

For decades, thousands of northeast Indiana residents would start their mornings with Charly, a beloved radio anchor on WOWO's morning news program.

His talent and ability to speak directly through the radio and into the home or car of each listener was unparalleled. Though he could have become a radio fixture anywhere in the country, Charly chose to stay in Fort Wayne and broadcast locally for more than 30 years.

I was fortunate to get to know Charly both on and off the air, but our off-the-air conversations are what I will cherish the most. He was passionate about education, as his wife Sarah is an elementary schoolteacher, and we would often discuss my work on the House Education and the Workforce Committee.

While our entire region mourns his loss, his irreplaceable voice will live on for generations to come. I offer my deepest condolences to his wife Sarah, three children, and colleagues at WOWO.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for allowing me time to remember Charly and to honor his legacy.

HONORING THE AMERICAN WORKER

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the American worker. Yesterday, our Nation observed Labor Day, which was established in the late 19th century as a way to honor the workers who contribute to the wealth and prosperity of this great Nation.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was one of the first eight States in the Union to recognize the holiday in the late 1880s.

In 1894, President Grover Cleveland declared Labor Day a Federal holiday. While many today consider Labor Day a time to celebrate the end of summer and beginning of fall, it is more than just a three-day weekend. Labor Day honors the American worker and the power of work. It highlights that

through hard work, risk, discipline, and opportunity, we can all achieve the American Dream.

And more Americans will join the workforce thanks to my bill that was signed into law this summer that increases funding for career and technical education programs. This law will work to restore rungs on the ladder of opportunity for every American regardless of age or background, and that is something we can all celebrate.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, DC, August 31, 2018.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN, The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on August 31, 2018, at 10:16 a.m.:

Appointment: Creating Options for Veterans' Expedited Recovery (COVER Commission) With best wishes, I am Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS, Clerk.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4:15 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1617

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. LESKO) at 4 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resigna-

tion as a member of the Committee on Small Business:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, DC, September 4, 2018.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN, Speaker, House of Representatives, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER RYAN: I write to respectfully submit my resignation as a member of the Small Business Committee. It has been an honor to serve on this Committee under the leadership of Chairman Chabot.

Sincerely,

JAMES COMER.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

MISCELLANEOUS TARIFF BILL ACT OF 2018

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 4318) to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to modify temporarily certain rates of duty.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendments is as follows:

Senate amendments:

- (1)Strike sections 324, 372, and 1118. (2)Strike section 1274 and insert the following:

SEC. 1274. MEN'S SHOES WITH OUTER SOLES AND UPPERS OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS, VALUED OVER \$3 BUT NOT OVER \$6.50 PER PAIR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

Table with 4 columns: Description, Free, No change, On or before 12/31/2020. Row 1: Men's footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, with foxing or foxing-like band, covering the ankle, closed toe or heel, valued over \$3 but not over \$6.50 per pair, the foregoing other than sports footwear and protective, waterproof or slip-on type footwear (provided for in subheading 6402.91.70) ..... Free | No change | No change | On or before 12/31/2020 .....

(3)Strike section 1275 and insert the following:

SEC. 1275. MEN'S SHOES WITH OUTER SOLES AND UPPERS OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS, VALUED OVER \$6.50 BUT NOT OVER \$12 PER PAIR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.14.04	Men’s footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics (other than sports footwear), with foxing or foxing like band, covering the ankle, closed toe or heel, valued over \$6.50 but not over \$12.00 per pair, not of the protective, waterproof or slip-on type (provided for in subheading 6402.91.80) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2020 .....	”.
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(4) Strike section 1305 and insert the following:

**SEC. 1305. SKI BOOTS AND SNOWBOARD BOOTS.**  
*Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:*

“	9902.14.34	Ski boots, cross country ski footwear or snowboard boots, constructed with a forward-leaning upper or designed to attach securely to skis or a snowboard by means of bindings, the foregoing valued over \$12/pair, with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of textile materials (provided for in subheading 6404.11.90) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2020 .....	”.
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(5) Strike sections 1389, 1399, 1564, and 1565.  
 (6) Strike section 1665 and insert the following:

**SEC. 1665. CUSTOMS USER FEES.**  
*Section 13031(j)(3)(A) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(j)(3)(A)) is amended by striking “July 21, 2027” and inserting “October 13, 2027”.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4318, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Senate amendments to H.R. 4318, the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018, which the House passed in January by a unanimous vote of 402-0, and passed the other body, the Senate, by unanimous consent in July.

