in the United States, representing economic interests related to travel and tourism in national security discussions, and coordinating progress on achieving the goal of the National Travel and Tourism Strategy to welcome 90 million international visitors spending \$279 billion annually by 2027. NTTO also supports the Secretary of Commerce as chair of the Tourism Policy Council (TPC), which was established by law to coordinate federal efforts related to travel and tourism. Additionally, NTTO manages the U.S. Travel and Tourism Advisory Board (TTAB), a congressionally mandated Federal Advisory Committee Act body that provides recommendations on matters relating to the travel and tourism sector to the Secretary of Commerce. NTTO's work includes:

- **National Travel and Tourism Strategy (Strategy):** NTTO leads the implementation of the Strategy through the interagency TPC. The Strategy focuses federal government efforts to support the growth of the U.S. travel and tourism industry, increase U.S. competitiveness and its position as the top destination for international spending, and. support job creation in communities across the United States, its territories, and the District of Columbia.
- **The TPC:** Created by Congress and chaired by the Secretary of Commerce, the TPC is the interagency council charged with coordinating national policies and programs relating to travel and tourism. NTTO serves as the Secretariat for the TPC and is working with the agencies of the TPC to implement the Strategy and achieve its overarching goal.
- **Travel and Tourism Trade Data:** NTTO is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating international travel and tourism statistics for the United States. Travel and tourism is historically one of the nation's largest services exports – representing 22 percent of U.S. services exports and 7 percent of all U.S. exports in 2023 (goods and services).
- **Survey of International Air Travelers (SIAT):** NTTO conducts SIAT as a key component of its statistical system to comply with requirements of the National Tourism Organization Act of 1996 that states Commerce is to collect and publish comprehensive international travel and tourism statistics and other marketing information. These data are used by BEA to calculate the balance of payments and by ITA to provide critical market intelligence to enable the private sector to target international markets and develop products that will grow travel and tourism exports. This data are also used to inform national security and economic policy.
- **Corporation for Travel Promotion (d/b/a Brand USA):** Brand USA is the nation's destination marketing organization. NTTO executes administrative responsibilities as the federal liaison to Brand USA, as outlined in the Travel Promotion Act, and collaborates on initiatives in key markets. The Secretary of Commerce appoints the Board of Directors and approves Brand USA's annual objectives in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security.
- **TTAB:** The TTAB is a congressionally mandated advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The purpose of the TTAB is to: (1) serve as the advisory body to the Secretary of Commerce on matters relating to the travel and tourism industry in the United States, (2) advise the Secretary on government policies and programs that affect the United States travel and tourism industry, (3) offer counsel on current and emerging issues, (4) provide a forum for discussing and proposing solutions to problems related to the travel and tourism industry, and (5) provide advice regarding the domestic travel and tourism industry as an economic engine.
- **Advancing U.S. Travel and Tourism Competitiveness:** NTTO serves as the principal point of contact and representative for the USG in bilateral and multilateral tourism workstreams, NTTO also leads engagement on travel and tourism issues bilaterally with government representatives in key markets; with state, local and tribal governments; and with U.S. industry and other stakeholders.

I&A statutory authority includes:

- Tariff Act of 1930
- Export Trading Company Act of 1982 (P.L. 97-290)

- American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-159)
- Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. §1862) (Section 232 exclusion cases)
- Market Development Cooperator Program (15 USC 4723)
- International Travel Act of 1961 (P.L. 87-63)
- National Tourism Policy Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-63)
- National Tourism Organization Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-288)
- Tourism Policy and Export Promotion Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-372)
- Travel Promotion Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-145)
- Travel and Tourism Requirements in H.R. 2617, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2023, Division BB, Title VI (P.L. 117-328)
- Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92-463)
- Trade Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-618)
- Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (MECEA) of 1961 (22 U.S.C. §§ 2455(f) and 2458(c))
- Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-418)
- International Negotiations, agreement, and obligations (49 USC 40105(a) and (c)) (covering Air Services)
- Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Development Act of 2018 (BUILD Act, Div. F of P.L. 115-254, 22 U.S.C. §9612 et seq.) (designating the Commerce Secretary as a member of the DFC Board of Directors)
- Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation (CAFTA-DR Implementation Act) (P.L. 109-53) Section 203(o)(4); the Statement of Administrative Action accompanying the CAFTA-DR Implementation Act; and Presidential Proclamation 7987 (February 28, 2006) (delegated to CITA the authority under section 203(o)(4) of CAFTA-DR Implementation Act for modifying the Annex 3.25 list (i.e., the CAFTA short supply list).
- United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) Implementation Act (P.L. 116-113)
- Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (as amended 15 U.S.C. § 4728(c))

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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2026**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2024 Enacted		2026 Estimate		Increase/Decrease	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Industry and Analysis	Pos./BA	263	86,397	269	84,397	6	(2,000)
	FTE/Obl.	234	87,018	271	84,397	37	(2,000)

Rescale of Administrative and IT Resources (-\$2,000,000 and +37 FTE/6 Positions) – This request will reduce personnel and other services costs in each office within I&A related to IT operations, client outreach surveys, and office level administrative functions.

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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Enforcement and Compliance

Goal Statement

Enforcement and Compliance (E&C) takes prompt and proactive action against unfair foreign trade practices and foreign government-imposed trade barriers by enforcing U.S. trade laws, monitoring, and seeking compliance with existing trade agreements, and aiding in the negotiation of new trade agreements that address trade-impeding and trade-distorting practices.

Program Description

To ensure American businesses and workers have a full and fair opportunity to compete in domestic and global markets, E&C harnesses a broad set of trade remedy tools to address unfair trade practices and enforce international trade agreements. E&C also encourages commercial activity in the U.S. through Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) facilities that provide for the use of special customs procedures that facilitate business activity in the United States that might otherwise take place abroad.

E&C promotes a level playing field for U.S. manufacturers, farmers, exporters, workers, and communities by addressing unfairly traded imports and foreign trade barriers. E&C supports the competitive strength of U.S. industries against unfairly dumped or subsidized imports through the enforcement of U.S. antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) trade remedy laws. E&C also engages with U.S. trading partners to foster and promote adoption of fair and transparent practices in the administration of their own trade remedy laws. E&C experts identify and address foreign government subsidy programs that unfairly disadvantage U.S. exporters competing overseas. E&C works to ensure that foreign governments do not discriminate against U.S. exports, helping American companies and their workers reap the intended benefits of those agreements. E&C also supports U.S. manufacturing and jobs through its administration of the FTZ program. E&C administers a licensing program for steel and aluminum under the Census Act and uses that statistical information for public import monitoring, including supply chain details.

E&C administers the AD/CVD enforcement program as set forth by the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. E&C's trade agreements compliance authority is from Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979, which appears in the notes of 19 U.S.C. § 2171 (describing the functions of the United States Trade Representative under the Trade Act of 1974) and assigns the Secretary of Commerce "general operational responsibility for major non-agricultural international trade functions of the United States Government, including monitoring compliance with international trade agreements to which the United States is a party."

Statement of Operating Objectives

Schedule and Milestones

FY 2026-2029

- Exercise the functions of the "Secretary" and "administering authority" under U.S. AD and CVD laws within the meaning of Section 303 and Title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended;
- Work with U.S. companies and workers to ensure their full access to trade remedy laws and E&C services;
- Ensure the proper enforcement of AD/CVD laws, including the expeditious conduct of investigations, administrative reviews, new shipper reviews, changed circumstances reviews, circumvention and scope inquiries, sunset reviews, the administration of AD/CVD findings and orders, the issuance of instructions directing the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to collect duties under those findings and orders, and the administration of AD/CVD suspension agreements and other related bilateral trade agreements;
- Coordinate the formulation and implementation of U.S. AD/CVD policies and programs;
- Work with program counsel in litigation defending actions taken by the Department under the AD/CVD laws;
- Conduct negotiations with foreign manufacturers or governments to suspend AD/CVD investigations in lieu of other appropriate remedial actions and address other unfair trade practices and trade barriers, where appropriate;
- Represent U.S. commercial interests in trade and investment agreement negotiations and oversee formulation and implementation of policies related to trade agreement disciplines for customs and trade facilitation, technical barriers to trade, regulatory practices, competition, state owned enterprises, rules of origin, government procurement, export restrictions, services, and areas where agreement disciplines are being newly created;
- Monitor and ensure foreign government compliance with trade and investment agreements;
- Monitor foreign trade remedy actions and liaise with impacted U.S. exporters. In consultation with interagency partners, advocate, as appropriate, on behalf of U.S. producers and exporters;
- Administer the Steel and Aluminum Import Monitoring and Analysis programs; and

- Administer the Foreign-Trade Zones program as alternate for the Secretary of Commerce on the Foreign-Trade Zones Board and act in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Treasury's appointed Board member in most FTZ matters.

Deliverables

- In FY 2026, E&C will continue to rigorously enforce the AD/CVD trade laws. E&C anticipates a continued significant number of new AD/CVD investigations and circumvention inquiries resulting from domestic manufacturers filing petitions and requests for relief from duty evasion schemes. As such, E&C will:
 - Provide information to U.S. parties through E&C's Trade Remedy Counseling and Initiations Unit about remedies available under U.S. trade law and provide support and counseling to any party considering filing an AD or CVD petition.
 - Conduct investigations under the AD/CVD laws, as appropriate, in response to U.S. industry petitions alleging that imports are being dumped or unfairly subsidized, and that those imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the competing U.S. industry. As of May 14, 2025, E&C staff were conducting 115 AD/CVD investigations into 31 different products imported from 22 trading partners. In FY 2024, E&C initiated 114 new AD/CVD investigations. As of May 14, 2025, E&C has already initiated 62 AD/CVD investigations for FY 2025– with 4.5 months remaining in the fiscal year. The number of initiations of AD/CVD investigations, thus far into FY 2025, is on pace to match or surpass that of FY 2024, in addition to currently enforcing 736 AD/CVD orders – a historic high number.
 - Enforce 736 existing AD/CVD orders against products sold by foreign exporters at dumped prices or unfairly subsidized by their governments, of which one-third impose remedial AD or CVD duties on unfairly traded Chinese exports.
 - Where appropriate, self-initiate AD/CVD circumvention inquiries to defend existing AD/CVD orders against schemes designed to evade and undermine the effectiveness of such orders.
 - Administer eight suspension agreements, including the AD and CVD suspension agreements on white grape juice concentrate from Argentina, the AD and CVD suspension agreements on sugar from Mexico, and the AD suspension agreement on Russian uranium (including administering the import limitations in a waiver period contained in recent legislation banning imports of Russian uranium products).
 - Conduct market economy reviews for Angola and Laos, based on requests from interested parties, to determine whether these countries operate on market principles or cost or pricing structures for purposes of the application of the AD law.
 - Enhance and administer the current steel import monitoring and licensing system as well as augment a parallel system to track imports of aluminum products and provide early warning of import surges.
- In FY 2026, E&C will continue to ensure compliance with trade agreements. As such, E&C will:
 - Fulfill the Department's statutory mandate to monitor multilateral, regional, and bilateral trade agreement operations and seek foreign governments' compliance with their obligations. Through its Trade Agreements Compliance program, in FY 2024, E&C successfully closed 38 compliance cases involving 17 trading partners and initiated 68 compliance cases involving 22 trading partners in support of U.S. exporters. As of May 14, 2025, E&C successfully closed 26 compliance cases involving 18 trading partners and initiated 76 compliance cases involving 29 trading partners.

