UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

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301 COMMITTEE

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SECTION 301 TARIFFS PUBLIC HEARING

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TUESDAY JUNE 25, 2019

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The 301 Committee met in Hearing Room B of the U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Arthur Tsao, Chair, presiding.

PRESENT

ARTHUR TSAO, Chair, U.S. Trade Representative JULIE ADAMS, Department of State SALIM BHABHRAWALA, Department of Commerce CHRISTOPHER BLAHA, Department of Commerce SARAH BONNER, Small Business Administration ERIN COVERT, Department of Agriculture BON FLEMING, Department of State MATTHEW FRATERMAN, Department of Labor JEAN JANICKE, Department of Commerce BILL JACKSON, U.S. Trade Representative LINDA MARTINICH, Department of Commerce NICOLE PODESTA, Department of Agriculture CHARLIE RAST, Department of Commerce BONNIE RESNICK, Department of the Treasury TRACY ROY, Customs and Border Protection MATTHEW SULLIVAN, Department of the Treasury

ROBERT TUEBNER, Department of Agriculture

CRISTINA VON SPIEGELFELD, Small Business Administration TIM WINELAND, U.S. Trade Representative SHELLY ZHAO, U.S. Trade Representative

ALSO PRESENT

TYRELL BURCH, International Trade Commission

WITNESSES PRESENT

DAVID ALPERN, Ralsey Group Limited SCOTT DARSOW, Life Fitness MICHAEL ESCH, Church and Dwight Co. Inc. RYAN EZELL, Halliburton Company STEVEN FLUDDER, NEC Energy Solutions DAVID FRANCO, Franco Manufacturing Co. MICHELLE GANON, Port of New Orleans BLAKE HANSON, Industrial Oil Products DAVID HENRICK, Newpark Drilling Fluids LLC NATE HERMAN, Travel Goods Association JERRY HUANG, VIZIO Inc. ALLEN IBARA, Soulbrain MI Inc. REILLY KIMMERLING, Carrier JOSEE LAROCQUE, Burton Corporation JOHN LEGGATT, Life Jacket Association JENNIFER LIU, Sony Interactive Entertainment ROHAN MEHRA, Skydio KEVIN MICHAEL, Water Sports Industry Association WADE MIQUELON, Jo-Ann Stores ANDY MISSAN, Fitbit Inc. JOHN NEWCASTER, AES Drilling Fluids LLC BRYAN O'ROURKE, Core Health & Fitness AARON PADILLA, American Petroleum Institute JEFF PINKOW, Centric Brands BRETT PORTARO, Powercharge BURT PRINS, Water Pik Inc. LANA RASCIONATO, Ideavillage Product Corporation PAUL ROTSTEIN, Gold Medal International WYLIE ROYCE, Royce Associates, ALP

BILL SELLS, Sports and Fitness Industry

Association

MIKE SHAFFER, PVH Corp.

CHRISTOPHER STEINKAMP, Snowsports Industries

America

RUSTY THARP, Goodman Manufacturing Company

GARY WAKLEY, FILA U.S.A.

JEFF WILLIAMS, Tennis Industry Association

WANG YU, China Chamber of Commerce for Import

and Export of Textiles

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1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 2 (9:28 a.m.) MR. BURCH: Would the room please come 3 to order. 4 CHAIR TSAO: Good morning and welcome. 5 The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, in 6 7 conjunction with the interagency Section 301 8 Committee, is holding this public hearing in 9 connection with the Section 301 investigation of China's acts, policies, and practices related to 10 technology transfer, intellectual property, and 11 12 innovation. 13 As explained in the notice published 14 on May 17, 2019, the U.S. Trade Representative, at the direction of the president, is considering 15 16 a modification of the action being taken in the 17 investigation in the form of additional duties of 18 up to 25 percent on a list of products from China 19 with an annual trade value of approximately \$300 billion. 20 21 The purpose of this hearing is to receive public testimony regarding the proposed 22

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1 tariff action.

2	The Section 301 Committee will
3	carefully consider the testimony and the written
4	comments, including post-hearing rebuttals, and
5	will then make a recommendation to the U.S. Trade
6	Representative.
7	Before we proceed with the testimony,
8	I will provide some procedural and administrative
9	instructions, and ask the agency representatives
10	participating in the hearing today to introduce
11	themselves.
12	The hearing is scheduled for seven
13	business days, concluding today, Tuesday, June
14	25th. Today is Day 7 of the hearing. We have
15	scheduled 55 panels of witnesses with over 300
16	individuals scheduled to testify.
17	The provisional schedule has been
18	posted on the USTR Web site. We have seven
19	panels of witnesses testifying today. We will
20	have a brief break between each panel and a 50-
21	minute break for lunch.
22	Each witness appearing at the hearing

is limited to five minutes of prepared testimony. 1 2 The light before you will be green when you -the light here, will be green when you start your 3 testimony, yellow means you have one minute left, 4 and red means that your time has expired. 5 After the testimony from each panel of 6 witnesses, the Section 301 Committee will have an 7 opportunity to ask questions. Committee 8 9 representatives will generally direct their questions to one or more specific witnesses. 10 11 As stated in the May 17th notice, 12 post-hearing comments, including any written 13 responses to questions from the Section 301 14 Committee are due seven days after the last day of the hearing. 15 16 As noted, the hearing is scheduled to 17 conclude today, June 25th, which means that all 18 post-hearing comments are due by no later than 19 July 2, 2019. The rules and procedures for 20 written submissions are set out in the May 17th 21 notice. Given the number of witnesses and the 22

schedule, we request that witnesses, when 1 2 responding to questions, be as concise as possible. Witnesses should recall that they have 3 4 a full opportunity to provide a more extensive 5 response in their post-hearing submissions. No camera, or video, or audio 6 7 recording will be allowed during the hearing. 8 Written transcripts of this hearing will be 9 posted on the USTR Web site and on the Federal Register docket. 10 We're pleased to have international 11 12 trade and economic experts from a range of U.S. Government agencies, and at this time, I would 13 like to ask the Committee to introduce themselves 14 15 starting with myself. 16 My name is Arthur Tsao. I'm an Associate General Counsel at USTR. 17 18 MR. FRATERMAN: Matthew Fraterman, 19 Department of Labor. 20 MR. BLAHA: Chris Blaha, International 21 Trade Administration at the U.S. Department of 22 Commerce.

1 MS. ROY: Tracy Roy, U.S. Customs and 2 Border Protection. MS. ADAMS: Julie Adams from the State 3 Department's Bilateral Trade Office. 4 5 MR. SULLIVAN: Matthew Sullivan, U.S. 6 Department of the Treasury, Office of 7 International Trade and Investment Policy. 8 MS. ZHAO: Shelly Zhao, USTR China Office. 9 10 MS. COVERT: Erin Covert, Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. 11 12 MR. BURCH: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to 13 make a note, to all the witnesses on the panel, 14 can you please speak clearly into the microphone, 15 and if you have to, pull the microphone up to you for the benefit of the court reporter and the 16 members in the audience. 17 18 Our first panel witness for this panel 19 will be Blake Hanson with Industrial Oil 20 Products. Mr. Hanson, you have five minutes. 21 Will you please turn on your microphone? 22 MR. HANSON: Good morning. My

1	company, Industrial Oil Products, is an
2	internationally recognized specialist in tung
3	oil, a non-edible vegetable oil used in a variety
4	of inks, resins, varnishes, coatings, and other
5	industrial products.
6	While there are other nut oils
7	imported under HTS 1515.90.21, Chinese tung oil
8	represents some 98 to 100 percent of the nut oils
9	imported from China under HTS 1515.90.21.
10	Thus, the proposed tariff on HTS
11	1515.90.21 affects, perhaps exclusively, Chinese
12	tung oil. Chinese tung oil has been imported
13	from China into the U.S. for over 140 years.
14	And I'll read from in 1921, the
15	United States Tariff Commission, published a
16	tariff information survey on tung oil. Under the
17	heading tariff history and considerations, the
18	USTC wrote, "The Tariff Acts of 1890 to 1909,
19	inclusive, contained on the free list, a
20	provision for nut oil, or oil of nuts. In the
21	Act of 1913, this provision was changed to read,
22	'Chinese nut oil, nut oil, or oil of nuts', but

1

it was still left free of duty."

2	"Chinese tung oil is not produced
3	commercially in the United States", this is back
4	in 1921, "and the imported oil is not competitive
5	with the oils produced in this country. It is
6	used in the manufacture of particular kinds of
7	varnishes, because of superior properties which
8	it possesses, over linseed oil for the same
9	purpose."
10	"There is, therefore, no special
11	tariff problem connected with Chinese tung oil."
12	And they go on to say that, "The United States
13	has consistently been the best customer of China
14	for Chinese nut oil and has taken between 50
15	percent and 78 percent of the total export of
16	this commodity from China."
17	So there's a long history of tung oil
18	coming to the United States, a long, friendly
19	history, and it's been a duty-free history of
20	Chinese tung oil in the United States.
21	Chinese tung oil, the consumption of
22	tung oil has declined over the years in the

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1	world, but it remains a critical ingredient in
2	the production of many U.Smanufactured
3	specialty products. And I'm back to my text
4	here.
5	I focus on Chinese tung oil at my
6	request that USTR remove HTSUS subheading
7	1515.90.21 from the list of products to which the
8	additional Section 301 tariff would apply.
9	In addition to being President of
10	Industrial Oil Products, I'm also President of
11	American Tung Oil Corporation and the past
12	President of the American Tung Growers
13	Association from 1990 to 2005, ATOC produced tung
14	oil in the United States. We had our own
15	domestic production.
16	ATOC was the only U.S. commercial
17	producer of tung oil in the United States between
18	1973 and the present date.
19	There is no current commercial
20	production of tung oil in the United States.
21	China produces over 90 percent of the world's
22	tung oil. Paraguay is the only other exporter of

tung oil to the United States, but Paraguay has a 1 2 very small declining production, which is not sufficient to meet the demand of American 3 manufacturers and consumers. 4 5 In addition, Chinese tung oil has slightly different chemical characteristics, the 6 7 desirability of which mean many manufacturers 8 specifically specify Chinese tung oil in their formulas. 9 Chinese tung oil cannot be replaced. 10 11 Due to declining production of tung oil in both 12 China and Paraguay, the price of tung oil has 13 doubled in the last two years and has increased 14 five-fold in the last 20 years. A 25 percent duty will cause much 15 16 damage to American importers and manufacturers as 17 tung oil and tung oil containing products would 18 cease to be competitive. 19 This would put a number of small and 20 medium-sized businesses that specialize in tung 21 oil products in financial danger. 22 On behalf of my company, IOP, other

American importers, my competitors, of Chinese 1 2 tung oil, and our American customers who purchase and manufacture products with Chinese tung oil, I 3 testify that placing a 25 percent duty on a 4 5 century's old vegetable oil pressed from seeds, harvested by hand in the mountains of Southwest 6 7 China, will have little to no impact on China's 8 acts, policies, and practices related to 9 technology transfer, intellectual property, and innovation. 10 11 And, B, placing a 25 percent duty on 12 Chinese tung oil will absolutely hurt importers 13 and manufacturers, small, medium-sized, and multinational alike, as well as the American 14 consumers who buy tung oil and tung oil 15 16 containing products. 17 Chinese tung oil is duty-free 18 worldwide. Other countries impose no duty on tung oil, so the competitiveness of American 19 20 companies would be severely hurt in international 21 markets by a tariff on Chinese tung oil imports to the United States. 22

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Tung oil has an important value to 1 2 manufacturers because it has a unique fatty acid chemistry which makes it an exceptional raw 3 material for the formulation of high-performance 4 5 resins, inks, and coatings. Since being discovered by American 6 7 manufacturers in the late-1800s, Chinese tung oil 8 has been imported into the United States duty 9 Tung oil had its own tariff code for many free. 10 years --11 CHAIR TSAO: Can you wrap it up? 12 MR. HANSON: Yes. 13 CHAIR TSAO: Thank you. 14 MR. HANSON: So in closing, tung oil 15 cannot be sourced from the U.S. and is not 16 available in necessary quantities from the 17 limited number of non-China sources. The 18 imposition of additional tariffs will cause 19 economic harm to Americans. Chinese tung oil is not related to the 20 Made in China 2025 or other Chinese industrial 21 22 programs. For these and other reasons, my

company respectfully requests that USTR remove 1 2 1515.90.21 from the list of products to which the additional Section 301 tariff would apply. 3 Thank 4 you. 5 Thank you, Mr. Hanson. MR. BURCH: Our next panel witness will be David Henrick with 6 Excalibar and Newpark Drilling Fluids, LLC. 7 Mr. 8 Henrick, you have five minutes. 9 MR. HENRICK: Good morning, ladies and Am I on? My name is David Henrick 10 gentlemen. 11 and I'm here to speak in my capacity as President 12 of Excalibar Minerals and Excalibar's affiliate, 13 Newpark Drilling Fluids, LLC. 14 I respectfully urge you to remove the mineral barite in its grounded and unground 15 16 forms, HTS subheadings 2511.10.10 and 2511.10.50, 17 from the proposed tariff list of products subject 18 to Tranche 4 tariffs against China. 19 First and foremost, barite, also 20 spelled baryte with a Y instead of an I, has been 21 designated as a critical mineral by the DOI. USTR's May 17, 2019 notice, which set today's 22

1	hearing, expressly states that, "The proposed
2	product list excludes pharmaceuticals, certain
3	pharmaceutical inputs, selected medical goods,
4	rare earth materials, and critical minerals."
5	As a result, barite should be excluded
6	from the list of Tranche 4 tariffs because, A,
7	USTR intended to exclude critical minerals, and
8	B, DOI designated barite as a critical mineral.
9	In addition to the same market
10	conditions that exist that warranted USTR's
11	removal of barite form the list of Tranche 3
12	tariffs, that is, one, barite is indispensable
13	for safe energy production, and two, there's no
14	alternative supply to Chinese barite sufficient
15	to meet American demand.
16	Under these conditions, a tariff will
17	not affect domestic demand and will not deter
18	unfair trade practices. Instead, a tariff on
19	barite could slow America's record-breaking oil
20	boom and increase the cost for U.S. producers and
21	consumers.
22	American oil and gas producers must

have barite-enriched drilling fluids to produce 1 The tariff on this vital safety component 2 oil. to oil and gas exploration and production will 3 not be effective to obtain the elimination of 4 5 China's acts, policies, and practices, and imposing duties on barite would cause a 6 7 disproportionate economic harm to the U.S. oil 8 and gas industry, ultimately hurting the U.S. 9 consumer.

10 This is primarily because American 11 energy producers will have no choice but continue 12 to purchase the Chinese barite, even with 13 increased cost from tariffs due to the lack of 14 domestic production and adequate alternate 15 foreign sources.

Barite is a naturally-occurring mineral, more than four times heavier than water. Along with other drilling fluids companies, Newpark sources high-quality barite ore and processes it at grinding facilities in four locations in the U.S. for use in oil and gas drilling fluid production and applications.

Drilling fluids provide a number of
vital safety functions for the process of oil and
gas exploration and production, including
lubricating and cooling the drill bit,
maintaining well bore integrity, and carrying
solid particulates to the surface.
In addition, and importantly in this
context, the drilling fluid must have sufficient
weight to prevent the loss of control of a well
during drilling, an event that can lead to a
blowout.
Barite is the first line of defense.
The blowout preventer, or BOP, is the last. All
drilling fluids contain barite because of its
unique combination of qualities that make it the
perfect weighting agent.
One, it has a high specific gravity,
or weight, two, it is chemically inactive,
blending readily with other products, and three,
helps dissipate high temperatures, which is
vitally important in drilling a well.
Energy producers throughout the world

use barite for this purpose and the U.S. 1 2 Department of Interior has classified it as a critical mineral. 3 There's simply no suitable alternative 4 5 or substitute for barite in the drilling process. China is the largest source of barite that meets 6 7 the American Petroleum Institute's required 8 specifications for barite use in domestic 9 drilling fluids. Even with the higher prices that would 10 11 come with the proposed tariffs, it will not be 12 effective in reducing the volume of barite purchased from China because there's not a 13 14 sufficient supply of quality ore available from 15 other countries to meet the demand of U.S. oil 16 and gas operators. 17 The two countries outside of China 18 that have the best, the most known barite reserves, are Morocco and India. Everyone else, 19 20 including the U.S. and Mexico, has far fewer 21 reserves. In fact, all non-Chinese sources 22

combined are not comparable to either the quality
 of quantity of China's reserves. In 2018, China
 accounted for 32 percent of the global mine
 production, compared to India's 24 percent,
 Morocco's 11 percent, U.S. 4.6 percent, and
 Mexico's 4 percent.

7 Ore from India is committed to other 8 parts of the world, such as the Middle East, and 9 thus, unavailable to American energy producers. 10 Ore from Morocco can have quality issues and 11 limited on-time -- onsite testing available to 12 confirm quality before shipment.

13 Mexico has similar quality issues in 14 addition to added logistical cost of unreliable 15 rail transportation to get the ore to the 16 grinding facilities in the U.S.

Even if we could add the available barite from countries outside of China that meets the U.S. safety standards, it would not be enough to meet the needs of the U.S. energy producers. For reasons my colleague John Newcaster will address next, domestic mining of

barite is infeasible at this time due to limited 1 2 reserves and prohibitive environmental regulations. 3 4 MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Henrick. 5 Our next panel witness will be John Newcaster with AES Drilling Fluids, LLC. Mr. Newcaster, 6 7 you have five minutes. 8 Thank you and good MR. NEWCASTER: 9 morning, ladies and gentlemen. It's a pleasure to be here. My name's John Newcaster and I am 10 11 representing AES Drilling Fluids to respectfully, 12 like David, urge you to remove the mineral barite 13 in its ground and unground forms from the Section 301 tariff list. 14 Between 1995 and 2016, I was 15 16 sequentially the oilfield services supply chain executive in charge of two of the U.S.'s three 17 18 remaining barite operations, which gives me a

19 little bit of a unique perspective on what we 20 have in this country.

I'm here to discuss exactly why
domestic U.S. barite production is insufficient

to meet the needs of American energy producers 1 2 and underscore that there is no sufficient international sources to replace the imports of 3 Chinese barite in sufficient volumes to meet 4 5 American demand. U.S. barite reached its peak 6 7 production in 1980, but reserves have been mostly 8 depleted over the last 40 years of drilling 9 activity. The remaining deposits are all in Nevada and they are the last of the viable 10 11 sources. 12 Even at the current domestic 13 production levels, which are much lower than 14 historical highs, the depletion of Nevada barite is accelerating. Some details on that. 15 16 If you go back to 1980, approximately 17 24 companies participated in the barite mining 18 industry and they were operating at least 23 19 separate mines and achieving a very high volume 20 of 2-1/2 million metric tons a year in 1980. 21 Now, there are only three active 22 barite mining operations in the U.S., they're all

1	in Nevada, and they're strained to produce
2	anything greater than 500,000 metric tons a year.
3	Most of the mines in Nevada, all of
4	the ones in Georgia, Arkansas, and Missouri have
5	closed due to, one, exhaustion of reserves, two,
6	reduction in ore quality, three, the high
7	operating costs of environmental compliance,
8	which is important, and difficulty of mining.
9	It's much harder to get the remaining
10	deposits out than it used to be to get the easy
11	ones. These challenges really make it impossible
12	for the U.S. industry to bring remaining proven
13	and probable reserves on stream quickly enough to
14	answer a shortage.
15	So how much is left? My personal, but
16	educated, estimate of all the proven and probable
17	reserves in Nevada, even at higher prices, is 20
18	years maximum at very low production levels, and
19	under 5 years if they were pushed to the maximum
20	to replace a serious import disruption.
21	Bear in mind, Nevada producers, had
22	they not made a total shift to lower-grade land

1	barite grade quality, in 2007, the viable
2	reserves would, by now, be completely exhausted.
3	And a footnote to reinforce David,
4	Nevada can no longer produce the offshore grade,
5	the heavier density, making us, again, dependent
6	on the Chinese, mostly the Chinese imports.
7	Although the U.S. cannot produce
8	adequate barite, it's still the largest consumer
9	of barite; still. Example, American energy
10	consumes 1/3 of the world's total barite
11	production every typical year going back a decade
12	or more, which is about $2-1/2$ to 3 million tons
13	annually.
14	But the U.S. has only produced an
15	average of 523,000 tons per year in the last six
16	years, forcing American energy producers to
17	import 2-1/2 million tons of barite per year from
18	somewhere, and most of it's from China; the
19	majority from China.
20	According to the U.S. Geological
21	Survey, U.S. reliance on imported barite has
22	averaged 82 percent over the last six years, with

China being the major source every single year. 1 2 As you know, energy independence is a vital goal of this administration and this 3 country. In 2017, the president expressly 4 ordered regulatory bodies to review all laws and 5 regulations which burden the development of 6 domestically provided energy. 7 This barite tariff fits squarely 8 9 within that executive order. The application of a 25 percent tariff on Chinese barite imports at 10 a time of rising rig count will accelerate the 11 12 already fragile and risky barite supply for which 13 the U.S. oil and gas industry has no near-term or 14 long-term answer. So in conclusion, due to the 15 16 unavailability of domestic and international 17 sources, U.S. energy companies have no 18 alternative but to source a large portion of 19 their barite from China, and as a result, the 20 tariff will cause higher costs for U.S. energy 21 companies and consumers, and potentially slow 22 America's current record-breaking oil boom, and

these effects are contrary to our national goals. 1 2 I want to thank you for listening to me today and I'm eager to answer any guestions 3 4 that the panel might have. Thank you. MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Newcaster. 5 Our next panel witness will be Aaron Padilla with 6 7 API. Mr. Padilla, you have five minutes. 8 Thank you. Members of MR. PADILLA: 9 the Section 301 Committee, thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today. 10 I am Dr. Aaron Padilla, Senior Advisory for International 11 12 Policy at the American Petroleum Institute. 13 API is the only trade association 14 representing all facets of the oil and natural gas industry. Section 301 tariffs already levied 15 16 on more than 100 products are hurting the natural 17 gas and oil industry, and U.S. energy interests 18 are harmed by Section 301 tariffs because of 19 retaliation from China against U.S. energy exports. 20 21 In the nine months from October 2017 22 to June 2018, before the U.S. first imposed

1 Section 301 tariffs on imports from China in July 2 2018, China received 22 percent of total U.S. crude oil exports and 4 percent of total U.S. 3 refined products exports. 4 In the nine subsequent months, from 5 July 2018 to March 2019, China received 3 6 7 percent, down from 22 percent, of total U.S. crude oil exports, and 2 percent, down from 4 8 9 percent, of total U.S. refined products exports. Expanding Section 301 tariffs would 10 11 increase the harm to the U.S. natural gas and oil 12 industry and consequently, the U.S. economy, 13 energy security and energy consumers, as it would 14 not be possible to relocate quickly, the sourcing of the following products and still meet the 15 16 industry's exacting product reliability 17 specifications and standards. 18 First, natural barium sulfate, or 19 barytes, or barite, a dense mineral commonly used in our industry as a weighting agent for all 20 21 types of drilling fluids. 22 My fellow witnesses from API member

companies are sharing more details on barite with 1 2 you, which are also in the API supplemental submission, which is attached to my testimony. 3 And secondly, in addition to barite, 4 we request that parts of hand-operated and check 5 appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats, 6 7 or the like, of iron or steel, HTS Code 8 8481.90.30, also be excluded. 9 These industrial components are used in the U.S. manufacturing of oilfield surface and 10 subsea production equipment. Trade in barite and 11 12 in hand-operated and check appliances are not 13 examples of the Chinese Government's technology 14 transfer and intellectual property policies found 15 to be problematic by USTR. 16 I'd like to return to the bigger 17 picture of U.S.-China energy trade. Since lower 18 48 exports began in February 2016, China is 19 currently the fourth largest imported of U.S. 20 liquefied natural gas, or LNG, dropping from 3rd, 21 since mid-2018, at the outset of the U.S.-China 22 trade dispute.

1	China has levied 25 percent
2	retaliatory tariffs on U.S. LNG and has
3	alternative supply options to meet its rising LNG
4	demand, including Russia, Australia, Qatar,
5	Malaysia, and others.
6	China's expected retaliation against
7	U.S. crude oil, refined products, and LNG would
8	disadvantage U.S. exports and could cascade into
9	U.S. domestic production.
10	U.S. market share in China for LNG and
11	other petroleum products may be difficult to
12	restore with China turning to alternative
13	suppliers.
14	The U.S. has departed from a path of
15	free trade, tied to the rules of the multilateral
16	system, to one of increasing protectionism and
17	managed trade where every aspect of the U.S.
18	trade and investment relationship is up for
19	negotiation on a bilateral basis.
20	As an alternative, we strongly believe
21	ongoing U.S. efforts to address China's
22	discriminatory and market-distorting practices
_	

1 should include the following.

2	One, resolve quickly, the current
3	U.SChina trade dispute, achieving what is
4	possible within these negotiations to address
5	China's unfair practices, and lifting all Section
6	301 tariffs so that we can return to the
7	marketplace match where abundant U.S. supply of
8	natural gas and oil flows as exports to meets
9	China's rising demand.
10	Number two, work with U.S. trade
11	partners that are allied with U.S. interests,
12	vis-a-vis, China, to achieve additional solutions
13	through multilateral negotiations and within the
14	WTO and rules-based global system.
15	And number three, reach an agreement
16	as soon as possible to end all Section 232 import
17	restrictions, both tariffs and quotas, on steel
18	and aluminum, based on other countries'
19	willingness to work with the U.S. in concert with
20	us to address China's discriminatory practices,
21	such as the U.S. has now agreed with Canada and
22	Mexico.

I'd like to thank you again for this
opportunity to provide this testimony today on
behalf of API members companies and I look
forward to answering any questions you may have.
Thank you.
MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Padilla.
Our last panel witness will be Ryan Ezell with
the Halliburton Company. Mr. Ezell, you have
five minutes.
MR. EZELL: Good morning. My name is
Dr. Ryan Ezell and I'm the Baroid Global Vice
President at Halliburton, one of the world's
largest oil and gas service companies,
headquartered in Eastern Texas.
We appreciate the opportunity to
testify today. Haliburton supports the
administration's efforts to address the serious
issues raised in Section 301 determination and to
ensure the continuing competitiveness of U.S.
companies.
We request, however, that these
efforts take into account, national security

1	considerations. One of the pillars of the
2	current U.S. national security strategy, as
3	reflected in the paper the White House published
4	in December of 2017, is to promote American
5	prosperity by embracing energy dominance.
6	The priority actions for accomplishing
7	this objective include limiting burdens that
8	encumber energy production and constrain economic
9	growth, while encouraging maximum technological
10	efficiency of fossil fuel exploitation to promote
11	exports of our energy resources.
12	Simply put, the products imported by
13	Halliburton directly serve this pillar of U.S.
14	national security strategy.
15	The U.S. oil and gas energy relies on
16	imported natural barium sulfate, also known as
17	barite, in its drilling and exploration
18	activities. Barite is classified in subheadings
19	2511.10.10 and 2511.10.50, which are listed on
20	the proposed list of subheadings that may be
21	subject to an additional duty of up to 25
22	percent.

We respectfully request that these 1 2 subheadings be excluded from the final List 4. As described below, imposing additional duties on 3 natural barium sulfate will actually strengthen 4 China's barite industry and will compromise U.S. 5 national security by undermining domestic oil and 6 7 natural gas production. Barite's chemical properties make it 8 9 uniquely suited for use as a weighting agent in drilling fluids for oil and gas exploration. 10 The American Petroleum Institute has established 11 12 specifications for the use of barite in drilling. Barite is ideal for this application 13 14 because it is non-toxic, chemically and physically unreactive, non-metallic, and has low 15 abrasiveness. Alternative materials for 16 17 weighting agent applications are cost-18 prohibitive, and typically metallic in nature, 19 which decreases drilling productivity. 20 As a result, barite is by far the best 21 option for U.S. oil and gas industry from a 22 technical and cost standpoints. 75 percent of

global barite is used for oil and gas
 exploration.

Findings issued by the U.S. Government 3 4 agencies underscore the importance of barite. For example, the Department of Interior has 5 determined that barite is a critical mineral. 6 Critical minerals are those which, one, are not 7 8 produced domestically in sufficient quantities to 9 meet domestic consumption requirements, and two, are indispensable to a modern society for the 10 11 purposes of national security, technology, 12 infrastructure, and energy production. 13 In a recent report, the Department of 14 Commerce indicated that maintaining access to 15 imports of critical minerals is vital for U.S. 16 economy security and national defense. Assuming 17 an additional duty on barite stands to reduce 18 access to a critical mineral that the U.S. 19 Government has deemed vital for U.S. national 20 security and run contrary to the administration's 21 qoals. 22 China will not suffer the consequences

as a result of the proposed duties on barite 1 2 because China has the largest amount of barite reserves in the world, a majority of which is 3 exported. 4 At the proposed 25 percent duty rate, 5 it will be economically infeasible to import 6 7 barite from China. Because U.S. barite mines are 8 substantially depleted, U.S. oil and gas industry 9 will be driven to import barite from other countries. 10 The influx in demand of barite from 11 12 countries which have limited supply would drive the price of barite higher globally. As a 13 14 result, barite miners in China will benefit by selling to alternative markets at a significantly 15 16 higher price, which will increase their 17 profitability. 18 The cost associated with securing new 19 sources of supply and the increased price of product will inhibit oil and gas exploration and 20 21 production in the United States. 22 Additionally, Halliburton has owned

and operated barite mines in the United States 1 2 for several decades. Based on our projections, it would take a duty increase of over 150 percent 3 on all imported barite, regardless of country 4 origin, to render American barite deposits 5 competitive for a majority of drilling and 6 7 exploration activity in the United States. 8 In short, imposing an additional 25 9 percent duty on barite will harm the U.S. oil and gas industry, inhibit our ability to achieve 10 11 energy independence, and benefit the Chinese 12 mining industry. 13 For reasons stated above, we urge to 14 align the Section 301 remedy with U.S. national security interests by not imposing an additional 15 16 duty on articles that facilitate U.S. energy 17 independence, specifically, we respectfully 18 request that subheadings 2511.10.10 and 19 2511.10.50 covering natural barium sulfate, be 20 removed from List 4. 21 We appreciate your consideration and 22 I'm available to answer any questions.

1	MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Ezell. Mr.
2	Chairman, this concludes all direct testimony
3	from this panel.
4	MS. ZHAO: This question is for Mr.
5	Hanson. You testified that tung oil is of
6	critical importance to the U.S. market. Are
7	there any substitutes for tung oil in the various
8	industries you mentioned?
9	MR. HANSON: Tung oil goes into a
10	variety of products, so it's really it depends
11	on the specific product. Every manufacturer has
12	a formula, a product out there with a formula
13	that has tung oil in it, so it depends on the
14	particular product.
15	So tung oil is embedded in many
16	different products, so
17	MS. ZHAO: Perhaps if you could help
18	us give an example of a few products and what
19	the closest substitute might be?
20	MR. HANSON: Tung oil is used in brake
21	pads for oil and gas drilling rigs, for example,
22	so specialized brake pads, and it's used in
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currency inks. There's tung oil in the dollar 1 2 bill, so the properties of tung oil make it important for the performance of a currency ink. 3 And so the substitution with another 4 5 product involves a reformulation, which is a complicated process. 6 Thank you. 7 MS. ZHAO: 8 MR. HANSON: Thank you. 9 MS. COVERT: Good morning. This question is for David Henrick. You mentioned 10 11 that sources in Morocco and Mexico lack the level 12 of testing that you would need to confirm 13 quality. Could you enter into a relationship 14 with these sources that provides for a higher quality and is there a possibility that increased 15 sales would lead sources in the areas outside of 16 17 China to meet your quality needs? 18 MR. HENRICK: It would be difficult. 19 The reserves in Mexico are of lower quality 20 barite. And when I talk about quality, I'm talking specific gravity. Where the Chinese 21 22 barite is 4.2, very heavy, a lot of the Mexican

1	ore, or from Mexico, maybe 3.6, 3.8, 3.9, much
2	lower, and can routinely cause safety issues.
3	So again, that's why it is so
4	important to do the onsite testing and know what
5	you're getting. Most of what's coming over,
6	being imported into the U.S., is a finished
7	ground product, which, there's limited testing
8	available by the time it goes into the rig.
9	What we do, we source the crude ore,
10	we have time to check it, we blend it, we have
11	time to check the finished product before it's
12	taken to the rig.
13	And so we certify it under API that it
14	does meet the criteria that we need.
15	MS. COVERT: How long might it take
16	for sources to build up better testing capacity?
17	MR. HENRICK: I have no idea. We've
18	been working on it for years, but Morocco is
19	coming online. It's increasing. There are some
20	supplies there, I was recently in Morocco looking
21	at some mining operations, but and Morocco has
22	increased, but again, there's limitations there

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2	There's heavy metals, things like that
3	that can happen, mercury, cadmium, lead, arsenic,
4	things that you don't want in your barium
5	sulfate, are there in a lot of these mines.
6	So it's the other things, other than
7	barium sulfate, that you have to watch for that
8	can be environmental issues.
9	MS. COVERT: Thank you.
10	MR. HENRICK: Okay.
11	MR. FRATERMAN: Thank you, Mr.
12	Henrick, for your testimony, I just wanted to
13	follow-up real quickly with you. You were
14	talking about the four locations in the U.S. for
15	the grinding facilities. All four of those
16	locations are located in Nevada, correct?
17	MR. HENRICK: No, no, no, our I
18	think the locations are referring to Nevada are
19	the mines.
20	MR. FRATERMAN: Okay. So
21	MR. HENRICK: So there's mines and
22	grinding facilities in Nevada.