Through the MTB bill, we would temporarily suspend or reduce uncompetitive tariffs for certain products that aren’t made in the United States. Requiring U.S. manufacturers to pay tariffs for products that are simply not made here runs up their manufacturing costs and puts them at a competitive disadvantage compared to manufacturers in other countries.

This bill is bipartisan, and it will deliver much-needed temporary tariff relief to American manufacturers of all sizes, helping them reduce costs, create jobs, and compete globally. And the bill helps American consumers too by reducing prices and not forcing them to pay unnecessary taxes on products that aren’t made here.

The Senate amendments we are considering today made very few changes to the House-passed bill. Still, these

changes are important to ensure that the bill, which has overwhelming support in both Chambers, remains non-controversial.

The changes we are considering today also reflect the spirit of the new and transparent process established by Congress, which was designed to ensure that no U.S. business is harmed and that any controversial provision is removed.

Specifically, the amendments remove six provisions to address concerns about domestic production, as well as one provision that was simply a duplicate of another.

In addition, the descriptions of three products were expanded and clarified to help distinguish between similar products not covered by the tariff reduction.

Finally, the amendments made minor adjustments to the expiration date of the offset.

I would like to, again, thank the U.S. International Trade Commission for its tremendous effort in successfully bringing this new MTB process to life.

I would also like to thank the Commerce Department and Customs and Border Protection for their invaluable work. I want to thank the committee members on both sides of the aisle, and those off the committee who worked to put this new, transparent process in place that honors the House ban on earmarks: Ranking Member RICHIE NEAL; Trade Subcommittee Chairman DAVE REICHERT of Washington; Trade Subcommittee Ranking Member, my friend, BILL PASCRELL of New Jersey; Representative TOM REED of New York; Representative RENACCI of Ohio; and Representative PAULSEN of Minnesota. Then, off the committee, I am grateful for the leadership of Representative MARK WALKER, Representative TOM MCCLINTOCK, Representative TODD ROKITA, and Representative ROD BLUM.

Today, Congress can deliver meaningful tariff relief to American manufacturers and take action that will help boost American productivity, American competitiveness, and American job creation.

I urge my colleagues to join us in concurring with the Senate amendments to H.R. 4318.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

For decades, the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018 has had longstanding and broad bipartisan support in both Chambers of Congress. It has been used as a means to bolster United States manufacturing and competitiveness by temporarily reducing or suspending tariffs on certain imported goods and components.

I cosponsored this bill when it was introduced last November. I supported it when we considered it on the floor earlier this year in January.

The MTB returns to the House today for consideration of amendments made by the Senate on July 26.

As the House takes up this bill again, I intend to support the bill, as amended. I have always supported and will always support American manufacturers, and will do everything I can to boost their ability to compete. And I commend the chairman.

My home State of New Jersey will benefit greatly from the program, with firms projected to save more than \$100 million over the course of a 3-year period. From chemicals to textiles, our State’s industries will benefit.

The largest industry in New Jersey is chemical manufacturing, employing directly or indirectly over 100,000 workers. Several of those firms will receive tariff relief from numerous imported chemicals that I dare not try to pronounce.

I can’t overlook the relief given to little, green peperoncino for those subs and pizzas we all love. Even in Texas, they have that.

But today’s vote raises important questions about what I consider to be the chaotic approach to trade from this President and some of my Republican colleagues, their unwillingness to challenge.

Since the passage of the MTB in January, this administration has imposed tariffs on up to \$47 billion of steel and aluminum imports from around the world and \$50 billion on imported goods from China.

The administration is now in the final week of a public comment process to determine \$200 billion of additional imports from China that it intends to subject to tariffs.

This administration can and should take strong measures to make China accountable for cheating our global trade system and ripping off American companies and workers. On that, we can agree.

But what is confusing right now is the fact that, while the administration continues to move forward with tariffs that will cover nearly half of all imported products from China, the MTB will reduce or remove tariffs on many of the same products. That is a little confusing. To me, it is.

For the \$50 billion in Chinese imports currently subject to Section 301 tariffs, there are up to 150 products that are covered by today's bill. For the list of proposed goods valued at \$200 billion in Chinese imports that the administration is currently considering subjecting to additional tariffs, the overlap with today's bill could be as high as 1,000 products.