- In FY 2026, E&C will continue to administer the FTZ program. As such E&C will:
 - Process applications for new Foreign-Trade Zone activities, including new operating sites and new manufacturing activities at existing sites. As the operational arm of the U.S. FTZs program, as of May 14, 2025, E&C's FTZ staff oversaw the licensing and regulation of U.S. foreign-trade zones, including decisions addressing the creation, reorganization or expansion of seven zones, 26 applications for new or expanded production authority, and 175 additional staff-level cases. FTZs currently employ more than 550,000 American workers.
- In FY 2026, E&C will continue to monitor foreign trade remedy actions and liaise with impacted U.S. producers and exporters to ensure that our trading partners are in full compliance with their legal obligations to conduct fair and objective trade remedy proceedings. In consultation with interagency partners, E&C will continue to advocate on behalf of U.S. producers and exporters subject to foreign trade remedy proceedings. As of May 14, 2025, U.S. producers and exporters are subject to 173 foreign trade remedy proceedings affecting approximately \$9.5 billion in U.S. exports.
- In addition, E&C will engage in trade remedy technical exchanges with foreign trade remedy authorities to build consensus among foreign counterparts to address excess capacity and other distortions through the enhancement of trade remedies enforcement and promote best practices which will benefit U.S. exporters who may be the subject of foreign trade remedy cases. In FY 2024, the Trade Remedy Compliance Staff organized E&C participation in 14 multilateral or bilateral exchanges involving 15 trading partners. Through May 14, 2025, the Trade Remedy Compliance Staff organized E&C participation in six multilateral or bilateral exchanges involving fifteen trading partners.

Explanation and Justification

		2024 Enacted		2026 Estimate	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Enforcement and Compliance	Pos./BA	372	124,700	428	130,700
	FTE/Obl	340	126,405	397	130,700

E&C maintains the following programs to accomplish these and other major trade enforcement activities:

- **AD/CVD Enforcement:** E&C conducts investigations under the AD/CVD laws in response to U.S. industry petitions alleging that imports are being dumped or unfairly subsidized, and that those imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the competing U.S. industry. After examining evidence in a petition, if an AD or CVD investigation is initiated, E&C is required by law to

complete the proceeding and issue its final determination within 215 days for AD investigations or 140 days for CVD investigations (or 315 days for AD investigations and 205 for CVD investigations, if fully extended). During that time, E&C analysts and accountants must collect and examine detailed product sales and manufacturing cost information from the foreign exporters, compute preliminary dumping or subsidies rates, conduct overseas verifications to ensure the accuracy of the exporters' data, and draft comprehensive explanations of the methods and reasoning underlying their final duty rate calculations. While AD/CVD investigations vary widely in scope and complexity, E&C ensures that each proceeding is conducted in an open, transparent, and fair manner. E&C is responsible for the negotiation and administration of AD and CVD suspension agreements (agreements between Commerce and the foreign government or producers/exporters that suspend underlying AD/CVD investigations) and other bilateral agreements. Related to the AD suspension agreement on Russian uranium, E&C is responsible for administering the import limitations in a waiver period contained in 2024 legislation banning imports of Russian uranium products.

- Once an AD/CVD investigation is completed, if E&C finds that the imported products are being dumped or unfairly subsidized and the International Trade Commission independently finds that those imported products injure or threaten to injure the U.S. industry, E&C issues an order instructing U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to begin collecting remedial duty deposits on the imported merchandise. In each succeeding year, interested parties may request an administrative review of the AD/CVD order to determine the actual amount of duties to be collected to remedy the unfair trade practices. Administrative reviews of AD and CVD orders are, in effect, how E&C determines the amount of dumping or the amount of subsidization on a yearly basis. To ensure the collection of AD/CVD duties owed to the U.S. Government and to help make certain that AD/CVD laws provide the intended relief to U.S. manufacturers, farmers, and workers, E&C also works closely with CBP to help stop duty evasion by foreign exporters and their U.S. importers. Dishonest exporters and importers increasingly resort to circumvention or illegal evasion schemes to avoid or minimize the payment of AD/CVD duties. E&C is elevating its efforts to counter such activities by working in partnership with CBP, the Department of Justice, and other federal agencies to identify and address fraudulent activity, in some cases leading to fines, felony indictments, and imprisonment of offending parties.
- E&C's AD/CVD trade remedy counseling staff provide information to U.S. parties about remedies available under U.S. trade law and provide support and counseling to any party considering filing an AD or CVD petition. Information, counseling, and support are available to all U.S. businesses, workers, and industry associations that have questions about the AD/CVD laws. Trade remedy counseling staff connected with manufacturers, workers, trade associations, and their representatives in 1053 counseling sessions in FY 2024 and 274 through the second quarter of FY 2025. Through these sessions, E&C counsels U.S. industries on how to act against dumped and subsidized imports so they have a complete understanding of available trade remedies and can fully exercise their rights under the AD/CVD laws.

- Trade Agreements Compliance:** E&C fulfills the Department's statutory mandate to monitor multilateral, regional, and bilateral trade agreement operation and seek foreign governments' compliance with their obligations. E&C leads ITA efforts to identify trade barriers caused by non-compliance; pursues foreign government compliance through securing voluntary and lasting changes to laws, regulations, and procedures; and engages industry stakeholders and interagency partners to execute this mission. E&C works closely with USTR, representing the compliance mission in trade policymaking, including decisions on utilizing dispute settlement and/or other trade enforcement actions when compliance is not obtainable. E&C also evaluates whether existing trade agreement obligations are sufficient to guarantee fair treatment of U.S. companies and employs this expertise to seek strong, enforceable disciplines during U.S. trade agreement negotiations. For FY 2026, E&C will continue prioritizing compliance actions that secure/maintain trade agreement-required transparency to promote fairness and predictability in trading partner markets for U.S. exporters and redouble focus on interagency collaboration to leverage other agency engagement with foreign governments to advance compliance goals and high-standard commitments in new trade agreements.
- Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Program:** The FTZ program helps to encourage commercial activity at U.S. facilities in competition with foreign alternatives by allowing companies to use special FTZ customs procedures. Reducing costs through FTZ use can lead to more competitive U.S. operations, thereby helping to maintain U.S. activity and jobs. States and local communities also use zones as an element of their economic development efforts. E&C staff serve as the operational arm of the interagency FTZ Board, chaired by the Department of Commerce. Under the FTZ Act of 1934 (19 U.S.C. §81) and the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400), the Board licenses and regulates FTZs that are administered and operated on a local level. E&C conducts monitoring and spot checks of FTZ activity and local administration for statutory, regulatory and policy compliance. E&C is also involved in outreach to communities to enhance awareness and understanding of the FTZ program as an economic development tool. As of May 14, 2025, there were over 250 FTZs that sponsored more than 1,000 single-user locations in the United States and employed over 550,000 persons. Thus far in FY 2025, the FTZ Board processed 35 applications that included zone reorganizations, site/subzone designations, and manufacturing authority for individual companies within zones. In addition, under delegated authority, E&C's FTZ staff processed an additional 175 applications – primarily requests for site designations for individual companies.
- Steel and Aluminum Import Monitoring and Analysis:** E&C oversees a web-based steel import licensing and monitoring program, the Steel Import Monitoring and Analysis (SIMA) system, providing both government officials and the public with the earliest accurate information regarding imports of all basic steel mill products. As of May 14, 2025, there were over 6.6million steel import licenses issued by the web-based system. E&C publishes country-specific steel reports that complement the SIMA data available to the public. These country-specific steel reports provide detailed, in-depth analysis of top steel exporting and importing countries' changing patterns of steel trade. The reports are also enhanced with an interactive online steel trade monitor. These enhanced monitoring tools help the steel industry and other steel users follow the general trade patterns and better assess the impact of the displacement to traditional steel trade patterns caused by substantial increases in foreign exports. The SIMA monitor was expanded in 2021 to include the country where imported steel was originally melted and poured. This dashboard now reports this data up to the 6-digit HTS level released on a quarterly basis. These changes were made to address USG and steel industry

interest in enhanced monitoring and analysis of potential import surges and transshipment in the context of certain U.S. import programs. E&C also maintains the Aluminum Import Monitoring (AIM) system, modeled on SIMA, which also has a licensing requirement. There have been over 685,400 aluminum licenses issued since June 2021. The AIM monitor closely mirrors the SIMA system with the addition of the license data and tracks supply chain information to include the country where the aluminum was smelted and cast. In FY 2026, ITA will continue its work to enhance the AIM program including outreach to the aluminum license applicants, and industries, and publish the global aluminum trade information monitor like the steel information that is publicly available in SIMA.

- **Foreign Trade Remedy Compliance:** E&C tracks foreign government use of trade remedies, evaluating AD, CVD and safeguard laws and assisting U.S. companies facing potential obstacles in accessing export markets due to foreign trade remedy cases. E&C works with U.S. companies targeted by foreign trade remedy actions, including engaging foreign governments when circumstances warrant and, if necessary, assisting USTR in addressing such problems at the WTO. Advocacy efforts contributed to the successful termination of nine of these types of measures in FY 2024, keeping open approximately \$72.42 million in U.S. export markets.
- **Subsidies Enforcement:** E&C provides monitoring, analysis, counseling, and advocacy services to U.S. parties harmed by unfair foreign government subsidization and related practices. As directed by law, activities include: (1) coordinating U.S. CVD and multilateral subsidies enforcement efforts; (2) assisting the private sector by identifying, monitoring, and addressing, as appropriate, foreign subsidies that can be remedied under U.S. law and the WTO Subsidies Agreement; and (3) jointly with USTR, producing an annual report to Congress on subsidy monitoring and enforcement activities. Subsidies enforcement staff identified and monitored almost 1,700 foreign subsidies and government support practices, roughly half of which relate to China, addressing 10 percent of the more significant practices as of May 14, 2025. E&C works closely with USTR to coordinate the U.S. Government's response to foreign CVD investigations brought against U.S. exports, involving outreach to all relevant federal, state, and local government agencies that administer alleged U.S. subsidy programs.
- **Economic Analysis and Market Economy Reviews:** E&C conducts market economy reviews to assess whether output decisions and costs in U.S. trading partner countries reflect free-forming demand and supply conditions or are subject to government intervention. E&C is guided by six statutory criteria in making determinations on whether a country is a non-market economy, including the degree to which U.S. trading partners can freely convert their currencies, set wage rates, and receive foreign direct investment or form joint ventures. Also included in these market economy reviews is an assessment of the degree to which governments own and control the means of production and influence price and output decisions through government control, as well as other factors the Department deems to be relevant for such assessments. A non-market economy (NME) country designation by the Department means that such countries do not operate on market principles, so that sales of merchandise in such

countries do not reflect the fair value of the merchandise; therefore, for purposes of AD cases, such countries are subject to NME methodology when calculating AD duties.

