Tariff Exemptions for Energy Dominance

Tariffs Exemptions for Oils, Natural Gas, and Refined Products

Context: The U.S. has a global advantage in oil and natural gas production and refining/manufacturing. Historically, increased costs on crude oil, natural gas, or refined products led to upward pressure on costs to consumers. Tariffs would likely have a similar result and, could erode the U.S.'s standing as a net exporter of energy. U.S. refineries take advantage of heavy-grade crude oil from Canada and Mexico to meet U.S. consumers' demand, especially in Indiana, Montana, and Michigan. While there is the possibility to retool U.S. refineries to utilize light-grade crude from the U.S., it would jeopardize U.S. energy dominance.

Ask: Exempt from tariffs crude oil, natural gas, refined products, and used cooking oil under these HTS code headings (see Appendix A for the ten-digit HTS codes):

(b) (4)

Tariffs Exemptions for Critical Industrial Materials

Context: The U.S.'s global advantage in oil and natural gas is also built, in part, with industrial materials that cannot be sourced sufficiently in the U.S. to produce, transport, and refine hydrocarbons. These industrial materials include pipes for drilling, production, and pipelines; turbines; transformers; and taps, valves, pressure/temperature measuring devices, and centrifuges for facilities. US suppliers do not meet specifications required for procurement of these products.

Ask: Exempt from tariffs the industrial materials critical to U.S. oil and natural gas under these HTS code headings (see Appendix B for the ten-digit HTS codes):

(b) (4)

Appendix A: Hydrocarbon Products to Exempt from Tariffs

HTS	Product Name

(b) (4)

HTS	Product Name

(b) (4)

Appendix B: Industrial Materials Critical to US Oil & Natural Gas to Exempt from Tariffs

HTS	Product Name

(b) (4)

HTS	Product Name

(b) (4)

HTS	Product Name

(b) (4)

HTS	Product Name

(b) (4)