Now, it is true that the MTB reduces or suspends tariffs on products imported from any and all countries, not just China. But let me remind everyone of this: While the administration has been imposing tariffs, our trading partners have been responding in kind by hitting our exports with retaliatory tariffs. As we consider suspending some 1,600 tariffs on imports from China and other countries, I haven't heard that any of those countries is about to reciprocate and do us any similar favors.

Because the administration is relying so heavily on the use of tariffs as a trade enforcement tool—remember, a tool, yes, not a weapon—the majority's push to move MTB, which reduces and suspends tariffs, with a minimal amount of process, seems like a concerted effort to contradict the administration's own trade agenda.

So, how does the MTB fit with this administration's trade agenda? Well, we have been asking that question for many months.

Several months ago, the administration reached out to the Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee to express concerns with the MTB, especially as it will apply to import duties on goods from China, including finished goods. In response, I expressed my strong interest in working with the administration to address and resolve those concerns.

In May, as the administration turned up the heat on tariffs on China, I asked the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to convene a hearing with administration representatives on these China trade policies.

My Democratic colleagues and I were also open to marking up the MTB in committee and considering the legislation under regular order. In no case did we find willing partners.

Tomorrow, the Ways and Means Committee will hold a markup on my resolution of inquiry, seeking information about the administration's tariffs policy, and I expect to revisit the question.

Today, I will support the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018. I want to

commend the chairman. I don't say that blindly. I think he has asked many good questions when we have had tariff issues and trade issues before the entire body as well as the subcommittee. I think that this is good. I think that this is important.

But we are talking about a specific bill here today, and it is in contradiction to what the administration has proffered.

I have also, on behalf of my fellow Democrats, extended every effort to work toward bringing coherence to the policies. To my Republican colleagues, the question I ask you is: What have you done to do that?

As we look to the future, in conclusion, I am committed to working to improve the MTB process, to pursue a broader global economic strategy that supports U.S. workers and firms.

Imposing or suspending tariffs is not enough. We need trade policies that are strong, effective, and coherent.

□ 1630

We must remember what the purpose of the miscellaneous tariff process is. If we don't produce it in the United States, then we will not place a tariff on anything. That helps us and our manufacturers, who might need those products from other countries. I think it is a wise process, and I commend the chairman for pursuing this and sticking to it.

Madam Speaker, I think that this is important legislation. No one can deny that. This is not frivolous legislation by any stretch, but it cannot be in contradiction with the general agenda for trade universally. This is what I am very concerned about. I have given specific examples as to what I am talking about.

This is going to help my State; it is going to help a lot of States throughout the union. I sincerely do commend the chairman for making sure that we get this done before November.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4318 will deliver much-needed temporary tariff relief to American manufacturers of all sizes, helping them to grow and create jobs. The bill will also help American consumers by reducing prices and not forcing families to pay unnecessary taxes on products that aren't made here.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join here in a bipartisan way concurring with the Senate amendments to H.R. 4318.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 4318.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the

rules were suspended and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION  
TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION  
ALERT PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION  
ACT OF 2018

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6439) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security the Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6439

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program Authorization Act of 2018".

**SEC. 2. BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION ALERT PROGRAM.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle D of title IV of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 251 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**"SEC. 447. BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION ALERT PROGRAM.**

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department a program to be known as the Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program (referred to in this section as 'BITMAP') to address and reduce national security, border security, and terrorist threats before such threats reach the international border of the United States.

"(b) DUTIES.—In carrying out BITMAP operations, the Secretary, acting through the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, shall—

"(1) coordinate, in consultation with the Secretary of State, appropriate representatives of foreign governments, and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, to facilitate the voluntary sharing of biometric and biographic information collected from foreign nationals for the purpose of identifying and screening such nationals to identify those nationals who may pose a terrorist threat or a threat to national security or border security;

"(2) provide capabilities, including training and equipment, to partner countries to voluntarily collect biometric and biographic identification data from individuals to identify, prevent, detect, and interdict high risk individuals identified as national security, border security, or terrorist threats who may attempt to enter the United States utilizing illicit pathways;

"(3) provide capabilities, including training and equipment, to partner countries to compare foreign data against appropriate United States national security, border security, terrorist, immigration, and counter-terrorism data, including—

"(A) the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Terrorist Screening Database, or successor database;

"(B) the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Next Generation Identification database, or successor database;

"(C) the Department of Defense Automated Biometric Identification System (commonly known as 'ABIS'), or successor database;