- **Commerce's Trade Policy Staff Committee Secretariat:** E&C administers the Commerce Trade Policy Staff Committee (CTPSC) Secretariat, serving as the primary vehicle for the Department to convey its official view on interagency trade policy matters. The CTPSC Secretariat is the first line for consultation and interagency consensus building as part of the United States Government trade policy decision-making process led by USTR. As of May 14, 2025, the CTPSC Secretariat administered 63 formal TPSC document review and clearance tasks that required collaboration across all Department bureaus (e.g., BIS, NIST, NTIA, NOAA, USPTO) that engage in trade policy. The CTPSC Secretariat also serves as the Department's lead coordinator for interagency consensus building when the Department's equities arise on trade matters concerning the United Nations and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and collaborated with the interagency group on 36 tasks thus far in FY 2025.

E&C statutory authority includes:

- Tariff Act of 1930, as amended
- Trade Act of 1974, as amended
- Uruguay Round Agreements Act
- U.S. – Mexico – Canada Agreement Implementation Act
- Foreign-Trade Zones Act of 1934, as amended

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2026**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2024 Enacted		2026 Estimate		Increase/Decrease	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Enforcement and Compliance	Pos./BA	372	124,700	428	130,700	56	6,000
	FTE/Obl.	340	124,700	397	130,700	57	4,295

Increase AD/CVD Enforcement (+\$6,000,000 and +57 FTE/56 Positions) – This request provides funding to increase staff in the existing AD/CVD Enforcement Offices and E&C's Office of Accounting. Six additional staff will be added to the Office of Accounting to examine the complex cost of production issues that arise in antidumping duty cases. Twenty-four additional staff will be allocated across the existing AD/CVD Enforcement Offices to review proceedings and address novel and complex issues (such as transnational subsidies).

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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Global Markets

Goal Statement

Global Markets (GM) supports job creation for American workers and advances U.S. economic and national security priorities by promoting U.S. exports, attracting inward investment, and ensuring reciprocity and fairness for U.S. companies and industries worldwide.

Program Description

GM is the U.S. Government's export and investment agency dedicated to promoting and protecting American exports and business interests around the world. The GM statutory mission positions the organization at the core of U.S. economic and security priorities. GM advances these priorities by protecting and promoting U.S. business interests abroad, attracting and retaining investment into the United States, and facilitating the export of U.S. goods and services.

GM's focuses its organizational expertise on pursuing U.S. transactions and deals for American companies in foreign markets. GM furthers both the commercial and geostrategic interests of the United States by ensuring access to markets and materials our domestic industries need to outcompete strategic adversaries such as the People's Republic of China (PRC). GM priority areas include winning critical infrastructure projects (transportation, energy, mining); supporting U.S. foreign mining and critical minerals investments to strengthen U.S. supply chain resilience; promoting U.S. defense sales, and countering adversaries in sectors with a national security nexus; advancing U.S. energy security by winning oil, gas, and LNG projects to boost demand for U.S. energy and reduce allies' dependence on foreign adversaries; and furthering U.S. strategic technology leadership by countering the efforts of foreign state-owned enterprises and corporations seeking to dominate foreign markets and undermine U.S. economic interests and influence.

GM's statutory mission and historic accomplishments are fully aligned with the President's America First Trade Policy agenda. With specialized skillsets and expertise in foreign and domestic locations, the organization is poised to support the President's America First Trade Policy agenda. Specifically, GM's trade experts and commercial diplomats successfully address unfair and unbalanced trade policies and practices abroad. This inherently governmental function has resulted in hundreds of trade barriers reduced, removed, and prevented, protecting thousands of American jobs. GM is known to be a trusted and reliable private sector partner dedicated to helping American companies achieve their global business objectives as well as advancing the nation's economic and security goals and interests abroad.

Operationally, GM will continue to utilize cross-cutting ITA-wide global teams of international, domestic, and headquarters specialists whose portfolios focus on specific industries and markets. Leveraging all four (4) of its program areas, GM assists companies of all sizes to identify opportunities and develop strategies for successful market entry or expansion in countries around the globe. GM convenes foreign governments and U.S. industry in government-to-government and public/private dialogues to find solutions to market access barriers and facilitate learning and best practice sharing on emerging commercial issues and opportunities. GM staff also conducts advocacy on behalf of U.S. firms, providing official support for U.S. companies bidding on foreign government contracts. In addition, GM strategically attracts Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into the United States to further strengthen our economic climate and supply chains and support continued job growth.

GM is organized into the following four (4) programs to accomplish its Goals, Objectives, and other mission critical activities:

1. **The Foreign Commercial Service (FCS)** focuses on:

- Commercial Diplomacy by working directly with foreign governments to address trade barriers and unfair trade policies on behalf of U.S. business and industry. The FCS, in unison with the broader U.S. interagency community, strives to achieve official host government actions and to advance the United States' commercial and national security interests.
- Export Promotion by identifying business opportunities globally, introducing more American companies to foreign markets by identifying vetted buyers and partners, providing timely market intelligence, and advancing U.S. businesses at major international industry and trade events.

FCS is comprised of Foreign Service Officers (FSOs), Locally Employed Staff (LES), and headquarters-based country and regional experts. GM's FSOs and LES are positioned at various U.S. Embassies and Consulates. FCS advances U.S. commercial interests, resolves disputes with foreign government officials, clarifies local regulations and standards, identifies opportunities for U.S. exports, and counsels companies on the best strategies to succeed in overseas markets. GM international staff collaborate with U.S. businesses and trade associations, other Department of Commerce units, and U.S. embassies to investigate transactional problems or market access barriers that could disrupt a U.S. company's access to foreign markets. GM works to resolve trade problems before companies have to resort to lengthy, formal dispute settlement procedures. GM international field staff assists U.S. companies in determining their rights under U.S. trade agreements and resolving market access barriers on their own. In addition, GM's headquarters-based country and regional experts provide technical knowledge and issue expertise needed for addressing and resolving trade issues through formal and informal bilateral and regional discussions. GM's FCS Regional Offices initiate a variety of public-private programs to promote pro-growth policies in foreign markets and pre-empt potential trade barriers. GM operates such programs through government-to-government and public/private dialogues seeking to improve the overall level of U.S. trade.

2. **The U.S. Commercial Service**, also known as the U.S. Field, focuses on promoting U.S. exports by connecting U.S. companies to foreign markets and buyers. The U.S. Field is a network of trade specialists serving in U.S. Export Assistance Centers (USEACs) across the United States. Many U.S. companies do not possess international business contacts and expertise in critically important functional areas, such as marketing, global logistics, international strategy development and export promotion. U.S. Field trade specialists help identify opportunities for U.S. exporters, develop international marketing strategies, find partners, help U.S. businesses overcome a range of exporting hurdles, clarify foreign regulations and standards, provide support to clients who have business disputes abroad or encounter foreign market barriers, and counsel U.S. companies on the best strategies to succeed in overseas markets. The U.S. Field works with FCS to create customized services for U.S. companies to better understand and identify export market opportunities and connect those companies directly to buyers. The U.S. Field plays a primary role in educating U.S. firms that may not be aware of their rights, obligations, and opportunities in foreign markets or of the assistance ITA can provide in resolving their trade problems. Working with other ITA programs, the U.S. Field organizes educational outreach programs to U.S. businesses and industry associations across the country, enabling U.S. companies to compete more effectively in the global marketplace. To directly support rural exporters, the U.S. Field operates the National Rural Export Centers to provide customized support and research to help those businesses grow their business globally.

3. **The Advocacy Center** leads the federal government's commercial advocacy effort for U.S. companies bidding on foreign government procurement and project opportunities. GM's advocacy efforts level the playing field on behalf of U.S. business interests as they compete against foreign firms. The Advocacy Center currently has a pipeline of 1,200 active cases with potential U.S. export content value of \$1.2 trillion. Sectors with the greatest number of active cases include aerospace and defense, energy, safety and security, and information and communications technology (ICT). Countries with the highest expected U.S. export content for active cases include China, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, India, Vietnam, Turkey, Guyana, and the UAE. Competition with U.S. strategic adversaries is fierce and often unfair. Nearly 30% of active cases involve direct competition from the PRC's State-owned Enterprises and state-backed corporations.

The Advocacy Center is the primary interagency coordinator across 14 different agencies to execute a "whole of government" approach to win business overseas. That Advocacy Center leads defense advocacy campaigns on behalf of U.S. exporters and as the Chair of the Defense Advocacy Working Group (DAWG). The Strategic Transactions Advocacy Trial (STAT) program is extending official advocacy earlier in project lifecycles to U.S. investments and concessions. The Advocacy Center includes a U.S. field component that manages cases and focuses on outreach to the U.S. exporting community. Additionally, the Advocacy Center's Liaisons at Multilateral Development Banks (the World Bank and the four other regional development banks) helps counter the PRC at the Banks and recruit more U.S. companies to bid on Bank projects.

4. **SelectUSA** focuses on attracting FDI into the United States by promoting the U.S. as the world's prime investment destination further stimulating U.S. economic growth and prosperity, creating highly compensated jobs, spurring innovation, and driving exports. To strengthen federal inward investment promotion efforts, SelectUSA coordinates investment-related resources across more than 20 federal agencies and operates as a partner to state and local economic development efforts to promote the United States as the best market for investment in the world and addresses business climate concerns that may impede investment. SelectUSA serves as an information clearinghouse for the global investment community, an ombudsman for investors, and an advocate for U.S. cities, states, tribes, and regions. The SelectUSA program leverages the resources of GM's international field and the U.S. Department of State around the world to promote inward investment into the United States. With the cooperation of U.S. commercial and economic teams overseas, coordinated global teams actively work with current and potential investors, U.S. economic development organizations, service providers, foreign governments, and multiplier organizations to facilitate investment and create U.S. jobs.

GM statutory authority and other relevant links:

- [Basic authorities for GM \(15 U.S.C. §4721\)](#)
- [Advocacy \(15 U.S.C. §634c\)](#)
- [Increasing the Volume of Exports by Small Business \(15 U.S.C. §649\)](#)

Statement of Operating Objectives

Ensuring U.S. economic security and job creation through the promotion of U.S. exports and inward foreign investment are critical factors for a safe, strong, and prosperous America. GM remains focused on its core mission of 1) connecting U.S. companies to global business opportunities, distribution channels, and decision-makers 2) facilitating job-supporting direct investments into the United States, 3) advancing U.S. commercial interests and leveling the playing field for American businesses and workers by addressing market barriers and unfair trading practices, 4) advocating for U.S. businesses in foreign government procurements, and 5) modernizing GM to deliver exceptional customer experience. The previous few years have ushered in global realities and transformations that have increasingly focused GM on defending economic security, tackling supply chain vulnerabilities, and addressing emerging technology standards. Largely due to its unique expertise, global networks, and deep understanding of foreign and domestic business environments, GM is positioned to address these challenges. In addition, GM will continue assisting U.S. states and localities to attract high-impact, job-creating inward investment.