	4 1
1	MR. FRATERMAN: Okay.
2	MR. HENRICK: That's the only domestic
3	mining there is, is Nevada, for the ore.
4	MR. FRATERMAN: Okay.
5	MR. HENRICK: There's processing
6	facilities throughout the Gulf Coast and the U.S.
7	Most of it use imported ore.
8	MR. FRATERMAN: Okay.
9	MR. HENRICK: Okay?
10	MR. FRATERMAN: Just to kind of have
11	a rough estimate, how many jobs are there in the
12	mining facilities and also the grinding
13	facilities, would you estimate?
14	MR. HENRICK: Well, there's, I think,
15	the accurate count currently is about 450 in all
16	the mining operations in the U.S. It doesn't
17	take a lot of people to mine.
18	MR. FRATERMAN: Yes.
19	MR. HENRICK: It's not that labor-
20	intensive, a lot of heavy equipment, a lot of
21	moving of earth materials. Most of the jobs are
22	in the production end, the drilling, the

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trucking, the processing, so there's tens of 1 2 thousands of jobs produced there. Okay. 3 MR. FRATERMAN: Now, in regards to these tariffs, how would those jobs be 4 Because I know you had mentioned that 5 affected? with U.S. capacity, it maybe has five years. 6 7 MR. HENRICK: Well, what happens if you increase the tariffs is, naturally, the cost 8 9 is going to go up considerably, and it's going to 10 make us less competitive with foreign markets, 11 which is going to lower the drilling activity in 12 the U.S. and stop the growth that we've seen. 13 MR. FRATERMAN: Okay. 14 MR. HENRICK: Okav? 15 MR. FRATERMAN: Thank you very much. MR. HENRICK: All right. Thank you. 16 17 MR. BLAHA: Thank you. I'd also, I 18 think, like to, I guess, follow-up, make sure I'm 19 clear, Mr. Henrick, and also, Mr. Newcaster, if 20 you have an answer as well, do I understand 21 correctly that the Chinese ore is simply more 22 pure versus, say, the Moroccan ore, which has the

additional heavy metals, and therefore, is
 cheaper --

Yes, it is more pure. 3 MR. HENRICK: 4 China has the purest ore reserves in the world. 5 The specific gravity goes up as high as 4.5. Α lot of the barite that comes in is also used in 6 7 automotive, paints, plastic, rubber industry, 8 automotive brakes, things of that nature. 9 So typically what's sourced from China is from 4.5 to 4.2 ore, and keep in mind, all 10 offshore drilling, typically, uses the heavier 11 12 grade, for safety concerns, right? So we have to have it. Right now, we 13 14 do import some 4.2 and we'll blend it with lesser ores to, maybe, 4.1. That still meets the 15 16 specifications of API for land grade, but we 17 still need that as a base source. 18 So like I said, it's 32 percent of the 19 global production. 20 MR. BLAHA: Okay. Thank you. And 21 then I guess, Mr. Newcaster, I think you had referenced that the United States was the largest 22

consumer of barite, I think you mentioned, like 1 2 1/3. 3 MR. NEWCASTER: Correct. 4 MR. BLAHA: And so I guess, given the 5 U.S.'s significant position in terms of global demand, what's the flexibility of major U.S. 6 7 importers or purchasers to actually, say, 8 negotiate, pass the tariffs back to the Chinese 9 producers and negotiate lower prices should the tariffs come into effect? 10 11 Yes, let me think MR. NEWCASTER: 12 about that. The tradition, I think we have a 13 pretty good grip on the cost of the Chinese 14 producers, there's nothing like 25 percent in 15 their profit margin. I just don't think there is 16 very much room to absorb anything. 17 I'd have to say that's impossible. 18 MR. HENRICK: And I would agree with 19 that as well. 20 MR. BLAHA: And I guess, again, I 21 think for you both, just to be clear, we're talking about some short versus long-term thing, 22

but in your testimonies, is there any long-term 1 2 alternative to barite or is it essentially just -3 4 MR. NEWCASTER: That's a great 5 question. That's been explored many times. There are heavy-weighting materials like 6 7 hematite, and ilmenite, and some other that I 8 think API and Halliburton alleged -- or alluded 9 to that as well, but they are metallic. They're abrasive, they have health and safety side 10 11 effects, and they've really been discontinued. 12 There used to be some significant 13 hematite used, but it's not used at all anymore. 14 Barite is the only viable, large quantity, environmentally-friendly material there is for 15 16 weighting drilling. 17 MR. BLAHA: Okay. Thank you. 18 MS. ROY: Good morning. This question 19 is for Mr. Padilla. Okay. Mr. Padilla, how long will it take for domestic suppliers to build up 20 21 enough resources to satisfy almost all of 22 domestic need?

MR. PADILLA: Ma'am, which product are 1 2 you referring to? I'm referring to the, yes, 3 MS. ROY: sorry, the one that we -- the barite. 4 5 MR. PADILLA: I can answer generally and then my colleagues to my left may be able to 6 7 answer it more specifically. I think I heard 8 them mention that there's not an amount of time 9 that would make that possible, given the differences in the quality of the barite that's 10 available domestically and then the sheer volumes 11 12 that are available geologically. It's not a matter of time, it's just 13 14 not possible to source, domestically, the volumes of barite at the quality specifications that our 15 16 industry requires. 17 MS. ROY: Okay. You said that --18 MR. NEWCASTER: Thanks, let me follow-19 up on that. I concur on that. The reserves in 20 the ground, the deposits in the ground, which are 21 pretty well mapped and known, have been severely 22 depleted over the last 40 years of use.

1	So time won't create it again. It's
2	been mined out in almost all its forms. There
3	are small pockets and deposits left in Nevada.
4	Some of them are just unmineable actually.
5	MS. ROY: I have another question for
6	Mr. Padilla. When you say U.S. barite is of
7	lower quality, what will it require for U.S.
8	barite to meet the necessary quality, what
9	reserves we have left?
10	MR. PADILLA: Again, ma'am, it's not
11	possible. In the supplemental submission in the
12	second paragraph, we mention a few reasons why
13	the quality of barite from China is one that is
14	uniquely sufficient globally to meet the safety
15	and production specification standards that are
16	industry requires.
17	My colleagues have mentioned several
18	of those, but I'll just point you to a few that
19	we mention in that second paragraph of our
20	supplemental submission.
21	It's a density that makes it unique
22	for the safety standards that our industry has to

1 ensure safety of the drill bore when we're 2 undertaking drilling for production of natural gas and oil. 3 And then the softness of the mineral 4 also allows it to minimize the wear and tear on 5 6 the drill bit, so that's another safety 7 specification that make the quality of barite 8 from China uniquely sufficient. And then it's also chemically inert as 9 compared to other potential alternatives, and 10 that means that there is no risk of an 11 12 unanticipated or harmful chemical reaction while 13 the drilling takes place. 14 So again, these are all qualities of 15 barite from China that are simply not found in 16 the United States, either of similar product specifications or of the sufficient volumes that 17 18 our industry requires to meet all of the 19 advantages that we're able to get from sourcing 20 it from Chinese sources. 21 MS. ROY: Thank you. 22 MS. ADAMS: Good morning. Thank you

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for all your testimony. This question, I think, 1 2 is for Mr. Ezell at Halliburton. You did answer the question regarding other countries sourcing 3 barite, if it wasn't you, I believe it was 4 another one of the witnesses, Morocco, I believe 5 someone mentioned India as well, if I'm not 6 mistaken, but that was mainly for other markets? 7 8 I'm not sure if there have been any 9 effort to price out or to determine whether or not getting supplies from India was a possibility 10 11 for you? 12 MR. EZELL: Yes, so from our aspect 13 and as my colleagues have mentioned prior, is 14 that, you know, we have a pretty good hold on the majority of global mine, ore quality, et cetera, 15 16 in a multitude of countries globally right now. 17 And even if you take the ore that's 18 available in Morocco, even Turkey, we looked into 19 India, Mexico, none of those, even combined, can 20 matchup to what either one, the amount or the 21 quality that we get from China. 22 And even if we were to try to shift

and bring every other ore into support what it would take to support just the U.S. alone, it would cause a significant, you know, price increase globally, which would drastically impact the oil and gas business, not only in the United States, but also globally.

7 So, you know, we do have a hold and 8 have negotiated around the viability, not only 9 the mining price, but also, the availability from the other ore, and, you know, again, what we see 10 in China is just something we don't find anywhere 11 12 else in the world; that quality and that amount. Even without the tariffs, 13 MS. ADAMS: 14 how long would you estimate the global -- the current global supply of barite would last, given 15 16 a huge increase in U.S. production? I mean, do 17 you see an endpoint?

18 MR. EZELL: So from our aspect, I 19 could comment on where we see it from the 20 Halliburton, but U.S. standpoint, you know, even 21 if -- it would take us -- even on our mining 22 alone, would take us up to three years to get our

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facilities running, and we couldn't support more 1 2 than four to five years in the U.S. From the global aspect, I -- Mr. 3 4 Newcaster may know, I don't have an exact number 5 on that to be honest with you. MR. NEWCASTER: I'll take a shot at 6 7 it. One thing that actually is -- there is -you alluded to India, which is kind of our 8 9 second-biggest import partner already, a lot of -- but there's a million tons a year demand in 10 Saudi Arabia, that that's the first choice. 11 12 You understand, this is very logistics 13 intensive and they're that close together and 14 we're this far, so that goes there first, and we kind of get what's left over from India, but it's 15 16 a great question and it's a big concern about 17 global supply in the long term. 18 If you look at 10 or 15 years, China 19 is consuming a lot more internally. India is --20 they are, actually, and there's competition for 21 that. India has a huge source, but it's diverting -- you know, trying to divert that to 22

the U.S. from India would -- everything's
 possible, but it's going to cause a huge price
 increase; or cost increase.

4 So it is a concern to the industry 5 that global supply of barite is depleting. It's all depleting. And even more reason to not put a 6 final run on what's left in the U.S., hence the 7 8 critical -- we're addressing this, I think, as an 9 industry in the critical and strategic in helping the departments in Washington, supporting them in 10 11 the critical and strategic, it's the heart of the 12 critical and strategic mineral argument.

What we have left in the U.S., which isn't much, we're going to try to preserve that as long as we can. I hope that answers. MS. ADAMS: Yes. Thank you. CHAIR TSAO: I do have a follow-up

question for barite; witnesses testifying about barite. What's the percentage of the cost of barite to the total percentage of the cost of a drilling fluid? Ballpark figure.

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MR. NEWCASTER: 20 percent?

1	CHAIR TSAO: And I guess for those of
2	us who are not in the oil and gas industry, Mr.
3	Henrick or Mr. Newcaster, do you mind explaining,
4	how does it actually work with respect to barite?
5	I mean, do you ship the grounded form to the
6	site, you insert it into a fluid, how does that
7	process work?
8	MR. HENRICK: Yes, the barite is
9	shipped via bags or bulk material to the rig
10	site, and from there, it's blend with other
11	chemicals to make a fluid, and then it's pumped
12	down the hole as it's drilling, and it carries
13	the cuttings back up to the surface.
14	And it has to have a certain density
15	to move the cuttings back out of the well and to
16	maintain the pressure in the well so there's not
17	a blowout, so it's very heavy, and it stabilizes
18	the well and the well bore as they're drilling.
19	MR. BLAHA: Just one, if I may, Mr.
20	Padilla, I think you mentioned various criteria
21	that made barite the high quality stuff uniquely
22	suitable, and I wrote down at least three in

terms of the weight, non-metallicness, and the
 inertness.

Am I correct that the weight and the inertness are more of a safety issue and the nonmetallicness is the, essentially, allows the drill bits to work longer?

7 And I'm kind of evaluating, I guess, 8 the various criteria that makes the high-quality 9 stuff so valuable, and it seemed like there were 10 different motivations for -- or different causes 11 for why that was, and if some of them are safety-12 related and some of them are, essentially, it's a 13 more efficient product to use and lowers cost.

14 I don't know if there's any comment 15 that you could offer on that.

MR. PADILLA: Only generally, I would affirm the way that you're characterizing it. It's the mechanics and the advantages of the mechanics that work hand-in-hand with providing safety advantages as well. So they're not separate, they work together, and the higher density, higher quality barite that's available

from Chinese sources allows for the more
 effective drilling that also makes it safer to do
 because it's more effective.

MR. BLAHA: So I quess, and I 4 5 apologize, Mr. Newcaster, if you went through this in some of the examples of the hematite and 6 7 whatnot that you had referenced, is the issue 8 that some of them are heavy and are not inert, 9 but they're metallic, and so essentially, it's a cost increase to use that, but not so much a 10 safety issues? 11

12 MR. NEWCASTER: The safety issues, to 13 use the example that I brought up and you 14 repeated, ilmenite and hematite are iron 15 compounds. They are somewhat, actually, equal or 16 higher density of baryte in terms of weight, so 17 the safety aspect is great, but they are very 18 costly compared to baryte, so one is cost. 19 And the other one that's always been 20 a problem with those materials and why they fell 21 out of favor, was abrasiveness. They caused

extensive damage to not only drill strains, drill

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1 effective in terms of production, which is a 2 significant impact, only besides HSE and the mechanical aspects that we do from the drilling 3 4 components. 5 Okay. Thank you. MR. BLAHA: Mr. Chairman, we release 6 MR. BURCH: 7 this panel with our thanks and would all the 8 witnesses for the next panel make their way 9 forward? Would the room please come to order. CHAIR TSAO: We have some new members 10 11 joining the committee. At this time, I would ask 12 the new members to introduce themselves. 13 MS. MARTINICH: Linda Martinich, 14 Department of Commerce. 15 MR. JACKSON: Bill Jackson, the Office 16 of the Trade Representative. 17 MS. BONNER: Sarah Bonner, U.S. Small 18 Business Administration. MR. BURCH: Mr. Chairman, all 19 witnesses for this panel are seated and I would 20 21 like to make a note to the witness panel. Can 22 you speak clearly into the microphone and if

you're not able to hear yourself, pull the mic a 1 2 little closer for the benefit of the court reporter and the members of the audience. 3 4 Our first panel witness on this panel 5 will be Gary Wakley with Fila USA. Mr. Wakley, you have five minutes. 6 7 MR. WAKLEY: Good morning. My name's 8 Gary Wakley. I'm the Senior Vice President for 9 footwear sourcing for Fila USA. Thank you for the opportunity to address the panel. 10 11 Fila USA is a U.S. footwear company 12 with a proud and resurgent legacy. Although its 13 roots are in Italy, it was an American 14 entrepreneur at Fila USA who pioneered footwear 15 for the brand globally in 1983. 16 Last year our Disruptor 2 model was 17 named the shoe of the year by Footwear News, our 18 industry publication. This marked a tremendous 19 turnaround after being near bankruptcy a decade 20 ago. 21 Today we employ more than 340 people in the U.S., including designers, marketers, 22

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corporate staff in our offices in New York and 1 2 Maryland, and at our East and West Coast distribution centers. 3 While these jobs are the jewel of the 4 5 Fila crown, our manufacturing is primarily in China. These two are interdependent and 6 inseparable. 7 8 The proposed tariffs directly threaten 9 our U.S. employees and the value-driven American 10 consumers that we serve. Let me be clear, moving 11 our production operations in the near term is not 12 an option. 13 I've managed footwear sourcing around 14 the world for more than 40 years. Although making shoes is labor-intensive low-paying work 15 16 by American standards, it's much more complicated 17 than apparel. 18 The investments in molds and 19 manufacturing equipment, and the range of 20 components and materials is much greater. The 21 assembly processes are much more complicated, and 22 it takes years to get it right.

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1	When our chairman bought Fila in 2007,	
2	the U.S. company was losing more than \$1 million	
3	a week. The company had been downsizing for	
4	years.	
5	We were priced out of the Guangdong	
6	Province north of China north of Hong Kong.	
7	With our survival on the line, we decided to move	
8	our manufacturing 500 miles north to the Fujian	
9	Province.	
10	This is an area that made shoes	
11	primarily for domestic consumption. Fila was the	
12	first global brand to make shoes in this area.	
13	We considered some 30 factories before finding	
14	three with the potential make the right quality	
15	and pricing.	
16	It then took two to three more years	
17	to get these factories to operate consistently up	
18	to our standards. In making this move, we saved	
19	upwards of 20 to 25 percent in our buying prices.	
20	It saved our business.	
21	Today, we work with more than ten	
22	factories in China, most of which make only Fila.	

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1	This is the underpinning for much higher jobs
2	that Fila has continued to add here in America.
3	It would take years, if ever, to
4	reproduce China's skills, resource base,
5	specialized footwear management in another
6	country. The infrastructure for all companies to
7	exit China, which these tariffs would cause, does
8	not exist today.
9	So the proposed 25 percent increase
10	could not lead us to move elsewhere. However, it
11	would more than erase the hard-won cost savings
12	that rescued our company 11 years ago, and that
13	could destroy our business.
14	With little margin to absorb, then
15	these new taxes will fall directly on our
16	customers. Fila may be a hot brand again, but we
17	are not for the elite. The majority of our
18	customers are budget consumers who buy our shoes
19	through value-oriented retailers.
20	Our average retail price is less than
21	\$50. Our shoes are already subjected to duties
22	from ranging from 5.1 percent to 37.5 percent.

An extra 25 percent would triple the average tax
 burden on our shoes.

This would immediately result in our 3 4 product being priced out of reach for many value 5 consumers who have recently turned to the brand. For companies already charging \$100 or more for a 6 7 pair of shoes, perhaps their consumers would pay 8 \$125, but for the parent who's paying \$40, which 9 is a stretch, \$50 is simply not an option. In addition, the proposed action would 10 arbitrarily create winners and losers. 11 It would 12 punish those who source production within China 13 and reward those who produce in more expensive 14 countries in Asia. The burden will be felt by consumers who can least afford it. 15 16 I recognize that some industry's 17 tariffs might be considered a way to protect 18 American businesses, but for our industry, these 19 taxes put American businesses and the jobs they 20 create here at risk. 21 If you implement this new tax on our

customers across the country, our employees in

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New York and Maryland, and the employees of our
 retail partners across the country will be the
 ones to get the pink slips.

I urge the panel to find an 4 5 alternative to this approach, which imperil the 6 businesses that we have struggled to rebuild since the financial crisis, and I urge you to 7 8 remove footwear from Section 301 List 4, 9 especially the range of tariff lines listed in my previously submitted written testimony. 10 Thank 11 you. 12 MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Wakley. 13 Our next panel witness will be Nate Herman, with

14 the Travel Goods Association. Mr. Herman, you 15 have five minutes.

16 MR. HERMAN: Thank you. I regret that 17 you have only provided me five minutes today to 18 describe how the administration's decisions are 19 destroying a vibrant American industry and 20 thousands of American jobs.

21 We urge the administration to remove 22 the items related to travel in the proposed

1	Tranche 4 list; water and spray bottles, clothes,
2	shoes, luggage locks, and travel clocks.
3	The imposition of punitive tariffs on
4	these items will damage the U.S. travel goods
5	industry and over 100,000 American workers. How
6	do we know that? Because the administration has
7	already imposed 25 percent punitive tariffs on
8	the core of our industry; travel goods, luggage,
9	backpacks, handbags, and we are hurting.
10	This 25 percent tariffs is on top of
11	the already incredibly high 17.6 to 20 percent
12	tariffs we already pay on all U.S. travel goods
13	imports. And as we have all learned over the
14	last week, China doesn't pay the tariffs, we do,
15	in the form of a huge new hidden tax on our
16	member companies, and in turn, their customers,
17	hardworking American families.
18	This is all the more true for a small
19	industry where over 99 percent of all travel
20	goods sold in the United States are imported, of
21	which 82 percent come from China.
22	So what has this tax increase been on

U.S. travel goods to industry to date? 1 The first 2 punitive tariffs of 10 percent were imposed on September 24, 2018. According to the most recent 3 data available from the U.S. Government, in just 4 5 seven months, the U.S. travel goods industry has had to pay a whopping \$288 million in new taxes. 6 7 And that was before the administration 8 increased the tariffs to 25 percent on May 10th. 9 That is a lot of money for an industry that is only a \$30 billion industry annually at retail. 10 11 I have given you all the reasons many 12 times on why this tax increase should be withdrawn. Instead, with my limited time, I want 13 14 to give a couple of examples of how these new taxes have hurt our industry in the industry's 15 16 own words. 17 First, a small travel goods brand. We 18 are, were, a small five-person travel goods 19 I had to lay off my marketing manager and brand. warehouse worker in October. 20 I've had to reduce 21 my marketing budget. 22 My customer service person is now

doing most of the pick and pack. The luggage company that I was going to merge with to expand and grow my business went out of business itself at the end of December because he could not absorb the 10 percent tariff, much less the 25 percent.

7 His customers told him they could not 8 accept a price increase and were reducing their 9 luggage category. My budgeted profits are way down and my bank is limiting my line of credit. 10 11 I'm moving as fast as I can to switch 12 factories out of China, but the productivity is 13 quite low, and now I'm unable to keep up with the 14 demand from my largest customer.

From a small travel goods retailer. 15 16 I get emails on an almost daily basis reminding 17 us of price increases that are taking effect on 18 most of the goods in my store. Some of our 19 manufacturers were able to absorb some of the 20 tariffs at the 10 percent level, but no one can 21 absorb the 25 percent increase.

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So almost all product is now seeing

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price increases, and some product, for the second 1 2 or third time. Since last October, our sales have been down from the previous year every 3 4 single month. 5 We are doing our best to cut expenses 6 as much as possible. We cannot hire additional 7 help during the holidays like we normally do. 8 For the current year, we hope to keep all of our 9 current staff and are trying to make our 10 employees the last ones to be impacted by our 11 cost cuts. 12 It's disappointing that the message 13 seems to be lost as the consumer is ultimately 14 paying the tariff, not China. I continue to be 15 supportive of the overall goal to hold China 16 accountable for their trade practices, I'm just 17 having a very hard time seeing that tariffs are 18 the best way to achieve that goal. 19 As a third-generation owner of my 20 family's retail store, I know that there are 21 constant challenges facing independent retailers 22 like myself across our great country.

1	I just feel the need to remind our
2	administration that these trade decisions impact
3	real businesses and real families across our
4	country. Tariffs truly do hurt.
5	So in conclusion, this huge new tax
6	increase on travel goods will do nothing to hurt
7	China. Instead, as these examples demonstrate,
8	it will be catastrophic to an industry that
9	directly employs 100,000 American workers.
10	And the proposed imposition of up to
11	25 percent tariffs on all the remaining items our
12	industry makes and sells, water and spray
13	bottles, clothes, shoes, luggage locks, and
14	travel clocks would also not further that goal,
15	but only serve to put the remaining nails in the
16	coffin of our industry.
17	Thanks to you for your time and
18	consideration in this matter. I'd be happy to
19	take any questions.
20	MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Herman.
21	Our next panel witness will be Wiley Royce with
22	Royce Associates, ALP. Mr. Royce, you have five

minutes.

2	MR. ROYCE: Good morning. It's good
3	to see you. Thank you for having me here to talk
4	to you this morning. I'm Wiley Royce. I'm
5	Executive Vice President of Royce Associates and
6	Chairman of the Plastics Industry Association.
7	Royce Associates is a fourth-
8	generation family-owned business started by my
9	grandfather, which has been manufacturing
10	products for 90 years.
11	Royce is a small business supplying
12	the textile, paper, and plastic industries with
13	about 65 people spread across the United States.
14	We do not have any manufacturing outside of the
15	United States, and our three factories are
16	located in New Jersey and South Carolina.
17	At the outset, I want to emphasize
18	that we actually do support the U.S. Government's
19	goals to ensure a level playing field for U.S.
20	businesses. In fact, in the late '70s, I
21	personally testified to support maintaining
22	tariffs where Asian chemical subsidies were

making competition unfair to the U.S. 1 2 As I'm going to explain today, in the case of vat dyes, there is, and never will be, 3 4 U.S. production of vat dyes, crudes, in the 5 United States. Thus, a tariff on these chemicals will only harm our U.S. interests. 6 7 Today, I feel I'm not actually 8 testifying for Royce, but more for the thousands 9 of U.S. textile workers, our own U.S. military, and the blue-collar manufacturing professionals 10 11 who the administration has all pledged to 12 support. 13 We believe that the proposed tariffs 14 on vat dyes will have the unintended consequence 15 of causing harm to these groups. For that 16 reason, Royce appreciates that the USTR remove 17 3204.15.80 from the third list of products and 18 are now quite dismayed that -- to see them put 19 back on. 20 To give you a little operational 21 background about us. Royce imports crude vat 22 dyes from China and then converts them into

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finished vat dye liquids at our Gaffney, South
 Carolina plant.

China is the one and only global source for vat dye crudes left today that are used in the products our customers require and there are no alternative products that we can use.

8 India is the only other producer of 9 vat dyes left in the world today, but India does 10 not have anywhere near the capacity, and in some 11 cases, they lack the technology to supply the 12 quantity of products our customers require.

13 Crude vat dye production ceased in the 14 United States more than 30 years ago, and that 15 was due to the hazardous wastes that are created 16 during their manufacturing process.

17 It's inconceivable that any company 18 would make the considerable investment to build a 19 new facility to serve this relatively small and 20 marginally profitable market, so China truly is 21 the only global source of crude vat dyes that 22 Royce and our customers need today.

1	While the market is mentioned is
2	rather small, less than \$6 million per year are
3	imported from China, these vat dyes are critical
4	to a much larger supply chain.
5	Our vat dye liquids are used by the
6	largest U.S. textile manufacturing companies to
7	manufacture dye to dye fabric for the U.S.
8	military and industrial uniforms.
9	Only vat dyes can be used for these
10	products because they can be subjected to
11	repeated washings and bleaching without any
12	fading characteristics.
13	A few examples of vat dye fabrics that
14	are used today are for U.S. armed forces,
15	including both regular uniforms and camo, the UPS
16	brown uniforms, and green medical scrubs, and
17	also very importantly, the flame-resistant
18	factory clothing that our factory workers use
19	every day.
20	With regards to the U.S. military, we
21	feel it's very important to know that vat dyes
22	are used both in the dyeing and printing of these

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uniforms, and they are the only dye class that 1 2 has a unique infrared anti-reflectance property, helping to keep our soldiers less visible to 3 4 enemy forces and out of harm's way. So in short, vat dyes are helping to 5 keep our soldiers safe. Raising tariffs on vat 6 dyes will directly increase the costs to our 7 customers, not only putting in jeopardy the few 8 9 remaining U.S. textile manufacturers, but also raising costs to all major manufacturers that 10 11 provide uniforms to their employees. 12 In some cases, workers share the cost of their uniforms and this would be like adding a 13 14 new tax to their pay. Additionally, the factory uniform sector can source offshore, and if it did 15 16 that, the flame retardancy characteristics of 17 these uniforms could be brought into question, 18 possibly putting at risk our manufacturing 19 workforce. 20 In closing, I'd like to point out that 21 this class of product, while relatively small, plays a large part in keeping our fighting men 22

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and women safe, and to the continued growth and
safety of a re-energized U.S. blue-collar
workforce.
For these reasons, Royce respectfully
requests that the USTR exclude from its proposed
list, 3204.15.80, and I thank you for your time
and I'll be happy to answer any questions you
have later.
MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Royce. Our
next panel witness will be Andy Missan with
Fitbit, Incorporated. Mr. Missan, you have five
minutes.
MR. MISSAN: Good morning. I'm Andy
Missan, Fitbit's general counsel. We believe the
concerns that led to the removal of wearables
from List 3 remain true today. Specifically, we
fear tariffs on Fitbit products will harm U.S.
workers and consumers, undermine U.S. national
security interests, stifle innovation and digital
health, and fail to advance the administration's
policy objectives.
Therefore, we request that USTR remove

wearables from the proposed List 4. Fitbit is 1 2 one of the world's leading wearable brands with more than 93 million devices sold. Our mission 3 4 is to give millions of American the data 5 inspiration and guidance they need to improve their health, while transforming the healthcare 6 7 system and reducing healthcare costs. 8 Fitbit's devices incorporate 9 components sourced from around the world, with final assembly in China. The heart of our 10 11 operations, however, is here in the United 12 States. 13 We employ more than 1,100 people in 14 the U.S., the vast majority of our workforce. In recent years, our U.S. operations have accounted 15 16 for over 90 percent of our total operating 17 expense. 18 In 2018 alone, Fitbit invested \$303 19 million in R&D. Today we partner with more than 20 1,500 U.S. companies to promote and improve 21 employee health and wellness, work with more than 22 100 healthcare plans across the country to

improve outcomes and lower costs, and facilitate more than 800 clinical trials, including with NIH.

Imposing tariffs will harm U.S. 4 5 retailers, consumers, and downstream industries 6 in the U.S. wearables market. The proposed 7 tariffs could make these products costlier, and 8 in many cases, inaccessible to consumers, making 9 offerings from Chinese competitors more attractive and allowing them to gain U.S. market 10 11 share.

In addition, the resulting lower
revenues for the companies that build these
devices and the U.S. retailers that sell them,
could affect a large number of American workers.

Lost sales or lower profits would
likely force Fitbit to cut its investments in
U.S.-based R&D, including cutting highway jobs in
the United States and limiting our innovation in
healthcare.

21 The proposed tariff on wearable22 devices undermines U.S. national security

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1	interests. The wearables market is highly
2	competitive and rapidly evolving.
3	In the last year, Huawei and Xiaomi,
4	both Chinese companies, secured two of the top
5	three positions in global wearables market share.
6	In the first quarter of 2019, Huawei's share of
7	global wearables shipments increased by nearly
8	300 percent, while Xiaomi's increased by nearly
9	70 percent year over year.
10	These companies have a very different
11	business model from Fitbit. They operate on
12	razor-thin hardware margins to build a massive
13	user base whose data, in turn, is aggressively
14	monetized.
15	The Chinese Government also intends to
16	use revenue from its countermeasures to support
17	Chinese companies affected by U.S. tariffs.
18	Given their business model and government
19	support, we believe our Chinese competitors would
20	absorb this tariff with ease and use it to gain a
21	competitive advantage against Fitbit in the U.S.
22	market, putting sensitive health and financial

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information at risk.

2	Wearable devices collect sensitive
3	health and biometric data, and many have advanced
4	features and functionality that include
5	geolocation, e-payment, and always-on
6	microphones.
7	Big data is at the heart of the
8	Chinese Government's industrial policy objectives
9	and is collected and deployed in support of
10	Chinese Government programs. As the Defense
11	Department learned last year with Strava, this
12	data, if not protected properly, can be exploited
13	to gain sensitive movement and location
14	information of members of U.S. law enforcement,
15	the military, and other clinical personnel.
16	While Fitbit stores sensitive user data
17	solely on servers in the United States, subject
18	to strict privacy protection rules and security
19	safeguards, Chinese companies like Xiaomi
20	explicitly state in their privacy policies that
21	data may be transferred to servers in China,
22	putting U.S. consumer data at risk of ending up

1	in the hands of the Chinese Government raises
2	serious privacy and national security concerns.
3	Do we really want the sensitive
4	health, location, and financial data of Americans
5	to be stored on Chinese servers?
6	U.S. policymakers have already raised
7	alarm bells about the Chinese tech industry's
8	opaque connections to the Chinese Government and
9	military, including by adding Huawei to the BIS
10	entities list and issuing an executive order that
11	could effectively ban the use of Chinese
12	technology in U.S. networks, including 5G.
13	U.S. law enforcement also suspect
14	China is the source of cyber-attacks on the U.S.
15	Government and businesses. Importantly, Fitbit
16	is not subject to any of the Chinese industrial
17	policy concerns highlighted in USTR's Section 301
18	report, such as forced technology transfers,
19	industrial espionage, and state-backed
20	acquisitions of strategic foreign technologies.
21	Fitbit is already taking steps to
22	adjust its supply chain in response to the

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administration's concerns and we continue to 1 2 explore additional possibilities, but this is a costly and time-consuming process, so it will not 3 be possible to avoid the detrimental impact of 4 5 the tariffs. Under such circumstances, including 6 7 smart watches and fitness trackers disadvantages 8 a company that was born in the U.S., invests 9 heavily in the U.S. through R&D, and works to help millions of Americans become healthier, and 10 11 it does little if anything to further U.S. policy 12 objectives. Thank you for your time. 13 MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Missan. 14 Our next panel witness will be Lana Rascionato 15 with Ideavillage Product Corporation. Ms. 16 Rascionato, you have five minutes. 17 MS. RASCIONATO: Good morning, 18 Committee Members, and thank you for your time 19 today. My name is Lana Rascionato and I'm before 20 the Committee to testify on behalf of Ideavillage 21 Products Corps, where I serve as Senior Vice

22 President of Product Development and Sourcing.

1	I've been with Ideavillage for 19
2	years and have been in the consumer products
3	industry for 30 years. Specifically, I come to
4	testify regarding the Trade Representative's
5	proposal to impose a 25 percent tariff on
6	products imported from China that would include
7	Ideavillage's Finishing Touch Flawless electric
8	shavers under 8510.10.
9	While Ideavillage supports the
10	administration's stated goal to counter and
11	ultimately eliminate China's discriminatory
12	practices regarding American intellectual
13	property, we contend that this tariff, if
14	implemented, will be ineffective in eliminating
15	those practices, while at the same time, be
16	harmful to Ideavillage, our employees, our
17	customers, and other U.S. interests.
18	Ideavillage was founded 20 years ago
19	with the mission of bringing innovative consumer
20	products to market under the As Seen on T.V.
21	banner.
22	This aggressive national marketing
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strategy has catapulted Products to the height of their industries. Among the products Ideavillage
their industries. Among the products Ideavillage
has launched are the grooming product lines,
Finishing Touch and Micro Touch, Copper Fit
compression garments, and HD Vision eyewear.
Today, Ideavillage's products are
available in more than 77,000 various food, drug,
and mass retail outlets nationwide.
Headquartered in Wayne, New Jersey,
Ideavillage employs 45 people and is active in
the community supporting many local charitable
organizations.
One of Ideavillage's best known
products is the Finishing Touch Flawless line of
electric shavers. Flawless is the leading hair
removal product for women ages 13 and up,
covering 70 percent of market share in that
industry.
Competitors include established brands
such as Conair, Remington, Schick, Clio, Philips,
and Panasonic.
The Finishing Touch Flawless line has

been so successful that as of May 1, 2019, it has 1 2 been sold to Church & Dwight Company, a leader in household and personal care products based on 3 Ewing, New Jersey. 4 However, Ideavillage remains 5 responsible to import the product during a 6 7 transition period and will continue managing all 8 aspects of the brand. 100 percent of our 9 Flawless products are manufactured in China for Ideavillage's exclusive use by a non-affiliated 10 11 third party. 12 Once imported into the United States, 13 they are sold to consumers at physical and online 14 retailers, including Wal-Mart, Walgreens, CVS, and many more, as well as direct-to-customer 15 16 through our famous television commercials. 17 The proposed tariff on Chinese 18 electric shavers, including the Flawless 19 products, would decimate the Flawless product line and severely injure Ideavillage and 20 21 downstream businesses, our workers, and our 22 customers.

1	At 25 percent, this would result in an
2	estimated increase to the retail price of up to
3	20 percent, which would then result either in a
4	higher cost to the consumer or reduce sales, as
5	lower income consumers would seek out lower
6	priced, inferior products in a price-sensitive
7	market.
8	With reduced sales, Ideavillage would
9	be forced to lay off American workers, but also
10	decrease volume through the supply chain and
11	significantly reduce and/or cancel advertising,
12	marketing, and retail promotions, which itself
13	would impact downstream American businesses that
14	provide those services.
15	Research and development investment
16	would also be halted, affecting the company's
17	growth beyond this product line alone.
18	This impact cannot be avoided. Even
19	with the tariff, Ideavillage will have no choice
20	but to continue to import Flawless products from
21	China. The company has evaluated alternative
22	sourcing, but has, to date, found no location

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outside of China that meets quality standards and has mature supply chain capabilities to meet our product needs.

In fact, the blade stamping and
manufacturing process utilized to manufacture
Flawless is virtually non-existent outside of
China. There is currently no technical
capability for this process in other countries
and it would be a multi-year, multi-million
dollar project to setup.

Domestic capacity for this product does not exist. Nor would the tariffs mitigate any unfair trade practices, as they are intended to do. Electric shavers are consumer goods with no connection to the Made in China 2025 program.

