

the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act? It is going to make it easier for American manufacturers to compete globally.

As my friend, Mr. PASCRELL, has just said to you, for so many years, we have put ourselves at the wrong end of the way things should work. We add tariffs, we add taxes on the people who manufacture.

This is a commonsense bill. In every measurable way, our country and our people are the beneficiaries of this bill.

Now, through this legislation, Congress will be able to reduce or totally suspend the tariffs, which are essentially a tax. At the end of the day, by giving tariff relief to U.S. businesses, this will reduce manufacturing costs, therefore, making products more competitive for U.S. consumers. It is a win-win for America's consumers and for American workers.

For decades, Congress has passed this type of legislation to boost the competitiveness of U.S. manufacturing by lowering the cost of imported goods without unnecessarily harming U.S.-based companies that produce competing products.

Now, let me just take, for example, a company back in Pennsylvania, Lasko Products. Mr. PASCRELL and I sat in a hearing and we listened to these folks as they talked about what makes them competitive, what takes them off the shelf where they can't compete, and too often it was their own country that was making it difficult. Lasko is an 11-year-old company. They employ 1,000 people.

Now, Mr. McCassey, who is the chief operating officer, came and talked to us. When you hear what goes on with Lasko—this is in his words, and I think this is where we have to really concentrate—Mr. McCassey says: We are in a business of pennies and can sometimes lose the sale of a fan to an overseas competitor due to a cost differential of 20 to 30 cents.

So what is it that Lasko makes? It makes fans. Seventy-two percent of their fans are portable fans. Why in the world would their own government make it harder for them to compete in a global economy? It makes absolutely no sense.

We have come together, both sides, in agreement that, if there is something that we can do, why wouldn't we do it? Why wouldn't we make it easier for our own companies to compete? Why wouldn't we make it easier not just for us to compete, why wouldn't we make it easier for us to win, and win in big ways?

This piece of legislation is so commonsense. There is nothing in it that both sides don't agree on. Quite frankly, and I agree with Mr. PASCRELL, this is the first step, but we have got to go even further.

When we see what has happened in our country since last year, the Trump administration's policies and the numbers that we have seen rising and escalating at such an ascent that we didn't ever expect this to happen this quickly,

when we see America winning again, we know that that means America's workers, every man and woman, everybody in America benefits through this legislation because we make ourselves competitive on the global stage.

There is no reason for America ever to take a backseat to anybody else in the world, and we do it through commonsense legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and Mr. PASCRELL. It is good to be on the same team. It is good to be winning and keeping America winning as we go forward.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, for far too long, American manufacturers have been put at a disadvantage because they are forced to pay tariffs on products they need but are not made in the United States. This has increased their costs, limited their ability to create new jobs, and decreased their competitive edge.

Today we have the opportunity to change that by passing the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018. This bipartisan bill would deliver the tariff relief our manufacturers need to strengthen their competitive edge, create new, good-paying jobs, provide more benefits to their employees, and boost the American economy. At the same time, because relief is temporary, we continue to create an incentive for United States manufacturers to decide to make these products here at home.

For years, American manufacturers have been asking for tariff relief. Today we can do our part to deliver it. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this bill.

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

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following:

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 16, 2018.

MR. SPEAKER: Consistent with section 3(b)(3)(F) of the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-159), attached, please find a list of petitions recommended by the International Trade Commission in its final report but excluded from the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018 (H.R. 4318) due to Member objections.

Sincerely,

KEVIN BRADY,
*Chairman, Committee
on Ways & Means.*
RICHARD E. NEAL,
*Ranking Member,
Committee on Ways
& Means.*

The following petitions were objected to by Mr. Bucshon (IN):

Petition 1566, Table-tennis tables of aluminum-clad particleboard;
Petition 2692, Table-Tennis Table with Metal Legs;
Petition 2708, Table-Tennis Table with Metal Legs; and
Petition 2733, Table-Tennis Table with Metal Legs.

The following petitions were objected to by Mr. McCaul (TX):

Petition 2928, Certain Ductless Mini Split Air Conditioners;

Petition 2660, Air Conditioning Units; and
Petition 2656, Self-Contained Air Conditioning Units.

The following petitions were objected to by Senator Brown (OH) and Senator Graham (SC):

Petition 1920, Boys' Cotton Woven Blue Denim Jacket;

Petition 1891, Girls' Cotton Blue Denim Skirts or Divided Skirts;

Petition 948, Beach Shelters;

Petition 949, Tents with Floor and integrated LED Lighting;

Petition 950, Tents with Automatic Window Rollers;

Petition 954, Tents with Hinged Doors; and
Petition 957, Tent Shelters Without Floors and with LED Lighting.

The following petitions were also objected to by Senator Brown (OH):

Petition 1950, Six-Sided Screen Houses, and
Petition 1952, Six-Sided Canopies.

The following petition was objected to by Senator Donnelly (IN):

Petition 1579, Akolidine; Pyridine, Alkyl Derivatives Unspecified.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4318, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ALEX DIEKMANN PEAK DESIGNATION ACT OF 2017

Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 117) to designate a mountain peak in the State of Montana as "Alex Diekmann Peak".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 117

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 "Alex Diekmann Peak Designation Act of 2017".