Schedule and Milestones

FY 2026–2030

- Prioritize economic security as an extension of national security by working with regulatory agencies and government ministries to promote fair and transparent trade practices and create a level playing field for American businesses.
- Broaden and strengthen economic engagements with allies and partners in the production and processing of critical and strategic materials and supplies and leverage existing multilateral and bilateral frameworks to help American companies and industries establish new and resilient supply chains with U.S. geopolitical allies, advance cooperation in strategic sectors, including the

digital economy, energy, advanced manufacturing, critical minerals, and semiconductors, and support reconstruction of post-war countries.

- Lead U.S. government FDI attraction efforts to capture job creating business investment. GMs' SelectUSA program will focus on conducting proactive business development for FDI deals into the United States aligned with Administration strategic policies and goals, accelerate FDI deal timelines by efficiently connecting potential investors to U.S. economic development organizations (EDOs), and removing barriers to foreign direct investment.
- Defend U.S. business interests against foreign malign influence, anticompetitive and predatory foreign behavior, unfair trade practices, and state-sponsored entities through official Advocacy on specific projects and other commercial diplomacy efforts.
- Promote U.S. leadership in energy through events and initiatives including GM Asia's Innovative Technologies for Urban Infrastructure Development Mission and the Small Modular Reactor (SMR) Public-Private Program (PPP) and SMR Cooperative Work Program (CWP), GM Europe's Allies for Critical Technology, and GM Western Hemisphere's Southern Caribbean Oil and Gas Corridor initiative, and the Energy Technologies Export Promotion Program for the Southern Cone.
- Continue to expand GM cooperation with DOD, particularly the combatant commands, and establish defense partnerships with allies and partner countries that deepen security relationships, foster cooperation in advanced technology, and promote the acquisition of U.S. military equipment to counter malign country influences.
- Promote trade and investment including high quality business-to-business and business-to-government deals in targeted countries and sectors that will have an outsized impact on America's security and prosperity for years to come in areas such as critical minerals, infrastructure, digital technologies, energy, and space commerce.
- Lead U.S. government advocacy efforts for U.S. companies bidding on foreign government contracts. GM's Advocacy Center will focus on areas critical to U.S. geostrategic interests such as critical infrastructure, energy, defense and supply chain resilience with an underlying emphasis on countering strategic adversaries.
- Leverage Multilateral Development Banks (MDB) liaisons to counter the PRC at the MDBs and recruit more U.S. companies to bid on Bank projects—many of which are of great commercial and geostrategic interest to the United States.
- Engage with federal trade agencies and state international development organizations to coordinate trade promotion activities across federal, state, and local governments, including Interagency Trade Officer Training to improve service delivery and to enhance coordination among federal, state, and local international trade professionals. *
- Manage the President's Export Council to ensure stakeholder input into the export promotion strategic planning process. *

Deliverables

- Level the playing field and counter malign influence, positioning U.S. companies for success globally and help generate Commercial Diplomacy and Advocacy successes.

* Related to the transfer of TPCC to GM.

- Deliver high dollar value deals for U.S. exporters through U.S. government Advocacy and commercial diplomacy. Address persistent trade deficits and drive reciprocal access for U.S. companies by addressing barriers to trade and ensuring fair and reciprocal market access for U.S. products. Deliver effective agreements to advance this goal.
- Provide companies with in-depth, customized, and actionable market intelligence, vetted foreign business contacts, and the diplomatic support needed to penetrate foreign markets and grow U.S. exports and support American jobs.
- Assist U.S. economic development organizations and investment clients to increase foreign direct investment in U.S. localities and help generate high-impact, job-creating investment deals and facilitate FDI deal announcements into the United States supporting U.S. jobs and strengthening domestic industry and critical supply chains.
- Leverage top global trade shows to promote U.S. exports, attract FDI to the United States, and counter increased Chinese presence in strategic technologies.
- Generate Country Commercial Guides and Market Intelligence Articles to educate and help guide U.S. exporters.
- Hold two President's Export Council meetings each fiscal year. *
- Develop and publish the National Export Strategy. *
- Host the following major events:
 - TradeWinds: a large, multi-market Trade Mission/Conference;
 - Discover Global Markets: a U.S.-based conference focused on market opportunities in the selected TradeWinds region for the year; and
 - SelectUSA Investment Summit and roadshows: The largest U.S. investment promotion event connecting foreign investors to U.S. localities.

Explanation and Justification

		2024 Enacted		2026 Estimate	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Global Markets	Pos./BA	1,323	372,491	814	178,281
	FTE/Obl	678	373,165	313	178,281

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2026**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2024 Enacted		2026 Estimate		Increase/Decrease	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Global Markets	Pos/BA	1,323	372,491	814	178,281	(509)	(194,210)
	FTE/Obl.	678	373,165	313	178,281	(365)	(194,884)

Realign Export Promotion and Trade Barrier Efforts (-\$194,210,000 and -365 FTE/-509) Positions) – ITA will scale Global Markets (GM) export promotion and trade efforts to become more effective and efficient while advancing the America First Trade Policy and continuing its leadership role in ensuring reciprocity and fairness for U.S. companies and industries worldwide.

The Trump Administration will address trade policy as a critical component to national security and to reduce our Nation's dependence on other countries to meet our key security needs. This requires a GM unit that is not only properly configured to counter China's malign market influence across the globe but is able to engage in constructive economic statecraft with countries that present an opportunity to further our economic and national security, or to access or secure critical minerals, rare earth elements, strategic natural resources, vital energy sources, or otherwise buttress the American economy from supply chain shocks in crucial sectors.

GM will realign its worldwide footprint with key geostrategic and national security interests and with the Administration's priorities. GM's current posture on export promotion will also be realigned to increasingly promote foreign investment through the United States Investment Accelerator. As stated in the Executive Order establishing the Accelerator, "it is in the interest of the American people that the Federal Government dramatically expand its assistance to companies seeking to invest and build in the United States." Under the Trump Administration, GM will turn its organizational expertise to this very task: pursuing not just U.S. transactions and deals for American companies in foreign markets but bringing foreign investment back home to catalyze a new American Golden Age. To achieve long-term sustainability, GM will restructure its domestic and international footprint and re-prioritize its mission and performance matrixes resulting in advancement of the nation's highest priority export promotion and trade barrier efforts as

supported by our resource allocation models and other strategic inputs. ITA will focus its support on the highest impact markets for both export promotion and advancing national security interests. ITA will continue its Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) research and attraction support efforts with a more strategic focus of larger investments.

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International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Executive Direction and Administration

Goal Statement

Executive Direction and Administration (ExAd) guides and supports both enforcement of and compliance with U.S. trade laws, U.S. trade and investment expansion, and industry and trade expertise to drive policy and rules for trade and investment to enable U.S. businesses to compete internationally. ExAd accomplishes this through executive leadership; strategic planning to ensure efficient and effective allocation of resources; and the integration and coordination of policy and operations across the International Trade Administration (ITA) business units.

Program Description

Funding from this Activity supports ITA's Industry and Analysis, Global Markets, and Enforcement and Compliance business units, in their areas of responsibility, in direct support of ITA's mission to create prosperity by strengthening the international competitiveness of U.S. industry, promoting trade and investment, ensuring fair trade and compliance with trade laws and agreements, and fostering economic growth and prosperity through global trade.

ExAd provides the critical role of integrating the operations of ITA business units in the areas of strategic direction, policy, finance, administration, and information technology. ExAd develops, leads, and guides actions that are critical to the effectiveness and efficiency of ITA in the delivery of core missions and accountability to the public which include:

- Strategic management – ensuring policy, planning, and operational resources across ITA most effectively and efficiently meet the needs of U.S. business and the American economy, especially with respect to trade enforcement and compliance.

- Operational integration – strengthening the ITA business model in a manner that ensures customers can access and efficiently receive the full value of information and services across business units.
- Digital transformation – growing the capacity of ITA to deliver digitally to customers more timely and better information and services to improve the success of U.S. business competing internationally on a level playing field.
- Information Technology (IT) modernization – integrating best-of-class information technology to reduce operational costs and facilitate improved customer service delivery.
- Data services - enables strategic use of Federal data for mission, service, and the public good by practicing ethical governance, conscious design, and a learning culture.
- Cybersecurity – ensuring the protection of mission-critical information and systems within a disperse, worldwide operations network.
- ExAd accomplishes its activities primarily through federal staff and contract support. Contract support provides specialized expertise for critical activities, particularly for information technology in areas such as application development, infrastructure operations, IT governance, digital services, information security, and help desk support. Contract costs are shared costs supported by all business units. Resources in FY 2026 will primarily continue to fund the necessary federal staff providing inherently governmental services and support to business units on core functions such as finance, travel, legislative affairs, human resources, and workplace planning and management, as well as services and support that are delivered at a lower cost than contractors including employee training and development strategy, strategic planning, and digital operations.

Statement of Operating Objectives

Schedule and Milestones

FY 2026-2030

Office of the Under Secretary:

- Provide direction and leadership in implementing the President's trade and investment priorities, including:
 - Presidential Memorandum on America First Trade Policy
 - Presidential Memorandum on America First Investment Policy
 - Presidential Memorandum on Reciprocal Trade and Tariffs
 - Executive Order on Regulating Imports with a Reciprocal Tariff to Rectify Trade Practices that Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits
 - Executive Order on Restoring America's Maritime Dominance
 - Presidential Proclamation on the Review of Proposed United States Steel Corporation Acquisition

Office of the Chief Financial and Administrative Officer (OCFAO)

- Implement an ITA-wide workforce focused on mission execution by assisting leadership and hiring managers to better plan and be prepared to make well-informed decisions regarding human capital needs.
- Enhance knowledge management ITA-wide to capture feedback that aligns with organizational priorities.

- Mature Technology Business Management (TBM) program to enable transparency of IT spend in alignment with mission programs, providing ITA with a more accurate and detailed understanding of agency's IT costs as well as better informed decisions regarding future investments.

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

- Mature the Agile IT delivery framework that incorporates DevSecOps² practices to accelerate value-driven technology capabilities delivery with continuous authority to operate, driving a mission-enabling and efficiency-driven decision-making process.
- Enhance user authentication and transactional processing capabilities for faster, higher quality and more secure digital interactions.
- Complete integration of artificial intelligence capabilities for digital experiences to enhance the cost-effective, predictive analytics of trade data, efficient identification of customer needs and effective dynamic response.
- Mature data skills and data literacy deliverables as identified in [the Federal Data Strategy \(FDS\) 2021 Action Plan](#) to achieve the 2030 Vision of the FDS (<https://strategy.data.gov/>).

Deliverables

Office of the Under Secretary:

- Support the America First Trade Policy by delivering on trade policies that promote investment and productivity, enhance the Nation's industrial and technological advantages, and defend U.S. economic and national security while benefiting American workers, manufacturers, farmers, ranchers, entrepreneurs, and businesses.