16Ideavillage has been importing17Finishing Touch products from China for 16 years18and has many safeguard in place to prevent19intellectual property theft, including patents20and non-disclosure agreements with its21manufacturers.

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Ideavillage is more than a typical

1	consumer products business. We are also an
2	incubator of American innovation. We regularly
3	receive product and invention submissions from
4	small businesses and work to turn those ideas
5	into reality.
6	Harm to Ideavillage that would
7	potential drive us out of business would stifle
8	the development of those small businesses and
9	their products, hampering economic growth.
10	For these reasons, Ideavillage request
11	that electric shavers, such as its Flawless
12	product line, under 8510.10, be removed from List
13	4. I'm pleased to take any questions from the
14	Committee. Thank you for your consideration.
15	MR. BURCH: Thank you, Ms. Rascionato. And,
16	Mr. Chairman, this concludes all direct testimony
17	from this panel.
18	MS. COVERT: Good morning and thank
19	you for your testimony. I'd like to start off
20	the questions with a question for Mr. Wakley from
21	Fila.
22	In your testimony, you argue that

China is the ultimate source of components for 1 2 shoe manufacturing in other countries. China will still benefit if duties push companies to 3 sourcing outside of China. 4 Can you elaborate on the components 5 that go into shoe production and why these 6 7 components are mainly available from China? 8 Well, it's not so much MR. WAKLEY: 9 that it's only available in China, it's just the mass of it, right? So footwear manufacturing 10 11 involves lots of heavy equipment, big 12 manufacturing facilities, not easy to move from one place to another, mold making is all -- or 13 14 most of that is in China. Out soles, all the kind of heavy stuff 15 16 is primarily there. Also, upper materials and 17 material manufacturers are primarily in China. 18 So while some of these things have been setup in 19 Vietnam, and certainly, we import some shoes from 20 Vietnam, primarily for other parts of the world, 21 not so much the U.S. 22 The costs for our product in Vietnam

1is roughly 10 percent higher than where we make2in China. We're able to ship to other parts of3the world because there's favorable duty from4Vietnam into places like Korea zero duty into5Korea, lower duties into the U.K. and Europe.6So we've been using that7manufacturing, which represents about 30 percent8of our worldwide total, for other countries. We9import very little from Vietnam.10I realize other people do, but for our11business, we import very little into the U.S.12The parts of our business that would be hurt the13worst by trying to move someplace else, first, it14won't happen quickly, it can't happen quickly,15because if it happens to us, it'll happen for16everybody.17Anybody who's producing in China will18want to go someplace else, and there's simply not19enough capacity in other parts of the world for20it, but the part that will be hurt the worst are21the lower cost shoes that we make.22So the area of China where we produce		
 the world because there's favorable duty from Vietnam into places like Korea zero duty into Korea, lower duties into the U.K. and Europe. So we've been using that manufacturing, which represents about 30 percent of our worldwide total, for other countries. We import very little from Vietnam. I realize other people do, but for our business, we import very little into the U.S. The parts of our business that would be hurt the worst by trying to move someplace else, first, it won't happen quickly, it can't happen quickly, because if it happens to us, it'll happen for everybody. Anybody who's producing in China will want to go someplace else, and there's simply not enough capacity in other parts of the world for it, but the part that will be hurt the worst are the lower cost shoes that we make. 	1	is roughly 10 percent higher than where we make
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18 want to go someplace else, and there's simply not 19 enough capacity in other parts of the world for 20 it, but the part that will be hurt the worst are 21 the lower cost shoes that we make.	16	everybody.
<pre>19 enough capacity in other parts of the world for 20 it, but the part that will be hurt the worst are 21 the lower cost shoes that we make.</pre>	17	Anybody who's producing in China will
20 it, but the part that will be hurt the worst are 21 the lower cost shoes that we make.	18	want to go someplace else, and there's simply not
21 the lower cost shoes that we make.	19	enough capacity in other parts of the world for
	20	it, but the part that will be hurt the worst are
22 So the area of China where we produce	21	the lower cost shoes that we make.
	22	So the area of China where we produce

shoes, Fujian Provence, was primarily a domestic 1 2 manufacturing area. Chinese-owned factories. Not Taiwanese, not Korean, Chinese-owned 3 4 factories. 5 And so when we've tried to source those products in Vietnam, it runs, roughly, \$2 6 7 higher on the FOB cost. That kind of shoe in 8 this area of China where we make shoes is \$8 to 9 \$10, so anywhere from 25 to 20 percent higher in Vietnam than in China. 10 11 And that's for the lowest priced 12 The ones that are sold to people like shoes. 13 Ross Stores, or Burlington, or Marshalls, or any 14 of the family footwear kind of retailers. So that hits the lowest consumer who's 15 16 buying branded shoes, and that hits him the 17 worst. That's our big -- so the big issues are, 18 there's not enough capacity outside of China to 19 take everybody's business, and you'll have to 20 leave if you've got 25 percent duties additional, 21 we already pay a much higher duty than the average importer of products into the U.S., it's 22

just not possible to move everything in a short term.

I'm not even sure if you had three or four years, that you could move the entire 4 athletic shoe business out of China.

I just want to add to 6 MR. HERMAN: 7 that question from the travel goods perspective. 8 We face the same thing. When you have 82 percent 9 of all production being in China, it's very difficult to find the capacity to move, but also, 10 11 as per the question, all the materials that go into make the luggage, the backpacks, the 12 13 handbags, are in China, down to the zippers and 14 the buttons, the letter, the textiles, they're 15 all made in China.

16 So even if you're able to find, on the 17 off chance, with all the obstacles you have to 18 overcome, as Mr. Wakley described, you're still going to have to bring the materials to make the 19 20 travel goods from China to the new country. 21 And so that not only adds even more costs to the whole process, but extends your 22

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supply chain and stretches it out, and creates a 1 2 lot more complexity, especially for the small firms that make up the bulk of our industry. 3 MS. ADAMS: Thank you very much for 4 5 your testimony, and this question really was for you, Mr. Herman, but your intervention actually 6 7 pretty much answered the question. It was a specific question regarding the water and spray 8 9 bottles, luggage locks, travel clocks, are any of these products sourced, right now, from any other 10 country besides China, including the United 11 12 States, and might there be more goods that could 13 be sourced from alternate suppliers?

14 Virtually none of those MR. HERMAN: products are made in the United States in any 15 16 sort of commercial quantities whatsoever, and 17 again, the situation that we're -- 82 percent of 18 traditional travel goods are coming from China, 19 the numbers for those products are in the 90 to 20 95 percent range from China, so it's even more 21 difficult to move those products.

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It's just, they're not high-value

products, the production's been there a long time, we have established relationships, it's just not easy to move.

4 MS. MARTINICH: My question is for Mr. 5 In your written summary, you had stated Royce. 6 that 15 percent of your dye production is used 7 for military uniforms, and then today, you had 8 testified that you also supply the UPS brown 9 uniforms and the green medical scrubs, and other things as well. 10

I was wondering, are there other suppliers to the U.S. supply chain of these vat dyes besides your company?

MR. ROYCE: Right now, there's really two, maybe three, large textile manufacturers that are supplying to these markets. In the world today as it exists, I refer to us, you know, we're kind of a whale in a pond, or a puddle, in that market.

20 We probably are supplying roughly 75, 21 maybe 80 percent, of the vat -- finished vat dye 22 products to the U.S. textile manufacturing sector

1 today. 2 MS. MARTINICH: Okay. It's a very tiny sliver in 3 MR. ROYCE: 4 a big pie, but that's where we are. 5 MS. MARTINICH: It's good to be a big 6 fish in a small pond. 7 MR. ROYCE: Something like that. 8 MS. MARTINICH: Yes, or a big fish in 9 a big pond. 10 MR. ROYCE: Whale in a puddle, yes. 11 MS. MARTINICH: Exactly. A follow-up 12 question, you testified that China is the only 13 source for your customers' requirements --14 MR. ROYCE: Yes. 15 MS. MARTINICH: -- but then you said 16 India also produces vat dyes. And then you said 17 something about the lack of capacity, so are the 18 dyes from India different than from China? 19 No, they're usable. MR. ROYCE: And 20 what we do is, because we bring the crudes in, and then we shade them, and adjust them, and 21 22 grind them to a finished spec, we're able to use

1	them, but I can tell you that the total capacity
2	of the country of India, because we've been
3	working on this for several years.
4	I mean, we've always considered being
5	single sourced out of China as a material
6	weakness in our business that we've been trying
7	to work on. That's one of the reasons we've been
8	around for 90 years, I guess.
9	But the total capacity of all of the
10	manufacturing in India is less than 20 percent of
11	just our single company's requirements to service
12	our customers.
13	MS. MARTINICH: Thank you very much.
14	CHAIR TSAO: Mr. Royce, I have a
15	follow-up, do you use the same type of vat dye
16	for both your military customers and your non-
17	military customers?
18	MR. ROYCE: Many of the crudes are the
19	same. They come in and then we shift them to
20	different colors, such as, I think it's I
21	forgot his name, but with the dark-blue shirt
22	here, you know, that's, you know, typical, kind

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of, factory type of shade, obviously. 1 2 But some of the dark blue, for instance, would actually be a component of the 3 4 camo green, because you make green with blue and yellow, so that would be a component of it, so we 5 do use several things. 6 7 You know, we come up with probably, I 8 want to say, we probably supply 150 to 200 9 different shades today, but they all come from, 10 probably, a total of eight or ten different vat dyes, maybe 15. 11 12 CHAIR TSAO: Thank you. 13 MS. ROY: Good morning. This guestion 14 is for Mr. Missan. Mr. Missan, you state that Fitbit devices are assembled in China from parts 15 16 and components sourced from around the world. 17 You also state that you are adjusting your supply 18 chain in response to the administration's 19 concerns. What are the most difficult obstacles 20 21 that you are facing in shifting assembly of the Fitbit devices to other countries? 22

1	MR. MISSAN: Thanks for the question.
2	Yes, so we have looked at studied this issue
3	carefully and we've been able to source some of
4	the major components for our devices, such as the
5	Bluetooth radios and the CPU chips from countries
6	outside of China, including Taiwan, Singapore, et
7	cetera.
8	However, the final assembly has been
9	a very big challenge for us. We've looked at a
10	number of other countries. The capacity does not
11	exist in the U.S. at all.
12	And let me just say, backup for a
13	second, the devices are characterized by some
14	unique qualities, such as small form factor, very
15	high precision assembly, and high volume, and so
16	
10	we have not been able to find those
17	we have not been able to find those characteristics in other locations.
17	characteristics in other locations.
17 18	characteristics in other locations. We've looked in Southeast Asia. The
17 18 19	characteristics in other locations. We've looked in Southeast Asia. The capacity just doesn't exist there. And, you
17 18 19 20	characteristics in other locations. We've looked in Southeast Asia. The capacity just doesn't exist there. And, you know, based on our assessment, it would take many

1	40 years, this very high precision, small form
2	factor processes that frankly, you know, coupled
3	with the labor costs just don't exist elsewhere
4	in the world.
5	MS. ROY: Thank you.
6	MR. JACKSON: Good morning. My
7	question is for Ms. Rascionato. You mentioned
8	that you, of course, source your electric shavers
9	from China. Have you always sourced them from
10	China, and if not have you previously sourced
11	them from elsewhere?
12	When did you shift the production and
13	why?
13 14	why? MS. RASCIONATO: No, we're 100 percent
14	MS. RASCIONATO: No, we're 100 percent
14 15	MS. RASCIONATO: No, we're 100 percent out of China at this time, mainly due to the
14 15 16	MS. RASCIONATO: No, we're 100 percent out of China at this time, mainly due to the blade stamping and manufacturing process is
14 15 16 17	MS. RASCIONATO: No, we're 100 percent out of China at this time, mainly due to the blade stamping and manufacturing process is really non-existent outside of China. You know,
14 15 16 17 18	MS. RASCIONATO: No, we're 100 percent out of China at this time, mainly due to the blade stamping and manufacturing process is really non-existent outside of China. You know, we have looked at production in Vietnam for the
14 15 16 17 18 19	MS. RASCIONATO: No, we're 100 percent out of China at this time, mainly due to the blade stamping and manufacturing process is really non-existent outside of China. You know, we have looked at production in Vietnam for the past couple of years.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	MS. RASCIONATO: No, we're 100 percent out of China at this time, mainly due to the blade stamping and manufacturing process is really non-existent outside of China. You know, we have looked at production in Vietnam for the past couple of years. They just really have not been able to

them 30 years to hone their capabilities in 1 2 manufacturing. 3 So Vietnam, we have not seen, you know, the quality, the intricacy, even from 4 5 domestically sourcing China parts, shipping to They still cannot manufacture the 6 Vietnam. 7 product up to our quality standards. MR. JACKSON: Do your competitors also 8 9 source their products from China? 10 MS. RASCIONATO: Yes, they do. Even 11 one of our competitors, who is based on Japan, 12 sources the majority of theirs from China. MR. JACKSON: You mentioned that this 13 14 is not necessarily a high-tech industry or high-15 tech product. If that's the case, why is it that 16 these products, do you think, can only be made in 17 China? They're not made anywhere else in the 18 world? 19 MS. RASCIONATO: It's just, I think, 20 because China has honed their capability, we're 21 able to produce them, you know, at a lower cost, 22 yet maintain the quality so we can offer, you

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know, the U.S. consumers our devices at a very 1 2 reasonable retail price. Our prices start \$9.99, you know, for 3 4 our Finishing Touch shavers, and up. You know, 5 the 25 percent would really decimate that. It would probably go up to \$12.99 to \$14.99. 6 MR. JACKSON: Thank you. 7 8 I do have a follow-up CHAIR TSAO: 9 This is for all the witnesses who question. 10 would like to respond. I mean, it sounds like, based on your testimony, China is, for all 11 intents and purposes, your only source of supply 12 13 in your respective industry. 14 I mean, my question is, you know, from a business perspective, is that a concern in your 15 16 -- for your particular company or for your 17 industry, that China is the only basically source 18 for your products? And this is open to any 19 witnesses. I'll answer 20 MS. RASCIONATO: Sure. 21 that first, if you don't mind. I mean, it is 22 really a major concern of ours. Even just

finding the capable factory in China is a process in itself.

3	You know, we've gone to many other
4	factories, even to dual-source our products, and
5	it's been very difficult. Our one main supplier,
6	we've used for the past 16 years in the Dongguan
7	area, they've been very reliable, their quality
8	standards are up to par, and because we are
9	producing in high volume, they offer us great FOB
10	costing on the product, which they will not be
11	able to absorb if this tariff comes into effect.
12	They just simply cannot absorb it,
13	especially because the increase of the tariff
14	will cause reduced volumes for us and really hurt
15	their business as well, as the ultimate consumer
16	in the U.S., and all downstream businesses from,
17	you know, our R&D development, research, you
18	know, manufacturing, and logistics partners here
19	in the U.S.
20	It just really has a downstream
21	negative effect on U.S. businesses overall.
22	MR. WAKLEY: I think in our case, we

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have diversified, to some extent, 30 percent of our global business is done outside of China. It has been a concern, but as I said before, the biggest issue that we've had is looking at lower priced products in Vietnam just are not competitive.

7 And that would be the biggest jeopardy
8 for our business in the long term. And as I
9 said, would hurt the lowest -- the consumer who's
10 used to paying the lowest possible price.

11 MR. ROYCE: And I'd like to add, I 12 think as I mentioned before, that we do consider it somewhat of a material weakness that we're 13 14 dealing with, so much so that between my nephew 15 and I, we are in China and India, probably 16 between the two of us, at least six times per 17 year, working with our current vendors, working 18 with potential vendors, and at the end of the 19 day, the unfortunate part is that it's a very 20 high investment need to create additional 21 capacity.

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So India just said, you know, our

1	Indian suppliers just say, this is what we have.
2	We would have to invest, say, \$30 million, \$40
3	million to get \$2 million worth a year of
4	business with a very minimal return.
5	It's just not a reality. The
6	companies, our main concern there, is that the
7	current suppliers who are, you know, producing
8	product for us, plus other various ranges of
9	dyes, they've made they recently made a \$100
10	million investment strictly in their
11	environmental treatment of their waste water in
12	China in order to meet the Chinese environmental
13	need, so we've been watching that.
14	So that gives us a level of comfort,
15	obviously, with the strength of the businesses
16	and our suppliers, but yet, yes, it's a concern,
17	but it's a concern that we just have to live with
18	and I guess I'm kind of reaching the point in my
19	career that I'm kind of happy to be my age rather
20	than younger.
21	MR. MISSAN: And I would just add that
22	it is a concern for Fitbit. We would like to

diversity the location of our final assembly, but 1 2 we need time and so the irony is that being under the weight of the tariffs would actually limit 3 our ability to move because it would be very 4 5 difficult to absorb the costs at the same time that we'd have to absorb the, you know, 6 7 potentially, 25 percent tariff on the goods being imported. 8

9 And I guess one other point is that with the tariffs, proposed tariffs, and the 10 11 previous tariffs that were implemented, there are 12 numerous companies that are fighting and 13 searching all around the world, so there is this 14 effect of the supply and demand, so that the demand for the capacity has outstripped the 15 16 supply now in those alternative locations.

17 So I think the industry just needs 18 time for all of this to shake out and to be able 19 to transition in an orderly way without the 20 weight of the tariffs creating such a devastating 21 financial impact.

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MR. HERMAN: The same for the travel

1 goods industry. We realized about ten years ago
2 that we -- this was untenable to have all our
3 eggs in one basket, and so we -- one of the
4 things we did, and the major initiative we pushed
5 was to get Congress to remove the statutory bar
6 on travel goods under the generalized system of
7 preferences program.

8 Because these were developing 9 countries had the potential, if you invested the 10 time and space, and given the duty benefits, 11 since we're paying 17.6 to 20 percent duties, 12 that we might be able to develop over time.

And so after a long battle, we were -travel goods were partially added to the GSP back in 2016, and then the Trump Administration fully added travel goods to GSP in 2017.

17 Over that three-year period, we were 18 able to reduce the amount that we were sourcing 19 from China from 88 percent to 82 percent, and 20 increase the value that we were getting from GSP 21 from about 4 percent to 9 percent.

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So again, if we were given the time,

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1	and it does take a long time to move those, we
2	could do it. We can't do it overnight.
3	And also, we're now faced with GSP and
4	the Trump Administration has decided to attack a
5	lot of the countries in the program. India was
6	just kicked out of the program. They're the
7	number three supplier of travel goods to the U.S.
8	market.
9	There's two other countries, Indonesia
10	and Thailand, major suppliers to travel goods.
11	They're under threat to be kicked out of the
12	program.
13	And so all of our alternatives to
14	China are being taken away from us at the same
15	time we're told to get out of China.
16	MR. BURCH: Mr. Chairman, we release
17	this panel with our thanks, and would the next
18	panel make their way forward?
19	(Pause.)
20	MR. BISHOP: Would the room please
21	come to order? Mr. Chairman, I'd like to note
22	all panel all witnesses for this panel are

seated.

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2	And I would like to make a note to the
3	witnesses on this panel. Would you please speak
4	clearly into the microphone, and if you're not
5	able to hear yourself, pull the microphone closer
6	for the benefit of the court reporter and also
7	the audience members.
8	Our first panel witness will be Wang
9	Yu, with the China Chamber of Commerce for the
10	Import and Export of Textiles. Mr. Yu, you have
11	five minutes.
12	MR. YU: Thank you for the opportunity
13	to attend today's hearing. I am Wang Yu, Vice
14	Chairman of the China Chamber of Commerce for
15	Import and Export of Textiles.
16	CCCT has more than 10,000 member
17	companies, many engaging in the import and export
18	of products of the whole industrial chain
19	including fibers, yarns, Fibrex and finished
20	products.
21	On the 23rd of August of 2018 we
22	attended the public hearing held by the USTR on

200 billion U.S. dollars tariffs. Today I would 1 2 like to express the following comments on behalf of our member companies affected by 300 billion 3 U.S. dollars proposed tariffs. 4 Firstly, according to the data 5 released by Census Bureau of U.S. Department of 6 Commerce, the United States imported 44.2 billion 7 U.S. dollars of textile and apparel products from 8 9 China in 2018, accounting for 36 percent of the total imports -- well, 10 percent from Vietnam, 10 6.6 percent from India and 4.7 percent from 11 Mexico, successively. 12 13 In view of such a huge gap, it is difficult for the United States to find 14 alternative import countries in the short term. 15 16 Moreover, the products proposed 17 involved finished products such as apparel and 18 home textiles which account for 87.4 percent of 19 the U.S. textile and apparel imports from China. 20 Tariffs on these consumer goods would 21 directly affect the interest of retailers, distributors, and consumers. 22

1	Secondly, China has complete
2	industrial chains, skilled workers, mature
3	enterprise management and operation system
4	comparative with any other countries.
5	It is almost impossible to transfer
6	urgent and complicated orders out of China in the
7	short term. Due to the lack of alternative
8	manufacturers, additional tariffs will inevitably
9	lead to the shortage of domestic supply and the
10	soaring of the commodity prices.
11	As a result, consumers in the United
12	States have to undertake a higher cost of living.
13	On the basis of the import data of 2018, released
14	by Census Bureau of DOC, CCCT selected 24
15	categories of products with a much higher
16	proportion of import amount from China than any
17	other countries; for example, HS Code 6110 and
18	6204 and others.
19	The complete statistics have been
20	submitted with our written comments. Since these
21	Made in China products are irreplaceable, both in
22	quantity and scale, we hope USTR could remove

them from the additional tariffs list. 1 2 Thirdly, the United States is the largest source country for cotton for China as 3 well as eighth largest importing source of 4 Chinese textile, clothing and the raw materials. 5 China imported 528,000 tons of cotton 6 7 from the United States in 2018, worth 1.06 8 billion U.S. dollars. With the proposed 9 additional tariffs, China's exports of textile and apparel to the United States will decline. 10 11 Chinese demand for American cotton 12 will decrease accordingly, and the export of cotton from the United States will face a drop as 13 14 a result, which will further impact the cotton production in the United States. 15 16 Last, but not least, compared with the 17 proposed with the proposed list, 297 tax codes 18 have been removed from List 3 when it took 19 effect. Twenty-six of them come from textile and 20 apparel industry. 21 However, certain products appeared again in List 4 since USTR has removed them, 22

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according to the opinions of public comments last 1 2 time. We hope these irreplaceable products can be removed again. Thank you. 3 4 MR. BISHOP: Thank you, Mr. Yu. Our 5 next panel witness will be Wade Miquelon with the Jo-Ann Stores. Mr. Miquelon, you have five 6 7 minutes. 8 My name is Wade MR. MIQUELON: 9 Miquelon, and I'm the Chief Executive Officer and President of Jo-Ann Stores. 10 11 Our company appreciates the 12 opportunity to testify before this U.S. Trade 13 Representative Section 301 proceeding. 14 Jo-Ann, based in northeast Ohio, is the nation's largest fabric and crafts retailer 15 16 with 867 stores and 23,000 employees in 49 17 states. Millions of American consumers depend on 18 Jo-Ann for affordable components for their Made 19 in America sewing and crafting products and home 20 decorating needs. 21 We are a strong, growing and profitable company which has consistently added 22

new stores and created jobs. We are deeply 1 2 concerned, however, that even if we are granted the seven tariff line exclusions requested in our 3 4 previously submitted comments, the remaining 5 costs resulting from tariffs imposed on products that we import from China, covered by both Lists 6 3 and 4, will far exceed our current level of 7 annual profitability. 8 9 As a result, our company will face tough decisions that could include job 10 11 eliminations and store closings. Our sustained 12 profitability and continuous growth have taken us 13 over 75 years to achieve and could now be in 14 peril solely because of the Section 301 tariffs. The seven tariff lines which are 15 16 subject to our request for removal from List 4 17 deal with fleece and artificial floral products 18 that we import from China. 19 Since the administration's initial 20 imposition of Section 301 tariffs last year, we 21 have had some success at finding factories in

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countries other than China which can produce some

goods that we have been historically sourcing in China.

3	But in spite of our extensive efforts,
4	we have not found sources for our fleece
5	assortment and our artificial floral products in
6	the United States or other places outside of
7	China in quantities or of the quality that we
8	need.
9	If even possible, it would take an
10	investment of 18 to 24 months by an interested
11	vendor to create infrastructure outside of China
12	which adequately supports our sourcing
13	requirements.
14	This time frame would not allow us to
15	meet the needs of our customers who depend on us
16	for their sewing and crafting needs. Therefore,
17	we must continue to source our fleece and
18	artificial floral products from China, even with
19	the additional costs of tariffs.
20	Over 90 percent of the products sold
21	by Jo-Ann are component parts used by our
22	customers to create clothing, blankets and other

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home products.

2	To the extent that tariffs apply to
3	these component parts, the tariffs
4	unintentionally amount to a Made in America tax
5	on sewing and crafting products that are
6	completed in the United States.
7	Also, many Jo-Ann customers are small
8	businesses, often sellers of finished products on
9	platforms such as the Etsy website, and they
10	depend on Jo-Ann for consistent pricing which
11	enables them to make a profit.
12	With the addition of tariff costs,
13	they will not be able to continue creating and
14	selling affordably and could need to shut down
15	their small business operations.
16	Not only will tariffs on raw materials
17	like fleece impact crafters and many small
18	businesses, they will directly hurt Americans in
19	need. Charities and individuals across the
20	United States use fleece from Jo-Ann to give
21	comfort and warmth to those who need it most
22	our homeless, our hospitalized, our veterans and

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our disadvantaged children.

2	Project Linus and other charitable
3	organizations donate millions of fleece blankets
4	to traumatized and ill children each year, with
5	materials sourced from Jo-Ann.
6	For example, Christine Strutt of
7	Salina, Kansas, is one of our best customers, and
8	she has given me permission to share her story.
9	In August 2016, Christine lived with the horror
10	of losing her middle child, Connor, to non-
11	Hodgkin's T-cell lymphoma.
12	After her son's death, Christine
13	decided to bring comfort to other sick children
14	and began her nonprofit organization known as
15	Connor's Cuddles. With her own money, donations
16	and help from volunteers, she has made and
17	delivered more than 600 fleece blankets to sick
18	children since March of 2017.
19	All of these blankets were made with
20	fleece purchased at Jo-Ann. If the tariffs are
21	enacted, Christine says it would have a huge
22	impact on her organization's ability to continue

making blankets and bringing comfort to children in need.

I sincerely hope fleece is removed 3 from List 4, as it was removed from List 3 in 4 5 September, so that Connor's Cuddles, Project Linus and all the other organizations who use our 6 7 fleece to provide comfort across the country will 8 not be forced to limit their outstanding 9 activities. 10 The products imported by Jo-Ann and other United States businesses which are covered 11 12 by the seven tariff lines that we recommend for 13 removal from List 4 represent a very small portion of the 525 billion of total annual 14 15 imports from China purchased by United States 16 businesses. 17 Inclusion of these specific tariff 18 lines will not result in any meaningful punitive 19 impact on the Chinese economy relating to unfair 20 trade practices, which is the intent of the 21 tariffs. As far as we know, none of the 22

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categories I'm discussing today are purported to 1 2 be of unfair trade concerns. Further, the fleece fabric and artificial flower products covered by 3 List 4 are already subject to duties imposed at 4 an average rate of 17 percent and 9 percent, 5 respectively, and the additional tariff costs 6 7 will create unsurmountable challenges for our 8 current business model.

9 In summary, while we support the 10 President's efforts to negotiate a fair trade 11 deal with China, we believe that targeting fleece 12 fabric and artificial floral products is not the 13 appropriate means of working toward an agreement 14 which is acceptable to both parties.

Therefore, we respectfully request that tariff lines relating to these products, as listed in Appendix A of our comments previously submitted, are removed from List 4 of the Section 301 tariffs.

20 Thank you very much for the 21 opportunity to testify as part of this 22 proceeding, and I'm very happy to answer

questions as you see fit. Thank you. 1 2 MR. BISHOP: Thank you, Mr. Miquelon. Our next panel witness will be Josee Larocque 3 4 with Burton Corporation. Ms. Larocque, you have 5 five minutes. Thank you. 6 MS. LAROCQUE: My name is Josee Larocque. I'm the Senior Vice President of 7 8 Operations at Burton. We are headquartered in 9 Burlington, Vermont. Founded in 1977, Burton has become the 10 11 global leader within the sport of snowboarding. 12 Today, Burton leads the industry with the most 13 extensive, highest quality selection of snowboard 14 equipment and apparel. Burton is headquartered in Burlington, 15 16 Vermont and operates 13 stores in the U.S. and 17 directly employs 600 U.S. workers. Last year, we 18 opened three stores in the U.S. and plan to open 19 two additional stores per year moving forward. 20 We additionally support the employment 21 of another 300 U.S. workers through our distribution center in Ohio and 12 partner doors 22

across the country. 200 of those workers are in
 the distribution center and another 100 through
 those partner doors.

These proposed duties put any new jobs and potentially existing jobs at risk by decreasing growth in our distribution capacity. We are part of an outdoor industry that generated more than \$887 billion in consumer spending and accounts for 7.6 million American jobs.

Despite the fact that it has been found there is no commercially significant domestic production of many of our outdoor products, they already face high import tariffs footwear and sports bags as high as 20 percent and outdoor apparel as high as 32 percent.

Speaking on behalf of Burton as a medium-sized business, I can unequivocally state that additional duties would cause disproportionate economic harm to U.S. companies and consumers.

21 We believe that additional tariffs 22 imposed will almost certainly be passed on to

U.S. companies, like our wholesale partners, and
 U.S. consumers as companies like us struggle to
 find ways to absorb them.

The proposed duties impact the cost of around 42 percent of the products we sell by increasing import duties to over \$5.3 million in this fiscal year alone, which was unplanned and is devastating to a company of our size.

9 It is hard to imagine U.S. companies 10 not being forced to make significant changes to 11 their business. These changes will likely 12 include more retail price increases, passing a 13 portion of the incurred costs along to U.S. 14 consumers.

For companies where future growth is based on profitability, the best outcome would be a decrease in hiring. As previously stated, many of the products we sell and that U.S. consumers depend on us for are simply not commercially available from the U.S. or from countries other than China.

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And if they were, sourcing changes

take significant time and investment to 1 2 implement, with product developers working on product up to two years before going to market. 3 While Burton continues to diversify 4 5 its supply chain, we continue to find that Chinese manufacturing capabilities are necessary 6 for certain products of which China dominates the 7 8 market, with infrastructure and skilled workforce 9 most of our products require. Several of our products require 10 manufacturing capabilities that are not available 11 12 in the U.S., such as certain types of injection 13 plastic molding and dying techniques. Also, 14 sufficient production capacity does not currently exist in the U.S. 15 It's difficult to list all of the 16 harmonized tariff schedule codes that are 17 18 impacted at Burton. I'll just mention the 19 product categories that will impact us: 20 snowboards and bindings, snowboard boots, gloves 21 and mittens, safety headgear and goggles, 22 recreation performance outerwear, camping

1 equipment and other apparel.

2	Burton products that provide
3	protection to consumers, such as snowboard
4	helmets and goggles, require manufacturing
5	sources that meet compliance standards with U.S.
6	federal and state safety regulations, and our
7	Chinese manufacturers have been trained to handle
8	the considerable testing and quality inspections
9	that are required to import these products into
10	the U.S. market.
11	There are no U.S. manufacturers that
12	can produce a like product with the same quality
13	and safety standards and output in the volume
14	that Burton needs.
15	A shift to a manufacturing country
16	other than China would take a minimum of two
17	years due to existing custom EPS injection
18	molding and the approval and certification
19	associated with the safety standards.
20	Even raw material sourcing for the
21	liner fabric and ear pads is limited within the
22	U.S. A deep concern of abruptly increasing

import duties an additional 25 percent on protective helmets and goggles, when there have been ongoing studies on the effects of head 4 injuries, in particular, could have serious consequences for consumers.

Imports of substandard safety helmets 6 7 and goggles are not a risk we should be willing 8 to take. We recognize the need to protect U.S. 9 intellectual property rights and technology transfers and the ongoing concerns about China's 10 11 industrial policies.

12 We also appreciate this 13 administration's efforts to negotiate an 14 agreement with China that will address these 15 However, additional tariffs do not seem issues. 16 an effective way to create leverage in the administration's efforts to resolve these issues. 17 18 Rather, these tariffs will harm U.S. 19 companies and raise prices for U.S. consumers. We instead urge that the administration continue 20 21 to engage with Chinese officials on these matters and develop a better solution -- a solution under 22

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1	which U.S. companies and U.S. consumers are not
2	bearing the financial responsibility.
3	Thank you for this opportunity to hear
4	our stand on this matter, and we look forward to
5	questions.
6	MR. BISHOP: Thank you, Ms. Larocque.
7	Our next panel witness will be Mike Shaffer, with
8	PVH Corporation. Mr. Shaffer, you have five
9	minutes.
10	MR. SHAFFER: Members of the Panel,
11	thank you for the opportunity to appear before
12	you today on behalf of PVH Corp. My name is Mike
13	Shaffer. I'm the EVP Chief Operating and
14	Financial Officer for PVH.
15	I'm here to request that the HTS
16	tariff designations on swim products and neck
17	wear or ties are removed from the final list of
18	products subject to an additional 25 percent
19	tariff if imported from China.
20	Attached to my written testimony is a
21	listing of the specific HTS U.S. designations for
22	which we are seeking removal.

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1	PVH Corp is one of the largest apparel
2	companies in the world, headquartered in New York
3	City with nearly 10 billion in revenues. You may
4	be more familiar with our brands which include
5	Calvin Klein, Tommy Hilfiger, Van Heusen and
6	Speedo.
7	PVH employs approximately 16,000
8	associates in the U.S. and another 14,000
9	associates globally. Because PVH is a global
10	company, we have experience in sourcing products
11	around the world. Thus, we know that some
12	products just are not, and in many cases cannot,
13	be sourced outside of China.
14	With respect to swim goggles, masks
15	and parts and swim aids, the goggles are produced
16	for the Speedo brand with administrative offices
17	located in California in a leased space of 69,000
18	square feet.
19	The products are specifically designed
20	and produced using injection molding. These hard
21	goods represent more than one-half of Speedo
22	sales, and the vast majority of them are sourced

from China.

2	The imposition of these tariffs would
3	cause severe and undue hardship on our brand.
4	Further, about 60 percent of our goods under this
5	tariff designation are designed for children,
6	putting a burden on parents and children.
7	The cost to move the equipment
8	designed, developed and installed for more than a
9	decade in China would exceed the cost of
10	production. It would take three years to shift
11	production outside of China.
12	To change sourcing, Speedo and its
13	suppliers would have to develop competitive
14	vendor and raw material sourcing, tooling and
15	machinery, cost analysis, and they'd have to
16	train a workforce.
17	Further, a vast majority of our swim
18	goggles provide sunblocking capabilities. The
19	FDA regulates goggles that make similar claims as
20	sunglasses. Thus, they must meet the same
21	regulations as sunglasses, including impact
22	resistance testing.

