American Iron and Steel Institute

2018 Public Policy Agenda

AISI Priorities on Energy and Climate Change Policy

The production of steel is inherently energy intensive, and the industry consumes substantial amounts of electricity, natural gas, and coal and coke to make its products. The availability and reliability of supplies of these energy sources is essential to the industry's international competitiveness, especially as steelmakers in competitor nations receive subsidized energy. The domestic steel industry has made substantial gains in reducing its energy usage, as well as its environmental footprint, over the last two decades, reducing its energy intensity by 32 percent since 1990 and reducing its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity by 37 percent over the same time period. Additionally, steel products are essential for the production, distribution, transmission, and storage of all types of energy, including natural gas, oil, electricity, and renewables.

AISI urges the Administration and Congress to undertake the following actions in 2018:

- ***EPA Regulation of GHG Emissions from Electric Utilities –*** The EPA should continue its efforts to repeal the Clean Power Plan (CPP) and the New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for utility GHG emissions and replace them with rules that ensure the competitiveness of U.S. manufacturers.

- ***Domestic Oil and Natural Gas Production –*** Congress and the Interior Department should enact federal policy efforts that expand the production of domestic energy sources. In particular, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) should issue a final 2019-2024 Five-Year-Program for the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) that permits natural gas and oil exploration and production in key OCS areas. The Interior Department should continue its efforts to overturn the duplicative 2016 regulation of methane emissions from oil and gas production on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands.

- ***Energy Infrastructure –*** Congress and the Administration should enact policy measures to facilitate investment in our national energy infrastructure, including production, distribution, transmission, and storage projects. In particular, the process for pipeline approval should be streamlined and improved, and the deployment of new transmission infrastructure for electricity should be encouraged. This will ensure reliable, competitive energy supplies for energy-intensive industries, and expand markets for high-value steel products that are essential for oil, natural gas and electricity production and transmission.