Office of the Chief Financial and Administrative Officer

- Deliver a workforce plan that offers tools to assist hiring managers to plan for attrition and for new workforce needs.
- Provide the tools necessary for hiring managers to choose the appropriate job occupational series, grades, and the right skill set for employees in the various ITA mission critical occupations.
- Develop a plan for training and onboarding new hires.

² DevSecOps stands for development, security, and operations. It's an approach to culture, automation, and platform design that integrates security as a shared responsibility throughout the entire IT lifecycle.

- Publish management dashboards that tie Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) data to mission outcomes, allowing for data driven decision making around program priorities and resource allocation.

Office of the Chief Information Officer

- Sustain compliance with FISMA (Federal Information Security Modernization Act) and advance ITA cybersecurity posture to Zero Trust in accordance with Executive Order 14028: Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity.
- Achieve compliance with Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA)/Megabyte as evidenced by the implementation of centralized management of IT hardware acquisition and software licensing and management of end-point user computing lifecycle, as well as accurate hardware and software inventory data list and standard operating procedures for data accuracy.
- Assist unified user experience with integrated digital customer experience and employee experience in development and delivery of all products and services.
- Establish AI Governance Framework for supporting Executive Order 13859: maintaining American leadership in artificial intelligence.
- Provide an open data analytics portal enabling Small and Medium Businesses (SMBs), researchers, citizen data scientists, and other stakeholders the ability to interrogate trade data for their own tailored insights.

Explanation and Justification

		2024 Enacted		2026 Estimate	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Executive Direction/Administration	Pos./BA	111	27,412	116	26,622
	FTE/Obl	103	27,593	104	26,622

The ExAd budget is organized into three main units:

- Office of the Under Secretary (OUS)
- The Office of the Chief Financial and Administrative Officer (OCFAO)
- Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Office of the Under Secretary (OUS): The OUS plans, determines, and coordinates policy, directs the programs, and is responsible for all activities of ITA. The Under Secretary coordinates all issues concerning trade promotion, commercial policy, market access, agreements, trade law enforcement, import administration, domestic, and international competitiveness. OUS also includes the following offices:

- **Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs (OLIA):** This office serves as the primary liaison for ITA with the members and staff of Congress. The office is responsible for the planning, direction, and coordination of legislative programs that are of immediate concern to the Office of the Under Secretary. Informs legislative and intergovernmental stakeholders about ITA services and activities resulting in increased U.S. exports and foreign market access, current international trade and investment matters and export opportunities; and advises on new trade-and-investment-related legislative initiatives.
- **Office of Public Affairs (OPA):** This office advises on issues that may be of interest to the public on international trade matters; communicates to the public the ITA mission while promoting the Administration's trade agenda; responds to inquiries directed to OPA concerning public affairs and information service matters; provides oversight for publications programs.

Deputy Under Secretary for International Trade Office (DUS): The DUS is responsible for the day-to-day management of ITA and represents ITA within and outside the Department at major meetings and fora. The Office of the Deputy Under Secretary includes:

- **Office of the Chief Financial and Administrative Officer (OCFAO):** Provides financial and administrative support to ITA. OCFAO also includes the following offices:
 - **Human Capital:** This office plans and evaluates ITA's strategic human capital and workforce planning needs for ITA by performing people data analytics and HR policy research for improvement of programmatic work. The office serves as a conduit for HR activities and support performed by the HR shared services provider to ensure seamless delivery of services to its workforce. Support includes consultative and advisory services advocating on behalf of executives (political and non-political), managers and employees on all HR operational services. It leads and coordinates programs and initiatives that support outreach and hiring, employee recognition and engagement, Employee Viewpoint Survey analytics, and development by enhancing technical and non-technical skills to meet mission, organizational, and employee performance goals.
 - **Management Operations:** This office manages ITA -wide program support and technical services. The office conducts organizational and functional management analysis studies; develops policies for the international and domestic travel program; administers organizational and administrative directives, organizational charts, Departmental symbols and logos, energy, correspondence; leads ITA's global personal property management and fleet program; manages ITA's purchase card program, travel cards and passport/visa program; oversees facilities and space management, acquisition, transit benefits and parking programs, federal register; and manages the ITA-wide personal property annual inventories, and the OMB A-11 fleet budget projections and the annual fleet management plan. This office also serves as the ITA liaison

to the Department's Acquisition Services Office and the Office of Financial Reporting, Internal Controls and Travel, Office of Facilities and Environmental Quality, as well as external agencies such as the Department of Transportation, Department of State, and the General Services Administration.

- **Budget & Finance:** This office formulates, presents, and executes the ITA budget; administers financial and budgetary controls; provides accounting services and maintains ITA's integrated accounting system, including financial reporting and financial internal controls; prepares budget and accounting reports; and prepares formal financial statements. This office assures the availability, quality, and cost effectiveness of centrally provided administrative services.
 - **Organizational Excellence and Strategic Delivery (OESD):** This office plans and manages ITA's organizational excellence strategies, including customer and employee experience (CX/EX), knowledge management, organizational development, change management, and evidence-based reporting. Specifically for CX, this office develops service blueprints for high priority services, quarterly reporting for High Impact Service Provider (HISP) services and targeted annual improvements, Voice of Customer (VOC) quarterly reporting and execution on performance recommendations, CX training and communications, and annual CX maturity assessments. Further, this office leads on all performance activities in the Federal Performance Framework, including Agency Priority Goals, the Annual Performance Plan and Report, Annual Strategic Review, HISP requirements, evidence-based evaluations, IT investment policy and digital service modernization, and coordination on the Department of Commerce Strategic Plan. OESD also has oversight of electronic records management at ITA and implementation of a Modern Records Management Program to enable compliance with DOC requirements, the Federal Records Act, organizational forms management, and all National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) requirements.
- **Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO):** Enables ITA to fulfill its mission through the innovative use of technology and is responsible for managing the disciplined capital planning and investment controls necessary to acquire, use, maintain, and dispose of information technology. OCIO includes the following functional areas:
 - **Enterprise Architecture:** Conducting enterprise analysis, design, planning, and implementation, using a comprehensive approach, for the successful development and execution of strategy in accordance with Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA). Applies architecture principles and practices to guide organizations through the business, information, process, and technology changes necessary to execute their strategies.
 - **Customer Success:** Ensures that ITA technology consumers and businesses attain the maximum value and support from IT services and investments, through 24/7 technical support to ITA employees via the Customer Support Center (CSC), change management, training, and user adoption.
 - **Products Delivery:** Provides products development/configuration services to include business requirements, user experience, solution design and development, testing, and quality assurance. Delivers information solutions to support interoperability and information accessibility. Provides operations and maintenance for all application products and services.

- **Operations:** Provides consistent and thorough enterprise-wide communications, secure, resilient, and highly available infrastructure, as well as access to applications, data, and technology platforms.
 - **Information Security and Risk Management:** Protects the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information and information systems as well as secure infrastructure at ITA. This includes real-time network operations monitoring, cybersecurity operations monitoring and Privacy Assessments.
 - **Policy & Strategic Planning:** Strategically harmonize business operations and IT operations so both collaboratively keep the joint (train) running and make sure it's running as well as possible. Establishes IT policies, provides governance framework and oversight of ITA IT investments, monitors performance of IT investments in accordance with FITARA.
- Data Services:** Implements Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act and manages the Data services program and systems that enable ITA to leverage data as a strategic asset.

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2026**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2024 Enacted		2026 Estimate		Increase/Decrease	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Executive Direction and Administration	Pos/BA	111	27,412	116	26,622	5	(790)
	FTE/Obl.	103	27,593	104	26,622	1	(971)

Realign Trade Promotion Activities (-\$790,000, 1 FTE/5 Positions) – This request will reduce personnel and other services costs of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Council (TPCC) office from Executive Direction and Administration (ExAd) and realign it to Global Markets (GM).

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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED LANGUAGE CHANGES**

FY 2026

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses for international trade activities of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, to carry out activities associated with facilitating, attracting, and retaining business investment in the United States, to carry out activities associated with title VI of division BB of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117-328), and for engaging in trade promotional activities abroad, including expenses of grants and cooperative agreements for the purpose of promoting exports of United States firms, without regard to sections 3702 and 3703 of title 44, United States Code; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas and employees temporarily posted overseas; travel and transportation of employees of the International Trade Administration between two points abroad, without regard to section 40118 of title 49, United States Code; employment of citizens of the United States and aliens by contract for services; recognizing contributions to export expansion pursuant to Executive Order 10978; rental of space abroad for periods not exceeding 10 years, and expenses of alteration, repair, or improvement; purchase or construction of temporary demountable exhibition structures for use abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28, United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign countries; not to exceed \$294,300 for official representation expenses abroad; purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use abroad, not to exceed \$65,000 per vehicle; not to exceed \$350,000 for purchase of armored vehicles without regard to the general purchase price limitations; obtaining insurance on official motor vehicles; and rental of tie lines, \$440,000,000, of which \$85,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That \$20,000,000 is to be derived from fees to be retained and used by the International Trade Administration, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That, of amounts provided under this heading, not less than \$16,400,000 shall be for China antidumping and countervailing duty enforcement and compliance activities: Provided further, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2455(f) and 2458(c)) shall apply in carrying out these activities; and that for the purpose of this Act, contributions under the provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 shall include payment for assessments for services provided as part of these activities.

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**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE AND CODE CITATION**

FY 2026

1. "For necessary expenses for international trade activities of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, to carry out activities associated with facilitating, attracting, and retaining business investment in the United States, and for engaging in trade promotional activities abroad, including expenses of grants and cooperative agreements for the purpose of promoting exports of United States firms,

13 U.S.C. 301(a) and 305	19 U.S.C. 81a et seq.	19 U.S.C. 2354	22 U.S.C. 4723a
15 U.S.C. 141 et seq.	19 U.S.C. 1318 and 1502(a)	19 U.S.C. 2411 et seq.	22 U.S.C. 5462
15 U.S.C. 649b-649d	19 U.S.C. 1339(b)	19 U.S.C. 2451 sec. 411	22 U.S.C. 5812(b)
15 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.	19 U.S.C. 1514-1516	19 U.S.C. 3201 nt.	22 U.S.C. 5821
15 U.S.C. 1501 et seq. and 15 U.S.C. 172 et seq.	19 U.S.C. 1592A(b)	19 U.S.C. 3538(b), (c), and (d)	22 U.S.C. 5823(b)
15 U.S.C. 1512 et seq.	19 U.S.C. 1617	19 U.S.C. 3571(a), (b), (c), (e), and (f), and 3572(d)	22 U.S.C. 5824
15 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.	19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.	19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(3)(C)	22 U.S.C. 5872
15 U.S.C. 4011 et seq.	19 U.S.C. 1673 et seq.	19 U.S.C. 3802(c)(3)	26 U.S.C. 4221 and 19 U.S.C. 1309
15 U.S.C. 4721 and 22 U.S.C. 262s-2	19 U.S.C. 1677k and 1677n	22 U.S.C. 262s-2 nt.	28 U.S.C. 2631 et seq.
15 U.S.C. 4723	19 U.S.C. 1862	22 U.S.C. 1471 nt.	42 U.S.C. 6951 et seq.
15 U.S.C. 4725	19 U.S.C. 2031	22 U.S.C. 2351(b)(1)	46 U.S.C. 1122b
15 U.S.C. 4726	19 U.S.C. 2114 and 2155	22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.	50 U.S.C. 98-98h
15 U.S.C. 4727	19 U.S.C. 2114b	22 U.S.C. 2651 et seq.	50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.
15 U.S.C. 4728	19 U.S.C. 2171 nt.	22 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.	E. O. 10978
15 U.S.C. 4729	19 U.S.C. 2252(h)(3)(A)	22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.	