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1	Any change in our sourcing
2	requirements would require requisite changes to
3	our FDA approvals, adding significant time to
4	delays in production and sales.
5	As mentioned previously, 60 percent of
6	our goods are for children, which also means we'd
7	have to meet CPSIA, Consumer Product Safety
8	Improvement Act, requirements.
9	The CPSIA imposed new testing and
10	documentation requirements. As a manufacturer,
11	we have to meet all of these requirements,
12	testing and approvals if we shift sourcing,
13	adding more time.
14	With respect to neckwear, including
15	ties, bow-ties and cravats, whether silk, manmade
16	fiber or another material, we submit they should
17	be removed from the list. Over 90 percent of the
18	world's imports of ties come from China.
19	In fact, there is basically one city
20	that exclusively supplies and manufactures ties,
21	not only for PVH, but a vast majority of neckwear
22	providers. Although a seemingly simple sewing

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1	process, the use of silk and new soft handmade
2	material fibers requires significant skill.
3	We note, importantly, that no silk
4	apparel item has ever been subject to any U.S.
5	restraints. When the U.S. had a quota system on
6	imported apparel items from 1964 through 2005,
7	silk and silk blend products were not subject to
8	quotas.
9	Further, silk apparel items are
10	eligible for duty free treatment under the
11	generalized system of preferences. There is no
12	U.S. silkworm industry or U.S. silk yarn spinning
13	industry or U.S. silk fabric industry, and there
14	is no neckwear industry in the United States.
15	The shift over the past five years to
16	more casual dress and working remote has caused a
17	decline in our production from 30 million ties in
18	2014 to 13 million ties today. This tariff will
19	put significant pressure on this tie business.
20	We do not presume to advise on the
21	appropriate level of trade to be covered by the
22	additional duties because we do not believe there

is any reason to impose any level of tariff on
 the swim products or ties.

Furthermore, we believe these tariffs 3 4 will make us less agile in these categories at a 5 time when speed is critical to remain competitive. Any intent to shift production back 6 7 to the USA will force us to postpone these 8 efforts to focus on developing short-term alternative solutions outside of Southeast Asia. 9 We further submit that imposing 10 additional tariffs on soft goods is punitive to 11 12 the American consumer as the profit margins are 13 in single digits per product in some instances. 14 Tariffs are already high in most of the sector, and the impact would absolutely be 15 16 passed on to the consumers. Further duties on 17 these products would not have any impact 18 whatsoever on China's acts, policies and 19 practices regarding technology transfer, 20 intellectual property and innovation. 21 This industry is neither cutting edge 22 nor a priority for China in 2025 development

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objectives. Thank you.

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2	MR. BISHOP: Thank you, Mr. Shaffer.
3	Our next panel witness will be David Franco with
4	Franco Manufacturing Company. Mr. Franco, you
5	have five minutes.
6	MR. FRANCO: Members of the
7	Interagency Committee, thank you for the
8	opportunity to discuss why Franco Manufacturing
9	Company seeks a removal from the imposition of
10	any additional tariffs for several of our many
11	home furnishings products.
12	My name is David L. Franco, and I am
13	Vice President of Franco Manufacturing Company.
14	The company was founded in 1952 by my
15	grandfather, David E. Franco, and is now in its
16	third generation.
17	We create innovative, fun and
18	fashionable products for the multiple home
19	textile markets. We primarily produce children's
20	character license home textiles merchandise for
21	bedding, bath and beach.
22	With licenses such as Frozen, Paw

1	Patrol, Batman and many more, Franco products can
2	be found at major mass market retailers,
3	specialty stores and online outlets.
4	We employ 106 people combined in our
5	New Jersey headquarters, New York City showroom
6	and Arkansas sales office. In addition, our
7	manufacturing facility in South Carolina has 183
8	employees.
9	We produce over 20,000 comforters a
10	week or over 1 million comforters a year in our
11	Dillon, South Carolina facility.
12	Our company indirectly supports over
13	1,000 employees at 12 other companies around the
14	United States that provide manufacturing,
15	packaging, polyester fill, warehousing and
16	logistical service to us.
17	We seek removal from any additional
18	tariffs for 11 of our products. They are
19	blankets, pillow cases, sheets, curtains, drapes,
20	shower curtains, shams, microfiber comforters and
21	pillow shells, sleeping bags, pillows, comforters
22	and cuddle pillows.

1	These products represent 20 percent of
2	the items we import, but account for more than 65
3	percent of our imports. The specific HTS numbers
4	are in our written comments.
5	We seek the removal of these items for
6	three main reasons. First, the United States
7	does not have any actual or potential
8	manufacturing capabilities to supply our needs.
9	U.S. manufacturing of textiles we use
10	in those products as well as the necessary
11	infrastructure and equipment, moved offshore over
12	the past three decades, forcing Franco to follow
13	suit.
14	For example, many of our bedding
15	products must be woven or knit on looms that are
16	not located in the United States. Additionally,
17	our products are fashion-oriented and printed
18	designs. The printing machines necessary to
19	accommodate the size and dimension of our
20	products do not exist in the United States.
21	Second, there is a lack of affordable
22	and comparable supply from countries other than

For example, we used to make our products 1 China. 2 in Pakistan and India using blended polycotton sheets. 3 Manufacturers in China have since 4 5 perfected the production of higher quality and more affordable microfiber sheets. Today, China 6 7 represents 95 percent of U.S. microfiber imports, 8 Pakistan 4 percent, and India 1 percent. 9 In terms of Franco imports of the 11 10 products at issue, Franco products also almost entirely come from China -- 94 to 97 percent --11 12 and six products largely come from China -- 73 to 13 84 percent. 14 Relocating production from China to the United States or other country is not 15 16 feasible. We import under 55 different HTS 17 tariff codes, so where we can source 18 alternatively, we will. Third, an additional 25 percent tariff 19 on our imports from China will cause 20 21 disproportionate economic harm to U.S. interests, 22 including Franco, which is a small size business,

its employees, its customers and its U.S. 1 2 consumers. Higher tariffs will force us to raise 3 4 prices for our U.S. retail customers who, in 5 turn, would raise prices for their U.S. These consumers are very sensitive to 6 consumers. 7 price, which is why we have not increased our 8 prices for more than five years. 9 As a result, if we were able to pass cost of additional tariffs on to our retail 10 11 customers, Franco will sell less -- far fewer 12 units. Less units will affect our overall sales 13 and profitability, preventing us from hiring new 14 employees. On the other hand, if we are not able 15 16 to pass the 25 percent additional tariffs on to 17 our retail customers, this would be a hardship 18 for our company. 19 We further submit that additional 20 tariffs on these products would not have any impact whatsoever on China's acts, policies, 21 22 practices regarding technology transfer,

intellectual property and innovation. 1 2 Our industry is neither cutting edge nor a priority sector for China in its 2025 3 4 development objectives. In contrast, additional 5 25 percent tariffs on our products will greatly harm Franco for the key reasons I've laid out 6 7 above. 8 Thank you for this opportunity to 9 testify. I would be pleased to answer any questions. 10 11 MR. BISHOP: Thank you, Mr. Franco. 12 And Mr. Chairman, this concludes all direct 13 testimony for this panel. 14 MS. COVERT: Thank you all for your testimony. I'd like to start out with Mr. Yu. 15 16 You state that the Chamber of Commerce for import 17 and exported textiles is engaged in the 18 production, export and import of textile fibers, 19 yarns, fabrics, clothing, home and industrial textiles and accessories. 20 21 Do you import any textile products from the United States? 22

1	MR. YU: Yes, some of our companies
2	import the American apparel and textile products.
3	For example, for 2018, we imported 760 million
4	U.S. dollars products concerning textile and
5	apparel industry, which fiber products accounts
6	for the most important parts.
7	MS. COVERT: Okay, could you give,
8	just briefly, a little bit more clarification on
9	the cotton, on the U.S. cotton, that you
10	purchase?
11	MR. YU: For 2018, China imported
12	cotton products from the United States, about
13	1.066 billion U.S. dollars.
14	In 2018, the United States actually is
15	the largest sourcing country and cotton products
16	accounts for 33 percent.
17	But from January to April this year,
18	these numbers, the number of cotton products
19	imported from the United States to China has
20	decreased and only accounts for 14.5 percent.
21	And it's ranking of fourth sourcing
22	country. And the first of three sourcing

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countries become Brazil, India and Australia. So 1 2 that means that many Chinese manufacturers, because of the trade frictions, their demand for 3 the American cotton products has decreased. 4 MS. COVERT: Going back to the 5 textiles, how important is the U.S. market to 6 7 your industry, and what trends have you seen in your exports to the United States? And if there 8 9 are particular products that are a priority for export to the United States, what would those be? 10 11 The United States accounts MR. YU: 12 for 16 percent of Chinese exports to the whole 13 world, and actually ranking the first place. 14 Chinese enterprise attach great importance of United States market. 15 There have 16 been many of our member companies have becoming 17 the priority suppliers for many United States 18 brands and importers. Actually, our member companies, some 19 20 of us actually have discussed with your brands 21 and importers in the United States about they are seeking for the removal of some of the HS code 22

and we can see that now many brands here. 1 So 2 maybe the -- actually, they are actually our -the clients of our member companies. 3 MS. COVERT: And just one last follow-4 5 up question. How many workers in China are engaged in producing textile products for the 6 7 U.S. market? 8 20 million people directly MR. YU: influenced by the United States trade with China 9 concerning textile industry. 10 11 But, of course, we can't just count this number by this way, by the, like Mr. Wang 12 13 had mentioned, that in the 16 percent of the 14 export has been influenced and the 20 million people have been influenced. But we can see, 15 16 from the -- overall, that's more than 10,000 our 17 member companies engaging in the export to the 18 United States. 19 For our member companies, they spend 20 more than decades to cultivate their partnership 21 with the United States importers and brands. And 22 they are really willing to continue this kind of

1 partnership.

2	MS. COVERT: Thank you.
3	CHAIR TSAO: Sir, I have a follow-up
4	question. Has your organization or any of your
5	members engaged with the Chinese government to
6	address the act, policy and practices, concerns,
7	addressing USTR's Section 301 investigation?
8	INTERPRETER: Sorry, can you
9	pardon?
10	CHAIR TSAO: Yes, has your
11	organization or any of your member engaged the
12	Chinese government or asked the Chinese
13	government to address the U.S. trade concerns, as
14	identified in the Section 301 investigation?
15	MR. YU: For both List 3 and List 4,
16	we hosted some training sessions and also some
17	meetings with our member companies, certainly.
18	And we tell them how to participate in this
19	public hearing, public comments procedure.
20	Of course, during these procedures
21	sometimes we have some of the buyers or some
22	suggestions for our government or also our

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1	Chamber. We are conveying this message to our
2	government. And mostly they are hoping that the
3	two, the two sides government can have a
4	cooperate, can have the cooperation there.
5	After all, this kind of additional
6	proposed additional tariffs had a huge influence
7	for enterprise. And for themself, they cannot
8	deal with it just by themselves.
9	MS. ROY: Good morning. This question
10	is for Mr. Miquelon. Mr. Miquelon, in your
11	arguing not to apply the proposed tariff on
12	fleece and artificial flowers, you state that
13	these products cannot be sourced in the United
14	States or other countries without compromising
15	quality and quality requirements.
16	Can you elaborate on what you mean by
17	quantity and quality and why China is the only
18	source?
19	MR. MIQUELON: Yes. It's not even an
20	issue of even quality. It's really also an issue
21	of quantity. I believe that fleece, China has
22	the fleece, about 75 percent of the world's

1	capacity. And for the type of fleece that we
2	buy, as far as we can tell, it's probably, you
3	know, mid to high 90s, if not all of it.
4	I think floral is roughly 98 percent
5	of the capacity. So there just isn't capacity
6	outside of China for those two items. And it's
7	not just an issue of tariffs. It's an issue of,
8	to some extent, survival.
9	I mean, if you look at retail is a
10	difficult business. Our profit margins are about
11	2 percent. On Lists 3 and 4 right now, more than
12	50 percent of everything we buy and sell is on
13	that list.
14	And if you take 25 percent of that,
15	you can do the math, it's very difficult to
16	survive and sustain.
17	Now, outside of fleece and floral, we
18	have been moving product, and we have found some
19	alternatives. It does take time. But at least
20	there is a path to get there. And it's a matter
21	of being able to hold on.
22	But again, for fleece and floral, we

don't see any viable alternative right now and, 1 2 especially on the fleece side -- very capital intensive, very specialized. And I think it's 3 4 going to be at least a couple years to get there, 5 at best. And I guess the last thing I would 6 7 just say is, you know, of List 3 and 4, we have 8 700 tariffs that are being proposed that would 9 impact us. We're asking for seven exceptions --10 again, fleece and floral -- so 1 percent of the 11 total. 12 And I think if you look at the data, 13 they are truly ones that there just is not the 14 capacity anywhere, nor will it be easy to do 15 that. 16 MS. ROY: Thank you, sir. 17 MS. MARTINICH: Linda Martinich, 18 Department of Commerce. My question is for Ms. 19 Larocque. You state that several of your 20 products require manufacturing processes that are not available in the U.S. and that sufficient 21 production capacity does not exist here. 22

1	Do you source any products from U.S.
2	manufacturers currently?
3	MS. LAROCQUE: We actually make
4	snowboards in Vermont, a very limited amount. We
5	invested heavily about five years ago in a
6	prototype facility which allows us to do 3D
7	printing, some garment manufacturing. And we are
8	continually testing and trying new manufacturing
9	modes in Vermont.
10	Other than that, I cannot think of
11	anything that we manufacture in the U.S.
12	MS. MARTINICH: So the 3D printing is
13	prototype currently?
14	MS. LAROCQUE: Yes, that's correct.
15	MS. MARTINICH: Okay. And then,
16	follow-up question, do you believe it is possible
17	for U.S. manufacturing to develop the capacity
18	and capability to manufacture any of your
19	products to the U.S. quality and safety standards
20	necessary?
21	MS. LAROCQUE: I'm not sure if I can
22	answer that question. But I can tell you that

over the 20 plus years I've been at Burton, I've 1 2 witnessed our supply chain move from predominantly Europe -- we were making snowboard 3 boots, bindings, helmets, in Northern Italy. 4 We were making our snowboards in Austria and many of 5 our textiles across Europe and North America. 6 7 We're not the largest company. We're not the company that is making these macro-8 9 economic trends for sourcing and supply chain changes. We're following it. But what I do 10 11 think we are abundantly aware of is that there is 12 limited manufacturing workforce in America. Whether it's our distribution center 13 14 where we see that or in the early 2000s, mid-15 2000s, when we did have a major production 16 facility in Vermont to make snowboards, it was very difficult to get labor to support these. 17 18 So I'm not sure if it's capable, if 19 it's going to happen in the U.S., but I do know 20 that a workforce will be tough to train and have 21 enough of. 22 MS. MARTINICH: Thank you very much.

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1	MR. FRATERMAN: Thank you, panel, for
2	your testimony. My question is for Mr. Shaffer.
3	You described the significant skill needed to sew
4	ties of silk and new soft handmade fibers.
5	I was wondering if you could elaborate
6	on the skills needed to sew these ties and why
7	China is the only source for this specific
8	manufacturing.
9	MR. SHAFFER: I guess I'd start with
10	they are machine-made to a great extent. And
11	much of the machinery to make those ties exists
12	only in China. There are some in other parts of
13	the world, but it's minimal. China is where the
14	bulk of the production is done, and that's where
15	the machinery is.
16	The other piece of it is the silk.
17	The silk is based out of China. It's only grown
18	and developed in China. So anything you do
19	outside of China prolongs that supply chain,
20	which is just never healthy and much more
21	complicated.
22	Our intent has always been to look to

move product out of China, but our -- as we 1 2 looked at neckwear, neckwear was one of the more difficult to impossible categories to get done 3 outside of China. 4 5 We were thinking in the next four to 6 five years, we'd only get a very small amount of 7 that neckwear out of the country. And the silk, 8 we just don't have an alternative on. 9 Okay, great. MR. FRATERMAN: Thank 10 you. 11 Sarah Bonner for SBA. MS. BONNER: 12 This question is for Mr. Franco. Mr. Franco, you 13 state that you're manufacturing in the U.S. and 14 then also importing from China. And you referenced several pieces of 15 16 equipment in your testimony that weren't here and 17 stated that the products are capital and energy-18 intensive. 19 Can you elaborate on any of 20 difficulties of moving some of the production 21 back to the U.S.? 22 MR. FRANCO: So if you look at our

product that we manufacture in the United States, 1 2 it's actually comforters. And we're buying the component fabrics that are printed in China. 3 So the weaving of the fabric is a very 4 5 unique process. And the yarn is predominantly a yarn, a polyester filament yarn that is produced 6 7 in China. They are very proficient in the PTA as well as polyester filament yarns. 8 9 They produce probably 80 percent of the global production of filament yarns. 10 So our fabric has to be made in China. The economies of 11 12 scale for mass production and the infrastructure 13 of manufacturing is all built up around these efficiencies in China. 14 When it comes to the equipment, it's 15 16 done on water-jet looms that are not readily 17 available. It's a type of loom that produces the 18 microfiber sheeting that we bring in our product. As well, the product is printed with 19 20 heat transfer printing process, and the 21 capability of the large printing that we need for our bed sheets and our comforters is not 22

available anywhere else, other than China. 1 2 MR. JACKSON: Mr. Franco, you mentioned a number of products that you would 3 like to see removed from the list. And am I 4 5 correct, that's a mixture of finished products that you import for resale in the U.S. as well 6 as, as you've just mentioned, the inputs into the 7 8 products that you make in South Carolina? 9 MR. FRANCO: That is -- that is So we're asking for 11 of the 55 HTS 10 correct. numbers that we import. And of the 11 that we 11 12 are asking, there are component parts that we import in which are our comforter shells as well 13 14 as our bed and body pillow shells that we fill 15 here in the United States. 16 The other products that we're asking 17 for are finished products from China that are all 18 mostly of the polyester filament base, and most 19 of it is microfiber. 20 MR. JACKSON: Do you import any of the 21 products from China that are the same that you manufacture in South Carolina? 22

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1	MR. FRANCO: We do a little, of
2	comforters when we need additional capacity.
3	There isn't even other sources that we've been
4	able to find to produce comforters here
5	competitively.
6	So to augment our production when we
7	need to, I would say, maybe 15 percent of our
8	production as a finished comforter is brought in
9	from China.
10	MR. JACKSON: If the duties were, the
11	additional 301 duties were applied to finished
12	products from China that compete with your
13	manufacturing in South Carolina, would you
14	support the application of those tariffs to those
15	products?
16	MR. FRANCO: I do not.
17	MR. JACKSON: Could you elaborate on
18	that since these are products that would compete
19	against those that you make here?
20	MR. FRANCO: As we sell our products,
21	twin sheets are the driver of our business. And
22	if we have to raise our prices on twin sheets, we

1	will, in turn, sell less of all the other
2	components the comforters, the throws, the
3	blankets. So it will have a major impact on the
4	overall business.
5	The twin sheet is our driver, and
6	that's not something we produce in the United
7	States. And as those sales would fall, everything
8	else would fall with it, including our finished
9	product that we make in the U.S our
10	comforters, our body pillows, our bed pillows.
11	MR. JACKSON: Thank you. I also have
12	another, a follow-up question for Mr. Yu.
13	Mr. Yu, we've seen the China's
14	share of total U.S. apparel imports steadily
15	decline over the last few years. And I was
16	wondering if you could provide any reasons for
17	that.
18	Why, what do you think is the market
19	dynamic that is leading to a modest decrease in
20	China's share of U.S. apparel imports?
21	MR. YU: We still think that the
22	cotton imports from the United States decrease is

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1	the most obvious. Actually China, as an export
2	country, concerning textile and apparel industry,
3	so we don't the imports from United States may
4	be we don't import too much textile and
5	apparel products from the whole world.
6	So mostly, we are concerning about the
7	cotton the import of cotton decrease from the
8	United States.
9	MR. JACKSON: Maybe my question was
10	misunderstood or maybe I didn't state it very
11	clearly. What I was interested in is your
12	explanation or any reasons that you could proffer
13	for the reduction in Chinese apparel exports to
14	the United States as a share of the total U.S.
15	market.
16	MR. YU: We think that confidence is
17	a huge issue here. So talking about the trade
18	frictions here for our, for the importers or
19	brands maybe they want to evade the risks as well
20	as possible. So that's why sometimes they try
21	they try other supply chains.
22	MR. BISHOP: Mr. Chairman, we release

this panel with our thanks. 1 2 CHAIR TSAO: And we are in recess for lunch. We will reconvene at 1:05 or 1305. 3 Thank 4 you. 5 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 12:06 p.m. and resumed at 6 7 1:05 p.m.) 8 CHAIR TSAO: All right. Good 9 I hope everyone had a good lunch. afternoon. We have some new members to the Committee. At this 10 11 time, I would like the new members to introduce 12 themselves. MR. RAST: I'm Charlie Rast with the 13 14 Office of Consumer Goods at Department of 15 Commerce ITA. 16 MS. PODESTA: I'm Nicole Podesta. I'm 17 with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign 18 Agricultural Service. 19 MR. WINELAND: Tim Wineland from the 20 U.S. Trade Representative. 21 MR. FLEMING: And Bon Fleming from the U.S. Department of State. 22

1	MR. BURCH: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to
2	note that all of the witnesses are seated. And
3	for the members on the witness panel, can you
4	speak clearly into the microphone, and if you're
5	not able to hear yourself, pull the microphone
6	closer for the benefit of the court reporter and
7	the audience members in the back?
8	Our first panel witness is Jeff
9	Williams with the Tennis Industry Association.
10	Mr. Williams, you have five minutes.
11	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Thank you
12	for your time and consideration in allowing me to
13	appear before you today. My name is Jeff
14	Williams. I am the president of the Tennis
15	Industry Association, the not for profit trade
16	association for the tennis industry.
17	The TIA was founded in 1974 as the
18	American Tennis Federation, and today, is
19	comprised of nearly 600 member companies,
20	organizations, associations, tennis businesses,
21	and key industry stakeholders. Its key efforts
22	are focusing on providing the industry with

1	market research, growing frequent play, enhancing
2	communications and positioning of the sport and
3	industry, and unifying the industry under one
4	brand, T-E-N-N-I-S.
5	Currently, the Tennis Industry
6	contributes approximately 6 billion to the US
7	economy, and represents nearly 18 million
8	Americans who play tennis, 100-year-old
9	manufacturing companies, hardworking, brick and
10	mortar tennis retailers teaching pros and coaches
11	who count on industry jobs, and a 100,000 plus
12	person tennis network whose livelihood is
13	dependent on trade.
14	The TIA is concerned about tariffs on
15	imports of tennis-related sporting goods from
16	China, specifically tennis rackets and tennis
17	balls, because ultimately, these tariffs will
18	impact recreational tennis play, which is at the
19	forefront of healthy lifestyles and wellness
20	programs.
21	The imposition of tariffs on tennis
22	products will raise prices across the board for

the entire community, and force an already
 weakened tennis industry to further contract.
 The industry still hasn't recovered from the 2008
 recession, and manufacturer shipments into the US
 marketplace have decreased by more than 50
 percent in that time.

There is no viable US domestic 7 production of these products, and switching 8 9 foreign suppliers, which would involve qualifying new suppliers, identifying new country locations, 10 and encouraging suppliers to build new factories 11 12 would be prohibitively costly and time consuming. The added cost of the tariffs would have several 13 14 immediate, as well as long-term effects.

One, increased tariffs would slow 15 16 investment in all areas of future development for 17 the industry. This would have an impact on 18 tennis facility and retail operations, including 19 hiring, staffing, and future capital improvements 20 to stay relevant and attract new players. 21 Two, increased tariffs would mean 22 higher prices for consumers, which might dissuade

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consumers from engaging in our sport.

2 And three, increased tariffs would exacerbate an already challenging sales climate 3 for companies in the US, potentially forcing 4 5 businesses to lay off workers and even shut their doors, impeding efforts to engage more Americans 6 7 in an active, healthy lifestyle, due to the 8 increased cost of the equipment to play. 9 In closing, I would note that raising 10 duties on these products would not have any 11 impact whatsoever on China's acts, policies, and 12 practices regarding technology transfer, 13 intellectual property, and innovation. 14 This industry is not cutting edge, nor a priority sector for China's 2025 development 15 16 objectives. For these reasons, we would urge the USTR not to include tennis rackets and tennis 17 18 balls on the list of products subject to Section 19 301 duties. 20 Thank you so much for your time, and 21 I look forward to answering any questions at the right time. 22

1	MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Williams.
2	Our next panel witness will be Bryan O'Rourke
3	with Core Health & Fitness. Mr. O'Rourke, you
4	have you five minutes.
5	MR. O'ROURKE: Good afternoon, and
6	thank you for the opportunity to testify today.
7	My name is Bryan O'Rourke. I'm a managing
8	director and member of Core Health & Fitness. I
9	appear today on behalf of Core to testify in
10	support of excluding exercise equipment,
11	classifiable under subheading 9506.91.00, HTSUS,
12	from the final list of goods subject to
13	additional Section 301 tariffs.
14	Core Health & Fitness is the world's
15	fifth largest manufacturer and distributor of
16	consumer and commercial fitness products used in
17	gyms, health clubs, community rec centers, and
18	similar facilities. Marketing its products under
19	Star Trac, StairMaster, Schwinn, and Nautilus
20	brands, Core provides intelligently-designed,
21	reliable fitness equipment and services in the
22	cardio, head group, cycling, and strength

categories.

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2	Our headquarters are located in
3	Vancouver, Washington. In the United States,
4	Core employs approximately 336 individuals, and
5	engages the services of about 200 distributors,
6	whose approximate 4,000 employees would also be
7	directly affected by the imposition of the
8	proposed tariffs.
9	We import a wide variety of exercise
10	equipment, including parts and accessories from
11	China, which Core sells to consumers, US
12	distributors, gyms, clubs, educational
13	institutions, community rec centers, and
14	facilities in the commercial fitness space.
15	On a daily basis, our exercise
16	equipment is used throughout the United States by
17	average Americans seeking to improve their health
18	and fitness, and to this end, Core's products
19	help to ensure the well-being of US families.
20	Congress, as you know, has recognized
21	the critical importance of health and fitness in
22	the US, as physical inactivity and obesity are

1	two of the leading causes of death in the country
2	today. We work diligently to offer our
3	individuals and commercial customers quality and
4	durable products at reasonable prices.
5	Our business is very price sensitive.
6	There is simply no way to avoid raising prices if
7	any additional Section 301 duties are imposed,
8	and as a result, Core estimates that the
9	imposition of additional tariffs at a rate of 25
10	percent ad valorem would cause the company to
11	incur significant additional costs per year.
12	The company estimates those additional
13	costs would put it into a net loss position,
14	which would require us to downsize our workforce,
15	which would result in the loss US employment and
16	jobs. Lost jobs occasioned by the imposition of
17	additional Section 301 duties would erode our
18	ability to maintain existing service levels, and
19	stifle innovation, which would likely result in
20	additional lost business.
21	Core has devoted significant resources
22	to ensure the quality and reliability of the

exercise equipment it imports from China. 1 The 2 manufacturer of such equipment requires specialized machinery and substantial 3 manufacturing experience that cannot be readily 4 5 duplicated by producers in other countries, including the United States, without a 6 significant period of transition. 7 8 As a result, there is no practical

9 alternative source for supply in the United
10 States or elsewhere, for these particular
11 products, or comparable ones. To reduce cost
12 incurred by the additional Section 301 duties,
13 Core will have to raise its prices. This will
14 have a downstream effect.

15 Gyms, health clubs, and community rec 16 centers, and facilities that purchase exercise 17 equipment from Core will also have to raise their 18 prices, and thus, the additional Section 301 19 duties would create disproportionate harm to small business health clubs and community 20 21 centers, as well as the consumers that utilize 22 these business' services.

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1	As a general principle, public health
2	inures to the benefit of the country, and the US
3	wellness and fitness are at the top of the
4	political and social agenda, as good public
5	health and fitness helps reduce the levels of
6	depression, obesity, which is identified by the
7	AMA and CDC as a major health concern, and
8	diabetes, where fitness is one of the long-term
9	solutions.
10	If, as a result of the proposed
11	additional duties, the public has to pay more to
12	maintain their health and fitness regimes, this
13	benefit could be undermined. Consumer spending
14	on health and fitness is completely
15	discretionary.
16	Small changes in overall costs drive
17	memberships at such facilities in a negative
18	direction, and as a result, higher prices at
19	gyms, clubs, or community centers, would likely
20	cause reductions in spending on health and
21	fitness, which would be contrary to the interests
22	of our country.

1	Higher prices could also cause gym,
2	health clubs, and community centers to put off
3	needed repairs, or the replacement of older
4	machines. Such delays could result in a
5	reduction of machines available for use.
6	In addition, if required replacement
7	or repairs were ignored by Core's customers,
8	there is a possibility that persons utilizing the
9	equipment could be injured. Imposing any
10	additional Section 301 duties on the exercise
11	equipment is not strategically important, or
12	related to Made in China 2025, or other Chinese
13	industrial programs.
14	Improving the additional, or imposing
15	the additional Section 301 duties on these goods
16	will be neither practicable nor effective in
17	obtaining the elimination of what the USTR has
18	found to be China's harmful acts, policies,
19	practices related to technology transfer, IP, and
20	innovation.
21	Finally, imposing any additional
22	Section 301 duties on the exercise equipment will

not be practicable or effective in obtaining the 1 2 elimination of the acts, policies, and practices of China identified by the USTR. 3 4 CHAIR TSAO: Sir, can you wrap it up, 5 please? MR. O'ROURKE: 6 Yes. 7 CHAIR TSAO: Thank you. 8 Specifically, we've not MR. O'ROURKE: 9 been subject to any foreign ownership, administrative review. Number two, we have not 10 11 been subject to any discretionary or 12 discriminatory licensing requirements by China. 13 China has not unfairly sought to 14 acquire a company of their assets, and Core is 15 unaware of any instances or IP property theft 16 with respect to its production of exercise 17 equipment. Thanks. 18 MR. BURCH: All right. Thank you, Mr. 19 Our next panel witness will be Bill O'Rourke. 20 Sells with the Sports and Fitness Industry 21 Association. Mr. Sells, you have five minutes. 22 Thank you for the MR. SELLS:

opportunity to appear. My name is Bill Sells. am senior vice president of the, of government relations and public affairs to the Sports and Fitness Industry Association. SFIA members include more than 300 companies, and 750 brands that manufacture and sell sports and fitness products.

Our members have a global impact 8 9 estimated at 75 billion annually. SFIA applauds 10 the United States government's pressure on China 11 to protect intellectual property rights. 12 However, we believe the proposed use of indiscriminate tariffs are the wrong instrument, 13 and will not result in the outcome we all desire. 14 On behalf of 15 member companies, SFIA 15 16 has submitted 35 comments requesting relief from 17 the proposed tariffs on helmets, baseballs, 18 tennis rackets, sports accessories, input 19 materials, such as golf club parts, used to 20 manufacture sports equipment in the US, and other 21 sports products that have accompanied American 22 athletes in their suit-up for everything from

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high stakes Olympic gold medal games to friendly 1 2 competitions at company picnics, backyard touch football games at family reunions, and the 3 neighborhood little league games. 4 We oppose the application of these 5 tariffs, because our, to our -- oh, I'm sorry --6 7 to our members, because they will make participating in sports and fitness more 8 9 expensive for average Americans, at a time when 10 family budgets are stretched to capacity, and 11 healthcare costs are skyrocketing. 12 Cost is a barrier that keeps many 13 people from participating in sports. To improve 14 health and increase participating in sports, we need to lower barriers rather than raise them. 15 16 SFIA and its members are concerned that these 17 tariffs will harm consumers, particularly in low 18 income communities, who may be forced to abandon 19 the sporting activities and active lifestyles 20 that are important to both their health and 21 community. According to the CDC, the average per 22

capita healthcare spending for inactive Americans 1 2 is \$1,437 more per year than for active Americans. It makes no sense to jab up the price 3 of the products that otherwise contribute to 4 lowering national expenditure on healthcare. 5 One way these tariffs benefit foreign 6 7 companies at the expense of small to medium-sized 8 US businesses is by imposing tariffs on raw 9 materials that are imported from China. To maintain US production, our members have spent 10 11 decades developing creative solutions, such as 12 sourcing parts abroad, in an effort to minimize 13 offshoring. 14 Many of our members fear that these

new tariffs may force them to comprehensively 15 16 reevaluate their global supply chains, including 17 possibly moving more operations offshore. While 18 a company in Korea could import raw materials 19 from China, and manufacture them into a final 20 product without a paying a 25 percent tariff, no such workaround is available for American 21 22 producers.

1	In addition to the cost of redesigning
2	the supply chains, members looking to source
3	outside of China will likely be required to reach
4	long-term supply contracts at considerable
5	expense. Choosing between these competing evils
6	is not easy, especially when companies see the
7	President threaten us to round after round of
8	unpredictable tariffs.
9	Under these uncertain conditions, many
10	of our members are enticed by the prospect of
11	manufacturing abroad to ensure that at least some
12	fixed costs will be lower than they are in the
13	United States.
14	Maintaining the status quo by
15	exempting our members' products from List 4
16	tariffs would allow them to avoid these difficult
17	decisions, and continue to use US manufacturing
18	in their supply chains.
19	In addition, our members have already
20	taken many steps to diversify sourcing outside of
21	China, but it can take years to find alternative
22	production options, train a workforce, develop

the necessary infrastructure, and build a
 manufacturing facility.

China remains a vital and not easily replaceable link in our industry's supply chain. The primary effect of these tariffs on, the, on domestic manufacturers is the creation of a competitive advantage for their foreign competitors who will not have to pay tariffs on raw materials.

10 Most Americans know the names of SFIA 11 members before they know how to drive a car. Our 12 members make timeless products, like Rawlings 13 baseball bats and gloves, Everlast punching bags, 14 Bauer hockey sticks, and Titleist golf clubs.

15They also make instant classics like16Spikeball Roundnet game, which despite being17founded a little more than a decade ago in a18garage in Chicago, has found its way into the19hearts of 4 million players who attend more than20150 official tournaments, annually.21Sports and fitness companies cannot

frequently survive on one product alone.

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Importing some parts of a complete product line
 from China is a necessary means for leveraging
 brand loyalty to remain durably profitable.
 While folks mainly purchase one punching bag in a
 lifetime, consumers will duly purchase several
 pairs of boxing gloves.

7 Some price points can only be offered 8 by manufacturing a product, or part of a product, 9 abroad. Finally, SFIA wishes to point out that 10 the USTR's expansion of tariffs to certain List 4 11 products appears arbitrary and counter to past 12 administrative determinations.

For example, the USTR properly saw fit to remove helmets from List 3, and the International Trade Commission, Congress, and the President granted tariff relief to certain input materials, such as golf club components, through the MTB process to promote US manufacturing. Imposing tariffs on these products is

20 contrary to these prior administration trade 21 policy decisions. Should the administration 22 choose to impose these tariffs, we hope that

it'll work in an exclusion process for products
 including many made by SFIA members that are not
 a viable means for creating leverage against
 China.

