

H.R. 6517, As Amended

The Miscellaneous Tariff Bill (MTB) is a Manufacturing Bill

The MTB supports U.S. manufacturing. *An overwhelming 91 percent of the bill – 271 of 298 provisions cover inputs used in further manufacturing, including chemical inputs, inputs used by the U.S. textile and apparel industry, and inputs for metals and petroleum exploration.*

That is why the National Association of Manufacturers is supporting the bill. As stated in the December 15 letter from NAM:

“The MTB is one of the most important short-term actions Congress can take to preserve and expand good American jobs, cut the costs of doing business in the United States and boost American manufacturing exports. U.S. manufacturers large and small use the MTB’s tariff suspension provisions to obtain raw materials, proprietary inputs and other products that are not available in our nation.”....

“A July 2009 study by economist Andrew Szamosszegi of Capital Trade, Inc. concluded that, if enacted, the MTB would increase U.S. production by \$4.6 billion and support almost 90,000 jobs. The study’s estimates cover both the MTB signed into law in August (P.L. 111-227) and H.R. 6517 combined. Costs savings realized under the MTB allow U.S. companies to maintain competitive operations, invest in new facilities and re-train workers.”

The Andean Trade Preference Program (ATPA) Supports “Thousands of U.S. Textile Jobs”

AMTAC, NCTO, NTA, AFMA December 14 Letter:

- *“The Andean region remains a critical market for U.S. textiles, supporting thousands of U.S. textile jobs. These export markets function primarily because the United States provides duty free access to the U.S. Andean textile and apparel products provided that they use U.S.-made yarns, fabrics, fibers, and other textile inputs. This business, however, is at risk if the Andean program is allowed to lapse.”*

In 2009, \$115 million of U.S. textile mill products (U.S. yarns and fabrics) were exported to the ATPA countries.

The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) Program Supports U.S. Manufacturing

According to an analysis of trade data, *the majority of U.S. imports (65-75%, depending on the year) using GSP were inputs used to support U.S. manufacturing – including raw materials, parts and components, and machinery and equipment.*