13 U.S.C. 301(a) and (305) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to collect, compile, and publish real-time, detailed, steel imports statistics pertaining to, and acquired through, the steel licensing program called the Steel Import Monitoring and Analysis (SIMA) System, as well as the authority to make such rules, regulations, and orders necessary to administer the program.

15 U.S.C. 141 et seq. provides for the formation, regulation and termination of China Trade Act corporations.

15 U.S.C. 649b-649d authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to award grants (including contracts and cooperative agreements) to encourage the development and implementation of small business international marketing programs.

15 U.S.C. 1151 et seq. provides for the Department of Commerce to serve as a clearinghouse for technical information, as is necessary for the preparation and dissemination of business and international economic information.

15 U.S.C. 1501 et seq. and 15 U.S.C. 172 et seq. provide the basic authority for performance of those functions and activities of ITA which promote an improved trade posture for United States industry.

15 U.S.C. 4001 et seq. provides for the development and promotion of U.S. export trading companies and associations.

15 U.S.C. 4011 et seq. authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to promote and encourage export trade, the Secretary may issue certificates of review and advise and assist any person with respect to applying for certificates of review.

15 U.S.C. 4721 and 22 U.S.C. 262s-2 provides the basic authorities for the GM-United States and Foreign Commercial Service.

15 U.S.C. 4723 provides the basic authorities for the Market Development Cooperator Program.

15 U.S.C. 4723a authorizes United States Commercial Centers in Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

15 U.S.C. 4724 provides for Department of Commerce support of Trade Shows.

15 U.S.C. 4725 provides for the United States and Foreign Commercial Service Pacific Rim Initiative.

15 U.S.C. 4726 provides for the Indian Tribes Export Program.

15 U.S.C. 4727 establishes the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee.

15 U.S.C. 4728 authorizes Department of Commerce environmental trade promotion activities.

15 U.S.C. 4729 provides for a Department of Commerce report on export policy.

19 U.S.C. 81a et seq. establishes the Foreign-Trade Zones Board and designates the Secretary of Commerce as chairman and executive officer of the Board.

19 U.S.C. 1318 and 1502(a) relates to antidumping and countervailing duty investigations and the assessment of duties.

19 U.S.C. 1339(b) relates to technical assistance to eligible small businesses as to the antidumping and countervailing duty laws.

19 U.S.C. 1514-1516 [and section 5(a)(1)(D) of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979] relate to any protest, petition, or notice of desire to contest described in section 1002(b)(1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979.

19 U.S.C. 1592A(b) relates to providing advice to the President or his or her designee regarding a listing of countries in which illegal activities have occurred regarding transshipped textiles or apparel products.

19 U.S.C. 1617 relates to any compromise of a claim for antidumping or countervailing duties upon recommendation by the Department of Commerce's General Counsel.

19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq. authorizes the investigation as to whether a foreign government has paid or pays a subsidy upon the manufacture, production, or export of merchandise imported into the United States, and if the International Trade Commission finds requisite injury, requires the determination and imposition of countervailing duties upon such merchandise. This section applies to merchandise from countries covered by the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures or from countries which have assumed obligations similar to those contained in the Agreement.

19 U.S.C. 1673 et seq. authorizes the investigations as to whether foreign merchandise is, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value and if the International Trade Commission finds requisite injury, requires the determination and imposition of antidumping duties upon such merchandise.

19 U.S.C. 1677k and 1677n relate to actions by the "administering authority" or the Department of Commerce concerning third-country dumping.

19 U.S.C. 1862 with respect to consultations *with* the Bureau of Industry and Security regarding the development of recommendations on proposed remedies if there is a finding of threat to impair the national security, and regarding implementation issues, including consultation prior to discussions with foreign governments on implementations issues.

19 U.S. C. 2031 provides the authority to promulgate rules and regulations pertaining thereto under the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (19 U. S. C. 2001 et seq.).

19 U.S.C. 2114 and 2155 authorizes the President to organize through the U.S. Trade Representative and the Secretaries of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, the Treasury, or other executive departments, as appropriate, general policy advisory committees composed of representatives of all industry, labor, agricultural, service, investment, defense, and other interests.

19 U.S.C. 2155 [regarding the industry consultation program] also authorizes the President to organize, through the U.S. Trade Representative and the Secretaries of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, the Treasury, or other executive departments, as appropriate, sectoral or functional advisory committees composed of representatives from industry, labor, agriculture, and services. These committees provide policy and technical advice on international trade negotiating objectives and bargaining positions, the operation of trade agreements, and with respect to other matters involving the development, implementation, and administration of U.S. trade policy.

19 U.S.C. 2114b establishes a service industries development program.

19 U.S.C. 2171 nt. [Section 2(a) of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979] provides the Secretary of Commerce with "general operational responsibilities for major non-agricultural international trade functions of the United States Government," including "export development," "commercial representation abroad," "research and analysis," and "monitoring compliance with international trade agreements to which the United States is a party".

19 U.S.C. 2252(h)(3)(A) relates to the integration of articles subject to the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing.

19 U.S.C. 2354 provides for studies, reports and information activities in response to investigations and findings of the International Trade Commission.

19 U.S.C. 2411 et seq. provides procedures for determinations and actions to be taken to enforce the rights of the United States under any trade agreement, or to respond to any act, policy, or practice of a foreign country that is inconsistent with the provisions or any trade agreement, that burdens or restricts United States commerce.

19 U.S.C. 3201 nt. [as delegated by section 2(a) of E.O. 13277,] relates to consultations with the United States Trade Representative regarding the authorities and functions thereof.

19 U.S.C. 3538(a), (b) and (c) relate to actions by the “administering authority” as to World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement panel reports.

19 U.S.C. 3571(a), (b), (c), (e), and (f), and 3572(d) relate to enforcement of the WTO Subsidies Agreement by the “administering authority” and conduct by the Secretary of Commerce of ongoing review of, and report to the Congress on, the WTO Subsidies Agreement.

19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(3)(C) relates to monitoring of imports and addressing a surge in imports.

19 U.S.C. 3802(c)(3) [as delegated by section 1(c)(ii) of E.O. 13277,] relates to advice to the Secretary of State regarding the establishment of consultative mechanisms among parties to trade agreements.

22 U.S.C. 262s-2 nt. authorizes the appointment of additional procurement officers for each multilateral development bank.

22 U.S.C. 1471 nt. with respect to a contract requirement for Voice of America modernization projects, provides for certification by the Secretary of Commerce that a foreign bidder is not in receipt of direct subsidies from any government which would disadvantage the competitive position of U.S. bidders competing on the same project.

22 U.S.C. 2351(b)(1) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce [under E.O. 12163 of September 29, 1979,] to draw the attention of private enterprise to opportunities for investment and development in less developed friendly countries and areas.

22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq. relates to the promotion of international trade and collection of contributions under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961.

22 U.S.C. 2651 et seq. establishes the Department of State and provides authority for a number of overseas operations. Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979 and Executive Order 12188 authorize the utilization of certain of these authorities in connection with the operation of the Foreign Commercial Service.

22 U.S.C. 3101 et seq. authorizes the President to conduct surveys and studies of both United States direct investments abroad as well as foreign direct and portfolio investment in the United States. ITA monitors, analyzes, and reports to Congress on specific aspects of international investment, which may have significant implications for the economic welfare, and national security of the United States.

22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq. [and such laws the exercise of which are authorized to the Secretary of Commerce under section 5(b)(2) of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979 and by section 1-104 of E.O. 12188 of January 2, 1989, as amended] relate to the Foreign Service of the United States.

22 U.S.C. 5462 [and Section 3 of E.O. 12703 of February 20, 1990,] establishes a Support for East European Democracy Information Center System.

22 U.S.C. 5812(b) relates to the coordination of export promotion activities.

22 U.S.C. 5821 relates to the establishment and operation of American Business Centers.

22 U.S.C. 5823(b) relates to the design and implementation of programs to provide adequate commercial and technical assistance to U.S. businesses seeking markets in the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

22 U.S.C. 5824 relates to the interagency working group on energy of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee.

22 U.S.C. 5872 relates to the Office of Space Commerce.

26 U.S.C. 4221 and 19 U.S.C. 1309 relate to findings regarding exemptions from taxes and import duties on supplies and equipment for aircraft.

28 U.S.C. 2631 et seq. relates to actions taken by the Secretary of Commerce reviewable under section 516A of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1516a).

40 U.S.C. 512 provides authority for the administration of the Foreign Excess Property program.

42 U.S.C. 6951 et seq. provides for the stimulation of development of markets for recovered materials, promotion of proven technology, and a forum for the exchange of technical and economic data regarding resource recovery facilities.

46 U.S.C. 1122b relates to foreign shipping practices.

2. “without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44 U.S.C. 3702 and 3703;

No Specific Authority

44 U.S.C. 3702 specifies that an executive department may not publish or pay for advertisements without written authority from the head of that department.

The nature of ITA's overseas exhibition program requires maximum flexibility in advertising requirements since exhibitions may be changed, added, or canceled. When such changes take place, advertisements must be placed as soon as possible to inform the local business community. This exception from 44 U.S.C. 3702 will provide the flexibility, which is required to effectively advertise for these exhibitions.

44 U.S.C. 3703 stipulates that prices paid for advertising may not exceed the commercial rates charged to provide individuals, with the usual discounts. Since the United States Government does not have sovereign status in other countries and is charged commercial rates without the discounts required by 44 U.S.C. 3703, this exception is necessary to permit contracting in a manner which conforms to the realities of foreign advertising markets.

3. "full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas and employees temporarily posted overseas;"

No Specific Authority

This language permits the International Trade Administration to extend to certain of its overseas employees the same benefits afforded domestically employed Federal employees and employees of ITA in equivalent positions overseas.

4. "travel and transportation of employees of the International Trade Administration between two points abroad, without regard to 49 U.S.C. 40118;"

No Specific Authority

In 1979, the Congress exempted Foreign Service agencies from the requirement that government travel between two points outside the United States be accomplished by U.S. air carrier. This phrase clarifies that the International Trade Administration is included in the exemption and overturns a Comptroller General decision to the contrary.