5 In conclusion, we believe China should 6 be pressured to uphold intellectual property 7 rights, but tariffs on our products may have the 8 unintended and perverse effect of harming US 9 companies.

American companies have invested 10 11 significant time, money, and personal capital to 12 establish viable business relationships with 13 reputable Chinese manufacturers. They have 14 worked together to ensure IP protections, labor rights, and other business practices are built 15 16 into their agreements and supply chain 17 operations.

18 The impact of these tariffs then will 19 be to harm those who follow the law and work 20 cooperatively with American companies and 21 consumers. We, I appreciate your consideration 22 of my industry's concerns, and perspective on the

proposed tariffs, and would be happy to answer 1 2 any questions. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Sells. 3 MR. BURCH: Our next panel witness will be Scott Darsow with Life 4 Mr. Darsow, you have five minutes. 5 Fitness. Thank you. 6 MR. DARSOW: Mr. Chairman, 7 and members of the Committee, I am Scott Darsow, 8 Senior Vice President of Global Operations for 9 Life Fitness. Life Fitness is a global producer 10 of exercise and fitness equipment, and I'm here 11 to request the removal of Chinese origin parts 12 and components that Life Fitness uses in the 13 United States to manufacture a wide range of 14 exercise and fitness equipment. 15 The imported parts and components are 16 classified under tariff provision 9506.91.0300. 17 Life Fitness already pays a tariff rate of 4.6 18 percent on these imported goods. If additional 19 tariffs of up to 25 percent are added, reaching, 20 potentially, a total tariff of 30 percent, Life 21 Fitness's cost of goods would significantly 22 increase, and harm the company's competitiveness,

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1	impact the livelihood of US workers, and
2	ultimately be passed through to our customers,
3	which include the US government, and the US armed
4	forces, specifically.
5	The vast majority of our company's
6	manufacturing takes place in the United States,
7	and almost two thirds of our global sales consist
8	of US origin products. The company's US
9	manufacturing facilities are located in America's
10	heartland, including small Midwest communities of
11	Ramsey and Owatonna, Minnesota, and Delavan,
12	Wisconsin.
13	The company employs approximately
14	1,900 US workers, many of them whom are trained
15	specialists in welding, fabrication, powder
16	coating, and assembly. These jobs earn higher
17	than average blue collar wages.
18	Life Fitness's manufacturing
19	operations requires a robust supply chain. While
20	China is not the company's top supplier location,
21	it is a critical one. The good we source from
22	that country are not readily available, or easily

interchangeable with other goods from other suppliers.

Rather, over the years, China has 3 proven to be a reliable and high quality 4 5 supplier. In fact, the company previously moved production of over 200 different types of 6 7 equipment pads used for seats, benches, 8 treadmills, and other equipment, to China, due to 9 serious production quality issues involving a manufacturer in another Asian country. 10 For the company to phase out China 11 12 entirely from its supply chain would take years, 13 would likely result in quality issues, it would 14 inflict havoc on the company's revenue and 15 margins. 16 For the following six reasons, Life 17 Fitness strongly asserts the, that additional 18 increased tariffs are not in the best interest 19 for a US manufacturer, its employees, its 20 customers, and the United States. 21 Number one, Life Fitness holds a 22 significant position in the US fitness market.

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If tariffs were to increase dramatically, and it became necessary to raise US pricing, the company would no longer be competitive in the US market, and would lose market share to European and Asian competitors, neither of which are burdened by these increased tariffs.

7 Two, Life Fitness distinguishes itself 8 from competitors by having the widest range of 9 fitness products. Our current level of 10 investment in US R&D, industrial design, and 11 modernization of our US facilities, is dependent 12 on maintaining revenues and profit margins.

13 If increased tariffs are assessed on 14 Chinese origin imports, the company may be forced 15 to halt additional investments, and reduce 16 product innovation.

17 Three, Life Fitness is a large 18 employer of a well-trained, well-compensated 19 workers located in the Midwest communities. If 20 the imposition of additional tariffs lead to, 21 leads to decreased sales and diminishing profits, 22 the company may be forced to reduce its US

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workforce. Our employees in these, in these 1 2 small Midwestern towns, as well as their local economies, will decidedly suffer from this grim 3 eventuality. 4 Four, a price increase prompted by the 5 threatened tariffs, in effect, targets Life 6 7 Fitness's customers, who are primarily health clubs, hotels, and hospitality facilities, 8 9 schools and universities, multi-unit housing, and 10 US military bases. 11 Many of our customers serve 12 individuals of low socioeconomic status, the 13 elderly, and injured men and women of the US 14 armed forces. If product that maintain or improve overall health are targeted by these 15 16 tariffs, then the US consumer is the ultimate 17 loser in the trade war between United States and 18 China. 19 Five, due to ongoing periodic threats 20 of increasing tariffs, there is considerable 21 doubt regarding whether Life Fitness can remain 22 profitable while adhering to existing pricing

commitments set forth in its customer contracts. 1 2 For example, the company's most favorable customer pricing is provided to the US 3 government, and remains locked in until 2021. If 4 these tariffs remain in place for an extended 5 period, it may no longer be feasible for the 6 7 company to continue to do business with the US 8 government. 9 Six, Life Fitness sells its products directly and indirectly to more than 160 10 11 different countries. One of the administration's 12 economic goals is to lower the overall unfavorable US trade deficit. 13 Increasing the 14 cost of US exports due to higher tariffs will have a contrary effect, and ultimately lead to 15 16 reduced sales throughout the global marketplace. 17 In concluding, for the reasons I 18 shared today with the Committee, along with 19 written comments submitted on June 17, 2019, Life 20 Fitness respectfully requests USTR to remove 21 tariff provision 9506.91.0030 from the list of products to which additional tariffs of up to 25 22

percent would apply. Thank you for your
 attention, and I welcome any questions you may
 have.

MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Darsow.
Our next panel witness will be Kevin Michael with
Water Sports Industry Association. Mr. Michael,
you have five minutes.

8 Thank you. Today, we're MR. MICHAEL: 9 here to talk about water sports. It's wake boarding, water skiing, tubing, even parasailing, 10 everything that happens behind a boat. I grew up 11 in this industry as a participant, became a 12 13 professional athlete, and now I serve as 14 executive director of our nonprofit industry association. 15

Wake surfing is another category that's become extremely popular. Our segment accounts for the most growth in the boating industry, currently. I just saw at the airport today, wake surfing is on the cover of Outside Magazine, so we're experiencing tremendous growth, and we're very proud of that.

Our industry association is the 1 2 leading advocate preserving the vitality, and ensuring the safety of our activities, long into 3 I've had several conversations with the future. 4 our members over the last couple weeks, as you 5 can imagine, is the hot topic for us. 6 7 And our members, they're mostly small to medium-sized businesses, who will be severely 8 9 and negatively impacted by the implementation of additional duties for List 4 items currently 10 under consideration. 11 12 The tariffs will have an estimated 13 cost of \$60 million on our industry, which will 14 result in companies going out of business, and 15 lost jobs. Today, we're focusing on the removal 16 of life jackets and water sports equipment, wake 17 boards, water skis, and the like, from the 18 proposed list subject to the potential Section 19 301 liability. 20 The specific Harmonized Tariff numbers 21 under consideration today are 6307.20.00 and 22 9506.29. We look forward to providing the U.S.

Trade Representative more detailed information in written comments provided by our association, and our individual members.

As a group, we develop best practices, maintain waterway access rights. We educate our participants, we promote safety, and facilitate sustainable industry growth. We also have a nonprofit foundation who receives a significant grant from the U.S. Coast Guard of \$940,000.

10 That provides them the ability to 11 focus on safety programs for boaters and 12 paddlers. There's somewhere around 600 boating 13 deaths per year, and most of them could be 14 prevented by life jacket wear rates, and Jason's 15 going to speak more to that later.

Also, any increase in cost of these life jackets, it directly undermines the U.S. Coast Guard's safety mission, and minimizes safe use and enjoyment of US waterways by the public. The application of the proposed tariffs on life jackets will not assist the US in altering or changing the Chinese government's policies,

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practices, and actions on intellectual property violations, and trade secrets theft.

Life jackets are critical to the 3 4 safekeeping of the American public on our 5 nation's waterways. I'm one of them myself. 80 percent of life jackets sold in the United States 6 7 are purchased through China, and the increased 8 duty and pricing will be a detriment for the U.S. 9 Coast Guard's stated goals to increase life 10 jacket wear rates in order to prevent boating-11 related deaths.

Life jackets are a discretionary product for consumers. As a wake boarder, you don't need a life jacket to be a better wake boarder. So if the price goes up, you might opt not to wear one, because you don't need it for performance.

Increased costs will deter US
consumers from purchasing these, and in turn,
it'll endanger US citizens who enjoy the US
waterways. These tariffs will not assist the US
to achieve its goals. That's what our members

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2	Water sports equipment itself is in a
3	very competitive space, so these are
4	discretionary products, again. Our members have
5	created a global supply chain that has been
6	meticulously built over generations.
7	There's currently no US-based
8	manufacturer to produce these products, and our
9	supply chains will be devastated by these
10	proposed tariffs. The cost and time necessary to
11	relocate the supply chain will simply put members
12	out of business, and for those that survive, the
13	reduced profitability will curtail their further
14	capital spending, and will put them at a global
15	disadvantage.
16	The proposed additional tariffs will
17	not only affect our members and their employees,
18	but also 500 US retailers, who are all members of
19	our association. These retailers are small
20	family-owned sporting goods and marine dealers,
21	and these products are discretionary in nature,
22	and will have a profound impact on their sales.

Profit margins are extremely small, 1 2 and neither these suppliers nor retailers are able to absorb these costs. Customers, on the 3 other hand, are also not willing to pay higher 4 prices from these largely seasonal products. 5 I grew up in Wisconsin, and when 6 summer rolled around, we did what we could to buy 7 new products, and if you're water skiing on old 8 9 gear, the bindings can break, putting you at risk for injury, and it's just not something that's in 10 reach for most consumers out there. 11 12 So any tariff will cause severe 13 financial harm and loss of jobs throughout these 14 retail channels. Today, we are respectfully requesting that the U.S. Trade Representative 15 16 exclude life jackets and general water sports 17 equipment from the proposed list, pursuant to the 18 Section 301 investigation. Thank you very much 19 for your time today. I really appreciate it. 20 MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Michael. 21 Our last panel witness will be Jason Leggatt of Life Jacket Association. Mr. Leggatt, you have 22

five minutes.

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2	MR. LEGGATT: All right, thank you.
3	I feel like I need a life jacket in this room.
4	But thank you for the opportunity to testify
5	before you today. My name is Jason Leggatt, and
6	I'm the president of the Life Jacket Association,
7	and really I want to expound on sort of two
8	points relative to the life jacket industry.
9	Really, the impact on our
10	manufacturers through the retail to consumer, and
11	then impact on safety. Our organization is a
12	nonprofit, and the mission is to increase life
13	jacket wear, and Kevin just talked about some of
14	the examples of why that's critically important.
15	Our industry is also a relatively
16	small industry. It's a small organization.
17	There's only about 12 million life jackets sold
18	each year in the United States. Typical average
19	cost of life jacket might be, an expensive one,
20	\$150, but really down in the \$50, if you're
21	looking at the mass market.
22	So it's maybe 500, no more than \$1

billion industry. But we participate in a much
 bigger industry in terms of boating and outdoor
 recreation fishing, in particular, which is a \$38
 billion industry, so one of the biggest outdoor
 industries in the United States.

6 So we represent a small industry, 7 represent, you know, small to medium-sized 8 companies. Companies like Kent Water Sports, 9 Coleman-Stearns, Mustang Survival, and then 10 really small companies like MTI Life Jackets, and 11 ThrowRaft.

12 Our organization also involves like-13 minded groups, such as National Safe Boating 14 Council, and Watersports Industry Association. So very focused on increasing life jacket wear. 15 16 The Section 301 tariffs targeting life jackets, 17 personal floatation devices, and other marine 18 lifesaving appliances, these things are critical 19 for the safekeeping of American public on 20 nation's, on the nation's waterways. 21 If the tariffs are imposed, it's going

to cause considerable harm to the life jacket

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industry, and consumers alike. You know, again, 1 2 just an example, a very expensive, highly wearable life jacket, and highly wearable 3 products are the ones that save lives. 4 If you choose to wear, you know, a 5 lower performing device, or defer to a cost-based 6 7 purchase decision, your product might not be appropriate for the activity. And so, you know, 8 9 a very expensive \$150 retail jacket's going to have maybe a \$50 China invoice. 10 11 So the tariffs up to 25 percent are 12 going to add 12.50. That turns right back to 40 13 or \$50 at retail, so that \$150 product's become 14 190 to \$200, and that starts to make those very wearable products really unattainable for the 15 16 consumer. 17 So you know, highly wearable devices 18 are the ones that save lives, and the tariffs 19 would harm those products even more than lower 20 cost type of items. Kevin already mentioned, you 21 know, that the tariffs would also then, therefore, contradict sort of both the U.S. Coast 22

Guard's own mandate, and also the resolution of 1 2 the National Boating Safety Advisory Council, which was formed by or commissioned by the Coast 3 Guard, which charges the Coast Guard to 4 investigate ways to reduce the overall cost of 5 highly comfortable life jackets. 6 7 And again, that's because we know, without a doubt, that 80 percent of people that 8 9 drown or perish in a boating accident were not, were not wearing a life jacket. 10 So it's 11 absolutely critical that people have the option and affordable options to purchase wearable, 12 13 affordable life jackets. 14 Finally, we believe that the proposed 15 action is punitive to the life jacket industry, 16 and really would have no impact on US origin 17 intellectual property and innovation, and would 18 in no way incentivize the Chinese government to 19 change its marketplace practices. 20 Our Chinese manufacturers that partner 21 with our industry members have been very cooperative. 22 There are third party

certifications, but also U.S. Coast Guard approvals in place for all personal lifesaving systems that must be carried on boats, whether it's for recreating, or for industrial use, in the United States.

6 And those things sort of act as a 7 prohibitor in terms of China counterfeiting 8 products, and selling those into the US market, 9 and that's afforded some protection, and enabled 10 our industry members to create close 11 collaboration with their Chinese manufacturing 12 counterparts.

13 It would take years of significant 14 investment to move production to avoid tariffs in China for that same reason, and in particular, 15 16 the switch in cost associated with the third 17 party certifications and U.S. Coast Guard 18 approval is very timely and cost prohibitive, but 19 in addition, these are critical lifesaving items. The Chinese industrial base has been 20 21 producing them for decades now, and it's a highly 22 technical sewing capability to make a lifesaving

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item, and you increase the risk when you go to a 1 2 region with labor that is unfamiliar with making lifesaving products, and that could reduce 3 4 quality and increase the risk to the American 5 consumers that are using those products. So we ask that the U.S. Trade 6 7 Representative exclude those items that we 8 listed, particularly 6307.20, which is life 9 jackets, but also other items. In our supplemental response period in 10 11 the next week, we'll also add some ingredient 12 technologies that are impacted by the tariffs that I did not, did not list in this testimony. 13 14 Thank you for your time, and I am happy to answer any questions you might have. 15 16 MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Leggatt. And Mr. Chairman, this concludes all direct 17 18 testimony from this panel. 19 MS. PODESTA: I want to start off, I'm 20 starting off with Mr. Williams with the Tennis 21 Industry. Mr. Williams, what percentage of the 22 overall Tennis Industry sources its products from

China, and are there any alternative sources of these products?

3 MR. WILLIAMS: Well, the key products 4 that we were talking about today, both balls and 5 rackets, of the tennis balls sold in the United 6 States, two thirds of those are manufactured in 7 China.

8 The other third come out of several 9 other countries, but the challenge we have in 10 moving that away from China, just say, okay, 11 fine, we'll just, if you've got a factory in 12 Japan, move it over to Japan, but the problem is, 13 to the best of my knowledge, those factories are 14 proprietary.

15 So they're not open to just somebody 16 saying, okay, well, you know, we can just 17 contract with them to make the tennis balls for 18 us. So the challenge there, especially on the 19 ball side, is finding new sources, developing new 20 sources, developing the labor, and also building 21 new factories.

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On the racket side, it's even bigger,

because 90 percent of all the rackets made come 1 2 out of China. Now, there are a couple of other factories in Japan, one in France that makes 3 some, but those, again, are proprietary for 4 certain companies. 5 So to move out of China, you'd face 6 7 the same problem again, which is, you know, to 8 develop the, find a new supplier, build the new 9 factories, develop the labor force. So it would not only be costly, but time consuming. 10 Yes, it can be done, but the effect 11 12 that it would have, the negative effect it would 13 have on the sport, and the time it takes to 14 develop those, could be catastrophic. 15 MS. PODESTA: Thank you. 16 MR. FLEMING: A question for Mr. 17 O'Rourke. In your testimony, you said that 18 finding suppliers outside of China would require 19 a significant period of transition. 20 MR. O'ROURKE: Yes, sir. 21 MR. FLEMING: How long would this 22 transition period be, and why that length?

1	MR. O'ROURKE: Yes, so it's a very big
2	question, because there are many components to
3	the answer. One is, let's look at replacement
4	parts, for example, alone. You're talking about
5	tens of thousands of pieces of equipment that
6	have gone through a life cycle.
7	You're talking about thousands and
8	thousands of pieces of replacement parts. You
9	have to build, have tooling, and expertise to
10	create those. You're talking about years of
11	trying to figure out how to do that, and then the
12	economics of doing that, because then, you have
13	to start with retooling for those pieces, you
14	have to, you have to inventory for those piece.
15	It's many years.
16	I, you know, we, you know, right now,
17	internally, we're trying to evaluate how we would
18	possibly deal with that, but you're talking about
19	many years. I couldn't give you a definitive
20	answer, but it's significant investment.
21	On the, on the product itself, on the
22	finished goods product, similar problems that you

You have to, you know, the 1 have with that. 2 sources we have, not only are the source itself, it's the whole supply chain behind those sources. 3 4 So you're not just talking about a 5 singular piece of equipment. You're talking about all the components relating to that, and 6 you have to do a similar practice. You have to 7 8 go through and deal with all the tooling, all the 9 expertise, all, you know, again, the safety 10 aspects of it. 11 These people have to have certain 12 certifications. So many years to figure out how 13 to replace that. 14 MR. FLEMING: Thanks. This question is for Mr. 15 MR. RAST: 16 Sells of the Sports and Fitness Industry 17 Association. Your testimony cites concerns about 18 a number of tariff lines. 19 Your testimony cites concerns about a 20 number of tariff lines, and products in those 21 tariff lines. Could you highlight products that 22 are of most concern to your members?

I'll start with right 1 MR. SELLS: 2 Baseball, America's past time. List 3, here. you put tariffs on gloves. 3 4 MR. BURCH: Can you, can you, can you 5 speak into the microphone? MR. SELLS: Oh, I'm sorry. On List 3, 6 the previous time, the tariffs were placed on 7 8 gloves as a generic category, but you captured 9 baseball gloves, both batting and fielding gloves in that, in the, in List 3 tariffs. 10 11 List 4, bats and balls are, and 12 helmets, are all covered in List 4. The balls, 13 for example, there's no tanneries in the US. So 14 the leather that's used in these balls, we don't even have in the US. 15 16 We, so we do it in, so we make the balls in China. 17 The bats and the golf club here 18 have titanium in them, and there's no titanium 19 foundries, the capacity for titanium foundries in the US isn't there. 20 21 So there's really nowhere for us to 22 get the raw materials to develop these products.

So these are like major concerns for us, because 1 2 we don't really have another place to turn, because the raw materials are not available here 3 4 in the US. I can go through other products if you 5 This helmet, for example, our main concern 6 want. 7 here is similar to a lot of other peoples'. This 8 is a protective piece of equipment. We have 9 worked years to make this as safe and as protective, for kids and all players, as 10 11 possible. 12 Picking up and moving that to another 13 country to make that product is going to take 14 time to make sure that we have everything in place to ensure this product is made to the 15 16 standards that is going to provide maximum 17 protection. 18 And this picking up and moving to 19 another country, and training the workforce, and 20 developing the manufacturing facilities, and 21 getting everything in there to do that, is not 22 going to be simple.

1 So for us, it's a matter of not having 2 other options, and for some things, and other things, it's making sure that it serves its 3 4 purpose of protecting children. 5 MR. RAST: Then I have a follow-up How large is the US market to Chinese 6 question. 7 suppliers of sports and fitness products? 8 MR. SELLS: US sending to China? Is 9 that what you're asking? Okay. I would have to get you that information. I don't have that off 10 11 the top of my head. 12 I do know companies like New Balance, who make footwear in the US, one of their popular 13 shoes that's made in the US is one of the most 14 15 popular shoes that they send over to China. 16 China is their either second or third biggest 17 importer of the shoe, and they're feeling pain 18 coming back at the other direction. 19 Do you know how large the MR. RAST: 20 market is to Chinese suppliers coming into the 21 US? 22 MR. SELLS: I know for certain

I don't know the overall size. 1 products. I can, 2 I can get you that information and put it in our final, in our written comments. 3 CHAIR TSAO: Mr. Sells, just a follow-4 5 up to that. MR. SELLS: 6 Yes. 7 CHAIR TSAO: I guess what we're trying 8 to understand is what are the potential effects 9 of the additional duties on your Chinese suppliers? 10 11 MR. SELLS: Oh, on our Chinese 12 suppliers, you know, they, you know, they're 13 going to, we're going to end up absorbing the 14 We do not believe our Chinese suppliers, cost. 15 we're working with them to keep costs down. 16 We're constantly working to keep our 17 costs down, finding any way we can to reduce 18 costs and maintain the quality of our products. 19 We have not seen with List 3 the Chinese, you 20 know, paying up any of these tariffs. 21 It's been, our companies have been the 22 ones absorbing them so far, so we have not seen

any impact on the, from the Chinese side to date. 1 2 MS. RESNICK: Hi, I'm, hi, my name is Bonnie Resnick for the Treasury Department, and 3 my apologies for being late. I have a question 4 5 for Mr. Darsow. You know that there are a number of competitors in your field, and could you tell 6 7 us how many of these competitors are US companies? 8 9 MR. DARSOW: Well, the fitness 10 industry is fragmented, but there are some top There's, I don't want to get into players. 11 12 listing the competitors, obviously, but what I, 13 what I will tell you is that ultimate winner 14 after, if these tariffs were to be implemented, are our foreign competitors. 15 16 We have significant reason to believe 17 that our foreign competitors, specifically one 18 out of Europe and one out of Asia, have 19 manufacturing facilities in Eastern Europe, and 20 in Taiwan, that also source similar components 21 from China that we do in the US. 22 So at the end of the day, we will be

1 impacted by those tariffs, and our foreign 2 competitors will not be impacted, the way we understand it. 3 4 MS. RESNICK: And if I may ask a 5 follow-up, do you have an idea how quickly those 6 competitors would be able to ramp up, if they 7 chose to? 8 MR. DARSOW: I guess I'm not 9 understanding your question. 10 MS. RESNICK: Oh, I'm sorry. I mean, 11 I'm sorry, ramp up production. 12 MR. DARSOW: Our foreign competitors 13 have plenty of capacity, both in Eastern Europe 14 and in Taiwan, that they're sitting on today. 15 MS. RESNICK: Thank you. 16 MS. ROY: Good afternoon. This 17 question is for Mr. Kevin Michael. How are you? 18 You have stated that your members have spent a 19 lot of time and resources building up their 20 supplier base in China. What percentage of your 21 members' supply base is located in China? 22 MR. MICHAEL: Well, there's kind of

There's life jackets, and then 1 two segments. 2 general water sports equipment that we're speaking about today. From what I understand, 3 out of general water sports equipment, 95 percent 4 manufacture their products in China, and with 5 life jackets, it's around 80 percent. 6 7 MS. ROY: Thank you. MR. FRATERMAN: I'd like to thank the 8 9 panel for their testimony today. My question's 10 for Mr. Leggatt. Mr. Leggatt, in your experience, how price conscious are consumers 11 12 when purchasing life jackets? 13 MR. LEGGATT: Yes, in our experience, 14 they're very price conscious. I mean, at the, at 15 the lowest end of the market, you have four packs 16 of life jackets, which, you know, meet the bare 17 minimum Coast Guard requirement. 18 About \$10 each, you literally buy them 19 in a baggie of four, and they look like a brick, 20 you know, if you want to, if you get on hashtag 21 Jiffy (phonetic) on your phone and look, you'll 22 find pictures of those.

1	And those products, the problem with
2	those product is, while, if you wear them, they
3	can provide some lifesaving benefit, is that they
4	aren't put in a wear-type situation. They're
5	stored below the boat in the, in a locker, or
6	under the seats in the boat, and they're really
7	not accessible, and they're not worn by users
8	because they're not comfortable.
9	They're not, they're not something
10	you're going to wear out in Texas when you're
11	boating in the summer. So, but people default
12	to, what do I need to do to meet the bare minimum
13	of the law?
14	And what we're trying to do is
15	advocate for wearable products that do cost more,
16	and we're trying to find ways to minimize sort
17	the price gap between those low cost items and
18	that, so that people will use some of their
19	discretionary money to spend up to a wearable
20	product.
21	MR. FRATERMAN: Okay. And are there
22	alternative supplies that can meet the needs of

the US market?

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2	MR. LEGGATT: Again, Kevin talked
3	about that, about 80 percent of the production's
4	currently in China. I think the difficulty with
5	switching, and the, and the difficulty with, you
6	know, looking at the Chinese manufacturers, and
7	thinking, well, will they absorb these costs, is
8	that the products, and then the production itself
9	is certified by third parties, like Underwriters
10	Laboratories, and/or approved by the Coast Guard.
11	And so the Chinese manufacturers know
12	that it's extremely difficult for the brands to
13	move that production to a different country like
14	Vietnam, and that kind of stuff. And the other
15	challenge we've found in my company's own
16	experience is we helped one of our Chinese
17	manufacturers shift some of our production to
18	their Taiwanese manufacturer, and we had to move
19	it or sorry, Vietnamese manufacturer we had
20	to move it back to China because of quality
21	concerns.
22	We were making inflatable life

jackets, have a ton of labor, highly technical, and they can't go wrong. It uses a CO2 mechanism to inflate, and so, you know, we had safety 4 concerns due to the quality that was coming out of Vietnam, and we actually moved production back to China for that reason.

7 So these are some of the reasons why 8 it's quite difficult to source it from some other 9 region.

10 MR. FRATERMAN: Okay. And just one last question as well. You mentioned this in 11 12 your testimony, counterfeit products, that are 13 coming into the market. Can you just kind of 14 describe to me the effects on the industry that the counterfeit products are having? 15

MR. LEGGATT: No, I talked about that, 16 17 there's actually little to no counterfeit product, other than product that may come 18 19 through, you know, Amazon or Alibaba type 20 pathways, because you're required to have a U.S. 21 Coast Guard certification on the label of your 22 product, it's very difficult to counterfeit those

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products.

2	The production's actually tracked by
3	the lot, the number on the label, so you can tell
4	quite easily whether or not a product is
5	counterfeit. It's also a very small industry,
6	like it's not attractive for Chinese
7	manufacturers to knock off life jackets and try
8	to sell them into North America since it's such a
9	tiny market in the grand scheme of things.
10	MR. FRATERMAN: Great. Thank you for
11	that clarification.
12	MS. ROY: I just have a question for
13	anyone with regard to the equipment and your
14	order of the life jackets and such. Do you have
15	any concerns with any of those things being
16	imported through e-commerce? Because some of
17	them are not very high priced items, do you, do
18	you have any experience with that?
19	MR. SELLS: We have a, our biggest
20	concern with the e-commerce is fake products.
21	It's very easy to ship out one single item
22	through the mail that might not be real, and with

1 the problem you have, if you go out and you say, 2 okay, I don't want to spend for the real helmet, I'm going to get the fake helmet for my kid, 3 4 first of all, you're being an irresponsible 5 parent, but beyond that, the child gets hit with a ball and gets a concussion because he did not 6 7 have the right helmet, as you say, bought a 8 single item online. 9 That is a big problem for the sports industry. We have a lot of counterfeits that are 10 11 It's not like a big shipment one-item shipments. 12 coming in, it's a single shipment coming in, it's 13 a single item coming in, and that's a problem for 14 us. 15 MS. ROY: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, we release 16 MR. BURCH: 17 this panel with our thanks, and would the 18 witnesses for the next panel make their way 19 forward? 20 (Pause.) 21 MR. BURCH: Would the room please come to order? 22

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1	CHAIR TSAO: We have a few new members
2	to the Committee. At this time, I would like to
3	ask them to introduce themselves.
4	MS. JANICKE: Sorry, once the
5	microphone cooperates, it's Jean Janicke, U.S.
6	Department of Commerce, International Trade
7	Administration.
8	MR. TUEBNER: Good afternoon, my name
9	is Robert Tuebner with the U.S. Department of
10	Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service.
11	MR. BURCH: I would like to note
12	before we begin, all witnesses on this panel,
13	please speak clearly into the microphone, and if
14	you're not able to hear yourself, please pull the
15	microphone closer for the benefit of the court
16	reporter and the audience in the back.
17	Our first panel witness will be
18	Jennifer Liu with Sony Interactive Entertainment.
19	Ms. Liu, you have five minutes.
20	MS. LIU: Thank you very much. Good
21	afternoon. Thank you to the interagency
22	Committee for this opportunity to speak to you

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1	about the video game console business, and the
2	impact these tariffs would have on the millions
3	of Americans who work in this industry, and who
4	buy its products.
5	My name is Jennifer Liu. I am general
6	counsel and senior vice president of legal
7	business affairs at Sony Interactive
8	Entertainment. We are a leading innovator of
9	interactive digital entertainment, and the
10	company responsible for the PlayStation business
11	globally, including the PlayStation video game
12	console.
13	Headquartered in San Mateo,
14	California, we support thousands of high value
15	jobs throughout the United States. I'm grateful
16	for this opportunity to testify today regarding
17	the serious harm that the proposed tariffs on
18	video game consoles would cause, not just to our
19	industry, but also to consumers, retailers, and
20	thousands of small and medium-sized game
21	developers.
22	We detailed these concerns in a joint

submission with Microsoft and Nintendo of 1 2 America, who make the Xbox and Nintendo Switch line of video game consoles, respectively. 3 In support of that joint submission, and on behalf 4 of Sony, Microsoft, and Nintendo, I want to 5 explain why removing video game consoles from 6 this final tariff -- from the final tariff list 7 8 is critical to maintaining US technological 9 leadership, and hundreds of thousands of US jobs. Game consoles are the critical 10 11 foundation for our businesses. This is because 12 our consoles drive the purchase of services and games. We therefore sell our consoles under 13 14 tight margins to make them as affordable as In light of this business 15 possible to consumers. 16 model, the effective tariffs as high as 25 17 percent on console makers would be severe. 18 We have very little or no latitude to 19 absorb tariff costs, given our already tight margins, neither would the brick and mortar 20 21 retailers that sell the consoles, nor would we be able to pass the tariff costs upstream, giving 22

our suppliers' tight margins.

2	In 2018, over 96 percent of video game
3	consoles imported into the US were made in China,
4	and the video game console supply chain has
5	developed in China over decades of investment by
6	our companies and our partners.
7	Consoles are highly specialized
8	products. They're unique to each console maker.
9	They have custom components, and there are
10	specialized manufacturing processes that are
11	needed to put those consoles together.
12	Consumers, especially lower income consumers,
13	would be impacted enormously by a tariff on
14	consoles.
15	A price increase of 25 percent, for
16	example, will likely put a new console out of
17	reach for many American families who we would
18	expect to be in the market for a console this
19	holiday season.
20	The software and services that run on
21	the consoles are made primarily outside of China,
22	so those hardest hit by these tariffs would be

the nearly 3,000 independent small and medium sized businesses that develop video games in the
 United States.

A significant number of the games played on Sony, Microsoft, and Nintendo consoles are created by independent developers, and purchased separately by consumers. Console game development is already a highly competitive space. When game sales are depressed or games are cancelled, major layoffs result.

11 The proposed tariffs on consoles are 12 also likely to severely curtail innovation in our 13 industry and beyond. Collectively, we invest 14 billions of dollars in research and development 15 in the United States to develop and deliver 16 inventive consoles, and next generation 17 technologies to our customers.

18 Critically, many innovations
19 originating in the video game industry have been
20 deployed to the benefit of other industries and
21 sectors of society. For example, Sony's
22 PlayStation 3 console employed an innovative

processor architecture known as the Cell
 Broadband Engine, a chip that approached
 supercomputer levels of processing power.

The cell was used for Stanford University's Folding@home project, which is the most powerful supercomputer cluster in the world. It was used for disease research by simulating protein folding. Hundreds of scientific research papers came out of the Folding@home project.

Microsoft originally developed its 10 award-winning motion sensing input device known 11 12 as Kinect, as a gaming accessory device for Xbox consoles. Microsoft's investments in motion and 13 14 depth sensing technology can now be experienced in its hollow lens mixed reality head-mounted 15 16 device, and its recently announced Azure Kinect 17 device.

These devices are being deployed
globally in a variety of industries. Healthcare,
retail, industrial, manufacturing, education, and
research scenarios by commercial enterprises,
academic institutions, and government agencies.

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1	Nintendo, creator of the Wii console,
2	has helped expanded audiences play video games
3	with its motion controls that keep people active
4	and social, enhancing their quality of life
5	through fitness and fun.
6	Nintendo is often credited with making
7	the front-facing camera ubiquitous feature on
8	today's smart devices, through its Game Boy
9	camera accessory.
10	For these reasons, the proposed tariff
11	would cause outsized harm to the industry,
12	consumers, and other US economic interests
13	without advancing the goals of this
14	administration to preserve US technology
15	leadership.
16	Sony Interactive Entertainment,
17	together with Microsoft and Nintendo of America,
18	respectfully request that the administration
19	remove from the final tariff list subheading
20	9504.50.00, covering video game consoles.
21	Thank you very much for your
22	consideration of our request, and we'd be pleased

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to take questions.

2 MR. BURCH: Thank you, Ms. Liu. Our 3 next panel witness will be Jerry Huang with 4 VIZIO, Incorporated. Mr. Huang, you have five 5 minutes.

6 MR. HUANG: Good afternoon, members of 7 the Committee. I am Jerry Huang, Senior Vice 8 President and General Counsel at VIZIO, 9 headquartered in Irvine, California. In addition 10 to my legal responsibilities, I also oversee the 11 human resources function.

12 VIZIO appreciates the opportunity to 13 present our views at this hearing. VIZIO is an 14 American company founded in 2002 in Orange 15 County, California. As a consumer electronics 16 company with a focus on delivering, developing, 17 and selling industry leading televisions and 18 other consumer electronics using cutting edge 19 technology, today, we are the only -- we are one 20 of the leading and most recognizable television 21 brands in the United States.

