

Energy Policy
Affordable, Reliable, Available Energy is mandatory for manufacturing
Manufacturing benefits society through jobs, taxes, etc.
Conserve with Energy Efficiency
Optimize, Increase, and Diversify Domestic Hydrocarbon Resources.
Accelerate Cost Effective Clean Energy Alternatives
Transition to a Sustainable Future
Realistically set GHG reduction targets for all the major economies,
Encourage investment in the US for Energy Efficiency
Avoid Taxing hydrocarbon feedstocks
Coordinate regulations and policies that affect industrial energy usage.
Need for a US Energy Policy
Energy Resources
Energy Diversity
Fossil Fuels (Oil, Natural Gas)
Fossil Fuel (Coal)
Nuclear
Renewables
Hydroelectric Power
Natural Gas Drilling
Natural Gas Fracking
Oil Drilling
Oil Refining
Coal Mining
LNG Exporting
Renewable, Alternative, Low Carbon Energy Sources
Climate Change and Carbon Capture
Energy Production from Federal Lands
Energy Delivery
Delivery Infrastructure Capacity and Reliability
Combined Heat and Power
Demand Side Management
Industrial Energy Efficiency
Commercial Energy Efficiency
Residential Energy Efficiency
Transportation Energy Efficiency
Environmental Quality and Sustainability
Sustainability
Standards
Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Risk Management

Compliance and Enforcement
Proprietary and Confidential Information
Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste Management
Waste Management Methods
Toxic Substances Control
Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
Superfund Reform Principles
Product Labeling and Marketing Standards
Water Quality and Treatment
Best Available Technology (BAT) Economically Achievable
Nonpoint Source Pollution
Groundwater
Water Conservation
Air Quality Control
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)
Emission Offsets and Controls Required in Non-Attainment Areas
Hazardous Air Pollutants
New Source Performance Standard (NSPS)
Environmental Justice
Facility Security
Recycling