5. "employment of Americans and aliens by contract for services;"

No Specific Authority

44 CG 761, OPM guidance, and House Report 89-188 have concluded that Federal agencies must have specific authority to employ personnel by contract. In order to present its overseas exhibitions ITA often requires the use of narrators, demonstrators, receptionists, clerical, and facilities maintenance personnel who speak the language of the host country; are familiar with local practices and procedures; or who only need to be employed for a short period of time. In some cases, however, it is more advantageous to employ U.S. citizens in the

host country (generally members of an employee's family) because they have greater familiarity with American methods and, therefore, require less effort to train.

6. "rental of space abroad for periods not exceeding 10 years, and expenses of alternation, repair, or improvement;"

No Specific Authority

Buildings, pavilions, and space in such structures must be rented for exhibitions. Rental terms are established by fair authorities. The program may desire to exhibit at certain fairs, which support ITA's trade development objectives. The installation of exhibits in rented buildings requires that certain alterations and improvements be made. To limit expenditures for such alterations and improvements would seriously restrict the quality and effectiveness of the exhibitions.

7. "purchase or construction of temporary demountable exhibition structures for use abroad;"

No Specific Authority

40 U.S.C. 601 prohibits the construction of public buildings except by the Administrator of the General Services Administration. Authority to purchase or construct such demountable structures is necessary to allow ITA to present exhibitions overseas when permanent exhibition facilities is not available. 41 U.S.C. 10a permits the purchase of articles, materials, or supplies in foreign countries when they are to be used in that country.

8. "payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of 28 U.S.C. 2672 when such claims arise in foreign countries;"

No Specific Authority

28 U.S.C. 2672 provides for settlement of tort claims for money damages of \$25,000 or less against the United States by the head of each federal agency for loss of property or personal injury or death caused by a negligent or wrongful act of any employee of the Government while acting within the scope of his employment in circumstances where the United States, if a private person, would be liable under local law. However, 28 U.S.C. 2680 exempts the settlement of tort claims which arise abroad from the provisions of 28 U.S.C. 2672. The language requested would exempt ITA from 28 U.S.C. 2680 and would cover the settlement of tort claims against the United States, which arise in connection with the ITA's trade promotion activities abroad.

9. “not to exceed \$294,000 for official representation expenses abroad;”

No Specific Authority

5 U.S.C. 5536 prohibits additional pay, extra allowances, or compensation unless the appropriation explicitly states that it is for such additional pay, extra allowances, or compensation.

10. “purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use abroad not to exceed \$65,000 per vehicle; obtaining insurance on official motor vehicles, and rental of tie lines;”

No Specific Authority

31 U.S.C. 1343 authorizes the purchase of passenger motor vehicles and purchase of motor vehicles for law enforcement use of the U.S. Capitol Police without regard to any price limitation otherwise established by law.

This section also prohibits the purchase of passenger motor vehicles unless specifically authorized by the appropriation concerned or other law with the exception of those for the use of the President of the United States, the secretaries to the President or the head of certain executive departments.

11. “\$85,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2027, of which \$20,000,000 is to be derived from fees to be retained and used by the International Trade Administration, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302”

No Specific Authority

31 U.S.C. 1301(c) provides that an appropriation in a regular, annual appropriation law may be construed to be permanent or available continuously if the appropriation expressly provides that it is available after the fiscal year covered by the law in which it appears.

31 U.S.C. 3302 provides ITA administrative flexibility to retain and use fees collected without the need to follow the restrictions of 31 U.S.C. 3302, which requires fees collected to be deposited in the US Treasury.

12. “That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2455(f) and 2458(c)) shall apply in carrying out these activities without regard to section 5412 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4912);”

No Specific Authority

22 U.S.C. 2455(f) provides authority to accept contributions of funds, property and services from foreign governments, international organizations and private individuals, firms, associations, agencies, and other groups in carrying out the activities concerned with exhibits pursuant to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961.

22 U.S.C. 2458(c) provides authorization for all necessary expenditures involved in the selection, purchase, rental, construction, or other acquisition of exhibitions and the necessary supplies.

15 U.S.C. 4912 The Secretary shall provide reasonable public services and access (including electronic access) to any information maintained as part of the Data Bank and may charge reasonable fees consistent with section 552 of title 5.

13. “and that for the purpose of this Act, contributions under the provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act shall include payment for assessments for services provided as part of these activities.” This phrase provides for extension of this authority and permits ITA to collect funds for use in conducting trade promotion events abroad.

E. O. 10978 Establishing Presidential Awards for Significant Contributions for the Export Expansion Program.

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**Department of Commerce
Operating Unit of Commerce
Salaries and Expenses
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF GAO AND OIG RECOMMENDATIONS**

31 U.S.C. 720, as amended January 3, 2019, requires the head of a federal agency to submit a written statement of the actions taken or planned on Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommendations to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations with the agency's first request for appropriations made more than 180 calendar days after the date of the report.

The Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (GAO-IG Act), passed on January 3, 2019, (P.L. 115-414) requires each agency to include, in its annual budget justification, a report that identifies each public recommendation issued by GAO and the agency's office of the inspector general (OIG) which has remained unimplemented for one year or more from the annual budget justification submission date. In addition, the Act requires a reconciliation between the agency records and the IGs' Semiannual Report to Congress (SAR).

Section 1. Recommendations for which action plans were finalized since the last appropriations request.

Include information on recommendations for which an action plan has been completed since the last budget report. If you have nothing to report, state Nothing to Report."

Report Number	OIG-24-004-A
Report Title	ITA Did Not Effectively Resolve Foreign Trade Barriers Final Report
Issue Date	Nov 1, 2023
Recommendation Number	1
Recommendation	Develop criteria and guidance for prioritizing trade barrier cases and identifying which cases might be a higher priority than others, based on the Administration's and the Department's goals, to ensure case contributor resources are used for cases that would have the most impact on the U.S. economy.
Action(s) Planned	<p>While ITA staff remain responsive to any U.S. company raising a trade barrier issue, resources are focused in areas that align with strategic priorities as guided by organizational strategic planning documents and processes.</p> <p>ITA's Under Secretary for International Trade distributed ITA's Strategic Priorities to all ITA staff on August 16, 2022.</p> <p>Every two years, Global Markets refreshes strategic plans down to the office and country level. Through this process, priority sectors and trade issues are identified which guide staff on how to prioritize their time across all program areas including working on trade barriers. The Global Markets Strategic Plan for FY 24 was distributed to all Global Markets staff on January 30, 2024. The Plan guides staff to prioritize national economic security, supply chain resiliency, and commercial cooperation on clean technology and energy. Global Markets will again promulgate and distribute criteria and guidance for prioritizing trade barrier cases in its Strategic Plan for FY26.</p>
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress
Target Completion Date	FY 26

Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress
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Report Number	OIG-24-004-A
Report Title	ITA Did Not Effectively Resolve Foreign Trade Barriers Final Report
Issue Date	Nov 1, 2023
Recommendation Number	2
Recommendation	Develop a strategy to manage and monitor foreign trade barrier cases that addresses the growing demand for ITA's assistance from U.S. businesses and achieves the Department's strategic goals for U.S. trade policy.
Action(s) Planned	<p>ITA and individual unit leadership provides strategic guidance on how to prioritize ITA's work to align with Department and Administration goals. ITA Managers can then use Salesforce reports and dashboards to manage and monitor cases and ensure alignment with strategic priorities.</p> <p>Global Markets' Office of Strategy and Engagement (OSE) will continue to hold monthly office hours on using reports and dashboards which will empower managers to monitor open and closed trade barrier cases to better address the growing demand for ITA's assistance from U.S. businesses.</p> <p>In addition, by October 2024, OSE will assist Global Markets' regions in adding trade barrier case tracking to regional dashboards in Salesforce.</p>
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress
Target Completion Date	FY 25
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress

Report Number	OIG-24-004-A
Report Title	ITA Did Not Effectively Resolve Foreign Trade Barriers Final Report
Issue Date	Nov 1, 2023
Recommendation Number	3
Recommendation	Develop and implement a comprehensive workforce plan to: (a) determine optimal staffing levels needed to manage trade barrier cases and to clear the current backlog of unresolved cases and (b) identify any potential staffing shortfalls or gaps.

Action(s) Planned	<p>ITA is leading a structured initiative aimed at reinforcing the organizational efficacy between Global Markets (GM) headquarters and posts. This initiative encompasses several key actions: Review of Existing Research and Projects: Currently, ITA is thoroughly collecting and reviewing previous research and project work within ITA to inform its strategy. Adoption of Best Practices: Utilizing the Office of Personnel Management's (OPM) workforce planning model as a guide, ITA is crafting a robust template for GM's efforts. This phase is also underway.</p> <p>Comprehensive Data Analysis: ITA's approach includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzing staffing trends and workload assessments; • Establishing ratio standards; and • Incorporating an assessment of what is needed to effectively manage trade barrier cases and address the backlog of unresolved cases.
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress
Target Completion Date	FY 25
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress

Report Number	OIG-24-004-A
Report Title	ITA Did Not Effectively Resolve Foreign Trade Barriers Final Report
Issue Date	Nov 1, 2023
Recommendation Number	4
Recommendation	Develop and publish policies and procedures that specify when a trade barrier case should be entered into Salesforce and that require management to provide oversight to ensure that cases are entered into Salesforce. Require staff to consistently track and update case information in Salesforce to ensure that it is accurate and complete.
Action(s) Planned	<p>GM's Office of Strategy and Engagement (GM OSE) will establish a working group to update existing guidance documents to address recommendations 4, 5, and 6.</p> <p>FY24 Q4: Formation of a working group including desk officers and managers, to steer this initiative.</p> <p>FY25 Q1: Completion of the initial draft of the policies and procedures and circulate internally for a peer review process.</p> <p>FY25 Q2: Revise policies and procedures based on peer review.</p> <p>FY25 Q3: The revised policies and procedures will undergo a clearance process through ITA leadership, ensuring alignment with ITA's broader strategic goals.</p> <p>FY25 Q4: Publish final policies and procedures into GM's existing guidance platforms and training.</p> <p>FY25 Q4: The new policies and procedures take effect.</p>
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress
Target Completion Date	FY 25

Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress
Report Number	OIG-24-004-A
Report Title	ITA Did Not Effectively Resolve Foreign Trade Barriers Final Report
Issue Date	Nov 1, 2023
Recommendation Number	5
Recommendation	Require staff to consistently track and update case information in Salesforce to ensure that it is accurate and complete
Action(s) Planned	<p>GM's Office of Strategy and Engagement (GM OSE) will establish a working group to update existing guidance documents to address recommendations 4, 5, and 6.</p> <p>FY24 Q4: Formation of a working group including desk officers and managers, to steer this initiative.</p> <p>FY25 Q1: Completion of the initial draft of the policies and procedures and circulate internally for a peer review process.</p> <p>FY25 Q2: Revise policies and procedures based on peer review.</p> <p>FY25 Q3: The revised policies and procedures will undergo a clearance process through ITA leadership, ensuring alignment with ITA's broader strategic goals.</p> <p>FY25 Q4: Publish final policies and procedures into GM's existing guidance platforms and training.</p> <p>FY25 Q4: The new policies and procedures take effect.</p>
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress
Target Completion Date	FY 25
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress

Report Number	OIG-24-004-A
Report Title	ITA Did Not Effectively Resolve Foreign Trade Barriers Final Report
Issue Date	Nov 1, 2023
Recommendation Number	6
Recommendation	Develop and publish policies and procedures requiring supervisors to validate that sufficient evidence exists in Salesforce to warrant reporting as a Written Impact Narrative.