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We are the only major independent

American television brand in this hypercompetitive television market, and I should also add that the founding of VIZIO is a true American success story, that our founder, back in 2002, helped to bring the first flat panel plasma TV for Gateway Computers at a rock bottom price of 2,999.

8 You may scoff at that, but putting in 9 context, 19 -- 17 years ago, that was less than 10 half of the comparable product. So when Gateway decided not to continue with the television 11 12 business, our founders saw the commitment to 13 bring the best technology to consumers, mortgaged 14 his own house, and started the business in Southern California, and the rest is history. 15

16 So since that day one, VIZIO'S 17 founding mission has been where vision meets 18 value. Day in and day out, all of us strive to 19 achieve that goal of delivering high performance, 20 smarter products, with the latest innovation, at 21 a significant savings that we can pass along to 22 everyday American consumers.

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1	All the cost improvements and efforts
2	innovations have benefitted the consumers. To
3	illustrate that point, VIZIO's profit margin, if
4	any, have maintained at a modest, low, single
5	digit percentage point since its founding,
6	because of our firm commitment to the American
7	consumers.
8	In addition to our Irvine, California
9	headquarters, we have a significant operation
10	footprint in South Dakota, and other offices
11	throughout the United States, including
12	Bentonville, Minneapolis, Seattle, San Francisco,
13	and Dallas.
14	We have sold over 65 million products
15	since our founding, including over 35 million
16	smart televisions. We are also the leading sound
17	bar brand in the United States, delivering the
18	same value promised to the American consumers.
19	And this past week, we actually had
20	the opportunity to meet personally with Senator
21	Rounds and Senator Thune, as well as other office
22	staffs for senators from California, South

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Iowa, Texas, and Washington, to share our VIZIO story.

3	After careful review of the HTS
4	subheading described in the annex of the USTR's
5	May 17th Federal Register notice, VIZIO urges
6	USTR not to impose tariffs on its three flagship
7	products, flat panel televisions, classified
8	under HTSUS subheadings, subheading 8528.72.64,
9	as well as speakers and sound bars, classified
10	under HTSUS subheading 8519.81.4050.
11	As the Committee may also recall,
12	televisions and speakers and sound bars were also
13	removed from List 1 from last year's proceedings
14	under those headings. First, flat panel
15	televisions, speakers, and sound bars are
16	inherently consumer products, so these tariffs
17	will have a significant impact on the US
18	consumers.
19	Approximately 119.9 million US
20	households own a television. A significant
21	portion of the households also own sound bars and
22	similar audio products.

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In addition, while VIZIO offers plat 1 2 panel television and sound bars at a wide price range, VIZIO is known for consistently offering 3 the more feature-rich affordable flat televisions 4 and sound bars at the -- on the market, at a 5 significant value to the consumers. 6 7 A sizeable portion of its customer base are the everyday hardworking middle class 8 9 backgrounds. Those customers are the types of consumers that can least afford the increased 10 price and are the ones most likely to be priced 11 12 out of the market if these tariffs are imposed. 13 Second, tariffs on these subheadings 14 would punish VIZIO, the only major independent American television company, by forcing it to 15 16 raise its price, while allowing foreign-owned 17 brands with manufacturing outside of China, to 18 undercut VIZIO. 19 This will reduce VIZIO's ability to 20 compete in the already crowded ultra low margin 21 market space. It would be extremely difficult

for VIZIO to transfer production to the United

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States or other non-China-based manufacturing without significant cost increase that will far exceed VIZIO's modest profit margin, resulting in a significant price increase to the American consumers.

6 Third, imposing tariffs on these 7 products would not be practical or effective to 8 obtain the elimination of China's acts, policy, 9 and practices, as these products are not key to 10 China's Made in 2025 strategy.

11 In fact, tariffs would significantly 12 benefit all the other foreign brands in the 13 United States, US television market. Finally, in 14 the event that USTR proceeds with the tariffs, 15 VIZIO also requests that USTR implement a product 16 exclusion process so that US companies who lead 17 the way in US technology and innovation are not 18 harmed by the tariffs.

19 On behalf of VIZIO, I again would like 20 to thank the Section 301 Committee for the 21 opportunity to share my testimony, and would be 22 pleased to address any questions the Committee

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may have.

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2	MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Huang. Our
3	next panel witness will be Michelle Ganon with
4	the Port of New Orleans. Ms. Ganon, you have
5	five minutes.
6	MS. GANON: Thank you. Good
7	afternoon, Ambassador Lighthizer, and
8	distinguished members of the Section 301
9	Committee. My name is Michelle Ganon, and I
10	serve as the Port of New Orleans chief of staff
11	and vice president of public affairs.
12	The Port of New Orleans is Louisiana's
13	only international container port, and an export-
14	driven deep order port with connections to six
15	Class 1 railroads. As you may know, increasing
16	exports is a national priority.
17	We contribute to this effort by making
18	sure that the significant investments in
19	Louisiana petrochemical plants generate returns,
20	and that food and agricultural products from
21	Louisiana and the Midwest, including rural areas,
22	effectively and efficiently reach ports on six

continents.

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2	I'm here to echo the voices of the
2	I'M HERE to echo the voices of the
3	American Association of Port Authorities, and
4	many others, in respectively requesting that
5	HTSUS subheading 8426.19.00, covering transporter
6	cranes, gantry cranes, and bridge cranes, be
7	removed from the final list of products under
8	consideration for increased tariffs under docket
9	number USTR20190004.
10	A tariff on cranes was proposed and
11	wisely dropped in October 2018. Nothing has
12	changed that would warrant reconsideration of
13	these tariffs. They are not manufactured in the
14	United States, and none have been built here in
15	more than 20 years.
16	Here is how a tariff of up to 25
17	percent would affect one port, the Port of New
18	Orleans. We recently ordered two new 100-foot
19	gantry cranes, and we planned to order two more
20	in the next month.
21	This tariff would increase the cost of
22	that necessary equipment by up to \$13 million,

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reducing our ability to fund other vitally needed infrastructure and investment, investments in infrastructure.

We absolutely need to secure those cranes at the best possible price. Our container business has doubled in the past 10 years, with volume reaching an all-time high in 2018. Our volume growth continues to accelerate, and we expect that for the foreseeable future.

To accommodate the demand, we are upgrading and expanding our current container capacity, and are in the process of selecting a site for an additional container terminal. We plan to order many more cranes in the years to come.

16 If we cannot provide the 17 infrastructure we need, we will be unable to 18 serve the ships that want to call in our port. 19 Lack of adequate crane capacity will reverse the 20 momentum we are enjoying now, and it will result 21 in fewer calls and lost volume.

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This will directly affect American

The Port of New Orleans and our tenants iobs. support nearly 125,000 -- nearly 120,000 jobs nationally, and nearly 30 billion of economic 4 output.

5 A study showed that each pair of new cranes will result in the creation of more than 6 1,100 jobs, and nearly 70 million in personal 7 8 The Port of New Orleans, like other income. 9 commercial enterprises, depends upon a strong 10 United States economy.

11 This particular tariff would cause 12 disproportionate harm to our interests, and the 13 ability to grow exports. We support your efforts 14 to ensure we are able to compete fairly and 15 effectively in a global marketplace, though we do 16 urge you to oppose tariffs on this critical piece 17 of equipment, which ports throughout the company 18 depend upon to grow exports and expand the 19 Thank you, and I'll be glad to answer economy. 20 any questions you might have.

21 MR. BURCH: Thank you, Ms. Ganon. Our next panel witness will be Paul Rotstein with 22

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Gold Medal International. Mr. Rotstein, you have
 five minutes.

MR. ROTSTEIN: Thank you. Thank you to the Panel, and the Committee. Although I regret having to be here, I should be back running my business and my company rather than dealing with a threat to its very existence, which is what we're dealing with.

9 Today, I've heard everybody talk about 10 the tariffs, and they've talked about it in a I really want to talk about it 11 universal manner. 12 in two aspects, the immediate, and the long-term. 13 The idea of imposing tariffs on product that has 14 been sold and priced to consumer, to retailers 15 for consumers, with about 7 to 10 weeks' notice, 16 depending on how the Committee decides, and how 17 things work, it's just impossible to react to.

18 The exposure to my company and the 19 economic threat to my company on an imposition of 20 tariffs in such a short manner is really to its 21 very existence. Surviving that, if we survive 22 that, the long-term effect on tariffs, which is

what I've heard more talked about here today,
 again, has a significant impact on inflation in
 the apparel industry.

I deal in socks and cold weather accessories, small products, very low cost goods. We source well outside of China. China's a portion of our sourcing structure, not solely dependent thereon, but you cannot replace the quantity and the capacity that China has in a short manner.

11 These relationships, as you've heard 12 many times today, take out -- take years to 13 develop the relationships. Again, we don't deal 14 in a technical product, but still, the trust, and 15 the ability.

When I go to a retailer, and I can, and I, the retailer gives me the commitment, and I give them the commitment to deliver a product on time at the right price and the right quality, even though it's a sock, pretty boring, I still have to deliver that product, the right product, at the right time, and at the right quality, and

I can't do that with a supply chain that's
 untested.

Apparel, in general, is a one-season product. If you're dealing bathing suits and so forth, you have a spring season, but by and large, the apparel industry is a fourth, third and fourth quarter business. That's where we make all of our profit.

9 I get one shot a year to try a new, to 10 try a new resource, okay? If they want to ship me in January, February, it's quiet, it's easy, 11 12 it's good. But if they're going to ship me in 13 June, July, when things are tight, when 14 production is tight, when everything that I need, and I need to make the deliveries to the 15 16 retailers in the US that depend on it, I can't go 17 to somebody new, so I get one chance at it. 18 We have 15 new factories coming

19 onboard for 2019. I don't know how they're going 20 to do. Guarantee you, 15 of them won't make the 21 cut. I'll be lucky if two or three of them 22 really make the cut, and really deliver on time,

a right product, at the right time, and the right
 quality, at the right price.

3 So we've got a real existential threat 4 to the industry. You're talking about increased 5 prices, you're talking about inflation, and the 6 consumer, the American consumer has a limited 7 amount of spending money.

8 You've heard it said before that this 9 will have an impact. If they have to spend more 10 money on something else, my industry is pretty 11 much an add-on. I always say, nobody gets off 12 the couch to go buy a pair of socks.

13 They buy them because they're in the 14 store and they're there. It's an add-on. If 15 they don't have the extra money in the pocket 16 when they're in the store buying the jeans or 17 something else, which are also going to be 20, 25 18 percent more expensive, they're not going to buy 19 the socks.

It's going to have a direct impact on our business, and on the consumers, and on retail in general. So it's a threat that we can't

Sorry. It's emotional. 1 sustain. 2 It's a, our company just turned 65 years old. We celebrated last Thursday with a 3 company outing. I employ 50 people in the United 4 I'm not a big company. As I said, I 5 States. shouldn't be here. 6 7 I should be back, running my business, 8 but I'm here because it's that important to what, 9 to the essential threat, and to what it's doing. Personally, tariffs are a blunt instrument. 10 11 They're not a good way to run trade policy. 12 Any time government, whether it's US 13 or any other government gets involved and imposes 14 something on an industry, and it distorts the 15 industry, and prices go up overall. 16 Again, anywhere, you've heard it 17 mentioned before, companies that have duty-free 18 to Canada, or to Europe, do not price goods to 19 the US at the same price, because they know they 20 can be 10 percent more expensive to Europe or 21 Canada, and still get the business.

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They can't to the US because we pay as

an industry. I pay about 15 percent duty on 1 2 everything that comes in. I know, for our industry, in general, in apparel, we're 6 percent 3 4 of imports in the country, total. 5 We're 40 percent of the tariff, or the 6 duty dollars collected by the Treasury, so it's a 7 huge impact. Again, I appreciate your time. I'm 8 here on behalf of my company. It's -- we want to 9 survive. My son is here with me today. 10 He got 11 married three years ago. He's worked with me for 12 five years. He's the future of the company. 13 Bought a house last year, has his first child 14 coming in December, and this is a real threat to our total existence, and appreciate your time. 15 16 MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Rotstein. Our last panel witness will be Jeff Pinkow with 17 18 Centric Brands. Mr. Pinkow, you have five 19 minutes. 20 MR. PINKOW: Members of the 21 interagency Committee, thank you for the 22 opportunity, thank you for the opportunity to

discuss why Centric Brands submits that all
 Harmonized Tariff classification designation for
 babies, infants, and children's clothing be
 removed from the proposed list of items subject
 to up to 25 percent tariff if imported from
 China.

7 My name is Jeff Pinkow, and I am the 8 senior vice president of sourcing and production 9 for children's wear at Centric Brands. We are a 10 publicly traded company, based in New York, 11 employing approximately 4,000 people in the 12 United States and Canada, with approximately \$2.4 13 billion in revenue.

I have been in the apparel industry for 45 years, with the last 32 years specializing in children's apparel, and traveling to and from China since 1978. I'm that old.

18 The children's wear business at
19 Centric Brands began as Kid's Headquarters in
20 1987. From there, through a series of
21 transactions and acquisitions, we have created
22 Centric Brands, an entity that designs, produces,

merchandises, manages, markets, and distributes
 kid's wear, accessories, and apparel through
 licensed own brand and private label.

4 Our products can be found in all 5 channels of distribution, from mass market, big-6 box retailers, major department specialty stores, 7 in addition to e-commerce, and our own stores.

8 I'm here to speak to you about the 9 importance of why imposing additional tariffs on 10 infant and children's apparel produced in China 11 will impact the American family.

12 The US children's wear market is over \$21 billion. The number of units imported is in 13 14 the billions. Due to the fact that kids outgrow 15 clothes two or three times in a year, and a baby 16 can go through four or more outfits a day, the 17 volume of products necessary to be produced 18 cannot be shifted readily out of China for 19 multiple reasons.

20 One, there are limited factories in 21 the US and/or outside of China. 98 percent of 22 all US children's apparel sold is imported, with

China as the largest country of origin. 1 Raw 2 materials, the majority of children's wear products are made from China fabrics. 3 The majority of the flame retardant 4 5 fabric is produced in China. Approximately 80 percent of children's sleepwear is required by 6 law to be flame retardant. 7 Children's safety standards, infant 8 9 and children's clothing is heavily regulated. Our fabrics are required to be tested for 10 flammability, the chemicals, the dyes, the inks 11 12 have to be tested to ensure they don't cause 13 rashes or other reactions. 14 The buttons, zippers, and other trim have to withstand pulling and tugging to prevent 15 16 choking hazards, and the components must not 17 contain any traces of chemicals or poisons, such 18 as lead or phthalates. 19 Fourth reason is capacity. China 20 capacity cannot be absorbed by other countries in 21 a compliant, orderly transition. Factory 22 onboarding, we would need to move cautiously from

our existing factory base, or else we would face 1 2 significant risk to product safety. We need to protect our children's 3 safety, as well as the parents' pocketbooks. 4 5 Apparel is one of the highest tariffed items in the United States, the average tariff, about 13 6 7 percent. 8 The differential means that margins in 9 apparel are very narrow. An increase in tariffs of up to 25 percent will render many apparel 10 items out of the reach for the average consumer. 11 12 Children's wear is the most price sensitive 13 product in the apparel market. 14 Any increase in tariff will have a 15 direct and palpable impact on the consumer. 16 Clothing is not optional. It is a requirement in 17 children's clothing, is a repeat purchase for 18 every parent. 19 Placing up to a 25 percent tariff on 20 our product will cause significant harm to our 21 growing company, and more importantly, we will be 22 forced to pass the increased cost onto our

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retailers, and ultimately, the consumers.

2 Further, the imposition of tariffs on our items will not influence nor change China's 3 practices, policies, or acts, with respect to 4 intellectual property and trade secrets. China 5 has already signaled that it is no longer 6 7 focusing on the textile and apparel industry. 8 Infant, baby, and children's clothing 9 made in China will not contribute to China achieving its goal for 2025, as the world's 10 11 leader in cutting edge technology. 12 I know you have heard a lot of people 13 providing testimony today. I just want to leave 14 you with final considerations. The tariffs will impact child safety, and be a financial burden 15 16 for families. Thank you for your time, and I 17 look forward to answering any questions. 18 MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Pinkow. 19 Mr. Chairman, this concludes all direct testimony 20 for this panel. 21 MR. FLEMING: Question for Ms. Liu. 22 You state that additional tariffs on video game

consoles would harm business, consumers, and innovation.

Can you also share any data supporting 3 4 this statement, particularly on innovation? And 5 we ask, if you submit that in writing, if you could also please mark business confidential 6 7 information, mark that as such. 8 MS. LIU: We'll do our best to provide 9 that. 10 MR. FLEMING: Thank you. And I had 11 another question. So Sony is a very well known 12 brand for video games. Have you done any studies 13 on price sensitivity? If prices to up for 25 14 percent, for instance, how would that impact 15 sales? 16 MS. LIU: Yes, we have. Sony has. We 17 have done that. I'm not at liberty to disclose 18 that information publicly. It's obviously 19 sensitive business information. Are you 20 requesting that we submit that as well? 21 MR. FLEMING: Yes, please. Thank you. Just to be clear, I mean, 22 CHAIR TSAO:

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we're, what information, what type of information 1 2 that interested parties submit to the government, it's all voluntary. I mean, there's no, you can 3 4 choose not to submit anything that you --MS. LIU: Understood. 5 CHAIR TSAO: -- choose not to submit. 6 7 MS. LIU: Thank you. 8 I do have a follow-up CHAIR TSAO: 9 question for Ms. Liu. You mentioned that much of the R&D and innovation are done in the United 10 11 States. 12 Does your company, or any other, or Nintendo or Microsoft, have R&D facilities in 13 14 China? And are there any plans to transfer more R&D work from United States to China? 15 16 MS. LIU: We absolutely have no plans 17 to put R&D in China, and we don't have R&D in 18 China now. We, the issue of putting high 19 technology, or sensitive technology in China is 20 not something that our companies have considered. 21 We don't do that now. 22 The chips that are the guts of the

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1	machine, and the intelligence of the machine, are
2	not made in China. They're made in other
3	locales, and we do not, we don't have that
4	information available.
5	Source code, for example, for the
6	chips, is not given to anybody in China. So you
7	don't see, you don't see counterfeit consoles,
8	for example, out on the marketplace.
9	You might go to some markets and see
10	the shell of a box, and then something put inside
11	it that looks like it might be a console, but
12	it's not a counterfeit PlayStation 4. It's not a
13	counterfeit Xbox. It's not a counterfeit
14	Nintendo Switch.
15	Those consoles are not available.
16	They're expensive to make. That's the first
17	thing, and the other thing is, we protect our
18	intellectual property very, very highly, and hold
19	that information very closely.
20	MR. FRATERMAN: I'd like to thank the
21	Panel for their testimony. My question's for Mr.
22	Huang. Mr. Huang, since the time of the original

Section 301 action against China, has your
 company made any efforts to shift their supply
 outside of China?

4 MR. HUANG: Yes, we've been studying 5 and looking at the feasibility of shifting outside of, supply chain outside of China. 6 The 7 issue has to do with efficiency where we've, as I 8 testified earlier, the most efficient way of 9 bringing the product into the, to the states, for the, for the benefit of the consumers, is to cut 10 11 out all the middle handling, and all the fat in 12 the supply chain.

And in the television industry, the most cost, the most expensive component is the glass, the glass, the panel themselves. And most of the panel makers, and the panels are produced in China.

So to be closer to the locale, and that brings the efficiency into the, into the whole equation, and reflected in the final pricing. And so we did study that, but the move is very difficult, and there isn't necessarily a

readily available and non-proprietary operational 1 2 chain outside of China that's really readily available to us. 3 4 MR. FRATERMAN: Okay. Can you give 5 the Committee a sense of the number of workers in China engaged in making TVs for the US market? 6 7 MR. HUANG: That information, 8 specifically, I don't have. I, we don't own 9 factories. We don't, we don't own any suppliers, or have interests in the suppliers themselves. 10 11 So we do contract with strategically partners 12 that, they actually have the factory. We do not have the factories. 13 14 Okay. Thank MR. FRATERMAN: Great. 15 you very much. 16 MR. HUANG: You're welcome. 17 MR. TUEBNER: Good afternoon. I have 18 a question for Michelle Ganon. In your 19 testimony, you mentioned that you've ordered two 20 new 100-foot gantry cranes, and that you plan on 21 ordering two more by the next month. 22 MS. GANON: Correct.

1	MR. TUEBNER: Has this order already
2	been purchased, and if so, when would they be
3	delivered?
4	MS. GANON: Two have been ordered
5	already, and we're going to purchase the next
6	two, the supplementary two under the same
7	contract. We, the Board is going to be
8	considering amending the contract this month.
9	It's going to take, once we have
10	signed the order for the additional two, it's
11	going to be 550 days from that time, so about two
12	years, and we'll be, we'll be making all sorts of
13	other investments in the, on the wharf to be able
14	to accommodate those 4 cranes when they arrive.
15	MR. TUEBNER: Okay. And a follow-up
16	question is, are you aware of any other countries
17	that produce gantry cranes and bridge cranes?
18	MS. GANON: China really, it does,
19	makes the best cranes right now. When we went to
20	this, we secured these, this contract with a
21	public bid process, and in addition to publicly
22	advertising the, our need for cranes, we also

made direct submissions to five companies. 1 2 Two were located in Finland, one in Italy, one in Ireland, and one in China. 3 Of those five targeted bids, targeted solicitations, 4 we did receive two responses, one from Liebherr 5 in Ireland, and the other, ZPMC in China, and 6 7 China was the cranes that we, the company that we chose because of the, mostly the technical 8 9 specifications were more aligned with what we needed. 10 11 MR. TUEBNER: Thank you very much. 12 MR. WINELAND: Mr. Rotstein, thank you 13 for your testimony. Could, you spoke about the 14 15 factories that you're testing out this year. 15 Can you, can you give us some sense of what 16 percentage of your, of this year's production is 17 coming from those new factories outside of China, 18 and maybe a little bit about the evolution of 19 your search for suppliers outside of China in the 20 past few years? 21 MR. ROTSTEIN: Sure. So as a percentage, again, because they're untested, the 22

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3	business.
4	We've probably bought about \$1 million
5	at first cost overseas, so it split out, split
6	amongst the 15 factories. We can't go to a,
7	again, anybody, large retailers in this country,
8	they have to do inspections in the factories.
9	We have to, they have to verify that
10	the factories are compliant with social
11	compliance, and so forth. We've already had two
12	of the factories, one in I'm sorry. One in
13	Malaysia, and one in, I forget. I'm drawing a
14	blank on the other. Both failed the tests.
15	So it's very difficult to move forward
16	that way, but we have that coming in. We have
17	sourced outside of China; again, my first trip
18	was in '84. We've sourced outside of China for
19	all these years.
20	China wasn't the first place we do.
21	We are in about a dozen countries now, before we
22	put on five additional countries. I spent one

only product coming in is for our own house brands, which is a smaller segment of our business.

1	month in Southeast Asia in January this year,
2	going through, touring and visiting factories.
3	One of the things I do also want to
4	mention is that, if these are imposed, and
5	factories have to move outside of China, I think
6	other people have said it, all of the raw
7	materials, a lot of the raw materials are going
8	to come from China.
9	China's still going to make the money.
10	China's still going to profit from selling to the
11	US. They're just going to divert it through
12	not divert it, because that's not legal. What
13	I'm saying is, if you set up a factory like when,
14	I did business in Cambodia for many years.
15	All the Cambodian factory, which was
16	all knit in Cambodia, all the yarns, all the
17	packaging materials, all of the boxes, the
18	crates, everything got sent from China in a kit.
19	They knit and finished, and finished
20	all the product in Cambodia, and shipped it to
21	the United States. All that's legal. It's
22	product of Cambodia, but the Chinese factory and

the Chinese suppliers of all the raw inputs are 1 2 the ones making the profit on that. So you're really, you're moving 3 4 production, end production out of China, but 5 you're really not cutting China out of the supply chain. 6 MS. JANICKE: Okay, thank you. 7 The 8 next question is for Mr. Pinkow, and kind of 9 along the same lines, you mentioned in your testimony that China is a major supplier of the 10 infant, and baby, and children's clothing, but US 11 12 import data does show that there might be a 13 slight move towards shifting to other sources, so 14 I was wondering if you could comment on what you see as some of that shift? 15 16 And I guess a related question, you 17 mentioned that there are some security, or need 18 to proceed cautiously for safety reasons, and I'm 19 wondering if you can comment, or elaborate more, 20 on what you see as some of the key challenges to 21 making that sourcing shift. First of all, regarding 22 MR. PINKOW:

other countries, we, as a company, we source in 1 2 about 30 different countries, everywhere from Central America to Southeast Asia, Egypt, Jordan, 3 Cambodia, Vietnam, and what we find in a lot of 4 instances, our licenses, like we do work for 5 Disney, Under Armour, Timberland, all the other 6 7 entertainment movie companies, and the social compliance is very strict. 8

9 Countries like Bangladesh, and 10 emerging countries like Myanmar, Pakistan, are 11 off the grid. They're, it's not open for 12 discussion. We do do a fair amount of business 13 in Cambodia, and when you mentioned the number 14 dropped a bit, some of that, I think, is the 15 categories that you chose.

16 It doesn't reflect all of children's 17 wear, and it's a question of scale. And I think 18 this whole conversation really depends on scale. 19 Can I move something? Sure. I've already moved 20 about 5 percent out of China in the last few 21 months to reliable factories.

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The onboarding process, I think Paul

related to, is guite complicated. You have to 1 2 work through some international agencies. You have to get your licensing partners to sign off 3 4 That process could take three to four on it. months, if everything goes smoothly. 5 There's always some issues found, and 6 have to do capital improvement plans, and that 7 8 could take another three or six months. At the 9 same time, you have to have approval to ship to major retailers. 10 11 Our biggest customer is the largest 12 employer of people in the United States, so I 13 won't mention any names, and very demanding in 14 the compliance area. So the factories, I get a color rating, and have to be up to code. 15 Aqain, 16 more time. 17 Then, the biggest issue, the thing 18 that, as a new grandfather of three girls, that 19 concerns me, is the safety issue. Our products 20 are very compliant. One of our biggest 21 businesses is children's sleepwear. 22 It can either be tight-fitting cotton,

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1	or 80 percent of it is, in the marketplace, is
2	flame resistant cotton polyester, excuse me.
3	And that is a China-centric fabric that has to be
4	bought there.
5	Because of the nature of what I talked
6	about with our products, the fact that it's
7	entertainment-driven in most cases, very heavily
8	graphic, and again, the kind of equipment to
9	execute those designs is China-centric.
10	It doesn't exist in Cambodia. It
11	doesn't exist in Vietnam. Also, as a children's
12	wear manufacturer, keep in mind, again, any part
13	of it can be moved, but the scope of it is
14	billions of units a year.
15	In my company's case, children's wear
16	is over a quarter of a billion units. So the
17	capacity for that doesn't really exist outside of
18	China.
19	The way, and then the inflationary
20	impact on that is that factories with limited
21	capacity, and everybody rushing to the other
22	countries, would rather make adult goods or

blouses where there might be a \$7, \$8, \$9 cost 1 2 for a single item, where my products would 3 average \$2.35. 4 It's a very price sensitive business, 5 and we're appealing to the consumer through our retail partners, that have probably the least 6 7 disposable income, and the most necessity to 8 spend it. So that's, I think, answers, hopefully 9 answers your question. 10 MS. JANICKE: Yes, thank you. 11 I have a follow up, and CHAIR TSAO: 12 I guess this is for all of the witnesses. As you 13 know, the R&D depreciated against the dollar over 14 the last several quarters. How has the currency fluctuation affected your business, if any? 15 16 MR. PINKOW: Okay. Jeff Pinkow, I'll 17 answer that. A few years ago, when the dollar 18 started soaring, we were able to reduce prices 19 with China. We negotiated even existing orders 20 to the tune of about 5 percent. 21 Then, what happened, especially in China, is they developed an ecological social 22

conscious on the fabric side, and started cutting back on pollution. So at the same turn -- so now I have the 5 percent decrease, and I had bid increases in the dying, finishing, and printing of fabric because mills are closing left and right.

7 I believe the number last year, China
8 closed over 5,000 dying and printing mills.
9 There's been tons of consolidation within the
10 country, forcing prices up, so it leveled out
11 again.

12 Now, with the dollar, I think it's 13 somewhere about two percent down last I looked, 14 as we start to buy for the next season, spring '20, I would expect that the prices to offset. 15 16 What often happens in a competitive 17 business, because we all have major competitors, 18 an apple to apple doesn't exist from year to 19 We're constantly challenged to add more year.

know, different types of weights to the fabric,
things that drive up the price, so it's not an

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embellishment to the, to the product, or add, you

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1	apple to an apple in your quest for newness.
2	So I would think that barring the
3	tariffs, prices will be stable, and that's
4	because it'll be helped by the increase of the
5	dollar.
6	MR. ROTSTEIN: The only, the only
7	thing I'll add is that being a seasonal business,
8	most of our payments are done late summer, early
9	fall, so depending on where the dollar is there,
10	it's hard to say today what the exact impact is.
11	MR. PINKOW: And a lot of the major,
12	I might just add, sorry Paul, is they cover the
13	dollar fluctuation. They're not in the arbitrage
14	game, so they buy futures on it too. They hedge.
15	MR. ROTSTEIN: Right.
16	MR. BURCH: Mr. Chairman, we release
17	this panel with our thanks, and would the next
18	witness panel make their way forward?
19	(Pause.)
20	MR. BURCH: Will the room come to
21	order?
22	CHAIR TSAO: Good afternoon. We have

a few new members to the committee. At this 1 2 time, I would like to ask new members to introduce him or herself. 3 MR. BHABHRAWALA: Mr. Chairman, my name is 4 5 Salim Bhabhrawala, and I am representing the Office of Materials Industries at the U.S. Department of 6 Commerce. Pleasure to be here today. 7 MS. VON SPIEGELFELD: Hi. 8 I'm 9 Cristina von Spiegelfeld, and I'm from the Small 10 Business Administration. MR. BURCH: I would like to make a 11 12 note to this witness panel. Can you speak 13 clearly into the microphone, and if you're not 14 able to hear yourself, pull the microphone closer for the benefit of the court reporter and the 15 members of the audience. 16 17 Our first panel witness will be Rusty 18 Tharp, with Goodman Manufacturing Company. Mr. Tharp, you have five minutes. 19 20 MR. THARP: Thank you very much. Mr. 21 Chairman and members of the committee, I am Rusty Tharp, senior director of Regulatory Affairs of 22

Goodman Manufacturing. I'm here today to discuss the reasons USTR should remove components used in heating, ventilation and air conditioning, known as HVAC equipment, from the list of products for which duties could be imposed pursuant to this Section 301 investigation.

7 At this point, you've heard Goodman's 8 story three times, once for List 1, once for List 9 2 and List 3. Nevertheless, for those new on the 10 panel, we'll run through this.

Goodman is owned by Daikin Industries, Limited, which is one of the world's leading air conditioning, heating and air filtration manufacturers. We are committed to U.S. manufacturing.

In May of 2017, Daikin opened a \$500 million factory near Houston, Texas. It's not an ordinary plant. It's the third largest manufacturing plant in the United States, and we anticipate having 7,000 skilled workers at that facility by the year 2020.

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To put its size in perspective, the

roof covers the area of 74 football fields, 1 2 actually U.S. North American football fields. Further, noting our dedication to U.S. 3 manufacturing, we're already expanding this new 4 facility. We manufacture many HVAC products at 5 this new plant in Texas, and we sell them 6 7 throughout the United States under several brand names, including Daikin, Goodman and Amana. 8 9 In addition to using these in the 10 residential and light commercial market, these products are also installed in military bases 11 12 throughout the U.S. and across the globe. 13 USTR has proposed a 25 percent tariff 14 on many HVAC components that we utilize in these The list of HTS-US codes is provided 15 products. 16 in our request to testify letter, and it's also 17 in the written comments that we filed. 18 We're concerned, in part, because 19 other manufacturers of HVAC products in the 20 United States have moved production of the 21 finished HVAC products outside of the U.S., and 22 the finished HVAC goods that they import into the

U.S. from third countries will not bear the same 1 2 costs that our products do. Daikin and Goodman, on the other hand, 3 have committed to U.S. assembly operations 4 5 through its new \$500 million factory in Texas, which we anticipate again will be staffed by 6 7,000 workers by the year 2020. 7 8 A 25 percent tariff of the parts 9 imported by Goodman, which are then used to assemble the finished goods in the U.S., would 10 11 threaten our growth and the significant 12 investment that's made by Daikin in the U.S. 13 manufacturing facilities. 14 As we indicated in our testimony, on prior List 1, 2 and 3, it's not an easy task for 15 16 our products to find sources outside of China. 17 We must comply with regulations such as the 18 Department of Energy 10 C.F.R. 429, 10 C.F.R. 19 430, 431, et cetera, energy regulations, as well 20 as we must comply with safety standards such as 21 UL 1995, and many other regulations that affect 22 our products.

So these, the production of these components cannot be moved from China because they are mature technologies. Therefore, for many of the components in question, Goodman does not know of any U.S. or third country suppliers capable of supplying us.

Goodman is confident that we know the supply chain fairly well, and both domestically and globally, and well enough for the components we use in our products to state that there is not a domestic source capable for producing most of the components on List 4.

Goodman uses millions of most of these 13 14 pieces, and if a domestic source were to invest 15 in the technologies or a location outside of the 16 U.S., outside of China, we think it would 17 typically take two to five years to come onboard 18 with the adequate capacity to serve our needs. 19 Many of the components classified under these HTS-US codes are finished indoor 20 21 units of HVAC systems that are later assembled in 22 the field as a complete system. Many of those

finished indoor units are also used globally in other locations.

So, we have made plans, or are in the 3 4 process of making plans to move most of these 5 components, where possible, to locations outside of China. However, because of the testing and 6 7 qualification requirements, that process can 8 easily take from 6 to 18 months, or even longer 9 on some instances. Goodman has been unable to identify 10 suppliers outside of China for many of the other 11 components. We understand the administration's 12 13 philosophy is to achieve long-term success, even 14 if it causes some short-term pain. But we do want to emphasize that some of our competitors 15 16 are producing in countries outside of the U.S. 17 who don't have the same structure. 18 As a result, they will not receive the 19 same short-term pain as Goodman does. So for all 20 of the above reasons, Goodman urges the USTR not

to impose a 25 percent tariff on the HVAC parts.

MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Tharp.

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1	Our next panel witness will be Reilly
2	Kimmerling, with Carrier.
3	Ms. Kimmerling, you have five minutes.
4	MS. KIMMERLING: I'm Reilly
5	Kimmerling, senior director of International
6	Trade Compliance at Carrier, and I'm here today
7	on behalf of our residential and commercial HVAC
8	business.
9	Carrier imports products that are
10	designed to meet the needs of the HVAC industry,
11	namely parts for air conditioning machines
12	covered by HTS Subheading 8415.90.80.
13	These products provide high quality,
14	competitively priced cooling systems for
15	residential and commercial buildings, allowing
16	Americans to live and work safely and comfortably
17	without high energy costs.
18	For the following reasons, I
19	respectfully request that the committee recommend
20	the removal of Subheading 8415.90.80 from the
21	final list of products subject to an additional
22	25 percent tariff.