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF ALEX DIEKMANN PEAK, MONTANA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The unnamed 9,765-foot peak located 2.2 miles west-northwest of Finger Mountain on the western boundary of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness, Montana (UTM coordinates Zone 12, 457966 E., 4982589 N.), shall be known and designated as "Alex Diekmann Peak".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the peak described in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to "Alex Diekmann Peak".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Montana (Mr. GIANFORTE) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Alex Diekmann Peak Designation Act of 2017, introduced by Senator STEVE DAINES from Montana, would designate an unnamed peak in the Lee Metcalf Wilderness in my home State of Montana the Alex Diekmann Peak.

Alex Diekmann was a renowned conservationist who lived in Bozeman, Montana. He dedicated his professional life to protecting the scenic resources of more than 50 district areas in Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho and conserving more than 100,000 acres.

Mr. Diekmann brought together communities, landowners, sportsmen, and the general public in his conservation efforts and contributed to the future of natural treasures, such as the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, Glacier National Park, and the Cabinet-Yaak Ecosystem.

Mr. Diekmann left a noteworthy impact on the preservation of natural wonders in and near the Madison Valley and Madison Range of Montana. This pristine area is home to majestic scenery, fishing, wildlife, and recreational opportunities that will remain conserved and accessible to the public thanks to Alex's diligent work.

Mr. Diekmann lost his heroic battle with cancer on February 1, 2016, at the age of 52. He is survived by his wife, Lisa, and their two sons, Logan and Liam. He leaves a legacy of conservation across Montana and the northern Rockies that will continue to benefit the United States for generations to come.

The designation of this unnamed peak in the Lee Metcalf Wilderness in Montana will honor the life and legacy of Alex Diekmann. I thank Alex for his work on behalf of the American people and look forward to paying tribute to him by hiking Alex Diekmann Peak this coming summer with my wife and those of my children who can join us.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 117 designates a peak in the Beaverhead National Forest as the Alex Diekmann Peak.

Alex Diekmann was a renowned conservationist who lived in Bozeman, Montana, not far from the Beaverhead National Forest and the peak that will soon bear his name.

As a senior project manager for The Trust for Public Land, Mr. Diekmann dedicated his professional life to protecting the natural and scenic resources of the northern Rockies. His conservation legacy is apparent throughout Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho, where he was directly involved in the conservation of more than 100,000 acres of public and private lands.

At the age of 52, Mr. Diekmann lost a heroic battle with cancer on February 1, 2016. To honor his enduring legacy, this bill renames a peak in the Lee Metcalf Wilderness in Montana as the Alex Diekmann Peak.

This is a good bill, and I urge my colleagues to support its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close by encouraging my colleagues to vote in support of the naming of Alex Diekmann Peak in S. 117.

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

Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii for her help on this, and I would also urge my colleagues to vote for the bill.

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

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for S. 117, the Alex Diekmann Peak Designation Act. Although I didn't work with Alex Diekmann personally, I am very familiar with the work that the Trust for Public Land has done across the West, and I have been told of all of Alex's individual achievements in protecting important wildlife corridors, fly-fishing streams, and ecosystems across Montana and the Northern Rockies. He spent the better part of two decades making the American West better, protecting landscapes within the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem and securing places for our children's children to enjoy. This legislation is a fitting memorial to Alex Diekmann's life and legacy, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. GIANFORTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 117.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

PERSHING COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION ACT

Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1107) to promote conservation, improve public land management, and provide for sensible development in Pershing County, Nevada, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1107

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Pershing County Economic Development and Conservation Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—CHECKERBOARD LAND RESOLUTION

Sec. 101. Findings.

Sec. 102. Definitions.

Sec. 103. Sale or exchange of eligible land.

Sec. 104. Disposition of proceeds.

TITLE II—LAND CONVEYANCES AND TRANSFERS

Sec. 201. Conveyances of covered land.

Sec. 202. Conveyance of land for use as a public cemetery.

TITLE III—WILDERNESS AREAS

Sec. 301. Additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sec. 302. Administration.

Sec. 303. Wildlife management.

Sec. 304. Release of wilderness study areas.

Sec. 305. Native American cultural and religious uses.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Pershing County, Nevada.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Nevada.

(4) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term “wilderness area” means a wilderness area designated by section 301(a).

TITLE I—CHECKERBOARD LAND RESOLUTION

SEC. 101. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) since the passage of the Act of July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. 489, chapter 120) (commonly known as the “Pacific Railway Act of 1862”), under which railroad land grants along the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way created a checkerboard land pattern of alternating public land and privately owned land, management of the land in the checkerboard area has been a constant source of frustration for both private landholders and the Federal Government;

(2) management of Federal land in the checkerboard area has been costly and difficult for the Federal land management agencies, creating a disincentive to manage the land effectively;

(3) parcels of land within the checkerboard area in the County will not vary significantly in appraised value by acre due to the similarity of highest and best use in the County; and

(4) consolidation of appropriate land within the checkerboard area through sales and as acre-for-acre exchanges for development and Federal management will—

(A) help improve the tax base of the County; and

(B) simplify management for the Federal Government.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ELIGIBLE LAND.—The term “eligible land” means—

(A) any land administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management that is within the area identified on the Map as “Checkerboard Lands Resolution Area” that