Action(s) Planned	<p>GM's Office of Strategy and Engagement (GM OSE) will establish a working group to update existing guidance documents to address recommendations 4, 5, and 6.</p> <p>FY24 Q4: Formation of a working group including desk officers and managers, to steer this initiative.</p> <p>FY25 Q1: Completion of the initial draft of the policies and procedures and circulate internally for a peer review process.</p> <p>FY25 Q2: Revise policies and procedures based on peer review.</p> <p>FY25 Q3: The revised policies and procedures will undergo a clearance process through ITA leadership, ensuring alignment with ITA's broader strategic goals.</p> <p>FY25 Q4: Publish final policies and procedures into GM's existing guidance platforms and training.</p> <p>FY25 Q4: The new policies and procedures take effect.</p>
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress
Target Completion Date	FY 25
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress

Report Number	OIG-24-004-A
Report Title	ITA Did Not Effectively Resolve Foreign Trade Barriers Final Report
Issue Date	Nov 1, 2023
Recommendation Number	7
Recommendation	Establish objective performance measures to accurately assess and report ITA's progress in preventing, reducing, and removing foreign trade barriers.
Action(s) Planned	<p>FY24 Q3 Establish Performance Measures Council</p> <p>FY24 Q4 Performance Measures Council starts review of Commercial Diplomacy metrics including trade barriers.</p> <p>FY25 Q1 Performance Measures Council completes review of Commercial Diplomacy metrics including trade barriers.</p> <p>FY25 Q2 Performance Measures Council submits recommendations to Global Markets leadership for approval.</p> <p>FY25 Q3 OSE revises existing guidance and reporting documents to reflect approved recommendations.</p> <p>FY25 Q4 Recommendations go into effect.</p>

Action Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress
Target Completion Date	FY 25
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress

Report Number	OIG-24-004-A
Report Title	ITA Did Not Effectively Resolve Foreign Trade Barriers Final Report
Issue Date	Nov 1, 2023
Recommendation Number	8
Recommendation	Include a separate performance measure for reporting trade barriers that were prevented, reduced, and removed each fiscal year to show stakeholders ITA's effectiveness in assisting U.S. companies in resolving foreign trade barriers.
Action(s) Planned	Incorporate recommendations for trade barrier metrics from recommendation 7 into organizational reporting dashboards.
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress
Target Completion Date	FY 25
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress

Alternative form if more than one report:

Report Number	Report Title	Issue Date	Recommendation Number	Recommendation	Action(s) Planned	Action Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	Target Completion Date	Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)

Section 2. Implementation of GAO public recommendations issued no less than one year ago that are designated by GAO as ‘Open’ or ‘Closed-Unimplemented.’

Open Recommendation(s) the Department has decided not to implement.

Include information on all open recommendations made one year or more ago that the Department / bureau do not plan to implement. GAO recommendations are open until officially closed by GAO.

Report Number	None to Report
Report Title	
Issue Date	
Recommendation Number	
Recommendation	
Reason for the Decision not to Implement	

Alternative form if more than one report:

Report Number	Report Title	Issue Date	Recommendation Number	Recommendation	Reason for the Decision Not to Implement

Open Recommendation(s) the Department plans to implement.

Include information on all open recommendations made one year or more ago that the Department / bureau plans to implement. GAO recommendations are open until officially closed by GAO.

Report Number	
Report Title	
Issue Date	
Recommendation Number	
Recommendation	
Target Implementation Date	
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	

Alternative form if more than one report:

Report Number	Report Title	Issue Date	Recommendation Number	Recommendation	Target Implementation Date	Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)
GAO-23-105369	EXPORT PROMOTION Commerce Should Improve Workforce Planning and Management of Its Global Markets Unit	May 11, 2023	2	The Secretary of Commerce should ensure that the Director General of Global Markets regularly reviews the allocation of Foreign Commercial Service Officers and U.S. Field staff, including the justifications of positions that continue to exceed modeled projections for domestic and overseas posts.	FY 25	No	No
GAO-23-105369	EXPORT PROMOTION Commerce Should Improve Workforce Planning and Management of Its Global Markets Unit	May 11, 2023	3	The Secretary of Commerce should ensure that there is a workforce plan that comprehensively and strategically considers GM's entire overseas and domestic workforce and describes leadership action to improve diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	FY 25	No	No
GAO-22-105860	Economic and Commercial	Jun 9 2022	1	GAO recommends that The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of State	FY25	No	No

	Diplomacy: State and Commerce Could Build on Efforts to Improve Coordination and Effectiveness			should indicate the methods the agencies will use to maintain an effective working relationship in their Memorandum of Understanding for the Partner Post Program.			
GAO-22-105860	Economic and Commercial Diplomacy: State and Commerce Could Build on Efforts to Improve Coordination and Effectiveness	Jun 9 2022	2	GAO recommends that The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of State should clarify how Commerce and State will sustain program leadership over the long term, such as with succession planning, in their Memorandum of Understanding for the Partner Post Program.	FY25	No	No
GAO-22-105860	Economic and Commercial Diplomacy: State and Commerce Could Build on Efforts to Improve Coordination and Effectiveness	Jun 9 2022	4	GAO recommends that The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of State should ensure that Commerce and State indicate how they will use client feedback on client experiences in their Memorandum of Understanding for the Partner Post Program.	FY25	No	No
GAO-22-105860	Economic and Commercial Diplomacy: State and Commerce Could Build on Efforts to Improve Coordination and Effectiveness	Jun 9 2022	5	GAO recommends that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce should ensure their agencies indicate a method to evaluate outcomes or a way to track or monitor progress toward goals for the program in their guidance cables for the Deal Team Initiative.	FY25	No	No
GAO-22-105860	Economic and Commercial Diplomacy: State and Commerce Could Build on Efforts to Improve Coordination and Effectiveness	Jun 9 2022	6	GAO recommends that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce should ensure their agencies specify how Embassy Deal Teams should identify and coordinate the use of dozens of U.S. government programs supporting U.S. commercial interests overseas in their	FY25	No	No

	Improve Coordination and Effectiveness			guidance cables for the Deal Team Initiative.			
GAO-22-105860	Economic and Commercial Diplomacy: State and Commerce Could Build on Efforts to Improve Coordination and Effectiveness	Jun 9 2022	7	GAO recommends that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce should clarify how their agencies will sustain program leadership over the long term, such as with succession planning, in their guidance cables for the Deal Team Initiative.	FY25	No	No
GAO-22-105860	Economic and Commercial Diplomacy: State and Commerce Could Build on Efforts to Improve Coordination and Effectiveness	Jun 9 2022	8	GAO recommends that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce should ensure their agencies articulate and agree to a process for making and enforcing program decisions in their guidance cables for the Deal Team Initiative.	FY25	No	No
GAO-22-105860	Economic and Commercial Diplomacy: State and Commerce Could Build on Efforts to Improve Coordination and Effectiveness	Jun 9 2022	9	GAO recommends that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce should ensure their agencies' indicate whether Deal Team participants have the appropriate knowledge, skills, and abilities to contribute and, if not, include a plan with timeframes on how they will address this issue in their guidance cables for the Deal Team Initiative.	FY25	No	No
GAO-22-105860	Economic and Commercial Diplomacy: State and Commerce Could Build on Efforts to Improve Coordination and Effectiveness	Jun 9, 2022	11	GAO recommends that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce should ensure their agencies establish a method for monitoring and updating the cables in their guidance cables for the Deal Team Initiative.	FY25	No	No

GAO-16-805	SEC Conflict Minerals Rule: Companies Face Continuing Challenges in Determining Whether Their Conflict Minerals Benefit Armed Groups	Aug 25, 2016	1	To improve the effectiveness of the SEC's conflict minerals disclosure rule, the Secretary of Commerce should submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan outlining steps that Commerce will take, with associated time frames, to (1) assess the accuracy of the independent private sector audits (IPSA) and other due diligence processes described under section 13(p) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; (2) develop recommendations for the process used to carry out such audits, including ways to improve the accuracy of the audits and establish standards of best practices for such audits; and (3) acquire the necessary knowledge, skills, and abilities to carry out these responsibilities.	In National Association of Manufacturers v. United States SEC, the District Court for the District of Columbia declared an element of the relevant SEC rule unconstitutional, necessitating that the SEC determine how that decision affects overall implementation of the Conflict Minerals rule. Until the SEC completes its deliberative process, makes such determination, and implements any necessary revisions to the rule, the Department does not intend to undertake additional work under Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act with regard to the assessment of the accuracy of the audits and other due diligence processes or recommendations regarding the audits.	No	No
GAO-13-644	Export Promotion: Better information Needed about Federal Resources	Aug 14, 2013	2	GAO recommends that TPCC (1) develop and distribute guidance for member agencies on what information they should provide the TPCC on the resources they spend on export promotion activities; and (2) report in its National Export Strategies on how resources are allocated by agency and aligned with the strategy's priorities.	Budget table will be updated pending development of an export promotion strategy.	No	No

Recommendations designated by GAO as "Closed-Unimplemented for the past 5 years (2015-2019). Future reports will cover a one-year period.

Report Number	None to report
Report Title	
Issue Date	
Recommendation Number	
Recommendation	
Reason Not Implemented	

Alternative form if more than one report:

Report Number	Report Title	Issue Date	Recommendation Number	Recommendation	Reason Not Implemented

Section 3. Implementation of OIG public recommendations issued no less than one year for which Final Action has not been Taken or Action Not Recommended has been Taken

Include information on all OIG recommendations that are still officially open. Commerce OIG recommendations are open until closed by the Department OIG Liaison.

Report Number	
Report Title	
Issue Date	
Recommendation Number	
Recommendation	
Target Implementation Date	
Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	
Closure Request Pending (Yes/No)	

Alternative form if more than one report:

Report Number	Report Title	Issue Date	Recommendation Number	Recommendation	Target Implementation Date	Reason no Final Action Taken or Action Not recommended taken	Closure Request Pending (Yes/No)

Section 4. Discrepancies between this report and the semiannual reports submitted by the Commerce Office of Inspector General or reports submitted by the GAO

Report Number	None to Report
Report Title	
Issue Date	
Recommendation Number	
Recommendation	
Discrepancy	
Reason for Discrepancy	

Alternative form if more than one report:

Report Number	Report Title	Issue Date	Recommendation Number	Recommendation	Discrepancy	Reason for Discrepancy

**Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Operations and Administration
Description of Tribal Consultations**
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

“ITA has no programs with tribal implications; no consultation is required”.