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1	The products contained under the
2	subheading are essential components of cooling
3	systems in U.S. commercial and residential
4	buildings. Many American households, businesses
5	large and small rely on these products to keep
6	their environments cool, comfortable and
7	productive.
8	This is especially true for those
9	living and working in hot and humid climates, and
10	those vulnerable populations, such as the sick or
11	elderly, that are especially susceptible to
12	heatstroke and illness.
13	Having access to affordable, high-
14	quality air conditioning contributes
15	significantly to the quality of life for
16	Americans, and the absence of air conditioning
17	can create health concerns for vulnerable
18	populations during summer months and heat waves.
19	The cost of HVAC parts covered by
20	Subheading 8415.90.80 is critical to the cost of
21	the systems that are installed. If an additional
22	25 percent tariff is levied on the parts that

make up the modern HVAC systems, a substantial amount of this additional cost will be shouldered by our customers.

The proposed 25 percent tariffs on 4 5 these parts would be on top of the additional tariffs already levied pursuant to Section 301 on 6 7 motors and compressors for HVAC systems, as well 8 as the additional costs HVAC manufacturers have 9 faced since the imposition of the Section 232 tariffs on imports of steel and aluminum. 10 11 Faced with these substantially higher 12 costs, U.S. consumers will likely forego 13 purchasing and installing new HVAC equipment to 14 update older, less efficient systems. On a larger scale, failing to update 15 16 and service HVAC systems will result in 17 considerably more energy spending across the

18 country, and a higher burden on the aging U.S. 19 electrical grid. Invariably, this decreased 20 demand for HVAC equipment will lead to U.S. 21 factories lowering output and potentially trigger 22 reduced hours in those U.S. factories.

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Decreased demand results in less U.S. 1 2 R&D investment. Carrier's total R&D spent in the United States for its HVAC business was 58 3 million in 2018. This money supports engineering 4 activity performed in Indiana, New York, and 5 Georgia. 6 The significant negative impact of the 7 8 additional tariffs on U.S. demand for HVAC 9 products is not limited to Carrier. It also extends to the thousands of small businesses, and 10 hundreds of thousands of skilled U.S. workers 11 12 whose livelihoods depend on the HVAC industry. HVAC equipment, unlike other household 13 14 appliances, requires technically trained, skilled U.S. workers, who determine the appropriate unit 15 16 for a home, and the licensed U.S. contractors who install and maintain the unit in a residence or 17 18 commercial building. 19 Indeed, our Carrier, Bryant and ICP 20 brands have a vast network of independent 21 distributors, dealers and installers, that 22 represent approximately 7,000 businesses across

all 50 states, which we estimate to employ 1 2 hundreds of thousands of employees. The proposed tariffs, therefore, 3 jeopardize not only U.S. manufacturing and R&D 4 5 investment, but also the livelihoods of American skilled workers and small businesses. 6 7 Finally, it is important to emphasize 8 that China has not targeted the parts for air 9 conditioning systems in its Made for China 2025 10 program, because they are not strategically 11 important to the country's broader industrial 12 Nor has Carrier faced any of the unfair qoals. 13 trade practices that the Section 301 tariffs are 14 intended to address. Placing Carrier's components on the 15 16 final list of proposed tariffs, therefore, will only raise costs on U.S. businesses and 17 18 consumers, and threaten American jobs without 19 producing the policy changes sought by USTR. 20 For all of these reasons, I 21 respectfully request that the committee remove HTS-US Subheading 8415.90.80 from the final list 22

of products that will be subject to an additional 1 2 Section 301 tariff. Thank you for the opportunity to 3 4 testify and I'm happy to answer any of your questions. 5 Thank you, Ms. Kimmerling. 6 MR. BURCH: 7 Our next panel witness will be Michael 8 Esch with Church and Dwight Company, 9 Incorporated. Mr. Esch, you have five minutes. 10 11 MR. ESCH: Good afternoon committee 12 members, and thank you for your time today. My name is Michael Esch, and I'm before the 13 14 committee to testify on behalf of Church and 15 Dwight Co., Inc., where I serve as the vice 16 president of Global Manufacturing. 17 I've been with the company for 14 18 years, and in this industry for 38. 19 Specifically, I come testify regarding the Trade 20 Representatives' proposal to impose a 25 percent 21 tariff on products imported from China that would 22 include Church and Dwight's Arm & Hammer

Spinbrush, battery-powered toothbrushes and
 replacement brush heads.

While Church and Dwight supports the 3 administration's stated goal to eliminate China's 4 5 discriminatory practices regarding American intellectual property, this tariff, if 6 7 implemented, will be ineffective in eliminating 8 those practices, while at the same time be 9 harmful to Church and Dwight, our employees, our customers and our U.S. interests. 10 11 Church and Dwight was founded in 1846 12 as a producer and distributor of the iconic Arm & 13 Hammer backing soda, and has grown into a \$4.1 14 billion company listed on the S&P 500. We are headquartered in Ewing, New Jersey, and operate 15 16 and R&D center in Princeton, New Jersey, plus we 17 have 11 manufacturing facilities and five 18 distribution centers throughout the United 19 States. 20 Altogether, the company is responsible 21 for 3,300 well-paying American jobs. The

company's U.S. businesses include not just Arm &

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Hammer baking soda, but also Arm & Hammer laundry 1 2 detergent and cat litter, Trojan condoms, Oxyclean stain fighters, Batiste hair products, 3 among many other well know American home and 4 personal care products. 5 Spinbrush is part of our oral care 6 7 portfolio, which also includes Arm & Hammer toothpaste, Close-up, Aim and Pepsodent 8 9 toothpaste. Among battery-powered toothbrushes, Spinbrush is the number one brand for children 10 and number two for adults. 11 12 One hundred percent of our Spinbrush 13 toothbrush components are manufactured in China, 14 for Church and Dwight's exclusive use by a non-15 affiliated third party. Once imported into the 16 United States, the Spinbrush -- the toothbrush 17 components are assembled and packaged in 18 Morristown, Tennessee, by an American contractor 19 called Team Technologies, which employs 50 20 workers specifically for Spinbrush. 21 It is sold to consumers at physical 22 and online retailers including Walmart, Target,

CVS, Walgreens, Kroger and Amazon. The proposed 1 2 tariff on Spinbrush products, including the toothbrush and replacement brush heads would 3 decimate the Spinbrush product line, and severely 4 injure Church and Dwight and downstream 5 businesses, our workers and our customers. 6 At 25 percent, Church and Dwight would 7 8 immediately be exposed to an additional 5.7 9 million in annual duties. This would result in a 10 similar increase to the retail price, which would 11 then result either in a higher cost to the 12 consumer or reduced sales, as consumers seek 13 inferior products in a price-sensitive market. 14 With reduced sales, Church and Dwight would be forced to lay off American workers, but 15

16 also to cancel high-volume advertising, marketing 17 and retail promotional programs, which itself 18 would impact downstream American businesses that 19 provide those services.

Additionally, Church and Dwight would still be required to pay minimum royalties on brand licenses for children's products. This

impact cannot be avoided. Even with the tariff, 1 2 Church and Dwight will have no choice but to continue to import Spinbrush products from China. 3 The company has evaluated alternative 4 5 sourcing, including from within the United States, but being that as Spinbrush products are 6 7 FDA Class I medical devices, the rigorous testing 8 and qualifications to move a manually assembled 9 production operation is cost prohibitive and would take approximately two years. 10 11 When Church and Dwight acquired the 12 Spinbrush brand in 2005, manufacturing operations 13 were already Chinese-based. Domestic capacity 14 for this product does not exist, and today we have not found any location out of China that 15 16 meets our cost requirements or quality standards 17 and has mature supply chain capabilities that 18 meet our product needs. Nor would the tariffs mitigate any 19

20 unfair trade practices. Battery-operated
21 toothbrushes are consumer goods with no
22 connection to the Made in China 2025 program.

Church and Dwight has in place safeguards to 1 2 prevent international property theft, including patent protection and nondisclosure agreements 3 with its manufacturers. 4 Our company has not experienced 5 intellectual property theft over the 14 years 6 7 we've been importing our product from China. The tariffs will, however, have other unintended 8 9 consequences. 10 Battery-powered toothbrushes have been 11 proven to significantly increase brushing 12 compliance among children, and plays a key role in the reduction of future plaque-related issues 13 14 such as cavities and gingivitis, and remove 75 to 15 100 percent more plaque than manual brushing 16 alone. 17 By harming the battery-powered 18 toothbrush industry, consumers will tend to 19 purchase manual brushes, and thus suffer adverse dental health side effects. 20 For these reasons, 21 Church and Dwight requests that battery-operated toothbrushes and replacement brush heads classify 22

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1	be removed from the proposed List 4.
2	Thank you for your consideration.
3	MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Esch.
4	Our next panel witness will be Bart
5	Prins with Waterpik, Incorporated.
6	Mr. Prins, you have five minutes.
7	MR. PRINS: Good afternoon. My name
8	is Bart Prins and I'm the general manager of
9	Waterpik, Inc.
10	Waterpik, Inc. has been a leader in
11	personal and oral healthcare products since 1962.
12	The business was the brain child of a hydraulic
13	engineer and a dentist, who created an oral
14	irrigator for use in dentistry.
15	For 58 years, the business has been
16	headquartered in Fort Collins, Colorado. Today
17	our business consists of two main product lines,
18	oral health product, mostly the Waterpik water
19	flosser, and replacement shower heads.
20	In replacement shower heads, we
21	believe we are a market leader, and have a market
22	share in the United States of more than 25

Shower heads represent about 30 percent 1 percent. 2 of our annual sales, and are sold at retailers like Costco, Walmart, Target, Bed, Bath & Beyond, 3 Home Depot and Amazon. 4 The company has many patents for its 5 innovative designs and technology, and our 6 7 products are proudly engineered and designed in 8 the United States. The company employs 188 9 people, providing high-paying jobs in Colorado, including 35 in R&D. 10 11 Our replacement shower heads are 12 currently subject to a proposed 25 percent duty 13 by the Trade Representative. As with our 14 competitors, Waterpik has been manufacturing and importing replacement shower heads from China 15 16 since 2002.

17 These shower heads are custom designed 18 for Waterpik for its exclusive use. The shower 19 heads are manufactured in China because chrome 20 plating, a step in the manufacturing of shower 21 heads is not available in the United States. 22 There are no currently developed manufacturers

outside of China to transfer its manufacture. 1 2 Waterpik supports the administration's overall effort to ensure free and fair trade with 3 China, however the imposition of a 25 percent 4 tariff on shower heads will not have any effect 5 on the Chinese intellectual property violation 6 7 the tariffs seek to eliminate. According to USTR Section 301 report, 8 9 tariffs should specifically target products that benefit China's acts, policies and practices. 10 In this case, the shower heads are not related to 11 12 the acquiring of sensitive technology and/or 13 intellectual property, or involve China's 14 discriminatory commercial practices. 15 These items are consumer appliances, 16 and are not strategically targeted by China's Made in China 2025 plan. They do not involve the 17 18 types of very high technology targeted by Chinese 19 industrial programs. 20 As stated, there is no domestic 21 production. In fact, the shower heads featured 22 chrome plating that is nonexistent in the United

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States.

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2	Waterpik's intellectual property
3	rights are also protected and have not been
4	transferred. The Chinese manufacturers have
5	neither required nor asked Waterpik to transfer
6	its intellectual property rights. There are
7	safeguards in place to prevent IP theft,
8	including design patents and utility patents.
9	In fact, the contract manufacturers
10	fully cooperate, and have taken affirmative steps
11	to protect Waterpik's intellectual property
12	rights. We have noncompete clauses in our
13	agreements with the contract manufacturers which
14	provide an additional layer of protection to
15	Waterpik's intellectual property.
16	Second, the additional 25 percent duty
17	on shower heads is prohibitively high and will
18	cause severe, disproportionate and undue economic
19	harm to U.S. interests, including American
20	workers.
21	As noted, 30 percent of Waterpik's
22	annual sales are derived from these shower heads.

1	The proposed tariffs rate will expose Waterpik to
2	additional 8.5 million in annual duties. In
3	order to offset this product impact, Waterpik
4	would need to make a double-digit price increase
5	to this product. This would result in a
6	reduction in sales volume due to price
7	sensitivity, as lower income consumers would be
8	proportionately affected by a price increase.
9	Currently, 100 percent of Waterpik's
10	consumer water flossers is negatively impacted by
11	25 percent tariffs already affecting the
12	company's profitability by over 22 million for
13	2019. Further tariffs will have severe
14	detrimental impact to the Waterpik business.
15	If the tariffs are implemented,
16	Waterpik will be forced to lay off its U.S.
17	workers and reduce its 7.5 million investment in
18	research and development projects in Colorado, of
19	which 2.4 million is in showers.
20	Waterpik would invest less in new
21	products, which could also lead to indirect job
22	losses. If Waterpik ceases to develop new

product, other Chinese competitors may, in fact, 1 2 overtake a portion of our sales, thereby decrease our market share. 3 In sum, the economic harm resulting 4 5 from the imposition of the additional 25 percent far outweighs any benefits to be gained from such 6 7 measures. 8 For these reasons, we respectfully 9 request that USTR exclude HTS Code 3924.90.50.60, which includes Waterpik shower heads imports, 10 from the proposed list of products that will be 11 12 subject to the 25 percent proposed tariffs. 13 MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Prins. 14 Our next panel witness will be Steven Fludder, with NEC Energy Solutions. 15 16 Mr. Fludder, you have five minutes. 17 MR. FLUDDER: Thank you, and good 18 afternoon. My name is Steve Fludder. I'm the 19 chief executive officer of NEC Energy Solutions. 20 We are a leader in the electric power energy storage market. We provide critical 21 22 infrastructure to secure the reliability and

resiliency of the nation's electric power grid. 1 2 NEC has worked on projects all across the United States, including our facilities in Arizona, 3 4 Maine, Nevada, New Mexico and Texas. We have also participated in projects 5 at various military installations, and partnered 6 with public utilities. NEC imports lithium ion 7 8 batteries and containers under HTS-US Subheadings 9 8507.60 and 8609.00 for use in energy storage 10 systems. 11 For the following reasons, we 12 respectfully request that the committee recommend the removal of these subheadings from the final 13 14 list of products subject to an additional 25 15 percent tariff. 16 As an initial matter, additional duties on lithium ion batteries and containers 17 18 would run counter to U.S. Government policies 19 that identify energy storage as vital to the 20 nation's energy and national security. 21 For example, the U.S. Department of 22 Defense has concluded that energy storage

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1	promotes energy resilience and independence,
2	qualities that allow the U.S. Military to deploy
3	forces quickly in response to worldwide missions
4	using self-sustaining power systems.
5	The U.S. Department of Energy likewise
6	has identified energy storage as critical to
7	improving grid reliability and safeguarding the
8	public from long-term energy disruptions. And
9	Congress has proposed legislation to incentivize
10	the increased use of energy storage systems for
11	all of these same reasons.
12	Yet additional tariffs on inputs like
13	lithium ion batteries and containers would
14	undermine these energy and national security
15	interests by making energy storage systems more
16	expensive and therefore cost prohibitive for
17	customers like the U.S. Military and public
18	utilities.
19	Put simply, higher sales prices would
20	result in the slower adoption of energy storage,
21	or more likely, the cancellation of projects
22	altogether.

1Apart from conflicting with these2security interests, additional tariffs would not3curb China's unfair intellectual property4practices. NEC does not have agreements with5entities in China that involve the transfer of US6intellectual property.7For me and I'm sure for the

administration as well, the most sobering
consequence of the additional tariffs would fall
on my hundreds of employees. The additional
duties will result in economic harm in the form
of lost sales, cancelled projects and lost
opportunity, but that's not all.

14 Every time we import batteries for an individual project, we also employ numerous 15 16 engineers, project managers and other specialized 17 workers throughout the United States. This 18 includes subcontracting a significant portion of 19 our services to multiple U.S. companies, and we rely exclusively on local U.S. labor for our 20 21 engineering, procurement and construction 22 projects.

To highlight just one example of our 1 2 current ongoing projects, we spend nearly \$50 million in the -- we will spend nearly \$50 in the 3 next six months on manufacturing, engineering and 4 construction jobs in Arizona, California, 5 Missouri and Tennessee. 6 7 Increased battery cost due to tariffs 8 could place these associated U.S. jobs in serious 9 jeopardy. And this is only one of 33 ongoing 10 projects that we have underway at this time. So 11 one project, \$50 million worth of U.S. jobs, and 12 that's one of 33 projects. Regrettably, additional duties on 13 14 batteries and containers would have a very real negative impact on hundreds of people employed by 15 16 my business. 17 Finally, the burden imposed by these 18 additional duties would not be NEC's to bear 19 alone. Additional duties on batteries and 20 containers would spread beyond NEC to the energy 21 industry as a whole. 22 The administration itself has recently

extolled the virtues of energy storage systems 1 2 whose benefits have also received significant media coverage. These virtues include cost 3 savings, job growth, reduction of pollution, and 4 5 energy security and resiliency from storms and other threats. 6 7 Communities in California, Oklahoma, 8 Texas, Florida, Massachusetts and elsewhere all 9 stand to gain if growth in energy storage continues at current projections. However, if 10 additional duties on batteries and containers 11 12 render energy storage less economical, the gains 13 currently being realized may slow, if not grind 14 to a halt. For all these reasons, we respectfully 15 16 request that the committee remove the 17 aforementioned HTS-US subheadings from the final 18 list of products subject to an additional 25 19 percent. 20 Thank you very much for the 21 opportunity to testify, and I will be delighted to answer any of the committee's questions. 22

1	Thank you.
2	MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Fludder.
3	Our last panel witness will be Allen
4	Ibara, of Soulbrain MI, Incorporated.
5	Mr. Ibara, you have five minutes.
6	MR. IBARA: Good afternoon, and thank
7	you for the opportunity to speak at this public
8	hearing. My name is Allen Ibara and I'm
9	testifying today on behalf of Soulbrain MI,
10	Incorporated, a Michigan-based small business
11	that manufactures and develops electrolyte
12	solutions for advanced secondary lithium ion
13	batteries.
14	I'm an advisor to the company, and
15	until 2018, I was its founder and CEO. With me
16	today at the hearing are Dawn Horner, purchasing
17	manager for Soulbrain, and Nathan Dupes, legal
18	counsel to the company.
19	Soulbrain previously submitted written
20	comment to the proposed action, and it was
21	assigned Document ID Number USTR 2019-0004-2084.
22	Soulbrain requests the Trade

Representative remove from the proposed action
 the following trade codes: 2826.90.90,
 2920.90.51, 2931.90.50.51. These codes cover the
 main raw materials in Soulbrain's electrolyte,
 which are the chemical solvents, salts and
 additives.

7 It is not feasible for the company to 8 source those raw materials from non-Chinese 9 suppliers because they're not available elsewhere 10 in sufficient quantities. And even if they were, 11 the raw materials we use must be qualified for 12 automotive use, and that qualification process is 13 rigorous, time-consuming and expensive.

14 Without a viable alternative supply, 15 including the subject tariff codes would have a 16 devastating economic impact on Soulbrain's small 17 Michigan-based business. The proposed tariffs 18 would likely cause the company to shut down. And 19 even if the company survived, the proposed tariffs would cause it to lay off most or all of 20 21 its employees.

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Such a result would be contrary to the

intent of the tariffs because Soulbrain is 1 2 exactly the kind of American manufacturer that the administration wants to see thrive and grow 3 4 in the United States. Its electrolyte is used to power the next generation of electric vehicles, a 5 rapidly growing sector that will be crucial to 6 7 the domestic automobile market's continued 8 success. 9 When Soulbrain began its operations 10 nearly ten years ago when I was at the helm, it was one of only two North American companies that 11 12 could provide electrolyte in suitable quantities 13 for the automotive industry. Even today, 14 Soulbrain is one of only a handful of domestic electrolyte suppliers in a market that is 15 16 dominated by Asian manufacturers. 17 Not only does Soulbrain's electrolyte 18 power vehicles for consumer and commercial uses, 19 it is incorporated into the American military 20 vehicles, and used in storage applications across 21 the U.S. power grid. Forcing the likelihood of

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the closure of the company therefore will not

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only destroy an important domestic manufacturer, 1 2 it will negatively impact national security. Soulbrain has invested heavily in the 3 community and its people. It's built a state-of-4 the-art facility the cost of approximately 35 5 million on a Brownfield site that had been vacant 6 7 for more than ten years. The company recruits engineering 8 9 talent from local Michigan universities and currently employs 28 people, most of whom are 10 highly skilled engineers, many of whom are 11 12 lifelong residents of Michigan. 13 The company currently is in the 14 process of investing another 7 million to expand its facility, hire additional employees, and 15 16 increase the number of shifts to meet the rapidly 17 expanding demand for its electrolyte. If the 18 proposed tariffs go into effect as planned, however, all those investments and hiring 19 20 activities are in jeopardy. 21 On a personal note, I have to mention that I'm extremely -- it would be extremely 22

disheartening for me to see the proposed actions go into effect as planned. I believe in the company's mission, and in the electrolyte that it produces.

I hired and worked extensively with 5 many of those Soulbrain employees who still work 6 7 at the company, and whose jobs are threatened by 8 the tariffs. Those people are like family to me. 9 For many of those employees, their first job out of college was at Soulbrain, and they started 10 families in reliance on their continued 11 12 employment with the company.

You can read about some of their
stories in our written comment letter. I've also
brought a picture of those employees and their
families, who depend on the company.

In summary, while curbing China's
unfair trade practices is a worthy goal,
shuttering a thriving American manufacturer of
electrolyte that has few domestic suppliers does
not serve that goal.

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Soulbrain requests that the Trade

Representative remove the subject codes from the 1 2 final actions. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Ibara. 3 MR. BURCH: 4 And Mr. Chairman, this concludes all 5 direct testimony for this panel. I'd like to Thank you. 6 MR. WINELAND: 7 direct a question to Mr. Tharp. 8 You described the dynamic in your 9 testimony about your final manufacturing being in the United States versus your competitors. 10 Can 11 you just elaborate a little bit more on the 12 impact that you believe the tariffs would have on 13 the competitiveness of your company, given the 14 dynamic that you described? MR. THARP: Yes, sir. Thank you for 15 16 the question. Because of our, the components 17 that we utilize, having the tariff, that will 18 increase our costs, because the costs of the 19 competitors who produce outside of the United States would not have those same increase in 20 21 costs. They would not increase their pricing to their customers, therefore we would not be able 22

to extract the difference from the, our 1 2 customers. So we'd either have to increase price 3 4 and lose sales, or lose margins to remain competitive in the market. 5 MR. WINELAND: And are there other 6 7 economic dynamics? I mean, your final assembly 8 being here at home, you know, transportation 9 costs, other things that give you an advantage as 10 a general matter? 11 MR. THARP: I think the relative cost 12 of transportation -- the simple answer is yes, 13 there's a small advantage in transportation. 14 However, the transportation portion of the total cost of the product is relatively small, guite 15 16 small actually. 17 MR. WINELAND: Thank you. 18 MS. RESNICK: I have a question for 19 Ms. Kimmerling. 20 You stated in your testimony that 21 entry level and multi-family units would not be 22 able to absorb the price increase of 25 percent

additional tariffs. Do you know if there are any 1 2 alternative manufacturers that might meet demand in these markets, and if not, why? 3 MS. KIMMERLING: Well, it's -- one of 4 5 the reasons there are so few suppliers in that area is because of the low margins. 6 I'm not 7 aware of any other sources for those types of units, and so I think the result would be, it 8 9 would -- in some cases, it would force contractors and architects to design around it, 10 and increase the cost of the structures. 11 12 But for right now, those solutions, 13 other solutions just don't exist. 14 MR. BHABHRAWALA: A follow-up question if I could. 15 16 Ms. Kimmerling, I had the 17 distinguished honor of sitting on Panel 3, which 18 seems like an eternity ago but was last week. 19 And in that panel, we had witness testimony from 20 Mr. Mike Branson of Rheem Manufacturing Company, 21 who referred to the exact same HTS number that 22 you're referring to in your testimony,

8415.90.80, and I'm going to guote from their 1 2 testimony. There is ample availability of these 3 4 air conditioning products from domestic and non-5 Chinese foreign supplies. Imposing increased duties on these tariffs, tariff items would not 6 7 cause disproportionate economic harm to U.S. 8 interests, including small and medium size 9 businesses and consumers. 10 So my question today for you is very simple. Who is right, and why? 11 12 MS. KIMMERLING: So having reviewed 13 some of the testimony that you're referring to, I do recall that Rheem called out the importation 14 of indoor and outdoor units, in particular. 15 And 16 I -- that's simply not the case. It's not the 17 parts that we are talking about. 18 So, air conditioning parts, as 19 imported, we're asking -- they affect most 20 particularly our fan coil imports, which we pair 21 with outdoor units that are manufactured here, 22 and in third countries. It also affects our, the

importation of our ductless units. And that 1 2 capacity does not exist in the United States. Overall, we do manufacture guite a bit 3 4 here in the United States, and we have spent a 5 lot of time looking at our supply chain. It's our opinion that the domestic capacity does not 6 7 exist, and to the extent there is manufacturing capacity, it would only be with our competitors, 8 9 and obviously sourcing from a direct competitor is not feasible. 10 Ms. Kimmerling, I'd ask 11 CHAIR TSAO: 12 another follow-up. We understood a little bit 13 from Mr. Tharp about the manufacturing model done 14 by Goodman. Does your company, Carrier share the same manufacturing model? And would the effect 15 16 of any proposed tariffs be different on Carrier 17 than it would be on, let's say Goodman? 18 MS. KIMMERLING: I think the effects 19 would be very similar. 20 MR. FLEMING: This is a question for 21 Mr. Esch. When -- you talked a little bit about 22

your high-volume marketing strategy and other 1 2 advertising strategies. And I just -- could you go into a little bit more detail on how these 3 4 tariffs would affect the strategies and what impacts that it would have? 5 So the vast majority of 6 MR. ESCH: 7 Spinbrush sales are actually occur during the 8 Christmas period. They've evolved into a 9 stocking stuffer for the most people. And so, most all of our advertising 10 11 throughout the year is pretty level, but it's all 12 driven toward the holidays. And so, at the end 13 of the day, people get a decision on what they 14 put in the stocking, right? And so to the degree the price of the 15 16 product goes up, then those people will be less 17 inclined to put in a Spinbrush or any battery-18 powered toothbrush for that matter, even if they 19 know for the fact that it helps their kids' teeth 20 be better performance. 21 So we -- it's -- unfortunately, when 22 you do marketing at the end of the year, and

you're on a fiscal year, it's always those last 1 2 decisions of whether or not you can afford to spend that marketing, because you don't guite 3 4 know how you're going to end the year. So a lot 5 of it's driven by price and the promotions that we get at Walmart and Target. 6 Thanks. 7 MR. FLEMING: And one, 8 another question. You talked a little bit about 9 trying to diversify outside of China, but could you explain why you're having difficulties in 10 11 that area? 12 MR. ESCH: So most of our supply 13 agreements run three to five years, and before 14 every contract comes up, a year in advance, we start doing another global search, because our 15 16 obligation to our marketing commercial groups is 17 to find the best production and site that we can. 18 And so, the current one that we're up 19 in, we're in year two of a five-year deal. And 20 our point is -- and I remember the last time we 21 moved some of our, part of our production into 22 the U.S. was about six, seven years ago when we

had the big oil spike. And we looked, and we
 were able to save some freight by the way we
 loaded up shipping containers.

4 But what we find is, every year we do 5 this, we've done it now six time -- five times 6 since I've been at the company, is that you start off, you find five, maybe 15 companies around the 7 8 world. We looked into Vietnam. We've looked 9 into Malaysia. We looked into some of the Middle East countries. We've looked into Australia. 10 11 We've looked out in Singapore.

12 We've looked in the U.S., and what we 13 find is, a lot of cases, what you've heard today, 14 what I heard at the prior session, which was, it's one thing to bring a manual operated 15 16 assembly. It's not that hard to move. The issue 17 is the regulatory guidance. You're bringing in a 18 medical device. A lot of oversight by the FDA. 19 And 98 percent of all the materials 20 anyway are being sourced out of China. So you 21 really don't do much, at the end of the day. So, we do those 15. We normally 22

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narrow it down to probably the top five by the
time we get done doing a financial analysis of
their financial stability, as well as their
social compliance on audits. We get down to the
last two or three and then it just becomes about
quality, visits and price negotiation.
And what we find is when you look at
the totality of a major brand like Spinbrush
that's been around a long, long time, and people,
you know, parents are really particular about
what they put in their kids' mouths, and that
upholding that brand identity is so critical that
the quality items normally bypass even some of
the quality inputs.
And what we have found is, other than
maybe the United States, there is no other place
that has the quality level. The issue you get as
the quality in the U.S. is the price goes up
quite a bit, especially when you're bringing in
all those other components.
MR. FLEMING: Thank you.
MR. BHABHRAWALA: This question is for

Mr. Prins. 1 2 First and foremost, this panel thanks you for being here today, and thank you for your 3 4 expert testimony. 5 I'm wondering, what is the market share in the United States of Waterpik shower 6 7 heads that are imported from China, or used 8 materials sourced from China? Do you think 9 levying a tariff on shower heads will compel 10 Chinese suppliers to pressure the government to 11 address the concerns underlying the initial 12 impositions of the tariffs? 13 MR. PRINS: So, I would say close to 14 100 percent of all shower heads in the United 15 States are coming from China. So the one 16 exception might be really, really high-end, what 17 we call showroom stuff, so it's really the high-18 end products, not really replaceable shower 19 So we're referring to replaceable shower heads. 20 heads here. 21 Sorry. Could you repeat the question? 22 So, I guess the MR. BHABHRAWALA:

second part of that question is, do you think 1 2 that levying a tariff on shower heads will compel the Chinese suppliers to pressure the government 3 4 to address the concerns underlying the initial 5 imposition of the tariffs? MR. PRINS: I don't think so. I think 6 7 that, you know, they manufacture showers for all 8 over the world. And so, they will continue to 9 sell showers in other geographies. And I think that the U.S. volumes in the grand scheme of 10 11 things is just perhaps 20 percent of the global 12 volumes. 13 MR. BHABHRAWALA: Is 20 percent just 14 an estimate or? Just an estimate. 15 MR. PRINS: 16 MR. BHABHRAWALA: Okay. We'd love to 17 see some figures, if you could maybe perhaps 18 provide that panel, this panel with that, under 19 business confidential. 20 MR. FRATERMAN: I'd like to thank 21 everyone on the panel for their testimony. My question is for Mr. Fludder. 22

You stated that the additional 25 1 2 percent tariffs on lithium ion batteries and containers would be counter to various U.S. 3 Government policies. But what would the economic 4 5 impact of the 25 additional tariffs on lithium ion batteries and containers be? 6 MR. FLUDDER: 7 Sure. Basically, there 8 currently is only one major U.S. domestic manufacturer of lithium ion batteries for this 9 scale of application in the electric power grid, 10 11 and that's Tesla. 12 I think everybody also knows that 13 Tesla's priority is to channel those batteries 14 into their automotive production. And they really don't have the capacity to provide them 15 16 into the electric power grid applications on a 17 consistent basis. 18 So, in effect what would happen is, 19 everyone that is providing these types of systems, like NEC, would all be faced with this 20 21 25 percent increase. 22 I can tell you that the way that these

projects, the project financing works, a 3 or 4 1 2 percent increase in the capital cost of the equipment -- these are multi-hundred-million-3 dollar systems, basically are the go/no-go 4 5 criteria for whether the project is bankable, or whether a utility can pass that on to their rate 6 7 payers. 8 So a 25 percent increase in the single 9 largest component, as an input component, representing about 40 percent of the system, 10 basically would grind this industry to a halt, 11 12 unquestionably. 13 And related to that, the penetration 14 of wind and solar renewable energy has now gotten to a point that it cannot continue unless there 15 16 is companion storage to go along with it. And 17 this is the reason why utility scale energy 18 storage as an industry is really going through an 19 inflection point and exponential growth at the 20 moment. 21 And so what you would have is a 22 situation where not only would the energy storage

1	stop, instantaneously, but the progression of
2	wind and solar and other clean forms of
3	electricity in the transformation of the electric
4	power grid would also stop.
5	And at the moment, the main source of
6	supply is Korea and China, for these types of
7	batteries. And for the grid scale batteries, the
8	source is China.
9	The reason for that is, in the
10	beginning of this industry, this technology is
11	manufactured in factories that are designed very
12	much like semiconductor manufacturing. They're
13	very, very, ultra-high volume production of
14	advanced materials.
15	That's what a battery cell
16	manufacturing operation is. And there's very
17	little people involved in these factories, but
18	it's just this enormous volume. The reason that
19	they're located in China is because of access to
20	the Chinese market, which is expected to be the
21	second largest market for this application.
22	What will happen in the near future,

in the coming years, is eventually this 1 2 manufacture of this product will move to the United States, it will move to Europe, and it 3 will move to markets as renewable energy 4 penetrations increase, driving the need for more 5 6 energy storage. 7 You can see in the automotive sector, 8 LG Chem, for example, who is one of our 9 suppliers, who has a big factory in China for grid scale batteries, they already built a 10 factory in Michigan to supply batteries for 11 12 electric vehicles. 13 And so that same trend will happen for 14 the batteries for the grid systems. They're different types of batteries, and that's the 15 16 reason why first the automotive production moved here to the United States and eventually the 17 18 utility systems will, as well. However, it'll take one to two years 19 20 to build that manufacturing capacity. It's a multi-billion dollar investment. It takes time 21 22 to build these types of plants, to build them

properly, environmentally, et cetera.

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2	So, a 25 percent imposition today will
3	literally grind to a halt progress in the
4	transformation of the grid. And by the time
5	production got started, it would be one to two
6	years before production could start here.
7	And what we would advocate for,
8	instead of using tariffs as the tool in the
9	toolkit, is more incentives by this country
10	itself to really incentivize innovation and
11	investment in this grid transformation, and to
12	basically get ourselves on a par with China, from
13	a production standpoint, so that we can compete
14	head-to-head.
15	China's going to do what they're going
16	to do, and we can do exactly the same thing if we
17	have the will.
18	MR. FRATERMAN: Great. Thank you very
19	much.
20	MS. PODESTA: Thank you all for your
21	testimonies today. My question's for Mr. Ibara.
22	In your statement you said that
	•

tariffs will be economically harmful to Soulbrain 1 2 Could you please explain whether you have MI. any contingency plans if your trade with China 3 was disrupted for your supply chain and you have 4 -- due to additional tariffs or any other risks? 5 Thank you. 6 7 MR. IBARA: I think the short-term 8 answer is, there is no contingency. We're under 9 contract. We're actually, all of our products, all of our material is qualified through two 10 11 tiers. So our customers won't allow a change, 12 for openers. 13 Number two, long-term, as Mr. Fludder 14 here just pointed out, we're here for two reasons. We're here short-term because there's a 15 16 transformation going on in the hybrid industry, 17 the vehicle industry. But if you take vehicles, 18 consumer products, everybody in this room is 19 carrying a lithium battery. 20 And -- but the batteries, those are 21 basically single-cell applications. For a 22 vehicle, for anything that moves, a Tesla, it's a

multi-cell application. One Tesla would equal a 1 2 couple of hundred, or ten thousand cell phones. So it's a huge scale problem for us. 3 So we're here to help build the future 4 5 of battery production in North America, so Mr. 6 Fludder won't have to come here anymore. So 7 that's one of our long-term goals is to make sure 8 they're produced here, and that we're not buying 9 these systems that are going to be critical to 10 everything we can think about, transportation, 11 military, medical. 12 Those batteries need to come from 13 North America. And the electrolyte is one of the 14 key things because it doesn't ship well and it 15 ages very quickly. So we saw that ten years ago, 16 and we thought it would accelerate faster. It 17 has not. 18 But it's just starting to take off. 19 And we would love to see the grid business take 20 off as well as our automobile business has taken 21 off. 22 MS. PODESTA: Thank you. And a

I	30
1	follow-up question. Do you have an idea for an
2	approximate time frame to build up capacity,
3	either domestically or with alternative
4	suppliers, if that was to be possible?
5	MR. IBARA: I'm sorry. I didn't hear.
6	MS. PODESTA: Do you have an idea of
7	an approximate time frame to build up for
8	capacity for alternate suppliers, either
9	domestically or others?
10	MR. IBARA: We surveyed some domestic
11	potential suppliers, and it's probably a three to
12	five-year plan, to build essentially a cracking,
13	another petroleum cracking factory, if you will.
14	And it's not just as simple as
15	petroleum, because it, the cleanliness, the
16	battery grade material is probably a couple of
17	hundred orders of magnitude cleaner than what's
18	available commercially. So it's a different
19	factory, or different refinery altogether.
20	MS. PODESTA: Thank you.
21	CHAIR TSAO: Mr. Fludder, I have a
22	follow-up. You alluded to sort of what the

Chinese government's doing with respect to the 1 2 lithium ion battery space. Are you aware whether the Chinese lithium ion battery, whether it's in 3 4 the R&D space or the production space, is the 5 target of any of China's industrial policies? Well, certainly China 6 MR. FLUDDER: 7 has prioritized, they call it new energy 8 vehicles, or basically electric vehicles. So 9 what's an electric vehicle? It's basically a bunch of batteries on four wheels and some seats, 10 11 right? 12 So in that respect, yes, it is part of 13 that priority sector in China. But I would 14 submit that the world is going to benefit, you know, indirectly from that anyways. 15 You know, 16 Chinese battery suppliers are also looking to build factories here in the United States to 17 18 serve these types of applications as well. 19 So, you know, as I mentioned, I think 20 that if we impose the tariffs, we'll shut this 21 down in the United States in terms of the grid It will shut down renewable 22 applications.

deployments. And then it will take time to build
 capacity.

What we would like to see is a 3 4 smoother transition to U.S.-based production 5 capacity that can be brought about through incentivizing this industry and supporting it. 6 7 And in so doing, we'll be globally competitive 8 with all of the Chinese entities that are playing 9 in this space. 10 And so, we'd rather see that as an 11 outcome, as opposed to a tariff that would 12 actually disrupt progress here in this clean 13 energy. You know, right now, this new energy or 14 clean energy as a global industry is a 1-1/215 trillion industry. And that's just a small part 16 of the electric power system that's going clean, 17 or renewable. 18 And that's going to get larger and 19 larger as we go forward. So, it's a major global 20 market opportunity that this country needs to be 21 totally competitive and in a leadership position.

MR. FLEMING: Just a follow-up. Some

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industries, when you look at Chinese industrial 1 2 policies, you see that there are worries about over -- that Chinese subsidies producing over 3 4 capacity in China. 5 But I notice that you've talked a lot 6 about Chinese companies actually sourcing in the 7 U.S. in this particular industry. I'm just 8 curious. What is different, or how do you see 9 that over-capacity playing out in your industry? 10 MR. FLUDDER: Sure. So just for maybe 11 some initial context, the electric power grid 12 business of energy storage is huge, and it's 13 getting, it's going to become ten orders of 14 magnitude larger. It still is a relatively small 15 16 percentage of the demand for lithium ion batteries. So the demand for lithium ion 17 18 batteries is today dominated by consumer 19 electronics. And very quickly, that's being 20 displaced as the number one demand market sector 21 by electric vehicles. 22 And then, let's say five or so years

out, the batteries for electric grid applications will probably represent 20 or 25 percent of the global demand.

So what I was trying to describe 4 5 earlier was not that the Chinese are sourcing from here, but they will move their factories 6 7 here, just like the Koreans are moving their 8 factories here, and also to Germany and Poland 9 and other places, to get closer to the electric vehicle centers of production, because the 10 logistics of shipping this stuff around the world 11 12 is significant.

13 And so, when you get to a certain 14 scale, at some point you want to move the 15 production closer to where the demand is, which 16 is the vehicle assembly location.

And then the electric grid scale applications and that product design, if you will, as this U.S. market gets maybe just one or two years down the road on current projections, there'll be enough scale to justify these billion dollar investments to build the production lines

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1 for the batteries for the grid.

2 They're not exactly the same. They're similar types of batteries that are used in 3 consumer electronics, electric vehicles and the 4 grid, but there is a significant difference in 5 those, and you have to set up a separate 6 production line for them. 7 8 MR. FLEMING: Thank you. 9 MR. BURCH: Mr. Chairman, we release 10 this panel with our thanks. 11 And would the next witness panel make 12 their way forward? 13 MR. BURCH: Will the room please come 14 to order? Mr. Chairman, this is the last panel 15 16 for the day. And our first panel witness will be Christopher Steinkamp, of Snowsports Industries 17 18 America. 19 Mr. Steinkamp, you have five minutes. 20 MR. STEINKAMP: Thank you very much. 21 My name is Christopher Steinkamp from Snowsports Industries America. We're based in Park City, 22

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2	Founded in 1954, Snowsports
3	Industries America is a trade association
4	representing the U.S. winter sports industry,
5	manufacturers, suppliers and retailers of winter
6	sports gear.
7	Our industry generates over \$72
8	billion in economic revenue annually, and
9	supports 700,000 jobs across the United States.
10	And many of these products on the proposed List 4
11	are produced by our members.
12	While there are too many HTS codes to
13	call out here, 296 to be exact, these product
14	categories include performance outerwear, gloves,
15	mittens, sweaters, safety headgear, footwear,
16	scarves, skis and bindings, ski boots, snowshoes,
17	ice skates, toboggans and sleds.
18	The USTR has specifically asked for
19	comments on whether imposing additional duties on
20	a particular product would cause disproportionate
21	harm to U.S. economic interests, including
22	smaller and medium size businesses and consumers.

I can say with absolute certainty that this will be the case.

3	Since the announcement of these
4	tariffs on June 10th, we've spoken to many of our
5	members, and in every single case, from large
6	manufacturers to the small and medium size
7	retailers, I heard a great deal of concern.
8	These products represent their livelihoods, and
9	I'm here on their behalf to communicate this
10	concern to you.
11	The economic viability of our industry
12	depends on robust sales and consistent winter
13	seasons. Essentially, we have a six-month
14	selling season. And when either one is out of
15	balance, our industry suffers.
16	A tariff of 25 percent on these
17	products would ripple throughout our industry,
18	with reflective higher prices being passed on
19	from manufacturers to retailers, to ultimately to
20	consumers. There is no doubt that these tariffs
21	will instead be taxes in the form of increased
22	prices passed along to our retailers and

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consumers, resulting in decreased sales, lost
 jobs and closed businesses.

In fact, according to the trade partnership worldwide, 25 percent tariffs on an additional \$300 billion in imports would result in the loss of more than two million U.S. jobs, and add more than \$2,000 in the cost for, of the average family of four.

9 We know that this will happen if these 10 tariffs become a reality, because over the past 11 few weeks I've spoken to many of our members who 12 can't be here to tell their own story, but are 13 truly concerned about the future of their 14 businesses.

For example, one of our members is a 15 16 small women's fashion business based in Boulder, 17 Colorado. Every single product they produce is 18 on the most recent tariff list. Like many in our 19 industry, profit margins are very tight. At this 20 point, pricing has been agreed upon, which does 21 not reflect the cost of the tariffs, and orders 22 will be shipped soon.

So the difference in price between the 1 2 current wholesale price and the added cost of the tariffs will needed to be funded by this small 3 4 So in anticipation, they've already company. 5 begun to cut budgets, lay off workers and plan for the worst. So instead of growing their 6 businesses, they're shrinking it. 7 8 A small retailer of ours, a ski shop 9 that has been in business for 40 years has also communicated the fact that they too may have to 10 11 shut down their business, because a 25 percent 12 tariff will eliminate any profit of theirs. They 13 just won't be able to afford buying or selling 14 these products now. But in addition, their customers won't 15 16 pay \$315 for a \$215 ski jacket either. Small 17 businesses just can't weather this kind of storm, 18 and they too are considering layoffs as the fall 19 approaches. 20 This is not a unique story in our 21 industry. I could go on and on about this. 22 There are too many businesses where 25 percent

means bankruptcy and layoffs, from large and 1 2 smaller manufacturers to small family-owned retailers in our winter tourist-based mountain 3 communities. 4 Our industry literally cannot afford 5 to do business like this. Furthermore, there is 6 7 no U.S. production of the products of interest. Thus, removing these products from the USTR list 8 9 would not boost U.S. productivity and jobs and effectively reach your intended outcome. 10 Manufacturers in our industry are 11 12 constantly assessing their supply chains, 13 trimming costs to price these goods for retailers 14 and consumers across the country. If there was an alternative to China, they would be using it. 15 16 Secondly, in the case of safety 17 helmets, 6506.10.30 and .60, it was our 18 understanding that these products were removed 19 from the List 3 tariffs because of the safety 20 benefits that they provide, especially to young 21 children. 22 Of more than 600,000 injuries that

occur in our sport each year, 20 percent are head 1 2 injuries. So according to the National Ski Areas Association, 75 percent of the participants in 3 our sports wear safety helmets now, and head 4 injuries have been significantly reduced. 5 But increasing the prices of these 6 7 helmets will reduce adoption and undoubtedly reverse this positive trend. We encourage you to 8 9 keep safety helmets on the exempted list. Finally, it is my understanding that 10 11 the proposed additional duties are intended to 12 pressure the Chinese government to eliminate 13 certain acts, policies and practices that the United States has determined to be harmful to its 14 economic interests. 15 16 Examples are, industrial policies in 17 support of China's efforts to rely exclusively on 18 high-tech goods manufactured in China, theft of 19 intellectual property from U.S. companies and 20 related acts and policies. 21 The products of interest to SIA are 22 not the type of products that are the targets of

Chinese acts, policies and practices. So the 1 2 imposition of additional duties on these products wouldn't aid in the goal of eliminating such 3 4 acts. 5 Snowsports Industries America and our members strongly oppose the tariffs being 6 proposed on performance outerwear, gloves, 7 8 mittens, sweaters, safety headgear, footwear, 9 scarves, skis, bindings, ski boots, snowshoes, ice skates, toboggans and sleds. I would be 10 11 happy to provide you with the full document 12 listing all of our specific HTS codes. 13 So as the representative of the U.S. 14 winter sports industry, I urge you to remove these products from the USTR list. Doing so will 15 16 protect U.S. businesses and jobs. 17 Thank you for your time this 18 afternoon. 19 Thank you, Mr. Steinkamp. MR. BURCH: 20 Our next panel witness will be Rohan 21 Mehra, with Skydio.

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Mr. Mehra, you have five minutes.

1	MR. MEHRA: Dear Chairman and
2	distinguished members of Section 301 Committee,
3	thank you for having me here today. My name is
4	Rohan Mehra, and I am the head of Business
5	Operations and Program Management at Skydio, Inc.
6	Founded in 2014, Skydio is an
7	autonomous drone company based in Redwood City,
8	California. Our first product, the Skydio R1 has
9	been widely recognized as the most advanced drone
10	in the world, with its ability to avoid
11	obstacles, track objects and fly itself, with
12	minimal user input.
13	We are fortunate to count many of the
14	top institutions in Silicon Valley as investors,
15	such as Andreessen Horowitz, Accel, IVP and
16	Playground.
17	As we prepared to launch R1, we
18	evaluated manufacturing options around the world,
19	including China, but chose instead to do the
20	final assembly manufacturing at our headquarters
21	in California. This decision was driven by our
22	vision of leveraging skilled labor available in

the United States, and to reap the benefits of tightly integrated manufacturing and engineering development.

Additionally, doing the final assembly 4 manufacturing in-house ensured we can protect key 5 intellectual property by maintaining full control 6 7 of software loaded onto the products. To date, our in-house manufacturing operations have 8 9 enabled us to create dozens of jobs in 10 California, with more to come as we continue to grow our product portfolio and volume. 11

More recently, we have been focusing on our next major product line, which will allow us to both grow our customer base in the consumer market, while also expanding into government and commercial sectors.

For instance, in the first quarter of 2019, we were selected for the Army's Short-Range Reconnaissance Program, through the Defense Innovation Unit, DIU, on a project that will use our product as a powerful new tool to give small military teams unparalleled situational awareness

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on the battlefield, minimizing the distraction of
 operating a drone.

3	Per the February 2019 White House
4	article on "Accelerating America's Leadership in
5	Artificial Intelligence," and the June 2019
6	"Memorandum on Presidential Determination
7	Pursuant to Section 303 of the Defense Production
8	Act of 1950, as Amended, Regarding Small Unmanned
9	Aerial Systems," the president and his
10	administration have recognized that the
11	technology we are pioneering is vital to national
12	security.
13	Skydio is proud to be pushing the
13 14	Skydio is proud to be pushing the forefront of artificial intelligence and robotics
14	forefront of artificial intelligence and robotics
14 15	forefront of artificial intelligence and robotics as a U.Sbased company.
14 15 16	forefront of artificial intelligence and robotics as a U.Sbased company. The administration's current trade
14 15 16 17	forefront of artificial intelligence and robotics as a U.Sbased company. The administration's current trade policies put our company and companies like ours,
14 15 16 17 18	forefront of artificial intelligence and robotics as a U.Sbased company. The administration's current trade policies put our company and companies like ours, which manufacture our products in the United
14 15 16 17 18 19	forefront of artificial intelligence and robotics as a U.Sbased company. The administration's current trade policies put our company and companies like ours, which manufacture our products in the United States at a competitive disadvantage when

1	The vast majority of our building
2	materials fall under the previous or current 25
3	percent tariff list. To be clear, many
4	components we procure from China cannot be
5	sourced elsewhere, but we are continuously
6	searching for ways to move our supply chain
7	closer to home.
8	Compounding the negative impact of
9	these tariffs is the fact that until the new
10	tariff lists go into effect, importing a fully-
11	assembled drone from China currently incurs no
12	tariff at all, essentially penalizing companies
13	that choose to manufacture in the United States
14	twice.
15	Skydio recommends two actions in order
16	to secure the competitive advantage for United
17	States drone companies and domestic drone
18	manufacturing. One, keep the newly proposed
19	tariff on fully assembled drones imported from
20	China, HTS 8525.80.40.00, per Ruling N269396, and
21	two, remove the tariff on imported drone
22	components, as many of these materials cannot

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currently be sourced elsewhere.

2	We believe that the best path to
3	moving manufacturing back to America is by taxing
4	finished goods first, such as drones that are
5	manufactured abroad. These actions will heavily
6	incentivize companies to move manufacturing back
7	to America rather than penalizing American drone
8	manufacturers as the current policy does today.
9	We are happy to provide the USTR and
10	Section 301 Committee with more granular details
11	on the exact tariff codes used across our product
12	building materials.
13	Thank you for your time and
14	consideration of our request.
15	MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Mehra.
16	Our next panel witness will be David
17	Alpern with Ralsey Group, Limited.
18	Mr. Alpern, you have five minutes.
19	MR. ALPERN: Good afternoon and thank
20	you. I'm David Alpern, senior vice president,
21	division head at Ralsey Group, Limited. Ralsey
22	appreciates the opportunity to appear before the

1	Section 301 Committee to articulate our position
2	that additional tariffs of up to 25 percent
3	should not be imposed on knit to shape sweaters
4	from China.
5	Ralsey has submitted detailed public
6	comments identifying specific product categories
7	of concern, and the reason why such sweaters
8	should not be subject to any penalty tariffs.
9	Our company's based in New York City.
10	We design and contract manufacture and deliver
11	knit to shape sweaters to U.S. retailers and
12	brands, mainly Target, Walmart and the discounted
13	value chains. We also sell knit to shape
14	sweaters under our own brands.
15	Our relatively complex garments are
16	mass market and value conscious families. We've
17	been in operation for 40 years, and have 20
18	employees in the United States and a total of 50
19	worldwide.
20	We request removal of four full HTS
21	eight-digit categories of knit to shape sweaters
22	on List 4. We also request the administration to

consider the partial removal for two HDS eight-1 2 digit categories similar to partial removals done on List 3. 3 These partial removals would cover 4 5 eight-digit ten -- I'll have to think about that. If the administration does decide to 6 retain any of these categories on the proposed 7 8 list for tariffs, which you can see in our list, 9 Ralsey then urges that all the products be subject to tariffs at the lowest possible rate, 10 with a phase-in period of at least 24 months. 11 12 What's a knit to shape sweater? It's 13 a unique manufacturing process. Like mostly it's 14 90 degrees today, so we don't have a lot of sweaters up on the panel, maybe we got one. 15 16 And it's a little hot, but knit to 17 shape is a little bit different, where, if you'd 18 look at the garment that I'm going to show you, 19 the panels are knit by the machine. And then 20 they are linked and loop. 21 It's a relatively complex process, as 22 opposed to just a large piece of fabric with

paper panels that's cut and sewn. The machinery is very capital intensive, and there's a lot of them, and all of them are basically located in China.

Knit to shape refers to those sweaters 5 that are knit on flatbed knitting machines, with 6 7 individual sweater components, front panels, back panels, sleeves et cetera knit separately. The 8 9 components are then assembled together via 10 linking and looping process. The components must 11 have self-start bottoms and self-finished sides, 12 which means a finished edge to prevent unraveling 13 and holding the component's shape. Each 14 component must be knit to shape for the sweater 15 to be considered knit to shape.

16 There's a precedent for the U.S. 17 Government to treat, for trade purposes, knit to 18 shape sweaters as different from other apparel. 19 When the U.S. Government established annual 20 apparel quotas for China in 2005, it excluded 21 knit to shape sweaters from those quotas and 22 created separate HTS ten-digit codes to

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administer the quota exclusion.

2	This decision was made in recognition
3	of the limited capacity to produce such sweaters
4	outside China, and that no policy purpose would
5	be served by imposing restraints on knit to shape
6	sweaters from China, a situation that we would
7	urge the administration to recognize continues
8	today.
9	Only China has the integrated
10	manufacturing infrastructure technical capacity
11	and availability of raw materials that can meet
12	the knit to shape sweater needs of U.S. mass
13	market value-price retailers. Knit to shape
14	manufacturing is a precise and time-consuming
15	process, requiring high-skilled and trained
16	labor. This workforce does not currently exist
17	in the United States or third countries.
18	China is also the only country with
19	the necessary infrastructure and flat knitting
20	machines to produce the volumes and meet the
21	delivery times to serve the sweater needs of U.S.
22	families. In fact, we estimate that it has 60

percent of all knit to shape machinery in the
 world.

Yarn, an essential raw material is 3 4 also largely available only in China. A lot of 5 these third-party -- third world countries that would be non-China production only have straight 6 7 cotton or straight acrylic, and the quality is 8 not necessarily as good, so they'd be novelty 9 blends. It's an impossibility. It all has to be delivered there, 10 adding on to lead time. Consequently there is a 11 12 very limited capacity in other countries, and no 13 other country can meet the requirements of the 14 U.S. market. 15 Knit to shape garments are subject to 16 a unique rule of origin also, in the United 17 States, based on where the panels are knit and 18 not where the panels are looped and linked, which 19 is the equivalent of the sewing. 20 For cut and sew garments, Chinese-made 21 fabrics can go to countries such as Vietnam for cutting and sewing there, which would make the 22

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1	garment a product of Vietnam. However, for knit
2	to shape garments, we have no ability to have the
3	panels assembled in a third country to change the
4	country of origin. This substantially reduces
5	the ability to move production outside of China.
6	Given the current lack of
7	alternatives, if imposed, the Section 301 tariffs
8	would result in manufacturers and retailers
9	raising prices to offset at least some of the
10	increased cost due to the tariffs, which would
11	disproportionately impact low and middle-income
12	families, and result in reduced sales, again
13	increasing unit costs.
14	In addition, no doubt that retailers
15	and Ralsey will have to absorb some of those
16	costs ourselves, resulting in margin erosion.
17	The overall effect of lost sales and profits will
18	have a large impact on our company, and may
19	result in job losses. It will also be damaging
20	for our industry and the wider U.S. economy.
21	Ralsey therefore requests the removal
22	of knit to shape sweaters from being subject to

301 tariffs, and would also support the removal
 of all apparel items from the scope of such
 tariffs.

If the administration nevertheless 4 5 does decide to include knit to shape sweaters, 6 identified by Ralsey on the final list, the administration should only impose the lowest 7 8 level duties on such items, as they are not 9 currently available from U.S. or third country suppliers, and tariff increases will negatively 10 11 impact mass market value price retailers and the 12 families that rely on them. Thank you. 13 MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Alpern. 14 And our last panel witness will be 15 Brett Portaro with PowerCharge. 16 Mr. Portaro, you have five minutes. 17 MR. PORTARO: No pressure at all. 18 Secretly, I was rooting on Steven and Allen. I'm 19 the other lithium ion guy here, so, in the last 20 hearing. 21 Thank you, everybody. My name's Brett

Portaro. I'm the COO and founder of PowerCharge

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Corporation, and I appreciate the opportunity to 1 2 present today why we feel that lithium ion batteries, HTS-US Subheading 8507.60 should be 3 excluded from the Section 301 tariff list. 4 We're a lithium ion cell phone 5 accessory company, so we are the consumer side of 6 the lithium ion that we were talking about in the 7 previous hearing, and we're based out of 8 9 Cornelius, North Carolina, which is just north of Charlotte, a smaller town. And most of our 10 products include lithium ion batteries as is the 11 12 nature of most cell phone battery accessories. 13 Included in your packets are three of 14 our main products, two different capacity power banks -- that's a power bank, and a charging 15 16 case. You'll see a picture of all three. 17 I'm sure most of you today have your 18 cell phones or tablets or laptops with you and 19 are often concerned about what do you do when you 20 get low on battery power, like the rest of us. 21 Over the last five years, we've worked with a factory out of Shenzhen, China, creating lithium 22

ion cell phone accessories that are safer, more 1 2 powerful, smarter and faster. We also made those products 3 attractive, and God forbid, we price them 4 reasonably. Well, why did we choose China? 5 Because most of the lithium ion batteries in the 6 entire world are made in China. 7 8 While several companies mine for raw 9 lithium, here in the U.S., companies like Albemarle, which is not too far from us in 10 11 Charlotte, they're still strictly in the mining 12 business. 13 They don't actually manufacture a 14 completed lithium ion battery or a completed 15 lithium ion cell phone accessory here in our 16 wonderful country. This pushed us to work with 17 China, taking the raw lithium, and they're 18 shipping it overseas. So, we looked into other lithium ion 19 20 battery manufacturers in India, Taiwan, South 21 Korea. They also make cell phone accessories with lithium ion batteries, but the percentage of 22

the marketplace is very limited, and their
 technology tends to be 12 months behind in this
 category.

Their lithium ion battery focus is centered around electric vehicle batteries, which was touched on previously by Steven, which are very different. Once again, this pushed us to work with China.

9 At PowerCharge, part of value 10 proposition is that we try to be 12 months ahead 11 of the brick-and-mortar retail marketplace in 12 regards to technology. What type of tariff 13 effect will it have on PowerCharge? Well, a 25 14 percent tariff on lithium ion batteries, the Code 15 8507.60 will put us out of business.

The cell phone accessory business is extremely price sensitive. Some of our competition is larger and can absorb a 25 percent tariff due to the diversification of their business into other cell phone accessories that are not currently tariffed.

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Most of our products include lithium

ion batteries, which means the majority of our 1 2 business will be tariffed at a rate of 25 This will prevent us from getting an 3 percent. order from a major retailer. If we ever chose to 4 5 sell on Amazon, where the margins are either slimmer, we would actually lose money due to the 6 7 tariff. 8 What's the urgency? Well, my business 9 partner, David Hynes and I have funded this 10 company with our own money for five years. And as of last week, we finally got a verbal 11 commitment for our first large order from a major 12 13 brick-and-mortar retailer, with over 1,350 14 locations in the U.S. Finally, our hard work 15 paid off. 16 Additionally, we're gaining traction 17 on selling our lithium ion cell phone accessories

18 to other major retailers here in the United 19 States, but now are no longer able to bid because 20 of the tariff on lithium ion batteries. 21 Since the tariff was announced, the

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retailer announced they would work with Alibaba,

which means they may now go direct to China for their purchases. The net effect of the tariff would only hurt us, the American company, like PowerCharge, not hurt China.

5 China would still get to do the 6 manufacturing. Our quickly growing small company 7 would be out of business. The 25 percent tariff 8 on lithium ion batteries put us in this position. 9 This is why I'm here today.

Please consider exempting lithium ion batteries, because we don't have another realistic option on the table. We are projected to start hiring up to 25 people, which would have a large effect on our small community in Cornelius, North Carolina.

Finally, the aftermath. At
PowerCharge, we planned on using the proceeds
from our consumer products to fund the industrial
side of our business, in which we do industrial
lithium ion battery products, which provide an 80
percent lighter battery solution to the U.S.
military.

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1	Today, battery issues are amongst some
2	of the most prevalent concerns in our military
3	today. It's personal to me, because I grew up
4	with a Marine Corps gunnery sergeant.
5	Please help PowerCharge please help
6	us. PowerCharge has the potential to be one of
7	the next great American companies but we need
8	your help. I spent five years building this
9	company. Please don't put me out of business.
10	Please consider exempting lithium ion
11	batteries from your tariff list. And we
12	genuinely thank you for your time.
13	MR. BURCH: Thank you, Mr. Portaro.
14	And Mr. Chairman, this concludes all
15	direct testimony for this panel.
16	MS. JANICKE: All right. Thank you
17	very much to the panel for your impassioned
18	testimony this afternoon. You're last but not
19	least. My question is for Christopher Steinkamp.
20	And I have two questions for you
21	related to your testimony. The first is about
22	alternate sourcing. You mentioned in your

testimony that many of the products are not
 available within the United States.

But can you speak a little bit to 3 4 your, the extent to which your members have 5 explored sourcing outside China? Our not very scientific survey of our closet suggests there 6 7 might be sourcing from Bangladesh for performance 8 outerwear or other possible sources. So I was 9 wondering to what extent your members have taken 10 a look at that.

11 MR. STEINKAMP: Sure. You know, a lot 12 of members are starting to look at Vietnam, 13 Bangladesh. There are skis made in Europe. But 14 in terms of production here in the U.S., it's very, very limited just because of the technical 15 16 specs and the performance of the gear that is on 17 the list. So yeah, there is some production 18 outside of China for sure, but not in the U.S. 19 MS. JANICKE: And my second question 20 is about timing. In your testimony, you also 21 talked about the six month season and also

pricing being agreed, and then shipping on the

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Can you just give us a little bit more 1 way. 2 detail about the timing for contracts for these seasonal products? 3 4 MR. STEINKAMP: Yeah, absolutely. 5 There's a trade show that takes place every January, where pricing is agreed upon and sales 6 7 are made for the next following fall. So that 8 trade show took place five months ago, and orders 9 were placed, prices were agreed upon. So production is taking place now. 10 11 Shipments will probably take place in late this month or August. So there's a little bit of a 12 13 problem here because the prices have been agreed 14 upon, yet the retailers could be asked to pay 15 more for those prices now. So that's the 16 problem, the timing. 17 MS. JANICKE: Thank you. 18 MS. VON SPIEGELFELD: Hi. This 19 question is for Mr. Mehra. 20 I have two questions for you. Can you 21 first elaborate on whether the primary customers 22 for your drones are, whether it's for the

military or commercial market, or was this for 1 2 recreational purposes? The first product that we 3 MR. MEHRA: sold, the Skydio R1 was almost exclusively 4 5 The next generation product that we consumer. are developing and will be launching very 6 7 shortly. 8 We'll begin by selling it to the 9 consumer market, but with a couple of larger contracts that we have landed or are close to 10 landing, we will be expanding rapidly into the 11 12 commercial and military side as well. 13 MS. VON SPIEGELFELD: And just one 14 more question. What would be the effect on your company if additional tariffs applied to both the 15 16 completed drone and on the drone components? 17 MR. MEHRA: So at least if it applies 18 to the completed zone and components it, I mean, 19 it'll help level things out a little bit for us. 20 Right now, any drone manufactured in China comes in with no tariff and then we have that 25 21 22 percent on all the components that we import for

1 final assembly.

2	So that would definitely be one step					
3	towards leveling out the playing field against,					
4	you know, manufacturing in China, but it still					
5	doesn't promote, you know, manufacturing					
6	domestically.					
7	MS. VON SPIEGELFELD: Thank you.					
8	CHAIR TSAO: Mr. Mehra, I have a					
9	question. With respect to the military					
10	application of your drones, are there any					
11	sourcing restrictions, with respect to dealing,					
12	doing business with Department of Defense?					
13	MR. MEHRA: So yeah, very recently					
14	we've been actively looking at, you know, backup					
15	plans for a couple of different critical					
16	components, mostly on the electrical side, and					
17	moving those outside of China.					
18	As of now, there are no direct					
19	restrictions yet, but there have definitely been					
20	strong hints that they may come, so we've been					
21	looking to at, yeah, other manufacturing					
22	locations to take care of primarily electrical					

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assemblies. Yeah.

MS. ROY: Good afternoon. This
question is for Mr. Alpern.
You testified that China is the only

5 country with infrastructure and flat knitting 6 machines to produce knit to shape garments. How 7 long would it take for a supplier to set up 8 production in a third country to produce knit to 9 shape garments? And are there any specific 10 obstacles in starting production?

11 Sure. We estimate that MR. ALPERN: 12 it'll take us about two to three years to get our 13 supply chain up and running to equal capacity. 14 Right now there's limited capacity in third 15 countries that we could go to, and we were 16 looking potentially to move maybe as much as 10 17 percent of our production year over year, but 18 that is actually small.

And then it's going to be at a higher cost rate, where we would not be competitive on that. And then our 90 percent remaining would also be less competitive, which would see a

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massive reduction in our business.

2	So, it's a very capital intensive
3	thing, because knit to shape machinery is
4	expensive. You know, it's there's three
5	manufacturers, and the prices range from let's
6	say \$10,000 per machine to \$100,000 per machine,
7	as opposed to a sewing machine, which is much
8	cheaper.
9	So you'll see, it's much easier to
10	move production that is either cut and sew or
11	woven to third countries, and that's why most of
12	that, if you look in your closet, you'll see
13	where those are at. But this is a specialized
14	experience. Plus, the knitting, the linking and
15	the looping is extremely technical.
16	And those machines don't exist on
17	they exist in some third countries, but they do
18	not exist in the United States at all.
19	MS. ROY: Thank you.
20	MR. ALPERN: Thank you.
21	MS. COVERT: Mr. Portaro, you've said
22	that most lithium batteries are produced in

China, and I was hoping you could give us a low 1 2 elaboration on the reasons for China's dominance in that field, and let us know, based on your 3 4 knowledge in the sector, is the production or 5 development of lithium ion batteries targeted by any of China's industrial policies? 6 7 MR. BURCH: Can you please turn on 8 your microphone? 9 MR. PORTARO: Yeah. I don't know if 10 I have a specific answer as to the reason. I can tell you it's always been that way. I do think, 11 12 that as Steven had said in the last hearing, I think that the manufacturing of lithium ion 13 14 batteries, if we don't tariff it and grind this thing to a halt, could start to take root here. 15 16 And proof of that is what Tesla is doing. 17 But remember, that's for electric 18 vehicle batteries, right. That's not for 19 consumer. But we provide the innovation. China 20 provides the batteries. If we can get them to 21 invest or even us as Americans to invest here, 22 but it's going to take several years.

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1	So I don't know if I have a specific
2	answer as to the reason. It's always been the
3	case. And I think it's the economies of scale
4	and inexpensive labor.
5	I can also tell you that the machinery
6	to produce an advanced lithium ion battery, we
7	also have industrial applications, where we do
8	high-powered lithium ion, it's very precise. And
9	it requires a large investment to produce that
10	type of a factory for advanced lithium ion.
11	And the only two that you find, when
12	you get to advanced lithium ion are China and
13	Korea, and Korea is solely focused on the
14	electric vehicle battery market whereas China
15	does a little bit of everything.
16	So we literally, we don't have a
17	solution here in the U.S. So I'd be, I'm all for
18	promoting American, but we just, we don't have an
19	answer. We don't make our own lithium ion
20	batteries here. And the ones that we do are for
21	Tesla, and that's for their vehicles. That's it.
22	CHAIR TSAO: Mr. Portaro, you just

referenced, right, it seems like we're doing the 1 2 innovations here, and China does the manufacturing for these, at least in the lithium 3 ion battery space. Do you have any concerns that 4 your Chinese competitors will want to do 5 innovation as well, in addition to manufacturing? 6 7 MR. PORTARO: Yeah. You know, in our 8 particular case it's interesting, because we've 9 actually partnered with that Chinese factory. 10 And in our first go around, we produced a lithium 11 ion jump box that they took and duplicated across 12 the board, and stole the technology. And we found a better manufacturer that we're now 13 14 working with on our consumer products. But what we learned is, you know, is 15 16 that a concern? Of course it is. But I can tell 17 you that by tariffing this business, you're -- as 18 Steven said in the last round, you're going to 19 grind it to a halt, and China's still going to be 20 the last man standing. 21 I mean, that's the unfortunate reality. So my point is, is if it was done over 22

1 a series of time, over several years, I think 2 you'd have tremendous investment here, right here 3 in the United States. It's just, it's going to 4 take time. It can't be a knee-jerk, let's shut 5 down the industry. We would take probably ten years to 6 7 get back to the point where we're at today. 8 Let's do this over time. 9 MR. BURCH: Mr. Chairman, we release this panel with our thanks. 10 11 Okay. We thank everybody CHAIR TSAO: 12 for being here. It's been a long hearing. With, 13 if there's nothing else to address, this hearing 14 is adjourned. 15 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 16 went off the record at 4:14 p.m.) 17 18 19 20 21 22

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This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Section 301 Tariffs Public Hearing

Before: USTR

Date: 06-25-19

Place: Washington, DC

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

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